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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1995

The nation's labor market showed further signs of weakness in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of nonfarm payroll jobs declined by 101,000 , with large decreases in both construction and manufacturing. The unemployment rate, at 5.7 percent in May, was essentially unchanged, following an increase in April.

## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were about unchanged in May at 7.5 million and 5.7 percent, respectively. (See table A-1.) These measures, which fell substantially over the course of 1994, are up slightly from their recent low points.



The establishment data shown in this news release have been adjusted to reflect annual benchmark revisions and updated bias and seasonal adjustment factors. More information on the revisions is contained in the note beginning on page 5 . Also, employment data for an additional 18 industries are published in table B-1 beginning with this release.

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

${ }^{1}$ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.
${ }^{2}$ Includes other industries, not shown separately.
${ }^{3}$ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.
$p=$ preliminary.

Jobless rates showed little or no change in May for adult men ( 5.1 percent), whites ( 5.0 percent), blacks ( 9.9 percent), and teenagers ( 17.6 percent). In contrast, the rate declined for adult women (4.8 percent) and rose for Hispanics (10.0 percent). (See table A-2.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons-sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed-was virtually unchanged at 4.5 million. (See table A-3.)

## Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of employed persons declined by 753,000 in May to 124.3 million, after seasonal adjustment. Wide swings in total employment estimates have frequently occurred, however, in the spring and early summer, and therefore large monthly movements at this time of year should be interpreted with caution. Reflecting this unusually large change, the proportion of the working-age population with jobs-the employment-population ratio-also dropped over the month, to 62.7 percent. (See table A-1.) This ratio had climbed steadily throughout the second half of 1994 and the first quarter of 1995.

Nearly 8.0 million workers (not seasonally adjusted), or 6.4 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in May. A year earlier, 6.0 percent of the employed held more than one job. (See table A-8.)

At 131.8 million, the civilian labor force showed a decline of 926,000 in May. The labor force participation rate dropped half of a percentage point to 66.5 percent.

## 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 1.5 million (not seasonally adjusted) in May. Of that number, those who were not looking because they believed their prospects for finding jobs were poor-discouraged workers-totaled 398,000. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)
Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 101,000 in May to 116.2 million, after seasonal adjustment. For the second month in a row, declines occurred in both construction and manufacturing, and job growth was slow in the services industry. (See table B-1.)

Construction industry hiring has been below its usual pace this spring. A decline in employment of 57,000 in May, after seasonal adjustment, brings the 2-month decline to 76,000 . The May decline, in part, reflected heavy rains and flooding in the South.

Manufacturing's employment pattern has been quite similar. Factories lost 56,000 jobs in May, with the 2 -month drop totaling 81,000 . Declines occurred in nearly all manufacturing industries. Over the past 2 months, job losses have occurred in lumber; furniture; stone, clay, and glass; and transportation equipment. Following nearly 2 years of gains, the fabricated metals and industrial machinery industries showed small declines in May. Substantial losses continued in apparel, where employment was down by 41,000 over the past year.

Job growth in the services industry during the past 2 months has been much slower than earlier in the year Employment increased by only 60,000 in May, following an even smaller rise in April.
Employment in health services had a relatively small gain $(10,000)$ for the second month in a row. Business services added 29,000 jobs, following a decline of about the same magnitude in April. The largest increase within business services was in computer and data processing, whereas help supply was flat, following large declines in March and April. Employment growth in business services has averaged 16,000 per month so far this year, compared with 46,000 per month in 1994 . Motion pictures added 25,000 jobs in May, bringing the increase in that industry over the past year to 170,000.

Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, wholesale trade employment edged down by 9,000 jobs in May. Retail trade employment was about unchanged over the month; the industry has had no net job gain since the beginning of the year, after adding 700,000 workers in 1994. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was flat after declining in April. In government, employment in the noneducation components of state and local government has begun to decline, whereas job growth in the education components has continued to rise; Federal government employment, excluding the Postal Service, continued its downward trend.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell 0.3 hour in May to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek held at 41.5 hours, after declining by half an hour in April. Factory overtime fell for the fourth month in a row, to 4.3 hours in May. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls dropped by 1.1 percent over the month, to $131.2(1982=100)$. The manufacturing index was down for the third consecutive month, declining 0.4 percent to 106.8 in May. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were down 2 cents in May, to $\$ 11.38$, seasonally adjusted, after rising by 6 cents in April. Average weekly earnings declined by 1.0 percent in May to $\$ 390.33$. Over the past year, average hourly and weekly earnings increased by 2.7 and 1.5 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 1995 will be released on Friday, July 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

## Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs (benchmarks). These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 1994. In addition, new seasonal adjustment factors have been computed, leading to revisions to data for the last 5 years.

Tabie B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for the period January 1994 through February 1995. The revised data for the months from April 1994 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level and updated bias adjustments, as well as new seasonal adjustment factors. In terms of data revisions, the seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment level for March 1994 was raised by 789,000 (747,000 on a not seasonally adjusted basis). By February 1995, the previously published level was revised upward by a much smailer amount-486,000.

In addition to these data revisions, this release initiates the regular publication of further industry employment detail in table B-1. Eighteen industry series are being added, mostly in the serviceproducing sector.

The June 1995 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain an article that discusses the effects of benchmark and post-benchmark revisions. This issue also will present revised seasonal adjustment factors to be used during May-October of 1995 and revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings. A forthcoming BLS bulletin will contain all historical data revised as a result of this benchmark and updated seasonal adjustment factors. The full history for all establishment data series is available on magnetic tape (call 202-606-5957). These data also are available from LABSTAT, the Bureau's public database, on the INTERNET. INTERNET users should use Anonymous FTP to access BLS data: stats.bls.gov. The revised payroll employment data are in /pub/special.requests/ee directory. A service with more limited access is available by calling 202-606-7060.

Further information on the revisions being released today may be obtained by calling 202-606-6555.

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January 1994-February 1995
(In thousands)

| Year and date | As previously published | As revised | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1994: |  |  |  |
| January.... | 111,711 | 112,301 | 590 |
| February......................... | 111,919 | 112,576 | 657 |
| March........... | 112,298 | 113,087 | 789 |
| April.... | 112,699 | 113,363 | 664 |
| May.............................. | 112,951 | 113,638 | 687 |
| June.............................. | 113,334 | 113,943 | 609 |
| July.................................. | 113,624 | 114,171 | 547 |
| August........................... | 113,914 | 114,510 | 596 |
| September........................ | 114,186 | 114,762 | 576 |
| October......................... | 114,348 | 114,935 | 587 |
| November........................ | 114,882 | 115,427 | 545 |
| December.......................... | 115,113 | 115,624 | 511 |
| 1995: |  |  |  |
| January................................ | 115,282 | 115,810 | 528 |
| February.......................... | 115,637 | 116,123 | 486 |

## 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 unempioyment 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 empioyment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls thar appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In March 1994, the sample included about 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 ther 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 unempioyment 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 employmentpopulation 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 goodsproducing 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 houschold survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpard 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-tomonth 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 car 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 perıod. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced aiong 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 reportcd 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 adjustmenc 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. Tocorrect 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 samplebased 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 referrai phone: 1-800-326-2577.

