

**EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT**

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**HEARINGS**

BEFORE THE

**JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES**

**ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS**

**SECOND SESSION**

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**PART 45**  
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**APRIL 2, JUNE 5, AND JULY 2, 1992**

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# APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1992

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:40 a.m., in room SD-628, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Honorable Paul S. Sarbanes (chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Sarbanes and Representatives Arney and Obey.

Also present: William Buechner, professional staff member.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SARBANES, CHAIRMAN

SENATOR SARBANES. The Committee will come to order.

This morning, the Joint Economic Committee is meeting to review the employment and unemployment situation for April 1992. I am very pleased to welcome Mr. William Barron, the acting commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who is here to present the April data, along with his colleagues from the BLS, Mr. Tom Plewes and Mr. Ken Dalton.

The unemployment rate in April was 7.2 percent, and payroll employment rose by 126,000. While this job growth is welcome, it confirms that this recovery is far weaker than any we have experienced in the past. At this rate of job creation, it will take nearly six years to recover all the jobs lost in this recession. By contrast, in every recovery since World War II, the economy gained back all the jobs lost during the recession within the first 12 months of the economic expansion.

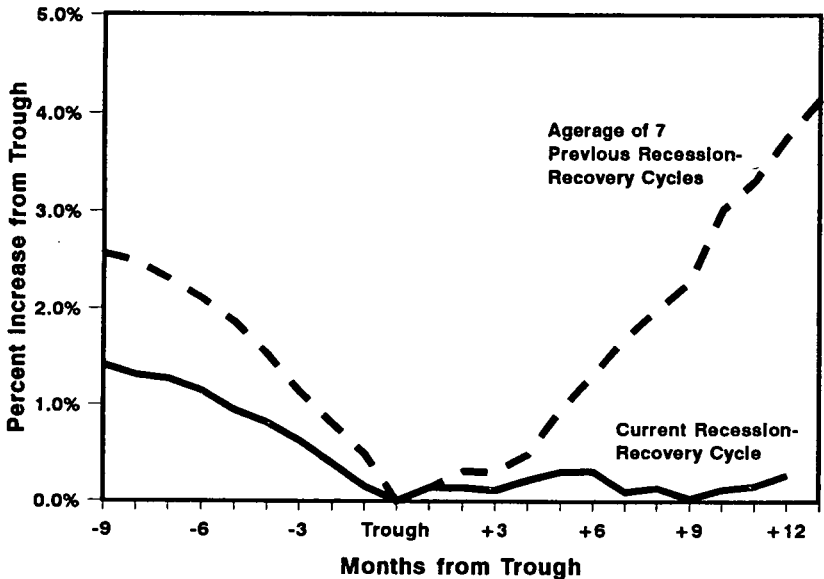
In other words, in the previous recessions the recovery was strong enough coming out of the recession that within the first 12 months we had gained back all of the jobs that had been lost during the recession.

The economic conditions that have prevailed for the past year are not adequately described by the term "economic recovery." Instead, the past year is better characterized as a "jobs recession"—a period of growth too slow to generate many new jobs, raise real earnings or bring down the unemployment rate significantly. I have a chart that shows the nature of this labor market situation, the figures we have here this morning. (See chart below.)

After all past recessions we had rapid economic growth and employment rose dramatically, an average of 3 percent during the first 12 months of the recovery. In other words, this is the downward path. We are assuming about a year ago was the bottom of this recession. Then we take the month coming off of the trough, and in past recoveries, in the post-World War II period, we picked up jobs at the rate of this line, moving up this way. Before 1990, recoveries created an average of 3.2 million jobs in the first year, scaled up to today's job base. It rose about 3 percent in the first 12 months.

## The Jobs Recession

### Growth of Payroll Emp. from Trough



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Joint Economic Committee

Since last April, the economy has added less than 300,000 jobs, and that is reflected by this lower line which has risen a bit. But this is the jobs we're picking up coming out of the current recession, as we now run almost 12 months out, compared with the jobs that were picked up or would have been picked up on the rate coming out that prevailed in the previous recessions. It is a very important point. We may be moving up a bit. The contrast between the rate of growth coming out of this recession, compared with previous recoveries, is very marked. It is a difference between this line that moves up this way and this line that is trailing along here.

The unemployment situation, of course, reflects the same sort of situation. Before the recession started, the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. By April of last year it had gone up to 6.6 percent. If the growth that we had experienced since then had been on the normal path, unemployment should have come down, but it went to 7.3 percent in February and March and now has ticked down a tenth of a point in April to 7.2 percent.

Real wages have shown no improvement. Real hourly earnings in March 1992 were no higher than in March 1991, indicating that the impact on real wages that occurred over the past two decades is not being reversed. Of course, what that suggests is that those that have a job are feeling the impact of the economic circumstances, because their real wages are not improving.

It's little wonder that in the May 3 issue of *Parade Magazine*, in an article, "What Worries Voters Most," the answer came from a sidebar titled "How About Jobs." Then it went on to survey the participants whose response was that one person in ten had been laid off in the last year. One person in five had a member of his or her family laid off. Two out of three were aware of a friend or a neighbor losing a job in the past year.

It is very important to appreciate that, while technically, in terms of GNP growth, we may be moving out of the recession, we are still confronting, in effect, the jobs recession. We still have a high unemployment rate. The growth coming out of this recession is far short of what we have experienced in previous recoveries, in postwar recessions.

Before I turn to Commissioner Barron and his colleagues for their statement, I will yield to my colleagues. First, to Congressman Arney, ranking Republican member. Then my colleague, Congressman Obey.

Congressman Arney, please proceed.

#### OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure for me also to join in welcoming Mr. Barron and his BLS colleagues before the Committee this morning.

The employment data reported today seemed to reflect an improvement in the economy shown in other recent economic data. Household employment was up by 327,000 jobs, and the employment population ratio increased 61.6 percent. Meanwhile, the payroll survey measure of employment advanced 126,000. The diffusion index, which measures the breadth of employment gains by industry, climbed to 55.2 percent.

If confirming data is released in coming months, then April could mark a turning point in an improved market. Nevertheless, one month does not make a trend. We will have to wait and see whether this improvement is continued over the next two or three months.

Again, I want to thank the gentlemen for being here today, and I look forward to your testimony. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. Thank you very much.

Congressman Obey, please proceed.

#### OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE OBEY

MR. OBEY. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. I would simply say that I can't help but observe that every time we have one of these hearings we are really focused on tiny realities, very small movements in numbers, whether they go up or down. I think when you do that there is always a danger of looking at the world through green eye shades and resembling fortune tellers looking at tea leaves, rather than keeping our eye on the big picture. We see the tiny realities, but I think often we miss the large realities.

It seems to me, the large reality confronted by not just these numbers but the over all situation is simply that without major policy change, it will take the entire four-year term of President Bush, if he is re-elected, before unemployment is reduced to the level that it was before the recession began. I think that if we continue to have growth that is so anemic over that period of

time that this country is going to have a long-term continued, if not nervous, unraveling.

I think what we also face is a situation in which many of the jobs that we are losing are jobs not only with good salaries but good benefits. And many of the jobs that are likely to be created are jobs which often will be without those benefits. I think that lays out for us the fact that we have a challenge to improve existing policies, and to try and improve that picture not just over the next four year, obviously, but beyond that as well.

SENATOR SARBANES. Thank you very much.

Mr. Barron, we would be happy to hear from you.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM G. BARRON, JR., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS: ACCOMPANIED BY  
TOM PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, EMPLOYMENT AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH DALTON, ASSOCIATE  
COMMISSIONER, PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS**

MR. BARRON. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my colleagues and I would again like to thank you for the opportunity to offer a few comments to supplement this morning's Employment Situation press release.

The Nation's job market improved in April. Payroll employment rose for the third month in a row, with April's advance concentrated in services and retail trade. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, also continued to rise.

The unemployment rate was 7.2 percent, little different from the 7.3 percent that we had in February and March. The labor force continued its rapid expansion of recent months, after experiencing little growth for much of the recession.

Turning to the specifics of the April data, payroll employment rose by 126,000. This is the largest of three successive monthly gains that have totaled 270,000.

The services industry added 72,000 jobs, its first substantial increase since last fall. Health services continued to expand, with an increase of 30,000. Business services has shown strength over the last two months, led by its temporary help supply component. Increases in business services are often a bellwether of job growth, as employers are hesitant to begin hiring permanent employees until they are confident that an upturn in business will be sustained. Employers typically first react by increasing the hours of their existing work force in order to increase output or by turning to business service firms to obtain either direct services or temporary workers to meet their growing demands.

Retail trade employment increased by 46,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. This industry has shown little month-to-month consistency since December, but overall job gains have exceeded the losses over this period.

Outside of retail trade and services, there was little movement of note. The construction industry failed to add to its payrolls, despite recent gains in the volume of housing starts. Much of the weakness was among nonresidential general contractors and in heavy construction.



Similarly, manufacturing employment has changed little since January, and the component industry movements that occurred in April, both positive and negative, were generally small. The factory workweek held at an average of 41.1, almost an hour longer than a year earlier. It is interesting to note that manufacturing hours are now as high as they were in January 1989, despite the fact that 1.3 million jobs were lost in the interim. Within mining, oil and gas employment continued to fall; this industry has lost 10 percent of its employment over the past year.

Returning to the unemployment numbers, there were several positive developments in April, even though we did not see any meaningful reduction in the overall unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for teenagers was 19.2 percent, after being at or above 20 percent the prior two months, and the jobless rates for whites and Hispanics declined. Also, the number of persons who had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more fell by about 165,000, after increasing by 1.7 million from July 1990 through this March. The number of persons working part time even though they would have preferred full-time work also fell in April.

At the same time, total employment (as measured in the household survey) continued to expand at a fairly rapid pace; the increase since December was shared almost equally by adult men and women. The proportion of women who are working is now as high as last spring; the ratio for men is still down from a year ago but has picked up half a percentage point in the last two months.

In summary, the labor market situation in April was generally better than in March, as employment continued upward in both of our surveys. While job growth was not broad based and no significant inroads have been made into the unemployment rate, some industries appear to be on the rebound, and a larger proportion of the population is participating in the labor force and actually working than at the end of last year.

My colleagues and I would now be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

[The table attached to Mr. Barron's statement, together with the Employment Situation press release, starts on p. 17 of the Submissions for the Record:]

SENATOR SARBANES. Do you have any explanation for why the job growth coming out of this recession has been so noticeably slower than coming out of previous recessions—the chart we showed previously? Why are we getting this kind of growth in jobs; whereas, the average of past recoveries in this postwar period has been at this rate?

MR. BARRON. No, I don't think I can give you a complete answer to that, Senator. You're right. You're pointing out that this recession, in terms of the graph you have, has had slow job growth, if you accept May or June to be where the NBER is going to come out, in terms of dating the trough. They haven't made a final decision, but it appears that they may come out there.

We're talking 300,000 jobs, as opposed to a much greater number in the past. I think that many people have observed that this has been a very unusual recession. I should also point out that the job loss has been less. Perhaps, given that that is a fact the job recovery will be less and the pace of recovery will be less, but I am afraid I don't have an answer for that.

MR. PLEWES. No.

SENATOR SARBANES. Did you want to add to that, Mr. Plewes?

MR. PLEWES. No, I don't. I think, if you just look at the labor market, it is quite clear that the labor market did not begin any kind of recovery until just recently, if indeed it has. If you date the recovery in the labor market to, say, January we are still behind the recovery pace that we had back in 1983, although not so badly for the first four months. Then we recovered 600,000 jobs in the first four months of recovery; now, the recovery is much slower. So there is a difference. We are much slower this time.

SENATOR SARBANES. The *Wall Street Journal* had an article recently titled "Labor Force Grows But Reason For Rise Gives Little Hope Jobless Ranks Will Fall." They made the point in that article that recent labor force growth may be a sign of continuing economic distress. The way they develop that argument is, they say that the increase is comprised largely of people who would rather not work, but have been forced by financial pressures to look for a job.

Then it goes on to point out that the biggest decline, as they look at these figures, is in the number of women who say that they are out of the labor force in order to keep house or to take care of children. In other words, those women who were out of the labor force are coming into the labor force. The conclusion that they draw is that they have been forced by financial pressures to look for a job. Is that what your figures show?

