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Household data:

National

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1995

Unemployment rose in January and nonfarm payroll job growth slowed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. After declining markedly during 1994, the nation's jobless rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.7 percent.

The number of nonfarm payroll jobs (as measured by the survey of employers) increased by 134,000 in January, after having risen by nearly 750,000 in the prior 2 months. Total employment (as measured by the survey of households) was little changed over the month.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
February 1992 - January 1995

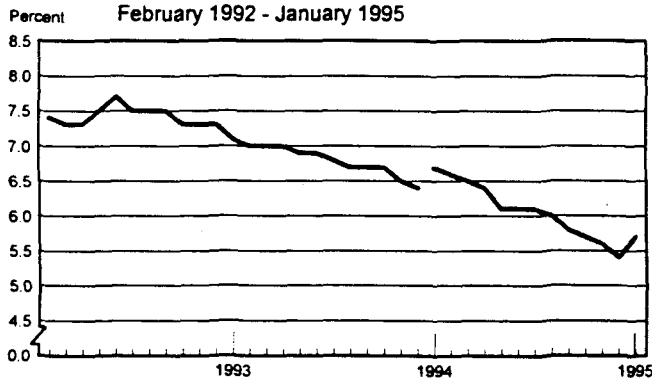
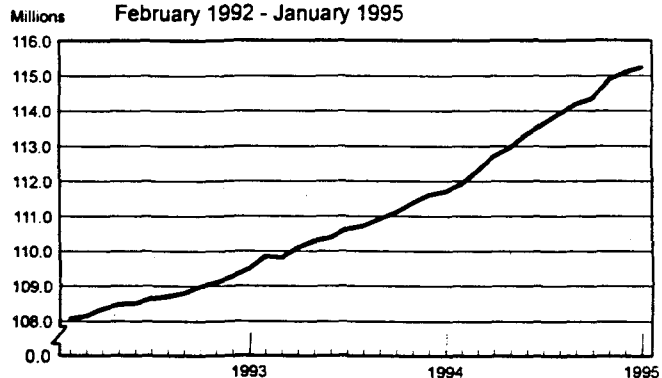


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
February 1992 - January 1995



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 343,000 to 7.5 million in January, and the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.7 percent, after seasonal adjustment. Unemployment had been on a downward trend in 1994; the level had declined by 1.6 million, and the jobless rate had fallen by 1.3 percentage points, from 6.7 percent in January to 5.4 percent in December. (See table A-1.)

Among the major worker groups, adult men accounted for much of the January increase in unemployment; their jobless rate was up by 0.3 percentage point over the month to 5.0 percent. The rate

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Dec.-
	1994		1994		1995	Jan.
	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	131,050	131,696	131,718	131,725	132,136	411
Employment.....	123,207	124,371	124,403	124,570	124,639	69
Unemployment.....	7,843	7,325	7,315	7,155	7,498	343
Not in labor force.....	66,000	65,904	65,889	66,040	65,617	-423
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7	0.3
Adult men.....	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	.3
Adult women.....	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	.2
Teenagers.....	17.5	16.7	15.8	17.2	16.7	-.5
White.....	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	.1
Black.....	11.1	10.4	10.5	9.8	10.2	.4
Hispanic origin.....	10.0	9.1	8.8	9.2	10.2	1.0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	113,908	p114,774	114,882	p115,092	p115,226	p134
Goods-producing ¹	23,634	p23,800	23,827	p23,858	p23,927	p69
Construction.....	4,953	p5,021	5,044	p5,044	p5,071	p27
Manufacturing.....	18,079	p18,181	18,183	p18,218	p18,257	p39
Service-producing ¹	90,274	p90,974	91,055	p91,234	p91,299	p65
Retail trade.....	20,420	p20,638	20,655	p20,736	p20,748	p12
Services.....	32,031	p32,381	32,414	p32,497	p32,550	p53
Government.....	19,087	p19,158	19,190	p19,163	p19,131	p-32
	Hours of work ²					
Total private.....	34.5	p34.7	34.6	p34.6	p34.9	p0.3
Manufacturing.....	42.0	p42.1	42.1	p42.2	p42.2	p.0
Overtime.....	4.6	p4.8	4.8	p4.8	p4.9	p.1
	Earnings ²					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$11.14	p\$11.24	\$11.23	p\$11.25	p\$11.32	p\$0.07
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	384.59	p390.15	388.56	p389.25	p395.07	p5.82

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

for adult women (4.9 percent) rose slightly, while that for teenagers (16.7 percent) was little changed from the prior month. The rate for Hispanics rose to 10.2 percent in January, equaling that for blacks for the first time (Hispanic data first became available in 1973). The rate for whites, at 4.9 percent, changed little from the December figure. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The rise in joblessness reflected primarily an increase in the number of newly unemployed persons (less than 5 weeks duration). Their number rose by 350,000 over the month to 2.9 million. There also was an increase in the number of unemployed persons on temporary layoff—those expecting to be recalled to their jobs. At 1.1 million in January, the number of such workers was up by 131,000 from the prior month. (See tables A-5 and A-6.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons—sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed—increased by 271,000 over the month to 4.7 million. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of employed persons was about unchanged over the month, at 124.6 million (seasonally adjusted). That measure had increased substantially during the last half of 1994. The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the working-age population with jobs—was 63.0 percent for the third consecutive month. (See table A-1.) A total of 7.2 million workers (not seasonally adjusted), or 5.8 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in January (table A-8).

At 132.1 million, the number of persons in the labor force rose by 411,000 over the month. The labor force participation rate was up by 0.2 percentage point to 66.8 percent. Compared with a year ago, the labor force has risen by 1.5 million. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons with a marginal attachment to the labor force—those who wanted and were available for work, but were no longer actively looking for jobs after having searched sometime in the past 12 months—was 1.8 million (not seasonally adjusted) in January. Of that number, those who were not looking because they believed their prospects for finding jobs were poor—discouraged workers—totaled 440,000. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 134,000 in January, seasonally adjusted, following generally larger gains throughout 1994. Manufacturing continued to add jobs at a brisk pace, but job growth in services and retail trade was considerably slower than in recent months. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment continued its upward trend in January with a seasonally adjusted increase of 39,000. Gains were concentrated in motor vehicles, fabricated metals, industrial machinery, and rubber and plastics. These industries, along with electronic equipment, have accounted for the bulk of the manufacturing job growth in the past several months. The large increase in automobile jobs (16,000) reflected continued production in factories that typically shut down at the beginning of the year to adjust inventories. Employment growth of 27,000 in the construction industry in January was boosted by relatively mild temperatures across the nation.

Services employment increased by 53,000 in January, the smallest monthly gain in nearly 2 years. Business services had its smallest rise since last spring, despite another gain in its personnel supply component. Health services, where growth has been limited by the drive for cost containment, also had relatively weak growth for the month. Weather-related job declines occurred in amusement and recreation services, where the lack of snow affected the ski industry, and in agricultural services, which suffered from the flooding in California. On the positive side, there was continued strength in social services, engineering and management services, auto repair, and motion pictures.