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment stavis, sex, and age | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Api } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilan noninstitutional population | 196,510 | 198,148 | 198,286 | 196.510 | 197.753 | 197.886 | 198,007 | 198.148 | 198,286 |
| Civilian labor force .................... | 130,602 | 131,656 | 131,739 | 130,699 | 132,136 | 132,308 | 132,511 | 132,737 | 131.811 |
| Participation rate | 66.5 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 66.5 |
| Employed ............. | 122.946 | 124.278 | 124,554 | 122,703 | 124.639 | 125.125 | 125,274 | 125,072 | 124,319 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 63.0 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 62.7 |
| Agriculture | 3,611 | 3,495 | 3,558 | 3,413 | 3,575 | 3,656 | 3,698 | 3.594 | 3,357 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 119,335 | 120,784 | 120,996 | 119,290 | 121,064 | 121,469 | 121,576 | 121,478 | 120,962 |
| Unemployed .................. | 7.656 | 7.378 | 7,185 | 7,996 | 7,498 | 7,183 | 7,237 | 7,665 | 7,492 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 65,908 | 66,492 | 66.547 | 65,811 | 65.617 | 65.578 | 65,496 | 65,412 | 66.476 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonsmstitutional population | 94,196 | 94,952 | 95.024 | 94,196 | 94.749 | 94.818 | 94,879 | 94,952 | 95,024 |
| Civilian labor force | 70,498 | 71,054 | 71,188 | 70,545 | 71,476 | 71.558 | 71,673 | 71,655 | 71,255 |
| Participation rate | 74.8 | 74.8 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 75.4 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.5 | 75.0 |
| Employed | 66,340 | 67.018 | 67,227 | 66,197 | 67,386 | 67.709 | 67,811 | 67,588 | 67,110 |
| Employment-population ratio | 70.4 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 70.3 | 71.1 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 71.2 | 70.6 |
| Unemployed ......... | 4,158 | 4,035 | 3,961 | 4,348 | 4,090 | 3,849 | 3,862 | 4.067 | 4,145 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civlian noninstitutionai population | 87,000 | 87,664 | 87,691 | 87,000 | 87,528 | 87,572 | 87.622 | 87.664 | 87.691 |
| Civilian labor force | 66,742 | 67,288 | 67,312 | 66,652 | 67,539 | 67,552 | 67,643 | 67,563 | 67,250 |
| Participation rate | 76.7 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 77.2 | 77.1 | 76.7 |
| Employed | 63,368 | 63,953 | 64.101 | 63.080 | 64,133 | 64.478 | 64.465 | 64,224 | 63,841 |
| Employment-population rato | 72.8 | 73.0 | 73.1 | 72.5 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 73.3 | 72.8 |
| Agriculture | 2.527 | 2,360 | 2,379 | 2,384 | 2,390 | 2,512 | 2,519 | 2,384 | 2,242 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 60.841 | 61.593 | 61,722 | 60,696 | 61,743 | 61,965 | 61,946 | 61.840 | 61.599 |
| Unemployed ........... | 3,374 | 3,336 | 3,212 | 3,572 | 3,406 | 3,074 | 3.178 | 3.339 | 3,410 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Women, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 102,314 | 103,197 | 103,262 | 102,314 | 103,004 | 103.068 | 103,128 | 103,197 | 103.262 |
| Civilian labor force | 60.104 | 60,603 | 60,551 | 60,154 | 60,660 | 60,750 | 60,838 | 61,082 | 60,556 |
| Participation rate | 58.7 | 58.7 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 58.6 |
| Employed | 56,606 | 57.260 | 57,327 | 56,506 | 57,252 | 57.416 | 57,462 | 57,484 | 57,208 |
| Employment-population ratio | 55.3 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55.7 | 55.4 |
| Unernployed | 3,498 | 3.343 | 3,224 | 3,648 | 3,408 | 3,334 | 3.375 | 3.598 | 3,347 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 95,329 | 96,099 | 96, 141 | 95,329 | 95,961 | 96,020 | 96,037 | 96,099 | 96,141 |
| Civilian labor torce .................... | 56,569 | 57,131 | 56,885 | 56,545 | 56,951 | 57,096 | 57,042 | 57,360 | 56,819 |
| Participation rate | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 59.7 | 59.1 |
| Employed ....... | 53,676 | 54,369 | 54,307 | 53,481 | 54,134 | 54,334 | 54.242 | 54.403 | 54,097 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.3 | 56.6 | 56.5 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.6 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 56.3 |
| Agriculture ................ | 836 | 892 | 879 | 789 | 877 | 898 | 913 | 925 | 828 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 52.839 | 53.477 | 53,428 | 52,692 | 53,257 | 53,436 | 53,329 | 53,477 | 53,268 |
| Unemployed ............. | 2,894 | 2,762 | 2,578 | 3,064 | 2,817 | 2,763 | 2,800 | 2.957 | 2,722 |
| Unemployment rate | 51 | 48 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 14,181 | 14,385 | 14,454 | 14,181 | 14,263 | 14,294 | 14,348 | 14.385 | 14,454 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,290 | 7,237 | 7,542 | 7,502 | 7,646 | 7,660 | 7,826 | 7,814 | 7,742 |
| Participation rate | 51.4 | 50.3 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 53.6 | 53.6 | 54.5 | 54.3 | 53.6 |
| Employed. | 5,902 | 5,956 | 6.147 | 6,142 | 6,372 | 6,313 | 6.567 | 6,446 | 6.381 |
| Employment-population ratio | 41.6 | 41.4 | 42.5 | 43.3 | 44.7 | 44.2 | 45.8 | 44.8 | 44.1 |
| Agriculture .................. | 247 | 243 | 300 | 240 | 308 | 245 | 266 | 285 | 287 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 5,655 | 5,713 | 5,846 | 5,902 | 6,064 | 6,068 | 6,300 | 6,160 | 6,094 |
| Unemployed ............. | 1.388 | 1,281 | 1.395 | 1,360 | 1,274 | 1,347 | 1,260 | 1,369 | 1,360 |
| Unemployment rate | 19.0 | 17.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 |