MR. PLEWES. I don't think that we can lay that causation on the fact that they don't want to work and are being forced by financial pressures. The fact of the matter is that a lot of the jobs that were tailored especially for women who have families have disappeared in the early part of the recession. Some of those jobs are starting to come back now. Those are jobs that are fitting for their schedules. Whether or not they have to work, we're not quite sure, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. You said that women participation rates had improved better than men, is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Over the long haul, they have improved rapidly.

SENATOR SARBANES. I mean, just recently. Is that the case, as well?

MR. PLEWES. Not so in the last month.

MR. BARRON. It doesn't seem to be showing up in the last month, Senator.

SENATOR SARBANES. What has happened to real wages? Is it true that they have just stagnated over the course ... you have a report on that this morning and you make reference to it. If you could just develop that a bit, I'm interested in that.

MR. BARRON. We know that for the first quarter of 1992, the median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers increased 2.5 percent from a year ago. Over this same period, the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the CPI, was 2.9 percent. So it's not quite keeping pace over the last year with the rate of inflation.

SENATOR SARBANES. So they actually fell back a bit?

MR. BARRON. They fell back just a bit, yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. I thought the typical pattern coming out of a recession, in the early stages of a recovery, was that real hourly wages improved. Isn't that the case?

MR. BARRON. I think that is generally the case, Senator. I believe, as we have seen throughout this recession, it is an unusual one, unusual in the way it developed. It is apparently going to be unusual in the way it resolves itself.

SENATOR SARBANES. Of course, it is unusual in the sense that it is not recovering in anything like the normal way, and therefore the economic hurt that is being felt is greater. I mean, it is not unusual in the sense that the economic hurt is less. It is unusual in the sense that the economic hurt is greater than in previous downturns. The people who have jobs are under pressure because real wages have stagnated, and the people who do not have jobs are not recovering jobs at anywhere near the same pace that they recovered them coming out of previous recessions. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, that is correct. It is small consolation to those who have been impacted by the developments here that they are part of a smaller recession. That is no consolation whatsoever.

SENATOR SARBANES. How many families had at least one family member who was unemployed during the first quarter of this year?

MR. BARRON. One in every ten, sir. One in every ten families had an unemployed member in early 1992.

SENATOR SARBANES. And how many families would you say have experienced unemployment over the course of the last year? Now, that's one in ten just in the last quarter, right?

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. Over the last year, how many families have experienced—

MR. BARRON. I'm afraid we don't have any recent data on that, Senator. The last data we have is for 1990.

SENATOR SARBANES. For 1990?

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. What was that figure?

MR. PLEWES. For 1990, 20 million families had a person who had experience at least one week of unemployment. We expect, of course, that number is higher for 1991, but that number is only collected once each year, so we don't have that yet.

SENATOR SARBANES. Congressman Armev.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEV. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to make the observation that this is indeed an unusual recession and recovery. As I have studied the history of business cycles in this country since the Thirties, when Keynesian indicated countercyclical policy, it strikes me that what has made this most unusual, both in the characteristics of the recession and the recovery, is that this is, to my recollection, the only business cycle recession that we entered with the United States Congress making exactly the wrong economic policy with enormous tax increases that we enacted in 1990. So that, in fact, as the economy tries to overcome the recession, it has to struggle against pro-cyclical fiscal policy as opposed to countercyclical policy. I would offer that but then recognizing, of course, that your job is the numbers and not the countercyclical analysis.

Let me ask you about looking at households and the unemployment rate. I have always thought that this was the critical information. We do get involved with leading and lagging industries. Am I correct, isn't the unemployment rate generally considered to be a lagging economic indicator?

MR. BARRON. That is correct, Congressman.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. That has been pretty consistent historically and you would say it continues to be?

MR. BARRON. As far as we know, sir. We don't make those decisions, but that is correct.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. So, if we are picking up other indicators that give us signs for optimism, perhaps even guarded optimism, we should not necessarily be deterred from that because the unemployment rate isn't showing as much as we hoped it would do?

MR. BARRON. I think that is correct.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Now, the other thing. You said the labor force picked up in recent months. How much of this could be due to what my former colleague, Dan Lungren, used to refer to as encouraged workers? We have talked a lot about discouraged workers, but are we now seeing encouraged workers? I say that out of reflection over the fact that you have observed that people tend now to be more willing again to voluntarily leave jobs. Wouldn't that indicate some optimism?

MR. BARRON. That number has increased. Those who are leaving jobs voluntarily has increased recently. Generally speaking, our knowledge is that when you see labor force growth, that is generally a positive sign. I don't know that we have details on causation. I believe that Mr. Plewes has indicated that we don't have such details on that. Through most of this recession, we were commenting on the labor force participation declining, so our assessment is that this recent growth is a positive sign.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. And we also notice that the average work week remains high. That should be encouraging to workers. Now, you indicate that the household employment figure posted a 327,000 increase in April. Can you tell me what proportion of this increase was in managerial and professional occupations?

MR. BARRON. Let me see if Mr. Plewes can help us with that, Congressman.

MR. PLEWES. I would say about two thirds.

Mr. Army. Thank you.

You also, I think, had some interesting——

SENATOR SARBANES. I'm sorry. Two thirds of the growth was in what category?

MR. PLEWES. In managerial and professional occupations. Some of the occupations still went down. There are some negatives, but that's on net.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. When we talk about real wages that exclude what we used to call fringe benefits or benefits packages, is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes. It doesn't have benefits in it.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Strictly money wages.

MR. BARRON. That is correct.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. As I understand it, the trend has been in this country for some time for workers to more and more take their wage package in the form of benefits, as opposed to money wages. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes. Benefits have been a growing proportion of total compensation in recent years, that is correct.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. But if your data reports real wages without the benefits package, then intertemporal comparisons would be very difficult to make without some sort of recognition or adjustment of that?

MR. BARRON. That is right. We do have some data from what we call our employment cost index where total compensation increases for workers were 4 percent over the year ending in March 1992. I am not certain, as we sit here, whether that is exactly the precise time comparison that we need to make, relative to the family earnings data that I mentioned earlier. It appears to be. So it is a little higher, and it bears out the point that you are making.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. If, in fact, such a large proportion of the new workers are in the managerial and professional occupations, we should see some trend for real wages to return. As I recall, the year 1980, the last year of the Carter presidency, was the year in which this Nation experienced its largest decline in average weekly earnings in its history. Do you have the information of what that decline was in that year?

MR. BARRON. The most recent data that I have goes back to 1981, Congressman. I don't know if we have data going back to 1980. It doesn't appear that we do.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Here it is. 5.8 percent. Now, I'm trying to remember back. One of the things that I find fascinating in watching the labor force participation patterns is obviously that there was a sociological phenomenon with the second wave of feminism, providing a sociological impetus for increased participation by women in the labor force. Now, I understand that even some of the leaders of that earlier movement, of the second wave of feminism, are having second thoughts, and there is a fascinating new body of literature here.

So it would seem to me, as we try to examine and understand what is happening by female labor force participation, we need to understand some of these influences that are perhaps not solely economic. But insofar as we must confine ourselves to the data and the economic analysis—or as Pigou says, economics is the study of things that can be brought under the measuring rod of money—looking then at that enormous decline in wages in 1980 and then the subsequent recovery from the recession, did you see any market correlation between that recovery and changes in labor force participation by women that would be, in any way, comparable to what we are experiencing here today?

MR. BARRON. I know that in recent months the labor force participation rate of women has stopped its rapid increase. I'm not familiar with the data going back to 1980. We just don't know, sir. We can look at that.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. That would be an interesting thing. I think it's always a fascinating thing to observe and certainly watching the reconsideration of the more or less mandatory work ethic of the second wave of feminism by the feminist movement is fascinating, and it certainly would

have some impact on what the data would turn out to be. Explanations, of course, would be difficult.

Thank you, gentlemen.

MR. BARRON. Thank you.

SENATOR SARBANES. Thank you.

Mr. Plewes, I wanted to be sure I understood one thing. You said that two thirds of the growth in jobs was in managerial and professional categories. Then you said that there were some ups and some downs. I'm interested in what has happened to the blue-collar people. Did they go up or did they go down?

MR. PLEWES. I can just go through this on a month-to-month basis. There is a lot of variation in our numbers on the occupational side, so I think we have got to first put some caveats on that.

But, in those terms, we saw, for example, overall there was a 327,000 job increase. The number of professional managerial jobs grew by about 250,000. Technical and administrative support jobs were about the same; they grew by about 40,000. Service jobs fell. They fell by 200,000. Precision craft and higher level operatives gained about 400,000 jobs. Excuse me. The number of laborers, operators and laborers declined by about 300,000. And the number of persons engaged in farming, fishery and forestry was about 20,000.

SENATOR SARBANES. For the people at the top of the scale and the people down the line, their situation worsened, is that correct?

MR. PLEWES. That is correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. I mean, in terms of the nature of the occupation.

MR. PLEWES. We haven't seen manufacturing or construction come back to where most of the jobs are.

SENATOR SARBANES. Both manufacturing and construction are still down?

MR. PLEWES. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Okay. Thanks.

Congressman Obey.

MR. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to observe that I appreciate learning something that I didn't know before this morning. In light of my friend from Texas' comment about the fact that the Congress "engaged in precisely the wrong economic policy at the wrong time," I appreciate knowing that. Because I didn't know until that moment that economic policy could be implemented without the concurrence of the President of the United States. And I certainly didn't know that the Congress appoints the members of the Federal Reserve who determine what monetary policy in this country is going to be.

I also have to say that I am relieved, because whenever I enter one of these hearings, I always wonder how long it is going to take before President Carter's name comes up. I announced on the floor yesterday that I am organizing a society to preserve the reputation of George Washington, because we have seen members of the Administration blame Mr. Carter for everything for the past 12 years, except for the fact that sometimes bread doesn't rise. We saw in Los Angeles that the Administration was blaming Lyndon Johnson for the fact that Los Angeles exploded last week. I assume that before the campaign

is over, we will also have good old Andy Jackson and Thomas Jefferson and George Washington under attack.

I think the guy who really has to watch out for his britches is John Hanson, who is the first speaker of the continental Congress. In light of the White House's efforts to shift responsibility for everything back to the other branch of government, I am sure that they will find a way to tag him too before it's all over, so maybe we ought to include him in our protection efforts, as well as President Washington.

I just have a couple of questions. Between the pre-recession peak in June of 1990 and the employment trough in April 1991, how much did payroll employment decline?

MR. BARRON. 2.1 million, sir.

MR. OBEY. What percentage of that decline have we recovered since April of 1991?

MR. BARRON. A very small percentage of growth since then. We have about 300,000 jobs; about a quarter of it, I suppose.

MR. OBEY. Looking back at the 1981-82 recession, what percentage of the job loss was recovered during the first year of that recovery?

MR. BARRON. Three point one million jobs, actually, depending on the time period you pick, Congressman.

MR. OBEY. What was the percent of the jobs lost previously?

MR. BARRON. It would be more than 100 percent over that same time period.

SENATOR SARBANES. More than a hundred percent?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, in that period, you recovered all, more than all, of the jobs that had been lost, is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That is correct. We lost about 2.8 million jobs. This is going over a period of a year, and I am a little uncertain on the timeframes as I try to keep up with you, but I believe the appropriate data, to answer your question, are that we lost about 2.8 jobs, and over the period of the first year, we gained 3.1 million back.

MR. OBEY. Do you have similar figures for other postwar recoveries?

MR. BARRON. We do have some.

MR. OBEY. Isn't it true that employment at the end of the first 12 months of every recovery exceeded the pre-recession peak?

MR. BARRON. I believe that is true, Congressman.

MR. OBEY. At the current rate of job growth how many years would it take to get back to the pre-recession peak?

MR. BARRON. I am not sure. As you started, you mentioned a period of several years.

MR. OBEY. I mentioned that's the Administration's own predictions, but if you take the current job growth, wouldn't it, in fact, take us about ten years to get back to that pre-recession peak?