Retail trade employment was virtually unchanged in January, following substantial gains in the prior 4 months. Sizable declines in general merchandise stores and eating and drinking places in January partially countered large increases experienced by these industries at the end of 1994. Jobs in the transportation and public utilities industry rose by 15,000 in January, as growth continued in trucking and warehousing. Wholesale trade employment increased by 16,000, continuing its pace of job growth set over the past year. In contrast, government employment decreased by 32,000 over the month. Most of this drop was in Federal employment, reflecting continued downsizing, as well as the dismissal of a large number of workers from the Postal Service who had been hired for the holiday season.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 hour in January to 34.9 hours, seasonally adjusted. The workweek for manufacturing workers was unchanged over the month at 42.2 hours, while factory overtime edged up 0.1 hour to a new high of 4.9 hours. The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls increased 1.0 percent to 132.3 (1982=100). The manufacturing index rose by 0.3 percent to 107.5, as a result of the increase in employment. (See tables B-2 and B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose 7 cents in January to \$11.32, seasonally adjusted. Similar large increases last January and again in October were followed by 2 months of no (net) change. Average weekly earnings in January climbed 1.5 percent to \$395.07. Over the year, hourly earnings rose by 2.7 percent and weekly earnings by 3.0 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for February 1995 will be released on Friday, March 10, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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 March 1993, the sample included over 390,000 establishments employing over 47 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 359,000. 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 -259,000 to 459,000 (100,000 +/- 359,000). 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 +/- 256,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is +/- .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 errors 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 \$14.00 per issue or \$29.00 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	195,953	197,765	197,753	195,953	197,248	197,430	197,607	197,765	197,753
Civilian labor force	129,393	131,418	130,698	130,643	131,291	131,646	131,718	131,725	132,136
Participation rate	66.0	66.5	66.1	66.7	66.6	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.8
Employed	119,901	124,729	122,597	121,903	123,644	124,141	124,403	124,570	124,639
Employment-population ratio	61.2	63.1	62.0	62.2	62.7	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.0
Agriculture	2,892	3,285	3,087	3,328	3,411	3,494	3,500	3,532	3,575
Nonagricultural industries	117,009	121,444	119,510	118,575	120,233	120,647	120,903	121,038	121,064
Unemployed	9,492	6,690	8,101	8,740	7,647	7,505	7,315	7,155	7,498
Unemployment rate	7.3	5.1	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
Not in labor force	66,561	66,347	67,055	65,310	65,957	65,784	65,889	66,040	65,617
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,909	94,851	94,749	93,909	94,576	94,671	94,768	94,851	94,749
Civilian labor force	69,959	71,060	70,597	70,709	70,791	71,133	71,168	71,379	71,476
Participation rate	74.5	74.9	74.5	75.3	74.9	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.4
Employed	64,434	67,292	65,966	65,846	66,682	67,059	67,244	67,483	67,386
Employment-population ratio	68.6	70.9	69.6	70.1	70.5	70.8	71.0	71.1	71.1
Unemployed	5,526	3,767	4,631	4,863	4,109	4,074	3,924	3,896	4,090
Unemployment rate	7.9	5.3	6.6	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	86,778	87,617	87,528	86,778	87,321	87,439	87,529	87,617	87,528
Civilian labor force	66,412	67,388	67,044	66,800	66,909	67,177	67,345	67,450	67,539
Participation rate	76.5	76.9	76.6	77.0	76.6	76.8	76.9	77.0	77.2
Employed	61,678	64,263	63,086	62,745	63,517	63,820	64,051	64,281	64,133
Employment-population ratio	71.1	73.3	72.1	72.3	72.7	73.0	73.2	73.4	73.3
Agriculture	2,096	2,291	2,146	2,338	2,293	2,329	2,377	2,410	2,390
Nonagricultural industries	59,583	61,972	60,940	60,407	61,224	61,491	61,674	61,871	61,743
Unemployed	4,733	3,125	3,958	4,055	3,392	3,357	3,294	3,169	3,406
Unemployment rate	7.1	4.6	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,044	102,913	103,004	102,044	102,672	102,758	102,839	102,913	103,004
Civilian labor force	59,433	60,359	60,102	59,934	60,500	60,513	60,550	60,346	60,660
Participation rate	58.2	58.7	58.3	58.7	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.6	58.9
Employed	55,467	57,437	56,631	56,057	56,962	57,082	57,159	57,087	57,252
Employment-population ratio	54.4	55.8	55.0	54.9	55.5	55.5	55.6	55.5	55.6
Unemployed	3,966	2,922	3,470	3,877	3,538	3,431	3,391	3,259	3,408
Unemployment rate	6.7	4.8	5.8	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,109	95,873	95,961	95,109	95,658	95,729	95,821	95,873	95,961
Civilian labor force	56,177	56,871	56,697	56,373	57,031	56,951	56,984	56,725	56,951
Participation rate	59.1	59.3	59.1	59.3	59.6	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.3
Employed	52,715	54,404	53,753	53,067	54,044	54,090	54,129	54,037	54,134
Employment-population ratio	55.4	56.7	56.0	55.8	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.4
Agriculture	654	824	762	751	847	863	850	882	877
Nonagricultural industries	52,061	53,580	52,991	52,316	53,197	53,227	53,279	53,155	53,257
Unemployed	3,462	2,467	2,944	3,306	2,987	2,861	2,855	2,688	2,817
Unemployment rate	6.2	4.3	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,066	14,274	14,263	14,066	14,269	14,261	14,257	14,274	14,263
Civilian labor force	6,804	7,159	6,957	7,470	7,351	7,518	7,389	7,550	7,646
Participation rate	48.4	50.2	48.8	53.1	51.5	52.7	51.8	52.9	53.6
Employed	5,507	6,062	5,758	6,091	6,083	6,231	6,223	6,252	6,372
Employment-population ratio	39.2	42.5	40.4	43.3	42.6	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.7
Agriculture	142	171	179	239	271	302	273	240	308
Nonagricultural industries	5,365	5,891	5,579	5,852	5,812	5,929	5,950	6,012	6,064
Unemployed	1,297	1,097	1,199	1,379	1,268	1,287	1,166	1,298	1,274
Unemployment rate	19.1	15.3	17.2	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	17.2	16.7