[^0]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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | May $1994$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1995 | Apr. <br> 1995 | May 1995 |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilari noninstitutional population | 165,359 | 166,613 | 166.708 | 165,351 | 166,361 | 166.444 | 166.521 | 166,613 | 166,708 |
| Civilian labor torce | 110,769 | 111,338 | 111,494 | 110,829 | 111,876 | 111,830 | 111,999 | 112,153 | 111,568 |
| Participation rate | 67.0 | 66.8 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 66.9 |
| Employed | 105.183 | 105,886 | 106,116 | 104,978 | 106.366 | 106,604 | 106.698 | 106,500 | 105,935 |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.6 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 63.5 |
| Unemployed | 5,587 | 5,452 | 5,378 | 5,851 | 5.510 | 5,226 | 5,301 | 5,653 | 5,633 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over <br> Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 57,209 | 57,578 | 57.653 | 57,124 | 57.848 | 57,841 | 57,868 | 57,768 | 57.594 |
| Particlpation rate | 77.1 | 77.0 | 77.1 | 77.0 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 77.3 | 77.0 |
| Employed | 54,683 | 55,004 | 55,176 | 54,448 | 55,289 | 55,508 | 55.448 | 55,225 | 54,956 |
| Employment-population ratio | 73.7 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 73.4 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 74.2 | 73.9 | 73.5 |
| Unemployed | 2,525 | 2,574 | 2,477 | 2,676 | 2,559 | 2,333 | 2,420 | 2,544 | 2,638 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 47,273 | 47,585 | 47,426 | 47,286 | 47.443 | 47.525 | 47,494 | 47,765 | 47.432 |
| Participation rate | 59.2 | 59.1 | 58.9 | 59.2 | 59.0 | 59.1 | 59.1 | 59.4 | 58.9 |
| Employed. | 45,245 | 45,622 | 45,539 | 45,103 | 45,419 | 45,581 | 45,515 | 45,622 | 45.403 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.6 | 56.7 | 56.6 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 56.7 | 56.6 | 56.7 | 56.4 |
| Unemployed | 2,028 | 1,963 | 1,886 | 2,183 | 2,024 | 1,944 | 1.978 | 2,143 | 2,028 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 6,28855.9 | 6,175 | 6,415 | 6,419 | 6,586 | 6,464 | 6,637 | 6,619 | 6,542 |
| Participation rate |  | 54.1 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 58.1 | 56.9 | 58.3 | 58.0 | 57.2 |
| Employed | 5,254 | 5,260 | 5,400 | 5,427 | 5.658 | 5,515 | 5,734 | 5,653 | 5,575 |
| Employment-population ratio | 46.7 | 46.1 | 47.2 | 48.3 | 49.9 | 48.5 | 50.4 | 49.5 | 48.8 |
| Unemployed | 1,033 | 915 | 1,015 | 992 | 928 | 949 | 903 | 966 | 967 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.4 | 14.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| Men ......... | 17.9 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.2 |
| Women | 14.9 | 13.8 | 15.5 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 14.3 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population Cuvilan labor torce | 22,824 | 23,169 | 23,192 | 22,824 | 23,089 | 23,117 | 23,142 | 23,169 | 23,192 |
|  | 14,420 | 14,775 | 14,723 | 14,510 | 14,697 | 14,868 | 14,818 | 14.938 | 14,803 |
| Participation rate | 63.2 | 63.8 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 63.8 |
| Employed | 12,743 | 13.240 | 13,274 | 12,810 | 13.192 | 13,362 | 13,370 | 13,337 | 13,336 |
| Employment-population ratio | 55.8 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.6 | 57.5 |
| Unemployed | 1,677 | 1,535 | 1,449 | 1,700 | 1,505 | 1.505 | 1.448 | 1,601 | 1,467 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.6 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 9.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 6.715 | 6,808 | 6.760 | 6.709 | 6.796 | 6812 | 6828 | 6.826 |  |
| Panticipation rate | 73.4 | 73.5 | 73.1 | 73.3 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 6.749 |
| Employed | 6,036 | 6,202 | 6,183 | 6,017 | 6,172 | 6,272 | 6,297 | 6,221 | 6,158 |
| Employment-population ratıo | 66.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 65.8 | 66.8 | 67.8 | 68.0 | 67.1 | 66.6 |
| Unemployed | 679 | 606 | 578 | 692 | 624 | 540 | 531 | 605 | 591 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 6,951 \\ 60.6 \end{array}$ | 7.171 | 7.111 | 6,997 | 7,127 | 7.169 | 7.131 | 7,205 | 7,153 |
| Participation rate |  | 61.6 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 61.3 | 61.9 | 61.4 |
| Employed | $\begin{array}{r} 60.6 \\ 6,269 \end{array}$ | 6,52656.0 | 6,567 | 6,296 | 6,521 | 6,520 | 6.482 | 6,532 | 6.59356.6 |
| Employment-population ratio | 54.6 |  | 56.3 | 54.9 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 56.1 |  |
| Unemployed ........... | $\begin{array}{r} 682 \\ 9.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 646 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 544 \\ 7.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 701 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 606 \\ 8.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 9.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 649 \\ 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 673 \\ 9.3 \end{array}$ | 5597.8 |
| Unemployment rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor torce <br> Participation rate | 75434.2 | . 795 | 851 | 804 | 773 | 887 | 859 | 907 | 901 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 35.3 \\ 512 \end{array}$ | 37.2 | 36.5 | 34.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 39.5 \\ 570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38.2 \\ 591 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40.2 \\ 584 \end{array}$ | 35.4 |
| Employed ............ | 438 |  | 525 | 497 | 499 |  |  |  | 58525.6 |
| Employment-population ratio | $\begin{array}{r} 19.9 \\ 316 \\ 41.9 \\ 45.7 \\ 37.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.7 \\ 283 \\ 35.6 \\ 37.1 \\ 34.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.9 \\ 327 \\ 38.4 \\ 44.8 \\ 32.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.6 \\ 307 \\ 38.2 \\ 40.9 \\ 35.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.3 \\ 275 \\ 35.5 \\ 34.0 \\ 37.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.4 \\ 317 \\ 35.7 \\ 38.7 \\ 32.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.3 \\ 268 \\ 31.2 \\ 31.7 \\ 30.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.9 \\ 323 \end{array}$ |  |
| Unemployed .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25.6 317 |
| Unemployment rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.6 | 35.1 |
| Men ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.4 | 40.0 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 35.8 | 30.5 |

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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. $1995$ | Mar. <br> 1995 | Apr. 1995 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN <br> Civilian nonnstitutonal population |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,041 | 18,509 | 18,554 | 18,041 | 18,368 | 18,413 | 18,458 | 18,509 | 18.554 |
| Civilian labor torce Participation :ate | 11.937 | 12,090 | 12,137 | 11,916 | 12,036 | 12.017 | 12,001 | 12,131 | 12.111 |
|  | 66.2 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 66.0 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 65.0 | 65.5 | 65.3 |
| Employed | 10,866 | 11,036 | 11,037 | 10,735 | 10,811 | 10,943 | 10,903 | 11,058 | 10.895 |
| Employment-popuiation ratio | 60.2 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 58.9 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 59.7 | 58.7 |
| Unemployed | 1.071 | 1,054 | 1,100 | 1.181 | 1.224 | 1.073 | 1,098 | 1,073 | 1,216 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 10.0 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasona! varation; theretore.
identical numbers appeai n the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Detail tor 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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Арг } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | May 1995 |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed. 16 years and over | 122,946 | 124.278 | 124.554 | 122,703 | 124.639 | 125,125 | 125.274 | 125.072 | 124.319 |
| Married men, spouse present. | 41.574 | 42,086 | 42,125 | 41.330 | 41,601 | 42,190 | 42,132 | 42,086 | 41,874 |
| Marred women, spouse present | 31.574 | 32,301 | 32,214 | 31,372 | 31,705 | 31,893 | 32,135 | 32,108 | 32,022 |
| Women who maintan families | 7,101 | 7,181 | 7,218 | 7,061 | 7,199 | 7,067 | 7,071 | 7,152 | 7,175 |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and protessional specialty ........................... | 34,105 | 34.948 | 35.273 | 34,063 | 34,423 | 34,905 | 34,846 | 34,765 | 35,209 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support .................... | 36,807 | 37,306 | 37.189 | 36,843 | 37,267 | 37,313 | 37,297 | 37,381 | 37,301 |
| Service occupations | 16,890 | 17,092 | 16,953 | 16,920 | 17,012 | 16,991 | 16,997 | 17,075 | 16,987 |
| Precision production, cratt, and repair | 13,516 | 13,406 | 13,465 | 13,525 | 13,784 | 13,638 | 13,910 | 13,780 | 13,479 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .............................. | 17,802 | 17.972 | 17,899 | 17,901 | 18,212 | 18,333 | 18,280 | 18,260 | 17,985 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing ...................................... | 3,826 | 3,554 | 3,775 | 3,615 | 3,881 | 3,845 | 3,849 | 3,726 | 3,568 |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,835 | 1,835 | 1,852 | 1,736 | 1,866 | 1.970 | 1,987 | 1,884 | 1,747 |
| Self-employed workers ... | 1,731 | 1,600 | 1,649 | 1,637 | 1,663 | 1,684 | 1,674 | 1,649 | 1,560 |
| Unpaid family workers ... | 45 | 60 | 57 | 43 | 35 | 27 | 57 | 70 | 55 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 110.033 | 111.874 | 111.981 | 110.164 | 111,987 | 112,461 | 112,649 | 112,578 | 112,111 |
| Government ................. | 18,602 | 18,777 | 18,751 | 18,378 | 18,295 | 18.504 | 18,685 | 18,646 | 18,493 |
| Private industries ... .............................................. | 91,431 | 93,097 | 93,230 | 91,786 | 93,692 | 93,957 | 93,964 | 93,932 | 93,619 |
| Private households ................................................ | 949 | 954 | 890 | 978 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 1,039 | 988 | 913 |
| Other industries .................................................. | 90,482 | 92,143 | 92,340 | 90,808 | 92,617 | 92,882 | 92,925 | 92,945 | 92,705 |
| Self-employed workers ............................................. | 9,174 | 8,795 | 8,894 | 9,049 | 9.039 | 8.904 | 8,865 | 8,848 | 8,763 |
| Unpaid family workers .............................................. | 127 | 114 | 121 | 129 | 95 | 118 | 129 | 110 | 125 |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,649 | 4.245 | 4,351 | 4,792 | 4,693 | 4,460 | 4,530 | 4,469 | 4,476 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 2,393 | 2,369 | 2,399 | 2,503 | 2.504 | 2,372 | 2,333 | 2,517 | 2,502 |
| Could only find part-time work ..... | 1,937 | 1,644 | 1,689 | 1,981 | 1,777 | 1,739 | 1,902 | 1,686 | 1,720 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 17,953 | 18,429 | 18,760 | 17,441 | 17,940 | 18,041 | 17,627 | 18.121 | 17,666 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons .................................. | 4,473 | 4,012 | 4.199 | 4,583 | 4,430 | 4,187 | 4,347 | 4,171 | 4,289 |
| Slack work or business conditions .............................. | 2,310 | 2,214 | 2,298 | 2,386 | 2,359 | 2,216 | 2,226 | 2,328 | 2,364 |
| Could only find part-time work .................................. | 1,889 | 1,600 | 1,659 | 1.942 | 1,737 | 1,687 | 1,854 | 1,624 | 1,698 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons .............................. | 17,273 | 17,663 | 17,443 | 16,841 | 17,307 | 17,381 | 16,991 | 17,232 | 17,034 |