MR. BARRON. I'm not exactly sure, Congressman. It is going to take a period of years at current rates. I have to add to that, though, that this would be, I think, one of the few times when we have had business cycle peaks and

troughs defined in such a way that may not be very coincident with a turn-about in the employment data. This is, again, an example of just how unusual this particular recession has been, and therefore the recovery is also going to be unusual.

SENATOR SARBANES. It is not unusual. It is distressing really. I mean, it is not as though this is a difference without a significance. It is a difference that shows that there is a much greater economic hurt.

Excuse me, I did not mean to interject like that.

MR. OBEY. No, that's fine.

SENATOR SARBANES. The previous recessions, within a year, all the jobs had been recovered.

MR. OBEY. I think it's also different in another respect. That is, in past recessions, much of the job loss which occurred was temporary. It was cyclical, and as the economy recovered, many of those jobs were restored. But this time many of the jobs being lost are permanent.

And in addition to that, they are being lost by what we used to consider the crown jewel enterprises of the economy, everything from IBM to General Motors, to you name it. I think the firms of past years that we would look at as being the nose tackle in the defense against economic decline—the good old reliable—they just aren't so reliable any more.

MR. Chairman, just one other question. I have seen three different numbers, I don't know if you have them or not, you may not. In discussing the number of jobs that were lost by the occurrence in Los Angeles earlier this week, do you have any numbers?

MR. BARRON. We don't have any estimates as of yet, Congressman Obey. I have seen the 25,000 figure, the 40,000 figure, and you have seen one other figure.

MR. OBEY. Last night, I saw 60,000, so I don't know which is which.

MR. BARRON. Our surveys were taken before the problem in Los Angeles. We will be surveying there again before we come back here next month. I don't know that the data we have for Los Angeles is going to have a big enough sample for us to partition this for you, but we will take a look at it before we come back. I think it is doubtful that we can, but we will try.

MR. OBEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. I would like to very quickly address the point that the unemployment number may be a lagging indicator. That the economy starts back up, and the unemployment figure lags behind it.

Even if one were to accept that, it seems to me, there is just a gross disparity between what is happening in this recession and coming out of previous recessions. My understanding of previous recessions is that the unemployment rate, 12 months after you hit bottom, which is where we are right now, have improved somewhere between 1.5 to 3.5 percentage points, and that has obviously not occurred in this recession. Here we are a year out, and it is at 7.2 percent, is that correct?

MR. BARRON. I believe you are right, Senator.

SENATOR SARBANES. So what you are getting is, you may technically be getting what some people can call a recovery, since they measure that by the GDP no longer declining, but in terms of jobs, in terms of people working, in



terms of employment, we still remain in a jobs recession. You indicated in your response to Congressman Obey's line of questioning, as I understand it, that in every previous recession in the postwar period, 12 months after the bottom of the recession, the economy had grown sufficiently so that all the job numbers lost during the recession had been recovered, more than recovered. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That is certainly true of the last one and most of them.

SENATOR SARBANES. In this recession, by contrast, recovered jobs are below 25 percent.

MR. BARRON. That is correct. I'm not an expert on business cycles, but it will be one of the few occasions where those who define the starting and ending points will have defined an ending point that is not coincident with an upturn in our employment data. So that is one of the contexts in which I meant unusual. But it is validating your point that we have a recovery that is very slow to show up in the job market.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, in effect, we continue to have a jobs recession compared with previous downturns.

MR. BARRON. At least until the beginnings of the improvement that we have seen recently, I think that is correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. I did not understand your answer to Congressman Obey, if job growth continued at the rate it has proceeded over this year, how long will it take before we will have come back to a figure that restores all of the jobs that were lost during this recession? How long? In previous recessions, we restored all of the jobs within the first 12 months, correct? In this recession, we have not done that. In fact, we have fallen well short on that, below a quarter of the jobs have been restored. Now, let's assume that if we continue job growth at this same rate that it has proceeded over this 12 months—that is an assumption I'm asking you to make; it could pick up or it could drop off, as a matter of fact—how long would it take to restore all of the jobs at this rate?

MR. PLEWES. The simple answer is, it will take four years.

SENATOR SARBANES. It will take what?

MR. PLEWES. Four years. But we've gotten all of our job growth in the last three months, you see. So, if we take the last three months and carry them forward, you would get all of the job growth within one-year, sir. So that is our problem. We're taking a look at a one-year period, from last April in which all of the job growth has taken place in the last three months. So it is correct to say that if the rate goes as it has over the last year, it will take four years in total, three more years than now. But the fact of the matter is, we've gotten all of the job growth in the last three months, and if you carry forward the last three months into the future, you would say that it would take one year to recover.

SENATOR SARBANES. At the minimum then, it would be double what occurred in previous recessions. At a minimum. And it might well be more than that?

MR. PLEWES. We are about half the rate of recovery, right now, in these past few months. If you would date the recovery in the job market, say, as January, then we were in the previous recession recovery.

SENATOR SARBANES. Gentlemen, we—

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Mr. Chairman?

SENATOR SARBANES. I'm sorry.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. I can never resist the temptation to respond to Congressman Obey. We have such a good time and I live with the abiding faith that Republicans ought to have as much fun as Democrats.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, that is hard work.

[Laughter.]

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Since you all had 30 years of fun over Mr. Hoover, I suppose, we have another 18 years of fun coming to us over Mr. Carter.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, it is poor Lyndon Johnson. You are pulling him out of the casket and beating him up. Marlin Fitzwater decides he has to go after poor LBJ.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. If I can cop a plea. Being a Texan and having to suffer the embarrassment, I certainly should be able to enjoy the good times that are rolling right now.

One other thing I would like to say, I, too, agree with Congressman Obey. We ought to protect the innocent. That's why I am, of course, chairman of the Ronald Reagan protection society, and I have been kept quite busy.

MR. OBEY. You're going to have a much tougher job than I have.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. I would like to ask one data point and then I would like to get back to this projection business. Getting back to the subject of jobs gained by occupation, how much did skilled, blue-collar production jobs increase in April?

MR. PLEWES. They increased from 12,690,000 to 13,063,000. Approximately 300,000.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. Approximately 300,000. So, clearly, our skilled, blue-collar workers are also seeing some gains at this point.

Now, if, in fact, employment is a lagging indicator, which we earlier discussed and has historically been such, if we also have reason to take heart from some of these other indicators that might be more leading indicators then it would not be very sound methodologically to make our projections about when we would replace all of the lost jobs on the basis of the last six, seven, nine months experienced with employment.

In fact, the best month for employment, if it is a lagging indicator, to be a basis for making such a projection of when the forward recovery of all of the jobs, would be the current month. Because we should expect that employment would increase at an increasing rate if, in fact, the economy is in a recovery trend. Would that be particularly true for lagging industries, that you would see this trend turn upward at an increasing rate?

MR. BARRON. Congressman ArmeY, I just don't believe anyone knows. I think that this is a difficult circumstance, and you have set forth an hypothesis that also can be examined.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. In economics, the definitive question is what are we trying to predict here. We are focusing on that question. In this process of predicting employment changes, given an economic upswing or downswing,

wouldn't employment tend to be more coincident as opposed to lagging and therefore employment wouldn't be the better predictor?

MR. BARRON. Over time, employment growth has usually been coincident with the turning points. Now, given the recent statements we have had from at least one individual who used to be a former BLS commissioner, Geoffrey Moore, he is talking about a time period of many months ago. You were just mentioning a much more recent time period, and obviously these projections are going to be very, very sensitive to the time period you pick.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. So the worst possible predictor that we could have would be the unemployment rate in months earlier and further removed from the current month, if we are in an upturn?

MR. BARRON. The unemployment rate would be a lagging indicator.

REPRESENTATIVE ARMEY. And not a very good basis by which one would make projections.

Thank you, gentlemen. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. I just want to make sure that you do not differ that the growth out of past recessions, in terms of jobs, followed this sort of growth path, do you?

MR. BARRON. No, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, in other words, this is the number of months after the trough of the recession here.

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. One month, two months. It runs out here to twelve months, which is where we are now. That, in past recessions, we have recovered jobs at this rate. We agree on that, correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, in this recession, we have recovered jobs at this rate. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, as I understand it, this rate of recovery in past recessions means that in every instance in past recessions—post-World War II period—that 12 months after the bottom, so to speak, all of the jobs have been recovered. More than recovered. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. But in this recession, 12 months out, we have recovered, I think you said, less than a quarter of the jobs have been recovered.

MR. BARRON. Right.

SENATOR SARBANES. So there is an enormous difference between the recovery—even accepting lagging indicators. It was always a lagging indicator, but in the other 12 months, it more than came back, and in this 12 months we are still down here, in terms of recovery. In fact, as I understand it, if we had grown at just the average of past recoveries, we would be up here, in terms of the job recoveries 12 months out. Is not that correct?

MR. BARRON. There or close to it. It will again be when the NBER makes their decision. It will be extremely interesting reading to examine, and obviously they take many things other than the labor market into consideration when they do make their decisions. And they are very learned economists,

but this will be, I believe, a unique definition of a turning point, relative to our labor market data, and your chart is demonstrating that quite well.

SENATOR SARBANES. Thank you very much gentlemen. Does anyone have anything else?

[No response.]

We thank you for your testimony very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:34 a.m., the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

Unemployment rates of all civilian workers by alternative seasonal adjustment methods

| Month and year | Unad-justed rate | X-11 ARIMA method  |                                |                      |        |       |          | X-11 method (official method before 1980) | Range (cols. 2-8) |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|----------|---|-------------------|
|                |                  | Official procedure | Concurrent (as first computed) | Concurrent (revised) | Stable | Total | Residual |   |                   |
|                | (1)              | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)                  | (5)    | (6)   | (7)      | (8)                                       | (9)               |
| 1991           |                  |                    |                                |                      |        |       |          |   |                   |
| April.....     | 6.5              | 6.6                | 6.6                            | 6.6                  | 6.6    | 6.6   | 6.5      | 6.6                                       | .1                |
| May.....       | 6.6              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.8   | 6.8      | 6.8                                       | -.1               |
| June.....      | 6.9              | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.8    | 6.7   | 6.8      | 6.9                                       | .2                |
| July.....      | 6.7              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.7    | 6.7   | 6.7      | 6.8                                       | .1                |
| August.....    | 6.5              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.8   | 6.8      | 6.8                                       | -.1               |
| September...   | 6.4              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.7    | 6.8   | 6.7      | 6.7                                       | .1                |
| October.....   | 6.4              | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.8    | 6.9   | 6.8      | 6.8                                       | .1                |
| November....   | 6.6              | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.8    | 6.9   | 6.9      | 6.8                                       | .1                |
| December....   | 6.8              | 7.1                | 7.1                            | 7.1                  | 7.1    | 7.1   | 7.1      | 7.1                                       | -.1               |
| 1992           |                  |                    |                                |                      |        |       |          |   |                   |
| January.....   | 8.0              | 7.1                | 7.1                            | 7.1                  | 7.2    | 7.2   | 7.3      | 7.1                                       | .2                |
| February....   | 8.1              | 7.3                | 7.3                            | 7.3                  | 7.4    | 7.3   | 7.5      | 7.4                                       | .2                |
| March.....     | 7.7              | 7.3                | 7.3                            | 7.3                  | 7.3    | 7.4   | 7.4      | 7.4                                       | .1                |
| April.....     | 7.1              | 7.2                | 7.2                            | 7.2                  | 7.2    | 7.2   | 7.1      | 7.3                                       | .2                |

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
May 1992

TABLE ATTACHED TO MR. BARRON'S STATEMENT

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

## Alternative Methods of Seasonal Adjustment

(1) *Unadjusted rate.* Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).* The published seasonally adjusted rates for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for four age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1975 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The four teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings*.

(3) *Concurrent (as first computed, X-11 ARIMA method).* The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1992 would be based, during 1992, on the adjustment of data through January 1992.

(4) *Concurrent (revised, X-11 ARIMA method).* The procedure used is identical to (3) above, and the rate for the current month the last month displayed will always be the same in the two columns. However, all previous months are subject to revision each month based on the seasonal adjustment of all the components with data through the current month.