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					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	165,014	166,175	166,361	165,014	165,832	165,954	166,072	166,175	166,361
Civilian labor force	109,750	111,385	110,848	110,669	111,381	111,555	111,637	111,715	111,876
Participation rate	66.5	67.0	66.6	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2
Employed	102,628	106,427	104,718	104,268	105,740	106,010	106,242	106,352	106,366
Employment-population ratio	62.2	64.0	62.9	63.2	63.8	63.9	64.0	64.0	63.9
Unemployed	7,122	4,958	6,129	6,401	5,641	5,545	5,395	5,363	5,510
Unemployment rate	6.5	4.5	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	57,059	57,730	57,520	57,314	57,478	57,615	57,726	57,836	57,848
Participation rate	77.0	77.4	77.1	77.4	77.2	77.3	77.4	77.5	77.5
Employed	53,458	55,334	54,480	54,307	54,926	55,061	55,242	55,384	55,289
Employment-population ratio	72.2	74.2	73.0	73.3	73.8	73.9	74.1	74.2	74.1
Unemployed	3,602	2,396	3,060	3,007	2,552	2,554	2,484	2,452	2,559
Unemployment rate	6.3	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	46,928	47,507	47,302	47,027	47,737	47,614	47,631	47,440	47,443
Participation rate	58.8	59.2	58.9	59.0	59.6	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.0
Employed	44,408	45,747	45,147	44,656	45,560	45,535	45,569	45,475	45,419
Employment-population ratio	55.7	57.0	56.2	56.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.5
Unemployed	2,520	1,760	2,155	2,371	2,177	2,079	2,062	1,965	2,024
Unemployment rate	5.4	3.7	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,763	6,148	6,026	6,328	6,166	6,326	6,280	6,439	6,586
Participation rate	51.5	54.3	53.1	56.6	54.6	56.0	55.5	56.9	58.1
Employed	4,762	5,346	5,112	5,305	5,254	5,414	5,431	5,493	5,658
Employment-population ratio	42.6	47.2	45.1	47.4	46.5	47.9	48.0	48.5	49.9
Unemployed	1,000	802	914	1,023	912	912	849	946	928
Unemployment rate	17.4	13.0	15.2	16.2	14.8	14.4	13.5	14.7	14.1
Men	20.2	15.2	17.2	18.0	16.2	15.2	14.3	16.0	15.0
Women	14.2	10.8	13.1	14.1	13.3	13.5	12.6	13.2	13.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,723	23,052	23,089	22,723	22,955	22,990	23,023	23,052	23,089
Civilian labor force	14,197	14,470	14,420	14,423	14,477	14,649	14,578	14,541	14,697
Participation rate	62.5	62.8	62.5	63.5	63.1	63.7	63.3	63.1	63.7
Employed	12,274	13,154	12,893	12,544	12,927	13,022	13,054	13,119	13,192
Employment-population ratio	54.0	57.1	55.8	55.2	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.9	57.1
Unemployed	1,923	1,316	1,527	1,879	1,550	1,627	1,524	1,422	1,505
Unemployment rate	13.5	9.1	10.6	13.0	10.7	11.1	10.5	9.8	10.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,501	6,723	6,680	6,585	6,637	6,706	6,702	6,722	6,796
Participation rate	71.4	72.7	72.3	72.3	72.1	72.7	72.6	72.7	73.6
Employed	5,621	6,199	5,999	5,780	5,989	6,069	6,085	6,165	6,172
Employment-population ratio	61.7	67.0	64.9	63.5	65.1	65.8	65.9	66.7	66.8
Unemployed	880	524	681	805	648	637	617	557	624
Unemployment rate	13.5	7.8	10.2	12.2	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.3	9.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,896	7,001	7,057*	6,949	7,001	7,033	7,012	7,002	7,127
Participation rate	60.4	60.5	60.8	60.8	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.5	61.4
Employed	6,097	6,443	6,436	6,167	6,368	6,384	6,390	6,420	6,521
Employment-population ratio	53.4	55.7	55.4	54.0	55.2	55.3	55.3	55.5	56.2
Unemployed	800	558	620	782	633	649	622	582	606
Unemployment rate	11.6	8.0	8.8	11.3	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.3	8.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	800	746	683	889	839	910	864	817	773
Participation rate	36.4	33.5	30.5	40.5	37.8	40.9	38.8	36.6	34.6
Employed	556	513	458	597	570	569	579	534	499
Employment-population ratio	25.3	23.0	20.5	27.2	25.7	25.6	26.0	23.9	22.3
Unemployed	243	234	226	292	269	341	285	283	275
Unemployment rate	30.4	31.3	33.0	32.8	32.1	37.5	33.0	34.6	35.5
Men	38.8	31.0	32.5	39.3	30.8	35.9	32.0	34.3	34.0
Women	23.0	31.7	33.6	26.7	33.4	39.1	34.1	35.0	37.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,849	18,385	18,368	17,849	18,244	18,291	18,339	18,385	18,368
Civilian labor force	11,599	12,078	11,939	11,702	11,997	12,222	12,324	12,224	12,036
Participation rate	65.0	65.7	65.0	65.6	65.8	66.8	67.2	66.5	65.5
Employed	10,253	11,005	10,595	10,469	10,606	11,074	11,236	11,105	10,811
Employment-population ratio	57.4	59.9	57.7	58.7	59.2	60.5	61.3	60.4	58.9
Unemployed	1,346	1,073	1,344	1,233	1,191	1,148	1,088	1,119	1,224
Unemployment rate	11.6	8.9	11.3	10.5	9.9	9.4	8.8	9.2	10.2

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	119,901	124,729	122,597	121,903	123,644	124,141	124,403	124,570	124,639
Married men, spouse present	40,944	41,775	41,185	41,405	41,557	41,511	41,530	41,608	41,601
Married women, spouse present	31,358	32,103	31,578	31,496	31,905	31,764	31,775	31,723	31,705
Women who maintain families	6,769	6,960	7,055	6,884	7,029	7,098	7,141	7,074	7,199
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	33,125	34,776	34,507	33,023	34,242	34,275	34,382	34,576	34,423
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,037	38,143	37,155	37,179	37,635	37,669	37,767	37,797	37,267
Service occupations	16,578	16,631	16,672	16,925	16,749	17,062	16,893	16,704	17,012
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,129	13,685	13,398	13,508	13,452	13,467	13,615	13,677	13,784
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,067	18,069	17,644	17,646	18,023	18,122	18,056	18,030	18,212
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,964	3,424	3,221	3,581	3,632	3,655	3,727	3,839	3,881
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,357	1,660	1,523	1,661	1,712	1,764	1,767	1,738	1,866
Self-employed workers	1,474	1,583	1,533	1,596	1,630	1,652	1,677	1,714	1,663
Unpaid family workers	61	42	31	71	63	43	48	49	35
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	108,098	112,389	110,646	109,406	111,100	111,686	111,770	111,960	111,987
Government	18,235	18,454	18,331	18,192	18,306	18,201	18,357	18,340	18,295
Private industries	89,863	93,935	92,315	91,214	92,794	93,485	93,413	93,620	93,692
Private households	843	1,004	959	944	903	935	999	1,023	1,075
Other industries	89,020	92,931	91,355	90,270	91,891	92,550	92,414	92,597	92,617
Self-employed workers	8,774	8,944	8,768	9,050	8,989	8,878	8,915	8,959	9,039
Unpaid family workers	137	111	96	137	134	131	120	121	95
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,235	4,408	4,848	5,059	4,333	4,411	4,411	4,422	4,693
Slack work or business conditions	2,835	2,463	2,795	2,547	2,404	2,394	2,394	2,384	2,504
Could only find part-time work	2,047	1,621	1,704	2,140	1,697	1,791	1,736	1,734	1,777
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,851	18,972	18,173	17,629	17,609	17,644	17,756	17,576	17,940
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,963	4,157	4,620	4,748	4,154	4,226	4,246	4,254	4,430
Slack work or business conditions	2,698	2,313	2,638	2,418	2,290	2,257	2,282	2,272	2,359
Could only find part-time work	1,982	1,584	1,677	2,055	1,646	1,756	1,689	1,690	1,737
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,278	18,311	17,584	17,005	16,982	16,992	17,101	16,917	17,307