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

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Category | Number of unemployea persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates ${ }^{\text {i }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May $1994$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | May $1995$ | May 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totaf, 16 years and over .............................................. | 7,996 | 7,665 | 7.492 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 3,572 | 3,339 | 3,410 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 3,064 | 2,957 | 2,722 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 1.360 | 1,369 | 1,360 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,608 | 1,461 | 1,480 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,344 | 1,404 | 1,291 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Women who maintaın families | 691 | 703 | 625 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| Fuli-time workers | 6,438 | 6,068 | 5,972 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Part-time workers | 1.527 | 1,570 | 1.516 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managerial and protessional specialty | 837 | 900 | 783 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 2,025 | 1,905 | 1,819 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair ......................... | 939 | 875 | 886 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers ............................. | 1,758 | 1.565 | 1.714 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.7 |
| Farming, torestry, and fishing ...................................... | 303 | 344 | 363 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricuftural private wage and salary workers ............. | 6,235 | 5.900 | 6,018 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Goods-producing industries ....................................... | 1,910 | 1,802 | 1.991 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.2 |
| Mining | 42 | 27 | 34 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Construction | 709 | 762 | 807 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 12.6 |
| Manufacturing | 1,159 | 1,013 | 1,150 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Durable goods | 640 | 529 | 631 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Nondurable goods ............................................... | 519 | 484 | 520 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| Service-producing industries | 4,325 | 4,098 | 4,027 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 344 | 323 | 278 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,885 | 1,738 | 1,714 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate .......................... | 272 | 246 | 285 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Services | 1,824 | 1,791 | 1.750 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Government workers | 663 | 595 | 533 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 168 | 240 | 249 | 8.8 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 12.5 |
| 1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor torce. |  |  | availab | cause | asona | ponent, | is sm | tive to | end-cy |
| 2 Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service | cupation | not | and irre | comp | , cann | separa | h sutt | precis |  |

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4pr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | May $1994$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2,660 | 2,424 | 2,604 | 2,651 | 2,937 | 2,600 | 2,523 | 2,629 | 2,598 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,049 | 2,141 | 1,924 | 2,461 | 2,122 | 2,165 | 2,319 | 2,430 | 2,304 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,947 | 2,813 | 2,657 | 2,853 | 2,386 | 2,298 | 2,266 | 2,505 | 2.585 |
| 15 tc 26 weeks | 1.228 | 1.294 | 1.334 | 1,160 | 1,033 | 1,090 | 920 | 1,115 | 1,282 |
| 27 weeks and over ...................... | 1.718 | 1,520 | 4.323 | 1.693 | 1.353 | 1,207 | 1,347 | 1.390 | 1,303 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 20.1 | 19.0 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.9 |
| Median duration, in weeks .............................................. | 9.2 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.0 |
| 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 .................................................. | 34.7 | 32.9 | 36.2 | 33.3 | 39.4 | 36.8 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 34.7 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 26.8 | 29.0 | 26.8 | 30.9 | 28.5 | 30.7 | 32.6 | 32.1 | 30.8 |
| 15 weeks and over .................................................. | 38.5 | 38.1 | 37.0 | 35.8 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 33.1 | 34.5 |
| 15 to 26 weeks ........................................................ | 16.0 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 12.9 | 14.7 18.4 | 17.1 |
| 27 weeks and over ............................................. | 22.4 | 20.6 | 18.4 | 21.3 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 17.4 |

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in! thousands)

| Reason | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apt } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | May 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 1995 | Mar. 1995 | Apr. 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs | 3,319 | 3,479 | 3,275 | 3,640 | 3,658 | 3,339 | 3,352 | 3,532 | 3,614 |
| On temporary layoff | 664 | 1,053 | 779 | 811 | 1,061 | 1,025 | 1,032 | 1,145 | 958 |
| Not on temporary layoff | 2,655 | 2,425 | 2,496 | 2,829 | 2.598 | 2.314 | 2,320 | 2,387 | 2,657 |
| Permanent job losers. | 2,028 | 1,780 | 1,819 | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | (1) | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ | $\binom{1}{1}$ |
| Persons who completed temporary jobs | 626 | 645 | 677 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | (1) |
| Job leavers ................................................................. | 732 | 797 | 800 | 796 | 694 | 773 | 811 | 817 | 870 |
| Reentrants | 2,949 | 2,526 | 2,544 | 2,863 | 2,488 | 2,474 | 2,430 | 2,779 | 2,458 |
| New entrants | 656 | 576 | 567 | 611 | 597 | 582 | 604 | 637 | 522 |
| 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 ..... | 43.4 | 47.2 | 45.6 | 46.0 | 49.2 | 46.6 | 46.6 | 45.5 | 48.4 |
| On temporary layoff ................................................... | 8.7 | 14.3 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 12.8 |
| Not on temporary layoff .............................................. | 34.7 | 32.9 | 34.7 | 35.8 | 34.9 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 30.7 | 35.6 |
| Job leavers ................................................................ | 9.6 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 11.7 |
| Reentrants | 38.5 | 34.2 | 35.4 | 36.2 | 33.4 | 34.5 | 33.8 | 35.8 | 32.9 |
| New entrants | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .... | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Job leavers ............................................................... | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 6 | . 5 | . 6 | . 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Reentrants .............................................................. | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| New entrants ......................................................... | . 5 | . 4 | .4 | . 5 | . 5 | 4 | . 5 | . 5 | 4 |