(5) *Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).* Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using

the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year to year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(6) *Total (X-11 ARIMA method).* This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA Models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).* This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(8) *X-11 method (official method before 1980).* The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

*Methods of Adjustment.* The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983. A description of the current adjustment of labor force data appears in *Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series, Employment and Earnings*, January 1992.

The standard X-11 method is described in *X-11 Variants of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young, and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

## APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION PRESS RELEASE

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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 1992

Employment rose in April and unemployment was about unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The nation's jobless rate was 7.2 percent, compared with 7.3 percent in both February and March.

Nonfarm payroll employment, which had begun to show a little growth in recent months, rose by 126,000 in April, with the gain concentrated in services and retail trade. Total employment, as estimated through the household survey, continued its uptrend with an increase of 327,000.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 9.2 million, and the unemployment rate, 7.2 percent, were little different from their March levels. Jobless rates were somewhat lower in April, however, for teenagers (19.2 percent), whites (6.3 percent), and Hispanics (10.3 percent). Rates for adult men (6.8 percent), adult women (6.3 percent), and blacks (13.9 percent) were about unchanged over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons jobless for 15 weeks or longer dropped back by 167,000 in April to 3.0 million. This was still about twice the number of long-term jobless as when the recession began in July of 1990. (See table A-5.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--declined by 227,000 to 6.3 million in April. This measure has declined by about 450,000 since January. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment continued its strong upward trend of recent months; at 117.7 million, it was up by 327,000 in April. Since December, the number of employed persons has risen by an estimated 950,000. The employment-population ratio--the percentage of the working-age population that is employed--rose to 61.6 percent, the highest level since last September. (See table A-1.)

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

| Category                  | Quarterly averages |          | Monthly data |          |          | Mar. -<br>Apr.<br>change |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|
|                           | 1991               | 1992     | 1992         |          |          |                          |
|                           | IV                 | I        | Feb.         | Mar.     | Apr.     |                          |
| <b>HOUSEHOLD DATA</b>     |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Thousands of persons      |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Civilian labor force...   | 125,500            | 126,308  | 126,287      | 126,590  | 126,830  | 240                      |
| Employment.....           | 116,789            | 117,169  | 117,043      | 117,348  | 117,675  | 327                      |
| Unemployment.....         | 8,711              | 9,138    | 9,244        | 9,242    | 9,155    | -87                      |
| Not in labor force....    | 64,949             | 64,580   | 64,597       | 64,432   | 64,338   | -94                      |
| Discouraged workers.      | 1,094              | 1,084    | N.A.         | N.A.     | N.A.     | N.A.                     |
| Percent of labor force    |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Unemployment rates:       |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| All workers.....          | 6.9                | 7.2      | 7.3          | 7.3      | 7.2      | -0.1                     |
| Adult men.....            | 6.5                | 6.9      | 7.0          | 6.9      | 6.8      | -.1                      |
| Adult women.....          | 6.0                | 6.0      | 6.1          | 6.1      | 6.3      | .2                       |
| Teenagers.....            | 19.0               | 19.6     | 20.0         | 20.6     | 19.2     | -1.4                     |
| White.....                | 6.2                | 6.4      | 6.5          | 6.5      | 6.3      | -.2                      |
| Black.....                | 12.6               | 13.9     | 13.8         | 14.1     | 13.9     | -.2                      |
| Hispanic origin...        | 10.1               | 11.5     | 11.6         | 11.6     | 10.3     | -1.3                     |
| <b>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</b> |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Thousands of jobs         |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Nonfarm employment....    | 108,933            | p108,844 | 108,866      | p108,905 | p109,031 | p126                     |
| Goods-producing 1/...     | 23,625             | p23,498  | 23,486       | p23,501  | p23,492  | p-9                      |
| Construction.....         | 4,615              | p4,591   | 4,578        | p4,594   | p4,583   | p-11                     |
| Manufacturing.....        | 18,336             | p18,243  | 18,245       | p18,246  | p18,254  | p8                       |
| Service-producing 1/...   | 85,308             | p85,346  | 85,380       | p85,404  | p85,539  | p135                     |
| Retail trade.....         | 19,246             | p19,241  | 19,296       | p19,260  | p19,306  | p46                      |
| Services.....             | 29,028             | p29,080  | 29,075       | p29,091  | p29,163  | p72                      |
| Government.....           | 18,483             | p18,532  | 18,510       | p18,567  | p18,581  | p14                      |
| Hours of work             |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Average weekly hours:     |                    |          |              |          |          |                          |
| Total private.....        | 34.4               | p34.5    | 34.7         | p34.5    | p34.4    | p-0.1                    |
| Manufacturing.....        | 41.0               | p41.0    | 41.1         | p41.1    | p41.1    | p.0                      |
| Overtime.....             | 3.7                | p3.7     | 3.7          | p3.7     | p4.0     | p.3                      |

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p=preliminary.

N.A.= not available.



The civilian labor force edged up by 240,000 in April to a level of 126.8 million. Since November, the labor force has grown at a brisk pace of 290,000 a month, after showing very little growth from the onset of the recession. The labor force participation rate--the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed--held steady at 66.3 percent in April but was up half a percentage point from last November's figure. (See table A-1.)

#### Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 126,000 in April, after seasonal adjustment, with nearly all the gains taking place in services and retail trade. The increase marks the third consecutive month of small gains in payroll employment totaling 270,000 since January. (See table B-1.)

The service-producing sector added 135,000 jobs in April, its largest single-month increase since June of 1990. The services industry dominated April's gain by adding 72,000 jobs, following weak growth in the prior 3 months. Business services added jobs for the second straight month, and health services sustained its strong growth pattern. Retail trade also showed signs of renewed strength, as employment was up by 46,000. Wholesale trade employment was steady after falling in each of the previous 21 months.

Both manufacturing and construction employment were essentially unchanged in April. Nevertheless, more manufacturing industries added jobs than lost them for the first time since last August, as indicated by the diffusion index of employment change (table B-6). Construction employment has been essentially flat since December. The number of mining jobs continued to decline in April, with a drop of 5,000 in oil and gas extraction. The mining industry has lost 63,000 jobs since its most recent high of June 1990, a decline of nearly 9 percent.

#### Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour in April to 34.4 hours. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at a very high 41.1 hours. Factory overtime jumped by three-tenths of an hour to 4.0 hours, its highest level since February 1989. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers dropped three-tenths of a percent to 121.6 (1982=100) after seasonal adjustment, following a similar drop in March. The index of manufacturing hours edged up a tenth of a percent to 102.7, its highest point since last September. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were about unchanged in April at \$10.54, seasonally adjusted, while average weekly earnings edged down by \$1.40 to \$362.58. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were about unchanged at \$10.56, and average weekly earnings declined by 72 cents to \$361.15. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent and average weekly earnings by 3.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

The Employment Situation news release of May data will introduce revisions in the establishment-based series on nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings to reflect the regular annual benchmark adjustments and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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The Employment Situation for May 1992 will be released on Friday, June 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

## 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 that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by 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. The sample includes over 350,000 establishments employing over 41 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

### Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Table A-7 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The civilian worker unemployment rate is U-5b, while U-5a, the overall unemployment rate, includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonfarm firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;
- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise 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. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality 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. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since 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.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

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.

#### Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000; for total unemployment it is 224,000; and, for the civilian worker unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage points. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances

are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.29 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most current 2 months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks--comprehensive counts of employment--against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

#### Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$10.00 per issue or \$31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

*Employment and Earnings* also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J 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 M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-523-1221, TDD phone: 202-523-3926, TDD Message Referral Phone Number: 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991                        | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 189,380                 | 191,022   | 191,168   | 189,380                          | 190,805   | 190,759   | 190,884   | 191,022   | 191,168   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 124,727                 | 125,797   | 125,878   | 125,844                          | 125,819   | 128,048   | 128,287   | 128,590   | 128,830   |
| Participation rate .....                   | 65.9                    | 65.9      | 65.8      | 66.3                             | 65.9      | 66.1      | 66.2      | 66.3      | 66.3      |
| Employed .....                             | 118,878                 | 118,108   | 118,033   | 117,398                          | 118,725   | 117,117   | 117,043   | 117,248   | 117,875   |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 61.6                    | 60.8      | 61.2      | 62.0                             | 61.2      | 61.4      | 61.3      | 61.4      | 61.6      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 3,110                   | 2,918     | 3,128     | 3,187                            | 3,183     | 3,168     | 3,232     | 3,194     | 3,209     |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 113,568                 | 113,188   | 113,806   | 114,201                          | 113,545   | 113,951   | 113,811   | 114,156   | 114,665   |
| Unemployed .....                           | 8,049                   | 9,691     | 8,945     | 8,256                            | 8,891     | 8,829     | 9,244     | 9,242     | 9,156     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.5                     | 7.7       | 7.1       | 6.6                              | 7.1       | 7.1       | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       |
| Not in labor force .....                   | 64,652                  | 65,225    | 65,291    | 63,736                           | 64,986    | 64,713    | 64,597    | 64,432    | 64,338    |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>              |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 80,342                  | 91,238    | 91,318    | 80,342                           | 91,008    | 91,094    | 91,184    | 91,238    | 91,318    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 68,046                  | 68,491    | 68,560    | 68,566                           | 68,418    | 68,818    | 68,710    | 68,849    | 69,082    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 75.3                    | 75.1      | 75.1      | 75.9                             | 75.2      | 75.3      | 75.4      | 75.5      | 75.7      |
| Employed .....                             | 63,258                  | 62,602    | 63,289    | 63,836                           | 63,426    | 63,453    | 63,352    | 63,529    | 63,893    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 70.0                    | 68.6      | 69.3      | 70.7                             | 69.7      | 69.7      | 69.5      | 69.8      | 70.0      |
| Unemployed .....                           | 4,788                   | 5,889     | 5,272     | 4,730                            | 4,990     | 5,165     | 5,356     | 5,320     | 5,190     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.0                     | 8.6       | 7.7       | 6.9                              | 7.3       | 7.5       | 7.8       | 7.7       | 7.5       |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>              |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 83,587                  | 84,590    | 84,671    | 83,587                           | 84,387    | 84,484    | 84,549    | 84,590    | 84,671    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 64,787                  | 65,322    | 65,430    | 64,982                           | 64,982    | 65,061    | 65,179    | 65,375    | 65,835    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 77.5                    | 77.2      | 77.3      | 77.8                             | 77.9      | 77.0      | 77.1      | 77.3      | 77.5      |
| Employed .....                             | 60,598                  | 60,204    | 60,771    | 60,947                           | 60,672    | 60,800    | 60,597    | 60,846    | 61,154    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 72.5                    | 71.2      | 71.8      | 72.9                             | 71.9      | 71.7      | 71.7      | 71.9      | 72.2      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 2,312                   | 2,177     | 2,315     | 2,340                            | 2,317     | 2,277     | 2,358     | 2,351     | 2,345     |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 58,284                  | 58,027    | 58,456    | 58,607                           | 58,355    | 58,523    | 58,241    | 58,495    | 58,809    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 4,190                   | 5,118     | 4,660     | 4,035                            | 4,290     | 4,461     | 4,582     | 4,529     | 4,481     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.5                     | 7.8       | 7.1       | 6.2                              | 6.6       | 6.9       | 7.0       | 6.9       | 6.8       |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b>            |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 99,038                  | 99,783    | 99,852    | 99,038                           | 99,597    | 99,665    | 99,720    | 99,783    | 99,852    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 56,681                  | 57,308    | 57,317    | 57,078                           | 57,203    | 57,428    | 57,578    | 57,741    | 57,747    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 57.2                    | 57.4      | 57.4      | 57.8                             | 57.4      | 57.6      | 57.7      | 57.9      | 57.8      |
| Employed .....                             | 53,420                  | 53,504    | 53,644    | 53,552                           | 53,302    | 53,684    | 53,691    | 53,820    | 53,782    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 53.9                    | 53.6      | 53.7      | 54.1                             | 53.5      | 53.8      | 53.8      | 53.9      | 53.9      |
| Unemployed .....                           | 3,261                   | 3,802     | 3,673     | 3,526                            | 3,901     | 3,764     | 3,886     | 3,922     | 3,965     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.8                     | 6.6       | 6.4       | 6.2                              | 6.8       | 6.8       | 6.7       | 6.8       | 6.9       |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>            |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 92,358                  | 93,256    | 93,320    | 92,358                           | 93,032    | 93,125    | 93,208    | 93,256    | 93,320    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 53,457                  | 54,379    | 54,412    | 53,830                           | 53,909    | 54,190    | 54,272    | 54,555    | 54,623    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 57.9                    | 58.3      | 58.3      | 58.1                             | 57.9      | 58.2      | 58.2      | 58.5      | 58.5      |
| Employed .....                             | 50,721                  | 51,100    | 51,228    | 50,689                           | 50,813    | 50,968    | 50,973    | 51,212    | 51,208    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 54.9                    | 54.8      | 54.9      | 54.9                             | 54.4      | 54.7      | 54.7      | 54.9      | 54.9      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 599                     | 597       | 628       | 627                              | 661       | 673       | 672       | 659       | 656       |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 50,122                  | 50,503    | 50,601    | 50,062                           | 49,952    | 50,295    | 50,301    | 50,554    | 50,550    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 2,736                   | 3,279     | 3,183     | 2,841                            | 3,296     | 3,221     | 3,299     | 3,343     | 3,415     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.1                     | 6.0       | 5.9       | 5.5                              | 6.1       | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.1       | 6.3       |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>          |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 13,455                  | 13,178    | 13,177    | 13,455                           | 13,208    | 13,169    | 13,127    | 13,178    | 13,177    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,494                   | 8,095     | 8,036     | 7,032                            | 8,748     | 8,798     | 8,838     | 8,680     | 8,571     |
| Participation rate .....                   | 48.2                    | 48.3      | 45.8      | 52.3                             | 51.1      | 51.6      | 52.1      | 50.5      | 49.9      |
| Employed .....                             | 5,361                   | 4,802     | 4,934     | 5,752                            | 5,443     | 5,549     | 5,472     | 5,290     | 5,312     |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 39.8                    | 38.4      | 37.4      | 42.7                             | 41.2      | 42.1      | 41.7      | 40.1      | 40.3      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 199                     | 144       | 185       | 220                              | 205       | 218       | 203       | 184       | 208       |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 5,162                   | 4,658     | 4,749     | 5,532                            | 5,238     | 5,333     | 5,266     | 5,108     | 5,108     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 1,123                   | 1,293     | 1,102     | 1,280                            | 1,305     | 1,247     | 1,364     | 1,370     | 1,259     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 17.3                    | 21.2      | 18.3      | 18.2                             | 19.3      | 18.3      | 20.0      | 20.6      | 19.2      |