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually

work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

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Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,740	7,155	7,498	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
Men, 20 years and over	4,055	3,169	3,406	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0
Women, 20 years and over	3,306	2,688	2,817	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,379	1,298	1,274	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	17.2	16.7
Married men, spouse present	1,808	1,358	1,455	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4
Married women, spouse present	1,450	1,213	1,204	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Women who maintain families	710	684	705	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9
Full-time workers	7,163	5,677	5,938	6.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5
Part-time workers	1,572	1,478	1,548	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.2
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	967	805	802	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,122	1,699	1,808	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,012	830	849	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,938	1,610	1,631	9.9	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	334	323	329	8.5	8.2	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,840	5,594	5,649	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7
Goods-producing industries	2,128	1,734	1,779	7.8	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4
Mining	41	28	38	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.9	5.1
Construction	802	682	767	13.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.7
Manufacturing	1,285	1,024	974	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7
Durable goods	671	550	495	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.2
Nondurable goods	614	474	479	7.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.4
Service-producing industries	4,712	3,860	3,870	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	368	297	341	5.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,072	1,729	1,721	8.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	278	218	215	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.9
Services	1,994	1,616	1,593	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2
Government workers	710	587	602	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	247	217	225	12.9	11.1	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.7

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² 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)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,731	2,249	3,307	3,319	2,675	2,434	2,599	2,587	2,937
5 to 14 weeks	2,509	2,156	2,265	2,351	2,294	2,256	2,163	2,149	2,122
15 weeks and over	3,251	2,285	2,529	3,046	2,768	2,934	2,661	2,456	2,386
15 to 26 weeks	1,463	1,019	1,143	1,308	1,213	1,344	1,187	1,088	1,033
27 weeks and over	1,768	1,266	1,387	1,738	1,555	1,590	1,474	1,368	1,353
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.1	17.7	16.5	18.4	18.8	19.3	18.2	17.8	16.7
Median duration, in weeks	8.4	8.7	7.7	8.5	9.5	10.1	9.1	8.7	7.9
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	39.3	33.6	40.8	38.1	34.6	31.9	35.0	36.0	39.4
5 to 14 weeks	26.4	32.2	28.0	27.0	29.6	29.6	29.1	29.9	28.5
15 weeks and over	34.3	34.2	31.2	34.9	35.8	38.5	35.8	34.1	32.0
15 to 26 weeks	15.4	15.2	14.1	15.0	15.7	17.6	16.0	15.1	13.9
27 weeks and over	18.8	18.9	17.1	19.9	20.1	20.9	19.9	19.0	18.2

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,215	3,514	4,350	4,395	3,574	3,513	3,495	3,442	3,658
On temporary layoff	1,652	1,050	1,539	1,149	824	848	881	930	1,061
Not on temporary layoff	3,563	2,464	2,810	3,246	2,750	2,665	2,614	2,512	2,598
Permanent job losers	2,617	1,699	1,995	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	946	765	816	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	804	616	686	817	874	755	710	704	694
Reentrants	2,942	2,180	2,580	2,824	2,620	2,626	2,575	2,525	2,488
New entrants	532	380	485	644	600	614	578	555	597
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	54.9	52.5	53.7	50.6	46.6	46.8	47.5	47.6	49.2
On temporary layoff	17.4	15.7	19.0	13.2	10.7	11.3	12.0	12.9	14.3
Not on temporary layoff	37.5	36.8	34.7	37.4	35.9	35.5	35.5	34.8	34.9
Job leavers	8.5	9.2	8.5	9.4	11.4	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.3
Reentrants	31.0	32.6	31.8	32.5	34.2	35.0	35.0	34.9	33.4
New entrants	5.6	5.7	6.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8
Job leavers6	.5	.5	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.5
Reentrants	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
New entrants4	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5

¹ Not available.

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Table A-7. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
Total, 16 years and over	8,740	7,155	7,498	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
16 to 24 years	2,899	2,513	2,464	13.5	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.4
16 to 19 years	1,379	1,298	1,274	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	17.2	16.7
16 to 17 years	655	573	633	21.3	18.8	17.8	17.2	18.1	20.0
18 to 19 years	707	728	629	16.2	16.0	16.8	14.7	16.6	14.2
20 to 24 years	1,520	1,215	1,190	10.8	9.4	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.5
25 years and over	5,786	4,717	4,971	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5
25 to 54 years	5,083	4,130	4,365	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6
55 years and over	700	539	606	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,863	3,896	4,090	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7
16 to 24 years	1,656	1,411	1,366	14.6	12.6	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.0
16 to 19 years	808	727	684	20.7	18.5	18.1	16.5	18.5	17.4
16 to 17 years	377	313	338	23.6	19.4	18.2	16.5	18.8	20.9
18 to 19 years	412	411	329	17.9	17.5	18.1	16.5	18.2	14.5
20 to 24 years	848	684	682	11.4	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.1
25 years and over	3,151	2,551	2,672	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5
25 to 54 years	2,779	2,217	2,352	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6
55 years and over	404	306	347	4.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,877	3,259	3,408	6.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
16 to 24 years	1,243	1,102	1,098	12.2	11.6	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.7
16 to 19 years	571	571	591	16.0	15.9	16.0	15.0	15.8	15.9
16 to 17 years	278	260	294	18.8	18.2	17.4	17.9	17.4	19.1
18 to 19 years	295	317	300	14.2	14.2	15.4	12.8	14.9	13.9
20 to 24 years	672	531	508	10.1	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.8
25 years and over	2,635	2,166	2,299	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,304	1,913	2,014	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6
55 years and over	296	233	259	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-8. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	January 1995		
	Total	Men	Women
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE			
Total not in the labor force	67,055	24,152	42,902
Persons who currently want a job	5,999	2,407	3,592
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,783	821	962
Reason not currently looking:			
Discouragement over job prospects ²	440	248	192
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,343	573	770
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS			
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,156	3,855	3,301
Percent of total employed	5.8	5.8	5.8
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,288	2,616	1,673
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,533	456	1,077
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	233	176	57
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,074	596	478

¹ Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.² Includes those who think no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for