1 Not available.

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

| Age and sex | Number ot unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 9995 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ | May <br> 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1995 | May <br> 1995 |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7.996 | 7,665 | 7,492 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| 16 to 24 years ........... | 2,718 | 2,571 | 2,539 | 12.6 | 11.4 | 117 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,360 | 1,369 | 1,360 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 17.6 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 17.6 |
| 161017 years | 639 | 663 | 689 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 21.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 716 | 724 | 667 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 14.7 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,358 | 1,202 | 1,179 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| 25 years and over | 5.272 | 5,059 | 4,972 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4.624 | 4.485 | 4.394 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 55 years and over | 647 | 599 | 594 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Meri, 16 years and ove! | 4.348 | 4,067 | 4.145 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 161024 years | 1.540 | 1,365 | 1,394 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.3 |
| 16 to 19 years | 776 | 728 | 735 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 19.4 | 17.0 | 17.8 | 18.4 |
| 16 to 17 years | 364 | 365 | 369 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 22.6 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 22.6 |
| 18 to 19 years | 408 | 393 | 363 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 15.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 764 | 637 | 659 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.9 |
| 25 years and over | 2,797 | 2.676 | 2,758 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2.414 | 2,308 | 2,405 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| 55 years and over | 375 | 372 | 346 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Women. 16 years and over | 3,648 | 3,598 | 3,347 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 1.178 | 1.206 | 1,145 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 584 | 641 | 625 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 16.7 |
| 16 to 17 years | 275 | 298 | 320 | 18.3 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 20.4 |
| 18 to 19 years | 308 | 331 | 305 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 14.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 594 | 566 | 520 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.2 |
| 25 years and over | 2,475 | 2,383 | 2,214 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,210 | 2,177 | 1.989 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| 55 years and over | 272 | 227 | 248 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May $1994$ | May <br> 1995 | May 1994 | May <br> 1995 | May <br> 1994 | May 1995 |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor torce | 85,908 | 66,547 | 23,697 | 23,836 | 42,210 | 42,711 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 7,297 | 6,533 | 2,982 | 2,658 | 4.315 | 3,875 |
| Searched for work and available to work now ${ }^{\text {t }}$ | 1,659 | 1,504 | 736 | 730 | 923 | 773 |
| Reason not currently looking: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discouragement over job prospects ${ }^{2}$, ......................................... | 436 | 398 | 242 | 233 | 195 | 165 |
| Reasons other than discouragement ${ }^{3}$......................................... | 1,222 | 1,106 | 494 | 497 | 728 | 608 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total multiple jobholders ${ }^{4}$ | 7,316 | 7,952 | 3,973 | 4,225 | 3,343 | 3,727 |
| Percent of total employed ................................................................ | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time ............................................ | 4,117 | 4,624 | 2,512 | 2,747 | 1,605 | 1,877 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time ............................................. | 1,744 | 1,750 | 579 | 525 | 1,165 | 1,225 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time | 223 | 245 | 174 | 178 | 49 | 67 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job ................................................. | 1,187 | 1,315 | 694 | 763 | 493 | 552 |

1 Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the pror 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

2 Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

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 sinall 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.
iable A-9. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states
(Numbers in thousands)


See footnotes at end of table

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 adjusted² |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| North Carolina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 5.370 | 5431 | 5,438 | 5,370 | 5.431 | 5.438 | 5.444 | 5,431 | 5.438 |
| Civilian iabor torce | 3,582 | 3,606 | 3.603 | 3,589 | 3,655 | 3,646 | 3,665 | 3,645 | 3,509 |
| Employed. | 3,438 | 3,444 | 3,45 | 3,440 | 3,515 | 3,478 | 3,522 | 3,472 | 3.452 |
| Unemployed | 144 | 161 | 151 | 149 | 140 | 168 | 144 | 173 | 157 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 8,411 | 8,442 | 8,444 | 8,411 | 8,434 | 8,435 | 8,436 | 8,442 | 8,444 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,584 | 5,478 | 5,611 | 5,573 | 5,495 | 5,568 | 5,533 | 5,519 | 5,602 |
| Employed | 5,237 | 5,227 | 5,361 | 5,216 | 5,274 | 5,344 | 5,325 | 5,269 | 5,340 |
| Unemployed | 346 | 251 | 250 | 357 | 220 | 224 | 208 | 250 | 262 |
| Unemployment rate .................. | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 9,276 | 9,272 | 9,271 | 9,276 | 9.282 | 9,281 | 9,280 | 9,272 | 9,271 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,881 | 5,877 | 5,804 | 5,884 | 5,792 | 5,804 | 5,953 | 5,962 | 5,805 |
| Employed. | 5,505 | 5,527 | 5,463 | 5,519 | 5,452 | 5,479 | 5,594 | 5,613 | 5,475 |
| Unemployed | 376 | 350 | 340 | 364 | 341 | 325 | 359 | 349 | 329 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonınstitutional population | 13,511 | 13,753 | 13,773 | 13,511 | 13,687 | 13,706 | 13,725 | 13,753 | 13,773 |
| Civilian labor force | 9,326 | 9,529 | 9,581 | 9,375 | 9,464 | 9,512 | 9,482 | 9,560 | 9,630 |
| Employed | 8,736 | 8,993 | 9,042 | 8,748 | 8,919 | 9,030 | 8,945 | 8,997 | 9,054 |
| Unemployed | 590 | 536 | 538 | 626 | 545 | 481 | 537 | 563 | 576 |
| Unemployment rate .... | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |

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: Effective with the release of data for April 1995, estimates incorporate minor corrections to the population levels.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(in thousands)


Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry -- Continued
(In thousands)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusied |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. 1995 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1995 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1995P } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1995 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995^{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Retail trade | 20,377 | 20,300 | 20,530 | 20,781 | 20,356 | 20,760 | 20,794 | 20,760 | 20,763 | 20,755 |
| Building materials and garden supplies | 854.5 | 818.7 | 856.1 | 881.0 | 825 | 851 | 854 | 849 | 853 | 850 |
| General merchandise stores .............. | 2,444.6 | 2,423.4 | 2,439.5 | 2.449 .7 | 2,532 | 2,562 | 2,545 | 2.530 | 2,539 | 2.539 |
| Department stores | 2,118.6 | 2,114.2 | 2,129.3 | 2,138.7 | 2.198 | 2,236 | 2,223 | 2,207 | 2,218 | 2,221 |
| Food stores | 3,277.3 | 3,288.5 | 3,305.9 | 3,323.6 | 3,289 | 3,325 | 3,328 | 3,332 | 3,343 | 3,334 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 2.116.1 | 2,177.7 | 2.194 .8 | 2,211.9 | 2,112 | 2,182 | 2,191 | 2,202 | 2,206 | 2,207 |
| New and used car dealers | 957.7 | 993.2 | 995.3 | 998.6 | 959 | 993 | 996 | 998 | 1,000 | 1,001 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 1,109.3 | 1,074.6 | 1,077.6 | 1.070 .6 | 1.133 | 1,122 | 1,118 | 1,110 | 1,104 | 1.094 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 868.5 | 935.0 | 936.9 | 934.3 | 877 | 933 | 936 | 943 | 945 | 944 |
| Eating and drinking places ..... | 7,190.6 | 7.033.4 | 7,163.7 | 7.332 .3 | 7.045 | 7,188 | 7,221 | 7,191 | 7.171 | 7,181 |
| Miscellaneous retail establishments | 2.515 .9 | 2,548.7 | 2,555.4 | 2,577.2 | 2,543 | 2,597 | 2,604 | 2,603 | 2,602 | 2,606 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 6,936 | 6,890 | 6,894 | 6.915 | 6,935 | 6,927 | 6,929 | 6,938 | 6,919 | 6.916 |
| Finance ................................................. | 3,323 | 3,304 | 3,295 | 3,301 | 3,328 | 3,312 | 3,312 | 3,313 | 3,303 | 3,307 |
| Depository institutions | 2,070.2 | 2.058 .0 | 2.053 .4 | 2.055 .3 | 2,075 | 2.067 | 2.066 | 2.066 | 2,062 | 2,061 |
| Commercial banks | 1,485.0 | 1,491.0 | 1,486.7 | 1.487 .6 | 1,488 | 1.497 | 1.497 | 1.499 | 1,493 | 1,491 |
| Savings institutions | 311.7 | 288.7 | 286.9 | 288.0 | 313 | 293 | 291 | 289 | 288 | 289 |
| Nondepository institutions | 508.0 | 477.7 | 474.0 | 477.1 | 507 | 478 | 475 | 475 | 472 | 476 |
| Mortgage bankers and brokers | 269.2 | 223.7 | 221.5 | 222.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Security and commodity brokers | 515.0 | 528.6 | 526.8 | 526.9 | 516 | 530 | 532 | 532 | 528 | 528 |
| Holding and other investment offices | 230.0 | 239.9 | 240.5 | 242.1 | 230 | 237 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 |
| insurance | 2,239 | 2,237 | 2,237 | 2,233 | 2,239 | 2,233 | 2,233 | 2,238 | 2,238 | 2,233 |
| Insurance carriers | 1,554.9 | 1,536.2 | 1.536.0 | 1,533.2 | 1,555 | 1,535 | 1,534 | 1,536 | 1,536 | 1,533 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 684.0 | 700.8 | 701.0 | 699.9 | 684 | 698 | 699 | 702 | 702 | 700 |
| Real estate | 1,374 | 1,349 | 1,362 | 1,381 | 1,368 | 1,382 | 1,384 | 1,387 | 1,378 | 1,376 |
| Services ${ }^{3}$ | 31,397 | 32,319 | 32,609 | 32,751 | 31,305 | 32,228 | 32,404 | 32,524 | 32,559 | 32,619 |
| Agricultural services | 610.5 | 521.9 | 594.6 | 618.6 | 560 | 575 | 580 | 584. | 589 | 567 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 1,628.7 | 1,553.3 | 1,567.5 | 1,628.0 | 1,621 | 1,614 | 1,614 | 1,616 | 1,609 | 1,613 |
| Personal services | 1,113.4 | 1.219 .3 | 1,215.1 | 1,120.9 | 1.135 | 1,148 | 1.160 | 1.158 | 1,157 | 1,144 |
| Business services | 6,146.8 | 6,444.8 | 6,480.4 | 6,554.9 | 6.158 | 6,513 | 6,555 | 6,570 | 6,539 | 6,568 |
| Services to buildings | 852.7 | 862.6 | 863.5 | 869.4 | 848 | 868 | 870 | 871 | 865 | 865 |
| Personnel supply services | 2,204.5 | 2,303.1 | 2,329.2 | 2,372.5 | 2,209 | 2,408 | 2,427 | 2,399 | 2,372 | 2,377 |
| Help supply services .......................... | 1,958.6 | 2,037.5 | 2,060.0 | 2,101.2 | 1,960 | 2,138 | 2,152 | 2,138 | 2,102 | 2.103 |
| Computer and data processing services .. | 933.7 | 1,021.3 | 1,026.0 | 1,031.8 | 938 | 994 | 1,006 | 1,017 | 1.025 | 1,036 |
| Auto repair, services, and parking | 963.7 | 1,011.9 | 1,015.3 | 1,018.8 | 961 | 1,006 | 1,010 | 1,014 | 1,016 | 1,016 |
| Miscellaneous repair services | 332.0 | 340.1 | 341.3 | 340.2 | 333 | 340 | 342 | 344 | 342 | 341 |
| Motion pictures | 450.3 | 576.2 | 596.4 | 619.1 | 453 | 545 | 566 | 577 | 598 | 623 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 1,390.0 | 1,331.2 | 1,438.8 | 1,534.3 | 1,343 | 1,380 | 1,398 | 1.434 | 1,453 | 1.457 |
| Health services | 8,957.6 | 9,178.8 | 9,192.8 | 9.211.4 | 8.970 | 9,141 | 9.168 | 9.197 | 9,211 | 9,221 |
| Offices and clinics of medical doctors | 1,532.3 | 1,571.0 | 1,574.4 | 1,578.1 | 1.535 | 1,563 | 1,570 | 1,576 | 1.579 | 1.580 |
| Nursing and personal care facilities | 1,638.4 | 1,675.5 | 1.676.4 | 1,674.1 | 1.644 | 1.672 | 1,676 | 1,679 | 1,681 | 1.679 |
| Hospitals | 3,762.0 | 3,797.7 | 3,802.0 | 3,803.0 | 3.770 | 3.792 | 3.796 | 3,802 | 3,810 | 3,811 |
| Home health care services | 551.0 | 596.1 | 597.8 | 603.7 | 548 | 591 | 598 | 599 | 597 | 601 |
| Legal services | 920.9 | 927.9 | 926.4 | 924.0 | 926 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 932 | 930 |
| Educational services | 1,851.0 | 1,980.4 | 1,983.1 | 1.913.5 | 1.819 | 1.843 | 1,864 | 1,863 | 1,866 | 1,880 |
| Social services | 2,176.1 | 2,268.3 | 2,272.5 | 2,284.5 | 2,163 | 2,244 | 2,254 | 2.264 | 2,263 | 2,271 |
| Child day care services | 514.3 | 533.9 | 534.4 | 539.3 | 497 | 514 | 517 | 519 | 518 | 521 |
| Residential care | 596.0 | 627.5 | 628.8 | 631.9 | 597 | 623 | 628 | 629 | 631 | 633 |
| Museums and botanical and zoological gardens | 81.6 | 75.5 | 79.0 | 83.9 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Membership organizations | 2.055 .9 | 2,046.7 | 2,046.2 | 2,053.9 | 2,059 | 2,062 | 2.060 | 2.059 | 2.056 | 2,056 |
| Engineering and management services. | 2,548.4 | 2.671 .1 | 2,687.9 | 2,672.8 | 2,554 | 2,634 | 2,648 | 2,658 | 2,675 | 2,678 |
| Engineering and architectural services | 769.4 | 786.9 | 790.9 | 797.4 | 770 | 793 | 795 | 795 | 799 | 798 |
| Management and public relations .. | 711.8 | 770.2 | 785.5 | 795.0 | 709 | 752 | 762 | 773 | 785 | 792 |
| Services, nec ............................................ | 39.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.5 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Government | 19,482 | 19,643 | 19,621 | 19,620 | 19,093 | 19.222 | 19,241 | 19,248 | 19,247 | 19,225 |
| Federal | 2,873 | 2,822 | 2,802 | 2,802 | 2.873 | 2,838 | 2,831 | 2,828 | 2,808 | 2,802 |
| Federal, except Postal Service | 2.067 | 1,988 | 1,367 | 1,965 | 2.062 | 2,004 | 1,997 | 1,992 | 1,969 | 1,961 |
| State | 4,609 | 4,736 | 4,732 | 4,664 | 4.548 | 4.599 | 4,610 | 4,613 | 4.607 | 4.602 |
| Education | 1,928.2 | 2,045.1 | 2.041 .4 | 1,973.8 | 1,867 | 1,889 | 1,901 | 1,904 | 1,906 | 1,911 |
| Other State government | 2,681.1 | 2,690.4 | 2,690.6 | 2,690.5 | 2,681 | 2,710 | 2.709 | 2.709 | 2.701 | 2,691 |
| Local | 12.000 | 12,085 | 12,087 | 12,154 | 11,672 | 11,785 | 11,800 | 11,807 | 11.832 | 11.821 |
| Education | 6,823.3 | 6,975.4 | 6,961.3 | 6,982,9 | 6,465 | 6,577 | 6.591 | 6,599 | 6,617 | 6,619 |
| Other local government | 5,176.3 | 5,109.1 | 5,125.9 | 5.170.7 | 5,207 | 5,208 | 5,209 | 5,208 | 5,215 | 5,202 |