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991 | Dec. 1991                        | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>WHITE</b>   |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 161,264                 | 162,305   | 162,368   | 161,264   | 162,047                          | 162,144   | 162,219   | 162,305   | 162,368   |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 107,110                 | 107,772   | 107,859   | 107,726   | 107,646                          | 107,673   | 108,071   | 108,481   | 108,460   |
| Participation rate                                     | 66.4                    | 66.4      | 66.4      | 66.8      | 66.4                             | 66.4      | 66.6      | 66.8      | 66.8      |
| Employed   | 100,989                 | 100,326   | 101,081   | 101,504   | 100,828                          | 101,235   | 101,073   | 101,411   | 101,810   |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 62.8                    | 61.8      | 62.2      | 62.9      | 62.2                             | 62.4      | 62.3      | 62.5      | 62.6      |
| Unemployed   | 6,141                   | 7,447     | 6,772     | 6,222     | 6,818                            | 6,737     | 6,908     | 7,090     | 6,851     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 5.7                     | 6.9       | 6.3       | 5.8       | 6.3                              | 6.2       | 6.5       | 6.5       | 6.3       |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 56,213                  | 56,569    | 56,673    | 56,370    | 56,244                           | 56,400    | 56,439    | 56,673    | 56,800    |
| Participation rate                                     | 77.9                    | 77.7      | 77.8      | 78.2      | 77.4                             | 77.8      | 77.8      | 77.8      | 77.9      |
| Employed   | 52,666                  | 52,572    | 53,063    | 53,241    | 52,896                           | 52,908    | 52,865    | 53,157    | 53,330    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 73.4                    | 72.2      | 72.8      | 73.8      | 72.8                             | 72.8      | 72.7      | 73.0      | 73.2      |
| Unemployed   | 3,247                   | 3,987     | 3,609     | 3,129     | 3,348                            | 3,491     | 3,574     | 3,516     | 3,470     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 5.8                     | 7.0       | 6.4       | 5.8       | 6.0                              | 6.2       | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.1       |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 45,272                  | 45,931    | 45,996    | 45,304    | 45,530                           | 45,762    | 45,789    | 46,086    | 46,022    |
| Participation rate                                     | 57.7                    | 58.2      | 58.2      | 57.8      | 57.8                             | 58.0      | 58.0      | 58.3      | 58.3      |
| Employed   | 43,255                  | 43,478    | 43,634    | 43,181    | 43,076                           | 43,425    | 43,380    | 43,586    | 43,547    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 56.2                    | 56.1      | 56.2      | 55.1      | 54.8                             | 56.1      | 56.0      | 56.2      | 56.1      |
| Unemployed   | 2,016                   | 2,452     | 2,332     | 2,143     | 2,454                            | 2,337     | 2,410     | 2,499     | 2,476     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 4.5                     | 5.3       | 5.1       | 4.7       | 5.4                              | 5.1       | 5.3       | 5.4       | 5.4       |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 5,625                   | 5,292     | 5,214     | 6,052     | 5,872                            | 5,811     | 5,843     | 5,753     | 5,636     |
| Participation rate                                     | 52.4                    | 50.1      | 49.8      | 56.3      | 55.5                             | 55.0      | 55.4      | 54.8      | 53.8      |
| Employed   | 4,748                   | 4,274     | 4,363     | 5,102     | 4,856                            | 4,902     | 4,829     | 4,888     | 4,733     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 44.2                    | 40.8      | 41.7      | 47.5      | 45.8                             | 46.4      | 45.8      | 44.5      | 45.0      |
| Unemployed   | 877                     | 1,009     | 830       | 950       | 1,016                            | 909       | 1,014     | 1,085     | 905       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 15.8                    | 19.1      | 15.9      | 15.7      | 17.3                             | 15.7      | 17.4      | 18.5      | 16.1      |
| Men  | 18.5                    | 22.4      | 18.8      | 18.8      | 18.0                             | 16.7      | 18.0      | 20.7      | 17.2      |
| Women  | 14.7                    | 15.5      | 15.0      | 16.5      | 16.6                             | 14        | 15.5      | 16.1      | 14.8      |
| <b>BLACK</b>   |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 21,541                  | 21,854    | 21,882    | 21,541    | 21,774                           | 21,803    | 21,828    | 21,854    | 21,882    |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 13,473                  | 13,586    | 13,574    | 13,844    | 13,559                           | 13,723    | 13,680    | 13,686    | 13,743    |
| Participation rate                                     | 62.5                    | 62.2      | 62.0      | 63.3      | 62.3                             | 62.9      | 62.7      | 62.8      | 62.8      |
| Employed   | 11,828                  | 11,869    | 11,729    | 11,939    | 11,841                           | 11,837    | 11,794    | 11,765    | 11,801    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 54.9                    | 53.4      | 53.8      | 55.4      | 54.4                             | 54.3      | 54.0      | 53.8      | 54.1      |
| Unemployed   | 1,645                   | 1,917     | 1,845     | 1,705     | 1,718                            | 1,886     | 1,886     | 1,923     | 1,913     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 12.2                    | 14.1      | 13.8      | 12.5      | 12.7                             | 13.7      | 13.8      | 14.1      | 13.9      |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,404                   | 6,437     | 6,433     | 6,400     | 6,402                            | 6,427     | 6,387     | 6,435     | 6,424     |
| Participation rate                                     | 74.1                    | 73.1      | 72.9      | 74.1      | 73.0                             | 73.2      | 72.8      | 73.1      | 72.8      |
| Employed   | 5,807                   | 5,475     | 5,562     | 5,843     | 5,665                            | 5,567     | 5,539     | 5,514     | 5,596     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 64.9                    | 62.2      | 63.1      | 65.3      | 64.8                             | 63.4      | 62.9      | 62.8      | 63.4      |
| Unemployed   | 797                     | 962       | 871       | 757       | 737                              | 860       | 848       | 921       | 828       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 12.4                    | 14.9      | 13.5      | 11.8      | 11.5                             | 13.4      | 13.4      | 14.3      | 12.9      |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,397                   | 6,499     | 6,494     | 6,471     | 6,480                            | 6,469     | 6,464     | 6,524     | 6,572     |
| Participation rate                                     | 59.2                    | 59.2      | 59.1      | 59.9      | 59.1                             | 59.1      | 59.0      | 59.5      | 59.5      |
| Employed   | 5,771                   | 5,800     | 5,757     | 5,808     | 5,730                            | 5,732     | 5,750     | 5,789     | 5,796     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 53.4                    | 52.9      | 52.4      | 53.8      | 52.4                             | 52.4      | 52.5      | 52.8      | 52.7      |
| Unemployed   | 626                     | 699       | 737       | 663       | 730                              | 737       | 714       | 735       | 787       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 9.8                     | 10.8      | 11.4      | 10.3      | 11.3                             | 11.4      | 11.0      | 11.3      | 12.0      |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |           |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 673                     | 650       | 647       | 773       | 697                              | 827       | 829       | 729       | 747       |
| Participation rate                                     | 32.0                    | 31.3      | 31.2      | 36.8      | 33.5                             | 36.8      | 36.9      | 35.1      | 36.0      |
| Employed   | 450                     | 394       | 411       | 490       | 448                              | 536       | 511       | 483       | 449       |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 21.5                    | 19.0      | 19.8      | 23.3      | 21.4                             | 25.9      | 24.8      | 22.3      | 21.7      |
| Unemployed   | 222                     | 256       | 236       | 283       | 251                              | 290       | 318       | 246       | 298       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 33.0                    | 39.4      | 36.5      | 36.8      | 36.0                             | 34.9      | 36.4      | 36.5      | 39.9      |
| Men  | 34.7                    | 40.2      | 42.4      | 37.7      | 35.7                             | 35.8      | 39.0      | 37.6      | 44.5      |
| Women  | 31.3                    | 38.3      | 30.6      | 35.4      | 36.3                             | 33.8      | 37.5      | 36.0      | 35.1      |

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991                        | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>                                 |                         |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .....             | 14,672                  | 15,108    | 15,145    | 14,672                           | 14,967    | 15,027    | 15,086    | 15,106    | 15,145    |
| Civilian labor force .....                             | 9,695                   | 10,052    | 10,098    | 9,739                            | 9,876     | 9,964     | 10,033    | 10,170    | 10,063    |
| Participation rate .....                               | 66.0                    | 66.5      | 66.1      | 66.4                             | 65.9      | 66.3      | 66.8      | 67.3      | 66.4      |
| Employed .....   | 8,788                   | 8,821     | 8,970     | 8,847                            | 8,615     | 8,835     | 8,895     | 8,953     | 8,924     |
| Employment-population ratio .....                      | 59.9                    | 58.1      | 59.2      | 60.3                             | 58.5      | 58.8      | 58.6      | 59.5      | 58.6      |
| Unemployed .....                                       | 892                     | 1,170     | 1,038     | 892                              | 960       | 1,129     | 1,188     | 1,177     | 1,039     |
| Unemployment rate .....                                | 9.2                     | 11.6      | 10.4      | 9.2                              | 9.7       | 11.3      | 11.6      | 11.6      | 10.3      |