such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

⁴ Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

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Table A-9. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,418	23,524	23,528	23,418	23,489	23,503	23,514	23,524	23,528
Civilian labor force	15,508	15,338	15,274	15,610	15,456	15,586	15,489	15,432	15,371
Employed	13,878	14,259	13,950	14,040	14,175	14,366	14,275	14,246	14,110
Unemployed	1,631	1,078	1,325	1,570	1,280	1,221	1,214	1,185	1,261
Unemployment rate	10.5	7.0	8.7	10.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.2
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,821	10,973	10,984	10,821	10,929	10,945	10,959	10,973	10,984
Civilian labor force	6,718	6,896	6,778	6,802	6,873	6,882	6,948	6,935	6,860
Employed	6,194	6,524	6,346	6,307	6,427	6,434	6,480	6,492	6,460
Unemployed	524	372	432	495	446	448	468	443	400
Unemployment rate	7.8	5.4	6.4	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.8
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,844	8,883	8,884	8,844	8,870	8,875	8,879	8,883	8,884
Civilian labor force	5,942	5,967	5,954	6,003	5,959	6,016	5,991	5,969	6,015
Employed	5,516	5,714	5,609	5,607	5,630	5,661	5,684	5,688	5,697
Unemployed	426	253	345	396	329	355	307	281	318
Unemployment rate	7.2	4.2	5.8	6.6	5.5	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,682	4,688	4,688	4,682	4,685	4,687	4,688	4,688	4,688
Civilian labor force	3,147	3,194	3,187	3,183	3,195	3,201	3,181	3,194	3,221
Employed	2,907	3,026	2,977	2,959	3,019	2,998	3,005	3,014	3,028
Unemployed	240	168	211	224	176	204	175	180	194
Unemployment rate	7.6	5.2	6.6	7.0	5.5	6.4	5.5	5.6	6.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,129	7,152	7,153	7,129	7,144	7,147	7,150	7,152	7,153
Civilian labor force	4,752	4,709	4,695	4,778	4,772	4,779	4,742	4,720	4,721
Employed	4,365	4,515	4,401	4,426	4,513	4,535	4,517	4,504	4,463
Unemployed	387	194	294	352	259	244	225	216	259
Unemployment rate	8.1	4.1	6.3	7.4	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.5
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,048	6,070	6,070	6,048	6,062	6,065	6,068	6,070	6,070
Civilian labor force	3,983	4,017	3,992	4,002	4,042	4,040	4,009	3,999	4,009
Employed	3,694	3,785	3,694	3,723	3,774	3,769	3,748	3,750	3,720
Unemployed	289	232	298	279	268	271	260	249	289
Unemployment rate	7.3	5.8	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,001	13,985	13,981	14,001	13,986	13,987	13,987	13,985	13,981
Civilian labor force	8,544	8,511	8,396	8,590	8,551	8,559	8,541	8,565	8,438
Employed	7,845	8,059	7,832	7,952	8,012	8,008	8,005	8,080	7,934
Unemployed	700	452	564	638	538	552	536	485	504
Unemployment rate	8.2	5.3	6.7	7.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. 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					
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,343	5,425	5,431	5,343	5,401	5,409	5,417	5,425	5,431
Civilian labor force	3,503	3,672	3,598	3,560	3,646	3,635	3,655	3,681	3,655
Employed	3,340	3,564	3,445	3,413	3,469	3,464	3,506	3,556	3,515
Unemployed	162	108	154	147	177	171	150	125	140
Unemployment rate	4.6	2.9	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.4	3.8
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,405	8,434	8,434	8,405	8,424	8,428	8,431	8,434	8,434
Civilian labor force	5,455	5,543	5,448	5,506	5,516	5,545	5,570	5,572	5,495
Employed	5,057	5,308	5,168	5,167	5,220	5,269	5,305	5,322	5,274
Unemployed	398	235	280	339	295	276	265	250	220
Unemployment rate	7.3	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,279	9,284	9,282	9,279	9,280	9,282	9,283	9,284	9,282
Civilian labor force	5,750	5,780	5,722	5,818	5,791	5,770	5,714	5,792	5,792
Employed	5,363	5,473	5,353	5,460	5,412	5,424	5,365	5,445	5,452
Unemployed	388	308	369	358	380	345	348	347	341
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.3	6.5	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,432	13,668	13,687	13,432	13,601	13,625	13,647	13,668	13,687
Civilian labor force	9,248	9,418	9,408	9,305	9,340	9,398	9,474	9,437	9,464
Employed	8,618	8,876	8,801	8,737	8,754	8,836	8,937	8,869	8,919
Unemployed	630	542	608	568	586	562	538	569	545
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.8

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

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted

columns.

NOTE: Data have been revised to incorporate updated 1990 census-based population controls and new seasonal adjustment factors. Data for 1990-94 are subject to revision.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994P	Jan. 1995P	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994P	Jan. 1995P
Total	110,013	115,867	115,864	113,453	111,711	114,186	114,348	114,882	115,092	115,226
Total private	91,152	96,249	96,373	94,363	92,810	95,035	95,228	95,692	95,929	96,095
Goods-producing industries	22,755	24,020	23,779	23,322	23,328	23,673	23,715	23,827	23,858	23,927
Mining	604	605	597	588	616	605	599	600	596	599
Metal mining	49.5	51.5	51.4	51.6	50	51	51	52	52	52
Coal mining	114.7	114.0	113.2	111.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oil and gas extraction	347.5	336.4	333.1	330.1	349	341	335	332	329	331
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	92.7	103.3	99.7	94.5	102	101	101	102	102	104
Construction	4,324	5,167	4,956	4,617	4,744	4,972	4,974	5,044	5,044	5,071
General building contractors	1,074.1	1,214.0	1,191.4	1,133.7	1,139	1,172	1,180	1,194	1,197	1,201
Heavy construction, except building	592.5	761.0	683.4	603.5	713	727	716	727	722	729
Special trade contractors	2,657.0	3,191.5	3,081.3	2,880.0	2,892	3,073	3,078	3,123	3,125	3,141
Manufacturing	17,827	18,248	18,226	18,117	17,968	18,096	18,142	18,183	18,218	18,257
Production workers	12,198	12,629	12,609	12,517	12,320	12,485	12,527	12,575	12,615	12,638
Durable goods	10,122	10,411	10,419	10,368	10,182	10,306	10,335	10,371	10,400	10,426
Production workers	6,821	7,124	7,134	7,085	6,869	7,021	7,054	7,094	7,124	7,133
Lumber and wood products	706.5	745.7	741.0	731.8	723	735	737	743	745	748
Furniture and fixtures	489.9	503.7	502.8	500.7	492	496	497	500	501	502
Stone, clay, and glass products	501.6	540.3	531.6	518.2	521	531	533	535	536	539
Primary metal industries	678.0	699.5	702.8	700.9	679	690	695	699	701	702
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	237.2	234.6	235.6	235.3	238	233	235	235	235	235
Fabricated metal products	1,338.5	1,396.2	1,402.4	1,401.3	1,345	1,373	1,381	1,388	1,397	1,407
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,922.8	1,960.9	1,969.3	1,977.7	1,922	1,956	1,957	1,963	1,967	1,978
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,522.1	1,580.7	1,587.3	1,581.6	1,524	1,567	1,567	1,574	1,583	1,583
Transportation equipment	1,725.2	1,749.6	1,755.3	1,740.2	1,730	1,731	1,741	1,741	1,743	1,745
Motor vehicles and equipment	860.1	915.7	922.8	916.2	874	898	909	911	914	930
Aircraft and parts	502.9	466.3	464.6	458.2	502	468	467	464	462	457
Instruments and related products	869.2	846.7	845.1	839.5	871	848	845	846	844	840
Miscellaneous manufacturing	368.4	388.1	381.4	375.9	375	379	382	382	383	382
Nondurable goods	7,705	7,837	7,807	7,749	7,786	7,790	7,807	7,812	7,818	7,831
Production workers	5,377	5,505	5,475	5,432	5,451	5,464	5,473	5,481	5,491	5,505
Food and kindred products	1,621.4	1,678.3	1,653.5	1,629.8	1,667	1,661	1,662	1,670	1,669	1,675
Tobacco products	43.3	39.2	41.0	40.5	41	38	39	38	38	38
Textile mill products	667.8	674.9	671.7	666.2	672	669	672	674	672	670
Apparel and other textile products	944.8	955.2	943.4	926.7	956	957	956	948	945	940
Paper and allied products	681.8	685.2	685.6	684.2	686	680	684	685	686	688
Printing and publishing	1,516.9	1,542.4	1,551.2	1,543.0	1,517	1,533	1,537	1,538	1,543	1,543
Chemicals and allied products	1,059.1	1,045.2	1,045.5	1,043.0	1,065	1,049	1,049	1,046	1,047	1,048
Petroleum and coal products	144.0	149.4	147.1	144.7	148	149	149	149	149	149
Rubber and misc. plastics products	910.4	953.4	954.0	957.8	917	941	946	951	955	965
Leather and leather products	115.5	114.2	113.7	113.4	117	113	113	113	114	115
Service-producing industries	87,258	91,847	92,085	90,131	88,383	90,513	90,633	91,055	91,234	91,299
Transportation and public utilities	5,730	5,932	5,970	5,864	5,793	5,865	5,867	5,888	5,915	5,930
Transportation	3,559	3,756	3,795	3,703	3,611	3,694	3,694	3,712	3,738	3,757
Railroad transportation	242.3	247.7	245.8	240.0	247	245	245	248	247	245
Local and interurban passenger transit	386.9	409.4	411.4	408.2	377	390	390	393	396	398
Trucking and warehousing	1,663.0	1,810.5	1,841.4	1,760.1	1,705	1,775	1,773	1,782	1,795	1,805
Water transportation	157.6	162.7	162.3	161.3	165	167	166	165	165	169
Transportation by air	734.8	732.9	739.6	737.0	739	729	730	732	740	741
Pipelines, except natural gas	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.2	18	18	18	18	17	17
Transportation services	357.0	374.6	377.0	379.2	360	370	372	374	378	382
Communications and public utilities	2,171	2,176	2,175	2,161	2,182	2,171	2,173	2,176	2,177	2,173
Communications	1,243.2	1,265.1	1,265.5	1,258.7	1,249	1,257	1,260	1,261	1,264	1,265
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	927.3	910.9	909.3	902.1	933	914	913	915	913	908
Wholesale trade	5,939	6,136	6,132	6,095	5,990	6,095	6,106	6,117	6,132	6,148
Durable goods	3,405	3,496	3,503	3,494	3,424	3,476	3,484	3,493	3,503	3,515
Nondurable goods	2,534	2,640	2,629	2,601	2,566	2,619	2,622	2,624	2,629	2,633