1 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components. cannot be separated with sufficient precision

This series is not suitabie for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Thus, the not seasonally adjusted series can be used for anaiysis of cyclical and long-term
trends.
3 includes other industries, not shown separately.
$P=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to refleci March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ \text { 1995D } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1995 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1995 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private | 34.8 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 34.3 |
| Goods-producing ............................................ | 41.5 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Mining ........................................................ | 44.5 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 44.6 | 44.3 |
| Construction | 39.7 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 38.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Manufacturing ............................................ | 42.0 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| Overtime hours ................................... | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Durable goods ......................................... | 42.9 | 42.6 | 41.0 | 42.3 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 42.2 |
| Overtime hours .................................... | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Lumber and wood products | 41.6 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.4 |
| Furniture and fixures .............................. | 39.9 | 39.4 | 37.7 | 38.6 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 38.7 | 39.1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 44.1 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 42.5 | 42.6 |
| Primary metal industries ........................... | 44.8 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 44.0 |
| Blast furnaces anj basic steel products ... | 44.8 | 44.7 | 45.0 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 45.0 | 44.3 |
| Fabricated metal products ........................ | 42.8 | 42.5 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 42.2 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 43.7 | 43.9 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 43.5 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 42.1 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.5 | 41.3 |
| Transportation equipment .......................... | 44.6 | 44.5 | 42.3 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 43.5 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 46.5 | 45.9 | 43.2 | 44.8 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 46.1 | 45.8 | 43.4 | 44.1 |
| Instruments and related products ............... | 41.6 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing .................... | 40.0 | 39.9 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.5 |
| Overtime hours | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Food and kindred products ........................ | 40.7 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.1 |
| Tobacco products | 38.9 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 41.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Textile mill products | 41.8 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 40.4 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 37.7 | 37.3 | 35.5 | 37.1 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 37.0 |
| Paper and allied products ......................... | 43.8 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 43.0 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 43.1 |
| Printing and publishing ............................ | 38.4 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products .................... | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 42.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..................... | 43.8 | 43.4 | 43.9 | 42.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products ............. | 42.3 | 41.8 | 40.2 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 41.8 |
| Leather and leather products ...................... | 38.5 | 38.1 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.7 |
| Service-producing ........................................... | 32.9 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 32.5 |
| Transportation and public utilities ................... | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 38.6 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 37.9 |
| Retail trade | 28.9 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 28.7 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ................ | 36.1 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 35.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 32.6 | 32.2 | 32.5 | 32.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |

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 estaie; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fiths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

2 These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
${ }^{\mathrm{P}}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1995p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995^{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1995 ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private | \$11.09 | \$11.36 | \$11.41 | \$11.39 | \$385.93 | \$389.65 | \$391.36 | \$390.68 |
| Seasonally adjusted ......................... | 11.08 | 11.34 | 11.40 | 11.38 | 384.48 | 392.36 | 394.44 | 390.33 |
| Goods-producing | 12.67 | 12.86 | 12.93 | 12.95 | 525.81 | 527.26 | 515.91 | 528.36 |
| Mining | 14.83 | 15.24 | 15.29 | 15.24 | 659.94 | 670.56 | 675.82 | 675.13 |
| Construction | 14.62 | 14.84 | 14.88 | 14.98 | 580.41 | 565.40 | 560.98 | 576.73 |
| Manufacturing .............................................. | 12.01 | 12.25 | 12.29 | 12.27 | 504.42 | 510.83 | 496.52 | 509.21 |
| Durable goods | 12.62 | 12.83 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 541.40 | 546.56 | 524.80 | 541.44 |
| Lumber and wood products ....................... | 9.80 | 9.95 | 9.98 | 10.03 | 407.68 | 401.98 | 401.20 | 408.22 |
| Furniture and fixtures ................................ | 9.45 | 9.67 | 9.76 | 9.72 | 377.06 | 381.00 | 367.95 | 375.19 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products .................. | 12.10 | 12.25 | 12.43 | 12.31 | 533.61 | 520.63 | 525.79 | 531.79 |
| Primary metal industries ........................... | 14.24 | 14.41 | 14.78 | 14.48 | 637.95 | 639.80 | 637.02 | 638.57 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 16.74 | 17.03 | 17.67 | 17.23 | 749.95 | 761.24 | 795.15 | 763.29 |
| Fabricated metal products ......................... | 11.89 | 12.05 | 12.02 | 12.05 | 508.89 | 512.13 | 484.41 | 508.51 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 12.95 | 13.15 | 13.05 | 13.17 | 565.92 | 577.29 | 544.19 | 572.90 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 11.48 | 11.54 | 11.48 | 11.54 | 483.31 | 478.91 | 461.50 | 475.45 |
| Transportation equipment .......................... | 16.41 | 16.66 | 16.46 | 16.42 | 731.89 | 741.37 | 696.26 | 719.20 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 16.92 | 17.23 | 17.00 | 16.91 | 786.78 | 790.86 | 734.40 | 757.57 |
| Instruments and related products ................ | 12.37 | 12.63 | 12.68 | 12.66 | 514.59 | 526.67 | 512.27 | 522.86 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ..................... | 9.60 | 9.90 | 9.94 | 9.94 | 384.00 | 395.01 | 386.67 | 394.62 |
| Nondurable goods ..................................... | 11.19 | 11.45 | 11.59 | 11.53 | 456.55 | 463.73 | 458.96 | 465.81 |
| Food and kindred products ........................ | 10.64 | 10.87 | 10.95 | 10.94 | 433.05 | 441.32 | 435.81 | 446.35 |
| Tobacco products ... | 20.27 | 20.44 | 20.03 | 21.66 | 788.50 | 778.76 | 773.16 | 892.39 |
| Textile mill products | 9.06 | 9.30 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 378.71 | 383.16 | 374.26 | 379.89 |
| Apparei and other textile products ............... | 7.28 | 7.51 | 7.62 | 7.56 | 274.46 | 280.12 | 270.51 | 280.48 |
| Paper and allied products.. | 13.71 | 14.03 | 14.27 | 14.18 | 600.50 | 604.69 | 605.05 | 609.74 |
| Printing and publishing | 12.05 | 12.26 | 12.21 | 12.21 | 462.72 | 470.78 | 461.54 | 463.98 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 15.05 | 15.43 | 15.72 | 15.53 | 650.16 | 668.12 | 680.68 | 666.24 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..................... | 18.76 | 19.38 | 19.55 | 18.83 | 821.69 | 841.09 | 858.25 | 798.39 |
| Pubber and misc. plastics products | 10.69 | 10.80 | 10.78 | 10.90 | 452.19 | 451.44 | 433.36 | 455.62 |
| Leather and leather products ...................... | 7.97 | 8.13 | 8.33 | 8.31 | 306.85 | 309.75 | 309.04 | 321.60 |
| Service-producing ........................................... | 10.54 | 10.84 | 10.89 | 10.85 | 346.77 | 351.22 | 357.19 | 352.63 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 13.74 | 14.06 | 14.13 | 14.01 | 549.60 | 549.75 | 558.14 | 553.40 |
| Wholesale trade | 12.03 | 12.25 | 12.45 | 12.32 | 464.36 | 465.50 | 476.84 | 469.39 |
| Retail trade | 7.47 | 7.63 | 7.65 | 7.68 | 215.88 | 215.93 | 221.09 | 220.42 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate ................ | 11.84 | 12.21 | 12.32 | 12.25 | 427.42 | 433.46 | 447.22 | 432.43 |
| Services | 11.01 | 11.36 | 11.40 | 11.36 | 358.93 | 365.79 | 370.50 | 365.79 |