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

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

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

| Category   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991           | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                              |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over .....         | 116,678                 | 116,108   | 116,933   | 117,368             | 116,728   | 117,117   | 117,043   | 117,348   | 117,675   |
| Married men, spouse present .....                  | 40,340                  | 39,914    | 40,173    | 40,527              | 40,208    | 40,062    | 39,935    | 40,115    | 40,375    |
| Married women, spouse present .....                | 30,030                  | 30,144    | 30,231    | 29,758              | 29,779    | 29,332    | 29,841    | 30,144    | 30,066    |
| Women who maintain families .....                  | 6,320                   | 6,494     | 6,451     | 6,368               | 6,536     | 6,579     | 6,555     | 6,514     | 6,529     |
| <b>OCCUPATION</b>                                  |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....        | 31,196                  | 31,075    | 31,269    | 30,904              | 31,798    | 31,120    | 30,990    | 30,840    | 31,077    |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support ..... | 36,442                  | 36,908    | 37,009    | 36,413              | 36,628    | 36,579    | 37,013    | 36,845    | 36,972    |
| Service occupations .....                          | 15,787                  | 16,084    | 15,918    | 15,898              | 16,078    | 15,989    | 16,177    | 16,246    | 16,030    |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .....      | 13,078                  | 12,439    | 12,919    | 13,221              | 12,982    | 13,052    | 12,761    | 12,880    | 13,063    |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....         | 16,639                  | 16,635    | 16,468    | 17,237              | 16,922    | 16,939    | 16,708    | 17,129    | 16,837    |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....               | 3,336                   | 2,985     | 3,250     | 3,482               | 3,420     | 3,415     | 3,459     | 3,404     | 3,362     |
| <b>INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER</b>                |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>Agriculture:</b>                                |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 1,600                   | 1,580     | 1,690     | 1,664               | 1,646     | 1,583     | 1,705     | 1,755     | 1,772     |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 1,418                   | 1,272     | 1,334     | 1,427               | 1,431     | 1,471     | 1,428     | 1,380     | 1,341     |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 92                      | 95        | 95        | 96                  | 108       | 95        | 112       | 92        | 99        |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 104,112                 | 104,379   | 105,089   | 104,715             | 104,407   | 105,250   | 105,055   | 105,141   | 105,701   |
| Government .....                                   | 18,209                  | 17,975    | 17,803    | 18,042              | 17,915    | 17,802    | 17,841    | 17,727    | 17,644    |
| Private industries .....                           | 85,903                  | 86,404    | 87,286    | 86,673              | 86,492    | 87,448    | 87,415    | 87,415    | 88,057    |
| Private households .....                           | 867                     | 967       | 1,015     | 961                 | 953       | 1,013     | 1,130     | 1,089     | 1,103     |
| Other industries .....                             | 85,018                  | 85,407    | 86,251    | 85,712              | 85,539    | 86,435    | 86,284    | 86,348    | 86,954    |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 9,227                   | 8,536     | 8,475     | 9,175               | 8,758     | 8,476     | 8,650     | 8,657     | 8,433     |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 229                     | 273       | 261       | 218                 | 229       | 222       | 230       | 242       | 249       |
| <b>PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME<sup>1</sup></b>       |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| <b>All industries:</b>                             |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 5,817                   | 6,473     | 6,009     | 6,083               | 6,321     | 6,719     | 6,500     | 6,499     | 6,272     |
| Slack work .....                                   | 3,261                   | 3,428     | 3,021     | 3,278               | 3,246     | 3,232     | 3,260     | 3,216     | 3,030     |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 2,230                   | 2,786     | 2,677     | 2,454               | 2,743     | 3,145     | 2,938     | 2,951     | 2,895     |
| Voluntary part time .....                          | 16,244                  | 15,298    | 15,522    | 15,052              | 14,893    | 14,779    | 14,318    | 14,378    | 14,911    |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 5,587                   | 6,205     | 5,715     | 5,791               | 6,084     | 6,429     | 6,213     | 6,180     | 5,910     |
| Slack work .....                                   | 3,089                   | 3,218     | 2,901     | 3,073               | 3,081     | 3,083     | 3,088     | 2,975     | 2,779     |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 2,244                   | 2,744     | 2,612     | 2,363               | 2,694     | 3,052     | 2,867     | 2,901     | 2,779     |
| Voluntary part time .....                          | 15,812                  | 14,845    | 15,077    | 14,640              | 14,450    | 14,326    | 13,900    | 13,928    | 14,497    |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the

classification systems used in the 1990 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

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Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category  | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |           |           | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Apr. 1991                                   | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991                       | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                                 |   |           |           |                                 |           |           |           |           |           |
| Total, 16 years and over .....                        | 8,256                                       | 9,242     | 9,156     | 6.8                             | 7.1       | 7.1       | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       |
| Men, 20 years and over .....                          | 4,035                                       | 4,529     | 4,481     | 8.2                             | 8.6       | 8.9       | 7.0       | 8.9       | 8.8       |
| Women, 20 years and over .....                        | 2,941                                       | 3,343     | 3,415     | 5.5                             | 6.1       | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.1       | 6.3       |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....                      | 1,280                                       | 1,370     | 1,259     | 18.2                            | 19.3      | 18.3      | 20.0      | 20.9      | 19.2      |
| Married men, spouse present .....                     | 1,617                                       | 2,018     | 1,994     | 4.3                             | 4.7       | 4.8       | 5.0       | 4.8       | 4.7       |
| Married women, spouse present .....                   | 1,368                                       | 1,579     | 1,578     | 4.5                             | 4.9       | 4.8       | 4.8       | 5.0       | 5.0       |
| Women who maintain families .....                     | 677   | 722       | 741       | 9.8                             | 9.1       | 9.0       | 9.5       | 10.0      | 10.2      |
| Full-time workers .....                               | 6,809                                       | 7,675     | 7,613     | 6.3                             | 6.8       | 6.8       | 7.1       | 7.0       | 7.0       |
| Part-time workers .....                               | 1,499                                       | 1,571     | 1,568     | 8.2                             | 8.6       | 9.1       | 8.8       | 9.0       | 8.8       |
| Labor force time lost <sup>2</sup> .....              | —   | —         | —         | 7.5                             | 8.1       | 8.1       | 8.3       | 8.3       | 8.3       |
| <b>OCCUPATION<sup>3</sup></b>                         |   |           |           |                                 |           |           |           |           |           |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....           | 829   | 975       | 984       | 2.8                             | 2.9       | 2.9       | 3.1       | 3.1       | 3.1       |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support .....    | 1,978                                       | 2,231     | 2,199     | 5.1                             | 5.6       | 5.5       | 5.7       | 5.7       | 5.8       |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .....         | 1,115                                       | 1,385     | 1,235     | 7.8                             | 8.3       | 9.2       | 9.4       | 9.8       | 8.6       |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....            | 2,029                                       | 2,129     | 2,070     | 10.5                            | 10.7      | 10.6      | 11.8      | 11.1      | 10.9      |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....                  | 242   | 247       | 240       | 6.5                             | 7.6       | 8.2       | 8.0       | 6.8       | 6.6       |
| <b>INDUSTRY</b>                                       |   |           |           |                                 |           |           |           |           |           |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ..... | 6,412                                       | 7,368     | 7,180     | 6.9                             | 7.4       | 7.4       | 7.6       | 7.8       | 7.5       |
| Goods-producing industries .....                      | 2,569                                       | 2,644     | 2,721     | 9.0                             | 9.2       | 9.1       | 9.7       | 9.5       | 9.6       |
| Mining .....  | 57  | 56        | 49        | 7.4                             | 8.2       | 8.3       | 8.9       | 7.7       | 7.1       |
| Construction .....                                    | 901   | 1,054     | 1,048     | 14.9                            | 16.3      | 17.0      | 17.4      | 17.6      | 16.6      |
| Manufacturing .....                                   | 1,801                                       | 1,534     | 1,824     | 7.4                             | 7.2       | 7.0       | 7.8       | 7.3       | 7.8       |
| Durable goods .....                                   | 1,010                                       | 902       | 941       | 8.0                             | 7.3       | 7.0       | 7.7       | 7.4       | 7.5       |
| Nondurable goods .....                                | 591   | 632       | 683       | 6.8                             | 7.1       | 7.0       | 7.5       | 7.1       | 7.8       |
| Service-producing industries .....                    | 3,853                                       | 4,722     | 4,459     | 6.0                             | 6.8       | 6.7       | 6.7       | 7.1       | 6.7       |
| Transportation and public utilities .....             | 346   | 396       | 399       | 5.3                             | 6.7       | 5.5       | 5.1       | 5.9       | 4.8       |
| Wholesale and retail trade .....                      | 1,729                                       | 2,090     | 2,000     | 7.3                             | 7.8       | 8.2       | 8.2       | 8.5       | 8.2       |
| Finance and service industries .....                  | 1,778                                       | 2,244     | 2,180     | 5.2                             | 5.8       | 5.9       | 5.9       | 6.3       | 6.0       |
| Government workers .....                              | 586   | 684       | 638       | 3.1                             | 3.5       | 3.9       | 4.0       | 3.7       | 3.5       |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers .....            | 194   | 186       | 206       | 10.4                            | 11.5      | 10.9      | 7         | 9.6       | 10.4      |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.<sup>2</sup> Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.<sup>3</sup> 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.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the classification systems used in the 1990 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Weeks of unemployment                   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |           |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | Apr. 1991               | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991           | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>DURATION</b>                         |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Less than 5 weeks .....                 | 2,962                   | 2,998     | 2,868     | 3,285               | 3,207     | 3,329     | 3,051     | 3,281     | 3,190     |
| 5 to 14 weeks .....                     | 2,500                   | 3,038     | 2,492     | 2,708               | 2,764     | 2,987     | 2,932     | 2,658     | 2,680     |
| 15 weeks and over .....                 | 2,568                   | 3,659     | 3,863     | 2,180               | 2,843     | 3,056     | 3,204     | 3,185     | 3,018     |
| 15 to 26 weeks .....                    | 1,496                   | 1,822     | 1,963     | 1,185               | 1,372     | 1,455     | 1,475     | 1,418     | 1,278     |
| 27 weeks and over .....                 | 1,063                   | 1,837     | 1,922     | 996                 | 1,471     | 1,604     | 1,729     | 1,768     | 1,739     |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ..... | 14.8                    | 18.0      | 18.9      | 13.4                | 15.3      | 16.4      | 17.0      | 17.1      | 17.0      |
| Median duration, in weeks .....         | 8.1                     | 10.2      | 10.3      | 6.9                 | 7.8       | 8.1       | 8.2       | 8.0       | 8.8       |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>             |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Total unemployed .....                  | 100.0                   | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0               | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     |
| Less than 5 weeks .....                 | 36.7                    | 30.9      | 32.1      | 40.2                | 31.1      | 36.8      | 33.3      | 36.0      | 35.9      |
| 5 to 14 weeks .....                     | 31.2                    | 31.3      | 27.9      | 33.1                | 37.0      | 29.5      | 31.7      | 28.1      | 30.2      |
| 15 weeks and over .....                 | 32.2                    | 37.8      | 40.1      | 26.7                | 31.9      | 33.8      | 35.0      | 34.9      | 34.0      |
| 15 to 26 weeks .....                    | 18.6                    | 18.8      | 18.6      | 14.5                | 15.4      | 16.1      | 16.1      | 15.5      | 14.4      |
| 27 weeks and over .....                 | 13.6                    | 19.0      | 21.5      | 12.2                | 16.5      | 17.7      | 18.9      | 19.4      | 19.6      |