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					
	Jan. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P
Retail trade	19,586	20,950	21,297	20,390	19,924	20,470	20,523	20,655	20,736	20,748
Building materials and garden supplies	765.5	852.8	851.4	825.5	808	848	852	859	863	873
General merchandise stores	2,462.6	2,730.4	2,818.9	2,566.8	2,421	2,484	2,506	2,557	2,549	2,524
Food stores	3,195.0	3,296.6	3,341.0	3,268.9	3,215	3,248	3,252	3,267	3,288	3,292
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,055.4	2,192.3	2,190.8	2,186.6	2,084	2,171	2,180	2,194	2,204	2,218
Apparel and accessory stores	1,152.1	1,195.8	1,258.4	1,156.7	1,146	1,154	1,158	1,152	1,148	1,150
Furniture and home furnishings stores	861.0	955.1	973.7	954.9	855	914	925	936	936	948
Eating and drinking places	6,619.1	7,098.3	7,151.3	6,883.2	6,928	7,111	7,115	7,148	7,209	7,200
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,474.9	2,628.3	2,711.6	2,547.7	2,467	2,540	2,535	2,542	2,539	2,543
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,713	6,766	6,776	6,735	6,771	6,794	6,786	6,791	6,791	6,792
Finance	3,241	3,238	3,243	3,233	3,252	3,251	3,246	3,246	3,245	3,243
Depository institutions	2,051.9	2,029.5	2,033.0	2,025.4	2,057	2,036	2,037	2,036	2,033	2,029
Nondepository institutions	477.2	461.0	458.1	458.1	477	472	466	462	459	458
Security and commodity brokers	486.0	509.8	511.3	511.9	489	508	507	511	513	515
Holding and other investment offices	226.0	237.6	240.4	237.6	229	235	236	237	240	241
Insurance	2,184	2,170	2,172	2,166	2,187	2,178	2,177	2,175	2,172	2,168
Insurance carriers	1,523.6	1,502.7	1,502.2	1,495.7	1,525	1,512	1,509	1,506	1,502	1,497
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	660.2	667.2	669.8	670.1	662	666	668	669	670	671
Real estate	1,288	1,358	1,361	1,336	1,332	1,365	1,363	1,370	1,374	1,381
Services ²	30,429	32,445	32,419	31,957	31,004	32,138	32,231	32,414	32,497	32,550
Agricultural services	452.6	563.4	524.1	469.0	539	561	564	569	571	558
Hotels and other lodging places	1,514.3	1,540.2	1,538.2	1,507.4	1,602	1,609	1,594	1,588	1,596	1,597
Personal services	1,191.6	1,112.5	1,122.2	1,186.1	1,149	1,138	1,138	1,135	1,130	1,143
Business services	5,942.9	6,827.4	6,817.0	6,619.8	6,092	6,593	6,626	6,733	6,770	6,790
Personnel supply services	2,005.2	2,573.4	2,563.1	2,391.5	2,130	2,418	2,425	2,498	2,518	2,547
Auto repair, services, and parking	980.0	1,082.0	1,084.1	1,083.7	992	1,065	1,073	1,083	1,091	1,097
Miscellaneous repair services	368.5	387.6	386.3	384.9	373	382	384	387	388	390
Motion pictures	432.0	529.3	541.6	541.1	435	502	515	530	533	545
Amusement and recreation services	1,100.5	1,146.1	1,149.7	1,109.8	1,251	1,254	1,272	1,272	1,261	1,240
Health services	8,886.4	9,127.2	9,153.1	9,132.0	8,909	9,084	9,106	9,118	9,144	9,159
Hospitals	3,784.6	3,790.3	3,791.7	3,792.7	3,788	3,791	3,790	3,790	3,795	3,796
Legal services	931.6	946.7	948.3	946.2	937	946	945	949	950	951
Educational services	1,683.5	1,912.0	1,870.4	1,736.9	1,710	1,761	1,761	1,770	1,771	1,765
Social services	2,153.5	2,326.7	2,336.0	2,324.5	2,162	2,296	2,300	2,313	2,324	2,336
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	70.4	78.0	77.9	73.4	77	79	79	80	80	80
Membership organizations	2,007.6	2,052.5	2,048.1	2,023.0	2,042	2,062	2,064	2,065	2,058	2,058
Engineering and management services	2,539.3	2,638.7	2,647.3	2,643.6	2,560	2,632	2,635	2,647	2,655	2,665
Services, nec	40.0	41.0	41.0	41.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	18,861	19,618	19,491	19,090	18,901	19,151	19,120	19,190	19,163	19,131
Federal	2,877	2,837	2,872	2,827	2,893	2,863	2,858	2,854	2,869	2,841
State	4,445	4,720	4,680	4,532	4,492	4,593	4,581	4,586	4,590	4,581
Education	1,801.8	2,036.2	1,997.0	1,848.4	1,824	1,890	1,875	1,878	1,880	1,871
Other State government	2,642.9	2,683.6	2,683.0	2,683.2	2,668	2,703	2,706	2,708	2,710	2,710
Local	11,539	12,061	11,939	11,731	11,516	11,695	11,681	11,750	11,704	11,709
Education	6,555.0	6,884.1	6,872.4	6,705.4	6,404	6,547	6,532	6,531	6,539	6,555
Other local government	4,984.4	5,177.0	5,066.5	5,025.3	5,112	5,148	5,149	5,219	5,165	5,154