[^1]NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

1 See footnote 1 , table B-2.
The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to detlate this series.

Change was 3 percent from March 1995 to April 1995, the latest month availabie.

4 Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
$\mathrm{P}=$ preliminary
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry
$(1982=100)$

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1994 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1995P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ \text { 1995p } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1995p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1995 \text { p } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total private | 130.0 | 129.2 | 130.7 | 131.7 | 129.5 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 132.7 | 131.2 |
| Gooas-producing | 109.4 | 107.4 | 106.0 | 109.8 | 108.7 | 112.0 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 109.9 | 109.1 |
| Minıng | 53.7 | 52.1 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 54.1 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 54.5 | 54.1 | 53.5 |
| Construction | 141.4 | 126.7 | 132.9 | 142.2 | 136.4 | 143.9 | 142.1 | 143.8 | 140.2 | 136.8 |
| Manufacturing | 106.2 | 107.1 | 103.8 | 406.6 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 108.6 | 107.2 | 106.8 |
| Durable gooas | 105.7 | 107.9 | 104.1 | 1074 | 105.4 | 109.0 | 109.2 | 108.9 | 107.5 | 107.1 |
| Limmer ano wood oroducls | 135.6 | 131.9 | 130.6 | 133.0 | 1349 | 137.9 | 136.9 | 136.2 | 134.1 | 132.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 124.2 | 124.3 | 118.3 | 120.8 | 125.7 | 129.2 | 128.6 | 126.1 | 122.0 | 122.6 |
| Stone. clay, and glass products | 110.7 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 110.8 | 108.1 | 110.7 | 110.4 | 111.0 | 108.7 | 108.2 |
| Primary metal industries .......... | 90.1 | 93.7 | 91.1 | 92.8 | 90.0 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 94.0 | 91.6 | 92.7 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 71.5 | 73.3 | 73.8 | 73.1 | 71.6 | 75.1 | 74.6 | 74.5 | 73.9 | 73.2 |
| Fabricated metai products | 109.3 | 113.7 | 108.1 | 113.1 | 109.3 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 115.2 | 113.1 | 113.1 |
| industrial machinery and equipment | 99.1 | 103.5 | 98.9 | 102.8 | 98.8 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 102.1 | 102.4 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment ..... | 104.4 | 107.3 | 103.7 | 106.5 | 104.9 | 108.7 | 108.9 | 108.2 | 107.2 | 106.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 118.0 | 121.9 | :16.0 | 119.9 | 116.5 | 120.9 | 121.8 | 121.6 | 121.7 | 118.5 |
| Motor venicles and equipment. | 155.0 | 162.8 | 154.1 | 160.2 | 150.8 | 161.8 | 162.6 | 162.5 | 154.4 | 155.8 |
| instruments and related products ................ | 75.4 | 74.5 | 72.2 | 74.0 | 75.8 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.3 | 74.0 | 74.3 |
| Misceilaneous manufacturing | 103.9 | 104.6 | 104.5 | 103.4 | 104.5 | 106.1 | 106.4 | 105.1 | 105.3 | 104.0 |
| Nonaurable goods | 106.9 | 105.9 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 107.9 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 108.2 | 106.6 | 106.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 109.7 | 109.3 | 106.8 | 110.6 | 113.8 | 116.3 | 115.5 | 115.6 | 113.7 | 114.8 |
| Tobacco products | 57.8 | 54.0 | 53.3 | 54.8 | 64.4 | 60.4 | 60.9 | 58.1 | 59.1 | 61.8 |
| Textile mill products | 99.4 | 96.4 | 93.7 | 94.4 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.3 | 96.4 | 94.2 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 90.2 | 86.0 | 81.3 | 85.0 | 90.0 | 88.1 | 88.0 | 87.1 | 84.7 | 84.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 111.3 | 109.4 | 107.8 | 109.3 | 111.9 | 112.8 | 112.4 | 111.9 | 110.5 | 110.1 |
| Printing and publishing | 124.9 | 126.7 | 124.3 | 124.9 | 126.3 | 126.8 | 126.9 | 126.6 | 125.8 | 126.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 102.8 | 102.8 | 102.9 | 103.4 | 102.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 81.2 | 76.3 | 78.3 | 76.3 | 78.7 | 79.8 | 81.4 | 79.9 | 78.6 | 73.7 |
| Rubber ana misc. plastics products | 141.4 | 144.3 | 138.8 | 144.1 | 141.0 | 146.8 | 146.9 | 145.5 | 142.2 | 144.1 |
| Leather and leather products ........ | 53.4 | 51.1 | 49.2 | 50.6 | 53.3 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 50.9 | 50.5 |
| Service-producing | 139.3 | 138.9 | 141.8 | 141.6 | 138.8 | 141.9 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 143.0 | 141.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 123.1 | 122.2 | 124.0 | 125.2 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 126.0 | 124.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 116.7 | 117.6 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 116.0 | 118.9 | 119.5 | 119.2 | 119.6 | 118.2 |
| Retail trade | 127.7 | 124.1 | 128.1 | 128.7 | 127.5 | 130.4 | 129.6 | 129.5 | 130.6 | 128.7 |
| Finance insurance and real estate | 126.0 | 122.8 | 125.6 | 122.8 | 125.1 | 125.3 | 124.0 | 124.0 | 126.6 | 122.0 |
| Services | 162.9 | 165.3 | 168.1 | 167.5 | 162.2 | 166.7 | 166.6 | 167.4 | 168.5 | 167.0 |

[^2]NOTE: Data nave been revised to reflect March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment tactors

Tabie B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)


[^3]increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 1994 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The population tigures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; thereiore, identicai numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted colurmins.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.
    $=$ preliminary.

[^2]:    ${ }_{1}$ See footnote 1, rabie B-2.
    $p=$ preliminary.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Based on seasonalily 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