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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991           | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>                                |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Job losers .....   | 4,523                   | 5,938     | 5,349     | 4,456               | 4,990     | 4,780     | 5,321     | 5,274     | 5,153     |
| On layoff .....  | 1,318                   | 1,562     | 1,214     | 1,328               | 1,256     | 1,166     | 1,275     | 1,231     | 1,215     |
| Other job losers .....                                     | 3,204                   | 4,347     | 4,136     | 3,128               | 3,734     | 3,612     | 4,046     | 4,042     | 3,938     |
| Job leavers .....  | 908                     | 874       | 942       | 960                 | 913       | 975       | 900       | 909       | 1,028     |
| Reentrants .....   | 1,982                   | 2,167     | 1,901     | 2,059               | 2,184     | 2,352     | 2,182     | 2,213     | 2,105     |
| New entrants .....   | 656                     | 712       | 752       | 741                 | 811       | 790       | 823       | 811       | 839       |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>                                |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Total unemployed .....                                     | 100.0                   | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0               | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     |
| Job losers .....   | 57.4                    | 61.3      | 59.8      | 54.0                | 56.2      | 53.7      | 57.8      | 57.3      | 56.5      |
| On layoff .....  | 16.4                    | 16.4      | 13.6      | 16.1                | 14.1      | 13.1      | 13.9      | 13.4      | 13.3      |
| Other job losers .....                                     | 41.1                    | 44.9      | 46.2      | 37.9                | 42.1      | 40.6      | 43.9      | 43.9      | 43.2      |
| Job leavers .....  | 11.3                    | 9.0       | 10.5      | 12.0                | 10.3      | 11.0      | 9.8       | 9.9       | 11.3      |
| Reentrants .....   | 23.1                    | 22.4      | 21.3      | 25.0                | 24.4      | 26.4      | 23.5      | 24.0      | 23.1      |
| New entrants .....   | 6.1                     | 7.3       | 8.4       | 9.0                 | 9.1       | 8.9       | 8.9       | 8.8       | 9.2       |
| <b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b> |                         |           |           |                     |           |           |           |           |           |
| Job losers .....   | 3.7                     | 4.7       | 4.2       | 3.5                 | 4.0       | 3.8       | 4.2       | 4.2       | 4.1       |
| Job leavers .....  | .7                      | .7        | .7        | .8                  | .7        | .8        | .7        | .7        | .8        |
| Reentrants .....   | 1.5                     | 1.7       | 1.5       | 1.6                 | 1.7       | 1.9       | 1.7       | 1.7       | 1.7       |
| New entrants .....   | .5                      | .6        | .8        | .8                  | .8        | .8        | .7        | .8        | .7        |

Table A-7. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

| Measure  | Quarterly averages |     |      |      | Monthly data |      |      |      |
|--|--------------------|-----|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|
|  | 1991               |     |      |      | 1992         |      |      |      |
|  | I                  | II  | III  | IV   | I            | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 1.6                | 1.8 | 1.9  | 2.1  | 2.5          | 2.5  | 2.5  | 2.4  |
| U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force .....  | 3.5                | 3.7 | 3.8  | 3.8  | 4.1          | 4.2  | 4.2  | 4.1  |
| U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over .....  | 5.3                | 5.4 | 5.4  | 5.5  | 6.0          | 6.0  | 6.0  | 6.0  |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force .....   | 6.2                | 6.5 | 6.5  | 6.6  | 7.0          | 7.1  | 7.0  | 7.0  |
| U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces .....   | 6.4                | 6.7 | 6.7  | 6.9  | 7.1          | 7.2  | 7.2  | 7.1  |
| U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 6.5                | 6.7 | 6.8  | 6.9  | 7.2          | 7.3  | 7.3  | 7.2  |
| U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force .....   | 8.9                | 9.2 | 9.3  | 9.5  | 9.9          | 10.0 | 9.9  | 9.8  |
| U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force ..... | 9.7                | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.7         | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A. - not available.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Sex and age                     | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |           |           | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                 | Apr. 1991                                   | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991                       | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
|                                 | <b>Total, 16 years and over</b>             | 8,256     | 9,242     | 9,155                           | 6.8       | 7.1       | 7.1       | 7.3       | 7.3       |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 2,665                                       | 2,850     | 2,752     | 12.8                            | 14.3      | 13.6      | 14.1      | 14.0      | 13.5      |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 1,290                                       | 1,370     | 1,259     | 18.2                            | 19.3      | 18.3      | 20.0      | 20.6      | 19.2      |
| 16 to 17 years                  | 565   | 606       | 587       | 20.8                            | 22.7      | 20.9      | 21.5      | 23.6      | 22.3      |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 714   | 777       | 670       | 16.4                            | 17.2      | 15.8      | 18.4      | 18.9      | 16.9      |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 1,285                                       | 1,480     | 1,433     | 10.0                            | 11.9      | 11.2      | 11.2      | 10.8      | 10.9      |
| <b>25 years and over</b>        | 5,821                                       | 6,410     | 6,421     | 5.4                             | 5.8       | 5.9       | 6.0       | 6.0       | 6.0       |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 5,024                                       | 5,714     | 5,675     | 5.6                             | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.3       | 6.3       | 6.2       |
| 55 years and over               | 579   | 677       | 728       | 3.8                             | 4.2       | 4.3       | 4.3       | 4.4       | 4.7       |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>   | 4,730                                       | 5,325     | 5,190     | 6.9                             | 7.3       | 7.5       | 7.8       | 7.7       | 7.5       |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,547                                       | 1,801     | 1,599     | 14.2                            | 14.8      | 15.0      | 15.5      | 15.9      | 14.9      |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 695   | 791       | 708       | 19.4                            | 20.3      | 19.8      | 22.0      | 22.8      | 20.8      |
| 16 to 17 years                  | 300   | 362       | 329       | 21.6                            | 21.7      | 21.6      | 24.0      | 26.8      | 23.7      |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 394   | 443       | 378       | 17.9                            | 19.2      | 17.5      | 20.4      | 20.8      | 18.3      |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 852   | 900       | 877       | 11.8                            | 12.3      | 12.7      | 12.4      | 12.6      | 12.1      |
| 25 years and over               | 3,228                                       | 3,641     | 3,640     | 5.8                             | 5.9       | 6.4       | 6.3       | 6.3       | 6.2       |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 2,830                                       | 3,198     | 3,172     | 5.8                             | 6.2       | 6.5       | 6.6       | 6.5       | 6.4       |
| 55 years and over               | 382   | 444       | 480       | 4.3                             | 4.3       | 4.9       | 4.7       | 5.0       | 5.2       |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b> | 3,526                                       | 3,922     | 3,965     | 6.2                             | 6.8       | 6.6       | 6.7       | 6.9       | 6.9       |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,118                                       | 1,156     | 1,166     | 11.3                            | 13.8      | 12.0      | 12.6      | 11.9      | 12.1      |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 585   | 579       | 550       | 17.0                            | 18.4      | 16.8      | 17.8      | 18.2      | 17.6      |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 265   | 246       | 258       | 20.0                            | 23.9      | 20.3      | 18.9      | 20.1      | 20.6      |
| 16 to 18 years                  | 320   | 334       | 292       | 15.0                            | 15.0      | 14.0      | 16.2      | 17.0      | 15.4      |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 533   | 580       | 616       | 8.3                             | 11.4      | 9.8       | 9.9       | 8.9       | 9.6       |
| 25 years and over               | 2,300                                       | 2,788     | 2,781     | 5.1                             | 5.4       | 5.4       | 5.6       | 5.8       | 5.8       |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 2,185                                       | 2,519     | 2,503     | 5.4                             | 5.8       | 5.7       | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.0       |
| 55 years and over               | 197   | 234       | 268       | 3.0                             | 3.9       | 3.5       | 3.8       | 3.5       | 4.0       |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Veteran status and age   | Civilian noninstitutional population |           | Civilian labor force |           |           |           |            |           |                        |           |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
|                          |                                      |           | Total                |           | Employed  |           | Unemployed |           | Percent of labor force |           |
|                          | Apr. 1991                            | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991            | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991  | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991              | Apr. 1992 |
|                          | <b>VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS</b>          |           |                      |           |           |           |            |           |                        |           |
| Total, 35 years and over | 7,747                                | 7,853     | 7,030                | 7,087     | 6,701     | 6,715     | 330        | 362       | 4.7                    | 5.0       |
| 35 to 49 years           | 6,465                                | 6,318     | 6,119                | 5,932     | 5,817     | 5,830     | 302        | 302       | 4.9                    | 5.1       |
| 35 to 39 years           | 1,218                                | 981       | 1,153                | 902       | 1,084     | 849       | 86         | 54        | 7.7                    | 5.9       |
| 40 to 44 years           | 3,120                                | 2,773     | 2,959                | 2,597     | 2,820     | 2,470     | 139        | 127       | 4.7                    | 4.7       |
| 45 to 49 years           | 2,129                                | 2,564     | 2,009                | 2,432     | 1,933     | 2,312     | 74         | 121       | 3.7                    | 5.0       |
| 50 years and over        | 1,282                                | 1,535     | 911                  | 1,135     | 883       | 1,084     | 28         | 51        | 3.0                    | 4.5       |
| <b>NONVETERANS</b>       |                                      |           |                      |           |           |           |            |           |                        |           |
| Total, 35 to 49 years    | 18,092                               | 18,032    | 16,983               | 17,707    | 16,053    | 16,655    | 930        | 1,062     | 5.6                    | 5.9       |
| 35 to 39 years           | 8,251                                | 8,565     | 7,837                | 8,100     | 7,382     | 7,583     | 474        | 520       | 6.1                    | 6.4       |
| 40 to 44 years           | 5,699                                | 6,128     | 5,312                | 5,674     | 5,036     | 5,378     | 277        | 297       | 5.2                    | 5.2       |
| 45 to 49 years           | 4,171                                | 4,340     | 3,835                | 3,930     | 3,656     | 3,695     | 179        | 235       | 4.7                    | 6.0       |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 35 to 49

years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status                | Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991                            | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991                        | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>California</b>                          |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 22,321                               | 22,777    | 22,818    | 22,321                           | 22,056    | 22,698    | 22,737    | 22,777    | 22,818    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 14,864                               | 14,966    | 14,862    | 14,743                           | 15,067    | 14,975    | 15,099    | 15,064    | 14,943    |
| Employed .....                             | 13,580                               | 13,660    | 13,665    | 13,652                           | 13,932    | 13,759    | 13,781    | 13,785    | 13,742    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 1,284                                | 1,306     | 1,197     | 1,091                            | 1,135     | 1,216     | 1,317     | 1,278     | 1,201     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.4                                  | 6.7       | 6.1       | 7.4                              | 7.7       | 6.1       | 6.7       | 6.5       | 6.0       |
| <b>Florida</b>                             |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 10,305                               | 10,523    | 10,543    | 10,305                           | 10,465    | 10,485    | 10,504    | 10,523    | 10,543    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,331                                | 6,451     | 6,448     | 6,377                            | 6,436     | 6,438     | 6,479     | 6,459     | 6,496     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,915                                | 5,927     | 5,934     | 5,934                            | 5,962     | 5,981     | 5,922     | 5,902     | 5,955     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 416                                  | 524       | 513       | 443                              | 474       | 457       | 557       | 557       | 542       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.6                                  | 8.1       | 8.0       | 6.9                              | 7.5       | 6.7       | 6.6       | 6.6       | 6.3       |
| <b>Illinois</b>                            |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 6,906                                | 6,950     | 6,954     | 6,906                            | 6,939     | 6,943     | 6,946     | 6,950     | 6,954     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,017                                | 6,056     | 6,023     | 6,042                            | 6,049     | 6,124     | 6,094     | 6,090     | 6,044     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,628                                | 5,550     | 5,549     | 5,653                            | 5,497     | 5,619     | 5,573     | 5,613     | 5,599     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 389                                  | 497       | 475       | 389                              | 552       | 505       | 521       | 477       | 478       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.5                                  | 8.2       | 7.9       | 6.4                              | 9.1       | 6.3       | 6.5       | 7.8       | 7.9       |
| <b>Massachusetts</b>                       |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 4,622                                | 4,627     | 4,628     | 4,622                            | 4,627     | 4,627     | 4,627     | 4,627     | 4,628     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,111                                | 3,137     | 3,089     | 3,113                            | 3,164     | 3,131     | 3,130     | 3,143     | 3,090     |
| Employed .....                             | 2,852                                | 2,823     | 2,823     | 2,853                            | 2,889     | 2,864     | 2,866     | 2,857     | 2,825     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 260                                  | 315       | 266       | 260                              | 275       | 247       | 264       | 287       | 265       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 8.3                                  | 10.0      | 8.6       | 8.4                              | 8.7       | 7.9       | 7.5       | 9.1       | 8.6       |
| <b>Michigan</b>                            |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 7,012                                | 7,031     | 7,032     | 7,012                            | 7,027     | 7,029     | 7,029     | 7,031     | 7,032     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 4,499                                | 4,590     | 4,492     | 4,578                            | 4,559     | 4,607     | 4,601     | 4,641     | 4,573     |
| Employed .....                             | 4,065                                | 4,132     | 4,069     | 4,135                            | 4,138     | 4,199     | 4,185     | 4,209     | 4,142     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 434                                  | 458       | 422       | 443                              | 421       | 408       | 416       | 433       | 430       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 9.7                                  | 10.0      | 9.4       | 9.7                              | 9.2       | 8.9       | 9.0       | 9.3       | 9.4       |
| <b>New Jersey</b>                          |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 6,025                                | 6,025     | 6,025     | 6,025                            | 6,026     | 6,027     | 6,026     | 6,025     | 6,025     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,992                                | 4,048     | 4,005     | 4,035                            | 3,995     | 4,024     | 4,021     | 4,047     | 4,049     |
| Employed .....                             | 3,749                                | 3,742     | 3,706     | 3,776                            | 3,707     | 3,752     | 3,713     | 3,761     | 3,735     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 243                                  | 303       | 299       | 259                              | 288       | 272       | 307       | 286       | 314       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.1                                  | 7.5       | 7.5       | 6.4                              | 7.2       | 6.8       | 7.6       | 7.1       | 7.8       |
| <b>New York</b>                            |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 13,799                               | 13,805    | 13,805    | 13,799                           | 13,806    | 13,806    | 13,805    | 13,805    | 13,805    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,564                                | 8,450     | 8,469     | 8,676                            | 8,479     | 8,435     | 8,463     | 8,543     | 8,545     |
| Employed .....                             | 7,968                                | 7,736     | 7,815     | 8,051                            | 7,798     | 7,724     | 7,713     | 7,858     | 7,895     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 626                                  | 715       | 654       | 625                              | 681       | 711       | 750       | 686       | 650       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.3                                  | 8.5       | 7.7       | 7.2                              | 8.0       | 8.4       | 8.9       | 8.0       | 7.6       |