¹ 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.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.
P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P
Total private	34.3	34.5	34.8	34.4	34.8	34.6	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.9
Mining	44.1	45.4	45.1	44.7	44.2	45.0	44.8	45.0	44.7	44.8
Construction	37.0	38.4	38.7	37.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	41.5	42.5	42.9	41.9	41.7	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.2
Overtime hours	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
Durable goods	42.4	43.3	43.8	42.9	42.7	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.0	43.1
Overtime hours	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3
Lumber and wood products	40.9	41.2	41.6	40.6	41.7	40.9	41.4	41.1	41.2	41.3
Furniture and fixtures	39.9	41.0	41.6	40.6	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.7	40.4	40.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.0	43.7	43.3	42.2	43.3	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.6
Primary metal industries	44.2	45.2	45.7	44.7	44.2	44.9	44.9	45.1	45.2	44.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.7	45.5	46.2	45.2	43.9	45.3	45.4	45.5	45.8	45.5
Fabricated metal products	42.4	43.5	44.0	43.1	42.6	43.0	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.3
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.5	43.9	44.8	44.1	43.4	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.7	44.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.1	42.6	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.1	42.0	42.2
Transportation equipment	43.7	45.0	45.7	44.5	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.8	44.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.4	46.6	47.1	45.9	46.2	45.8	45.6	46.7	46.4	46.6
Instruments and related products	41.5	42.0	42.5	42.0	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.7	40.7	40.5	39.6	40.1	39.9	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.0
Nonurable goods	40.4	41.5	41.6	40.7	40.6	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1	40.9
Overtime hours	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Food and kindred products	40.3	42.2	42.2	41.1	40.7	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.6
Tobacco products	37.5	39.8	41.1	39.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.2	41.9	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.9	41.5	41.7	41.8
Apparel and other textile products	36.8	38.0	38.1	37.3	36.9	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.5
Paper and allied products	43.7	44.3	44.7	44.0	43.7	43.9	44.1	43.9	43.9	44.0
Printing and publishing	38.0	39.1	39.3	38.1	38.3	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.4
Chemicals and allied products	43.2	43.7	44.0	43.2	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.4	43.2	43.2
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	44.4	43.8	42.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.9	42.6	43.0	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.3	42.3	42.4	41.9
Leather and leather products	38.5	38.9	38.9	37.4	38.6	38.8	39.1	38.6	38.4	37.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.6	39.8	39.7	39.5	40.1	39.9	40.1	39.8	39.6	40.0
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.5	38.2	38.6	38.3	38.2	38.5
Retail trade	28.2	28.7	29.3	28.4	29.0	28.8	29.2	28.9	28.9	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.4	35.5	35.7	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.8	32.5	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.7

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.

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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			
	Jan. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P	Jan. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P
Total private	\$11.06	\$11.26	\$11.27	\$11.37	\$379.36	\$388.47	\$392.20	\$391.13
Seasonally adjusted	11.02	11.23	11.25	11.32	383.50	388.56	389.25	395.07
Mining	15.06	14.97	15.10	15.24	664.15	679.64	681.01	681.23
Construction	14.41	14.85	14.80	14.66	533.17	570.24	572.76	554.15
Manufacturing	11.96	12.17	12.26	12.25	496.34	517.23	525.95	513.28
Durable goods	12.56	12.77	12.88	12.85	532.54	552.94	564.14	551.27
Lumber and wood products	9.74	9.92	9.96	9.94	398.37	408.70	414.34	403.56
Furniture and fixtures	9.42	9.68	9.78	9.66	375.86	396.88	406.85	392.20
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.96	12.20	12.21	12.22	502.32	533.14	528.69	515.68
Primary metal industries	14.16	14.43	14.51	14.52	625.87	652.24	663.11	649.04
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	16.56	17.13	17.12	17.22	723.67	779.42	790.94	778.34
Fabricated metal products	11.87	12.03	12.09	12.06	503.29	523.31	531.96	519.79
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.92	13.10	13.18	13.13	562.02	575.09	590.46	579.03
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.41	11.55	11.59	11.60	480.36	492.03	499.53	489.52
Transportation equipment	16.26	16.63	16.84	16.80	710.56	748.35	769.59	747.60
Motor vehicles and equipment	16.69	17.10	17.35	17.13	757.73	796.86	817.19	786.27
Instruments and related products	12.41	12.54	12.62	12.58	515.02	526.68	536.35	528.36
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.57	9.77	9.89	9.94	379.93	397.64	400.55	393.62
Nondurable goods	11.16	11.36	11.42	11.43	450.86	471.44	475.07	465.20
Food and kindred products	10.59	10.82	10.88	10.87	426.78	456.60	459.14	446.76
Tobacco products	16.69	19.12	18.20	18.59	625.88	760.98	748.02	741.74
Textile mill products	9.03	9.27	9.30	9.35	372.04	388.41	391.53	388.03
Apparel and other textile products	7.22	7.44	7.46	7.53	265.70	282.72	284.23	280.87
Paper and allied products	13.56	13.91	13.96	13.95	592.57	616.21	624.01	613.80
Printing and publishing	12.06	12.20	12.27	12.23	458.28	477.02	482.21	465.96
Chemicals and allied products	15.00	15.33	15.44	15.35	648.00	669.92	679.36	663.12
Petroleum and coal products	18.84	19.30	19.28	19.10	830.84	856.92	844.46	819.39
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.70	10.68	10.79	10.79	448.33	454.97	463.97	452.10
Leather and leather products	7.88	8.03	8.04	8.10	303.38	312.37	312.76	302.94
Transportation and public utilities	13.83	14.09	14.09	14.18	547.67	560.78	559.37	560.11
Wholesale trade	11.95	12.11	12.16	12.25	456.49	463.81	466.94	467.95
Retail trade	7.45	7.57	7.59	7.66	210.09	217.26	222.39	217.54
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.79	11.97	12.02	12.19	429.16	424.94	429.11	443.72
Services	11.06	11.23	11.30	11.43	359.45	363.85	366.12	370.33

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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

Industry	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994 ^P	Jan. 1995 ^P	Percent change from: Dec. 1994- Jan. 1995
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.02	\$11.17	\$11.25	\$11.23	\$11.25	\$11.32	0.6
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.43	7.38	7.43	7.39	7.39	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.88	14.94	15.06	15.05	15.10	15.06	-3
Construction	14.43	14.82	14.91	14.82	14.76	14.69	-5
Manufacturing	11.95	12.12	12.14	12.17	12.19	12.23	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	11.34	11.46	11.51	11.48	11.58	11.62	.3
Transportation and public utilities	13.80	13.89	14.03	14.09	14.06	14.15	.6
Wholesale trade	11.92	12.04	12.19	12.11	12.14	12.23	.7
Retail trade	7.41	7.52	7.56	7.56	7.61	7.61	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.73	11.89	12.06	11.98	11.97	12.13	1.3
Services	10.97	11.12	11.22	11.17	11.21	11.33	1.1

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 .0 percent from November 1994 to

December 1994, 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.

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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					
	Jan. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994P	Jan. 1995P	Jan. 1994	Sept. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994P	Jan. 1995P
Total private	122.9	131.5	132.5	127.9	127.1	129.7	131.1	130.7	131.0	132.3
Goods-producing industries	100.7	111.0	110.4	105.4	105.3	108.3	108.5	109.2	109.8	110.4
Mining	53.6	56.6	55.3	54.0	54.6	55.7	55.3	55.2	54.6	55.3
Construction	109.3	140.7	134.2	119.7	128.5	136.0	134.7	137.1	139.1	140.9
Manufacturing	102.2	108.2	109.0	105.9	103.7	105.8	106.4	106.9	107.2	107.5
Durable goods	101.0	107.6	109.0	106.1	102.3	104.9	105.6	106.5	106.8	107.3
Lumber and wood products	125.9	134.2	134.5	129.0	131.6	131.0	133.3	133.4	134.2	134.5
Furniture and fixtures	121.3	128.8	130.4	126.5	122.9	126.0	126.3	127.0	126.4	127.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.5	110.5	107.4	101.5	105.2	107.8	108.1	108.6	109.1	109.9
Primary metal industries	87.0	92.8	94.4	92.0	87.0	90.7	91.6	92.5	93.2	91.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	71.1	73.4	74.8	72.9	71.3	72.4	72.9	73.5	74.0	73.1
Fabricated metal products	104.5	113.4	115.1	112.7	105.6	109.6	110.0	111.5	112.3	113.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	94.7	99.4	102.0	101.1	94.4	98.4	98.8	99.3	99.4	100.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment	101.7	108.2	110.2	107.1	101.8	105.3	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.3
Transportation equipment	112.5	120.3	122.9	118.3	113.8	116.2	117.2	119.3	119.7	119.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	144.8	160.1	163.4	157.2	149.4	154.1	155.4	159.8	159.5	161.5
Instruments and related products	75.6	74.6	75.6	74.4	75.2	74.0	73.8	73.8	73.8	74.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	97.5	105.9	102.7	99.0	100.8	101.0	102.0	102.1	101.8	102.4
Nondurable goods	103.8	109.0	108.9	105.6	105.7	107.0	107.5	107.5	107.8	107.7
Food and kindred products	107.0	117.4	115.1	110.2	112.0	113.3	113.4	114.6	114.9	115.6
Tobacco products	61.7	59.7	65.8	63.3	57.1	59.9	60.0	57.0	60.5	59.0
Textile mill products	97.2	99.6	99.5	97.5	98.6	97.8	99.1	98.5	98.8	98.8
Apparel and other textile products	85.1	89.2	88.2	84.7	86.6	88.3	88.6	87.5	87.5	86.6
Paper and allied products	109.5	112.2	113.2	111.3	110.4	110.4	111.4	111.3	111.1	112.2
Printing and publishing	122.6	127.7	129.5	124.3	123.5	125.8	126.1	125.9	126.5	125.4
Chemicals and allied products	100.9	102.2	103.2	102.1	101.5	100.9	102.0	101.8	101.7	102.6
Petroleum and coal products	76.7	82.1	77.9	73.7	81.8	84.0	82.4	81.1	80.9	77.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	133.9	143.2	144.8	141.6	134.7	140.8	141.0	141.8	143.1	142.5
Leather and leather products	54.3	54.1	54.0	51.8	55.2	53.6	53.5	52.8	53.7	52.3
Service-producing industries	132.8	140.7	142.4	138.1	136.9	139.4	141.2	140.3	140.5	142.2
Transportation and public utilities	115.8	120.9	121.7	118.5	118.9	119.8	120.5	119.9	120.0	121.5
Wholesale trade	111.9	116.5	116.7	115.1	114.0	115.2	116.6	115.9	116.0	117.3
Retail trade	119.3	130.2	135.4	125.2	125.1	127.5	129.7	129.1	129.4	131.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	122.6	120.7	121.4	123.2	124.3	120.9	123.8	121.4	121.3	124.3
Services	156.6	166.7	166.8	164.1	161.2	165.9	167.9	166.7	167.1	168.8

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

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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:												
1991	39.6	39.6	38.5	38.2	48.5	45.4	48.3	52.0	48.9	46.8	46.5	46.1
1992	42.1	46.1	48.3	57.7	53.1	50.4	52.8	46.5	53.4	56.9	52.5	57.3
1993	57.9	61.7	49.0	56.0	57.0	51.1	58.8	50.0	56.7	57.4	61.0	57.4
1994	56.6	58.3	62.9	62.5	56.3	63.2	59.3	59.8	56.9	59.8	64.6	P59.4
1995	P60.5											
Over 3-month span:												
1991	34.3	32.0	31.6	38.2	39.3	44.2	49.4	50.7	50.8	44.9	43.7	40.9
1992	39.7	42.3	51.0	56.2	57.6	54.1	50.4	49.9	51.7	56.2	58.6	59.8
1993	64.0	61.4	59.7	55.8	54.9	57.7	54.6	55.9	55.8	62.4	61.5	60.8
1994	62.1	64.5	65.2	65.0	65.4	64.6	66.7	64.0	65.4	65.3	P68.8	P69.0
1995												
Over 6-month span:												
1991	30.2	32.4	31.2	33.7	39.2	44.7	46.5	45.6	47.8	44.5	41.4	39.9
1992	43.5	46.3	47.2	52.0	54.2	56.6	52.8	53.1	55.8	56.3	64.2	62.2
1993	61.4	60.8	59.0	59.8	54.4	54.5	57.9	58.8	59.7	60.8	62.8	63.6
1994	67.0	65.9	68.8	66.0	67.8	66.3	68.1	70.1	P67.7	P69.5		
1995												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	33.8	35.8	37.5	40.0	45.2	45.6	45.4
1992	47.2	42.3	42.7	44.1	48.0	52.5	55.8	60.7	59.7	60.4	60.1	60.7
1993	60.0	61.1	60.7	62.2	63.2	62.1	62.4	60.8	63.5	62.8	63.1	63.5
1994	64.2	65.7	66.0	66.4	68.1	P68.4	P69.8					
1995												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	32.7	35.6	31.3	37.4	45.7	43.5	46.4	49.3	42.8	47.8	41.4	39.6
1992	38.1	40.6	45.0	57.9	47.8	50.0	53.2	41.7	49.3	47.8	52.5	51.8
1993	52.5	57.6	47.8	41.7	46.0	40.3	49.3	42.8	46.8	50.0	55.4	51.1
1994	54.3	53.6	51.1	56.1	50.0	58.6	52.9	56.8	48.9	60.8	60.1	P60.8
1995	P56.5											
Over 3-month span:												
1991	24.5	21.9	20.5	32.7	36.3	39.6	47.1	46.0	48.2	39.9	36.7	33.5
1992	30.9	36.3	45.3	50.7	55.4	53.6	47.1	47.1	42.4	50.0	51.1	55.0
1993	60.1	58.3	51.4	40.6	37.1	43.5	40.3	41.0	43.2	52.9	54.7	56.1
1994	56.1	57.6	56.5	53.2	57.2	55.8	61.5	55.0	60.4	60.1	P67.3	P64.7
1995												
Over 6-month span:												
1991	15.8	20.9	21.2	26.3	34.9	39.2	42.1	40.3	40.3	37.1	32.4	32.7
1992	34.2	37.1	41.0	48.6	52.2	54.7	46.4	49.3	50.4	48.9	57.9	56.8
1993	54.0	51.8	48.6	47.1	37.1	34.2	39.6	45.7	47.8	50.4	54.3	55.8
1994	58.3	56.1	59.4	54.3	58.3	56.8	60.1	62.6	P61.2	P64.0		
1995												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	20.9	24.1	26.3	30.6	32.7	38.1	38.8	37.4
1992	42.4	36.7	36.3	36.0	39.6	45.7	50.0	55.8	57.9	55.4	52.9	52.9
1993	50.0	52.5	48.6	49.3	50.7	48.9	50.0	48.9	50.0	50.7	51.4	51.4
1994	50.7	54.3	54.0	56.8	59.0	P59.7	P62.2					
1995												

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.