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status                | Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> |           |           |           |           |           |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|  | Apr. 1991                            | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | Apr. 1991                        | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 |
| <b>North Carolina</b>                      |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 5,048                                | 5,107     | 5,112     | 5,048                            | 5,082     | 5,097     | 5,102     | 5,107     | 5,112     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,383                                | 3,417     | 3,407     | 3,422                            | 3,436     | 3,441     | 3,442     | 3,482     | 3,446     |
| Employed .....                             | 3,193                                | 3,200     | 3,226     | 3,226                            | 3,239     | 3,244     | 3,229     | 3,244     | 3,259     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 190                                  | 217       | 181       | 196                              | 197       | 197       | 213       | 218       | 187       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.6                                  | 6.4       | 5.3       | 5.7                              | 5.7       | 5.7       | 6.2       | 6.3       | 5.4       |
| <b>Ohio</b>                                |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 8,304                                | 8,331     | 8,334     | 8,304                            | 8,325     | 8,328     | 8,329     | 8,331     | 8,334     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 5,473                                | 5,469     | 5,422     | 5,506                            | 5,445     | 5,491     | 5,462     | 5,524     | 5,453     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,087                                | 5,041     | 5,040     | 5,123                            | 5,092     | 5,122     | 5,070     | 5,129     | 5,076     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 386                                  | 429       | 382       | 383                              | 353       | 370       | 391       | 395       | 377       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.1                                  | 7.8       | 7.0       | 7.0                              | 6.5       | 6.7       | 7.2       | 7.2       | 6.9       |
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>                        |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 9,407                                | 9,433     | 9,436     | 9,407                            | 9,428     | 9,430     | 9,432     | 9,433     | 9,436     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 5,911                                | 5,901     | 5,915     | 5,938                            | 5,953     | 5,978     | 6,007     | 5,986     | 5,930     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,507                                | 5,451     | 5,448     | 5,528                            | 5,532     | 5,556     | 5,550     | 5,558     | 5,489     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 404                                  | 450       | 467       | 410                              | 421       | 422       | 457       | 428       | 470       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.8                                  | 7.6       | 7.9       | 6.9                              | 7.1       | 7.1       | 7.8       | 7.2       | 7.9       |
| <b>Texas</b>                               |                                      |           |           |                                  |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 12,496                               | 12,647    | 12,861    | 12,496                           | 12,608    | 12,822    | 12,834    | 12,647    | 12,861    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,819                                | 8,999     | 8,735     | 8,838                            | 8,583     | 8,747     | 8,723     | 8,788     | 8,744     |
| Employed .....                             | 8,025                                | 8,057     | 8,087     | 8,045                            | 7,984     | 8,061     | 8,088     | 8,101     | 8,101     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 594                                  | 642       | 648       | 593                              | 599       | 686       | 637       | 687       | 643       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.9                                  | 7.4       | 7.4       | 6.9                              | 7.0       | 7.8       | 7.3       | 7.8       | 7.4       |

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

Identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

<sup>2</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

| Industry                                  | Not seasonally adjusted |           |                        |                        | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                        |                        |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Apr. 1991               | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | Apr. 1991           | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>a</sup> |
| Total                                     | 108,590                 | 107,593   | 108,075                | 108,756                | 108,756             | 108,682   | 108,760   | 108,666   | 108,095                | 109,031                |
| Total private                             | 89,823                  | 88,780    | 89,156                 | 89,821                 | 90,312              | 90,568    | 90,241    | 90,356    | 90,338                 | 90,450                 |
| Goods-producing industries                | 23,565                  | 22,861    | 22,938                 | 23,197                 | 23,794              | 23,532    | 23,506    | 23,486    | 23,501                 | 23,492                 |
| Mining                                    | 703                     | 648       | 648                    | 648                    | 710                 | 670       | 666       | 663       | 661                    | 655                    |
| Oil and gas extraction                    | 394.6                   | 363.5     | 360.5                  | 356.7                  | 400                 | 375       | 370       | 367       | 366                    | 361                    |
| Construction                              | 4,532                   | 4,134     | 4,222                  | 4,418                  | 4,688               | 4,589     | 4,602     | 4,578     | 4,594                  | 4,583                  |
| General building contractors              | 1,140.1                 | 1,061.9   | 1,042.7                | 1,083.5                | 1,184               | 1,138     | 1,151     | 1,146     | 1,155                  | 1,130                  |
| Manufacturing                             | 18,310                  | 18,079    | 18,088                 | 18,131                 | 18,396              | 18,293    | 18,238    | 18,245    | 18,246                 | 18,254                 |
| Production workers                        | 12,327                  | 12,215    | 12,256                 | 12,279                 | 12,405              | 12,376    | 12,337    | 12,357    | 12,371                 | 12,386                 |
| Durable goods                             | 10,339                  | 10,299    | 10,303                 | 10,330                 | 10,560              | 10,416    | 10,367    | 10,380    | 10,379                 | 10,377                 |
| Production workers                        | 6,931                   | 6,793     | 6,816                  | 6,845                  | 6,948               | 6,885     | 6,844     | 6,868     | 6,879                  | 6,882                  |
| Lumber and wood products                  | 681.4                   | 681.4     | 687.3                  | 692.7                  | 692                 | 697       | 697       | 697       | 703                    | 708                    |
| Furniture and fixtures                    | 479.7                   | 474.4     | 478.5                  | 482.4                  | 481                 | 478       | 478       | 477       | 480                    | 484                    |
| Stone, clay, and glass products           | 318.0                   | 494.8     | 501.2                  | 510.7                  | 521                 | 517       | 514       | 514       | 515                    | 515                    |
| Primary metal industries                  | 722.2                   | 699.2     | 697.7                  | 698.6                  | 723                 | 708       | 703       | 702       | 700                    | 701                    |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products   | 261.7                   | 256.9     | 255.0                  | 251.9                  | 263                 | 257       | 258       | 255       | 254                    | 255                    |
| Fabricated metal products                 | 1,350.1                 | 1,328.3   | 1,329.2                | 1,334.1                | 1,353               | 1,346     | 1,343     | 1,339     | 1,339                  | 1,342                  |
| Industrial machinery and equipment        | 2,018.8                 | 1,939.3   | 1,937.4                | 1,932.4                | 2,007               | 1,944     | 1,938     | 1,935     | 1,935                  | 1,932                  |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment | 1,591.1                 | 1,551.0   | 1,546.2                | 1,546.1                | 1,597               | 1,548     | 1,545     | 1,550     | 1,552                  | 1,552                  |
| Transportation equipment                  | 1,649.6                 | 1,614.9   | 1,621.9                | 1,631.0                | 1,646               | 1,640     | 1,612     | 1,637     | 1,640                  | 1,635                  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment              | 737.5                   | 781.3     | 793.2                  | 809.7                  | 734                 | 793       | 772       | 804       | 810                    | 811                    |
| Instruments and related products          | 974.1                   | 963.2     | 942.7                  | 939.7                  | 974                 | 949       | 951       | 947       | 943                    | 942                    |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing               | 342.3                   | 361.1     | 342.5                  | 344.2                  | 364                 | 347       | 364       | 345       | 363                    | 367                    |
| Non-durable goods                         | 7,771                   | 7,789     | 7,785                  | 7,801                  | 7,836               | 7,879     | 7,871     | 7,865     | 7,867                  | 7,877                  |
| Production workers                        | 5,596                   | 5,420     | 5,420                  | 5,434                  | 5,435               | 5,493     | 5,493     | 5,489     | 5,492                  | 5,504                  |
| Food and kindred products                 | 1,617.4                 | 1,617.4   | 1,612.5                | 1,618.0                | 1,673               | 1,670     | 1,672     | 1,669     | 1,669                  | 1,673                  |
| Tobacco products                          | 44.8                    | 49.7      | 47.5                   | 45.8                   | 48                  | 48        | 49        | 48        | 49                     | 49                     |
| Textile mill products                     | 659.1                   | 671.1     | 671.5                  | 673.3                  | 660                 | 674       | 672       | 673       | 674                    | 677                    |
| Apparel and other textile products        | 1,094.6                 | 1,033.7   | 1,033.1                | 1,032.7                | 1,005               | 1,042     | 1,037     | 1,037     | 1,034                  | 1,034                  |
| Paper and allied products                 | 687.1                   | 684.7     | 685.2                  | 687.6                  | 691                 | 690       | 690       | 689       | 689                    | 692                    |
| Printing and publishing                   | 1,546.0                 | 1,514.8   | 1,517.2                | 1,519.0                | 1,562               | 1,524     | 1,521     | 1,515     | 1,517                  | 1,519                  |
| Chemicals and allied products             | 1,086.2                 | 1,089.2   | 1,087.6                | 1,099.1                | 1,089               | 1,091     | 1,092     | 1,092     | 1,090                  | 1,093                  |
| Petroleum and coal products               | 157.2                   | 152.9     | 152.9                  | 154.5                  | 159                 | 158       | 157       | 157       | 156                    | 156                    |
| Rubber and misc. plastic products         | 849.0                   | 858.4     | 860.4                  | 862.9                  | 849                 | 862       | 862       | 865       | 867                    | 866                    |
| Leather and leather products              | 119.2                   | 117.1     | 116.9                  | 114.7                  | 120                 | 120       | 119       | 118       | 118                    | 118                    |
| Service-producing industries              | 85,025                  | 84,754    | 85,117                 | 85,559                 | 84,942              | 85,330    | 85,254    | 85,340    | 85,404                 | 85,539                 |
| Transportation and public utilities       | 5,780                   | 5,727     | 5,729                  | 5,746                  | 5,814               | 5,811     | 5,794     | 5,801     | 5,790                  | 5,787                  |
| Transportation                            | 3,519                   | 3,511     | 3,517                  | 3,533                  | 3,568               | 3,566     | 3,566     | 3,572     | 3,567                  | 3,567                  |
| Communications and public utilities       | 2,261                   | 2,216     | 2,212                  | 2,211                  | 2,270               | 2,245     | 2,228     | 2,229     | 2,225                  | 2,220                  |
| Wholesale trade                           | 6,066                   | 5,960     | 5,947                  | 5,967                  | 6,086               | 6,023     | 6,007     | 5,997     | 5,992                  | 5,992                  |
| Durable goods                             | 3,528                   | 3,423     | 3,428                  | 3,435                  | 3,535               | 3,469     | 3,456     | 3,444     | 3,443                  | 3,443                  |
| Non-durable goods                         | 2,538                   | 2,537     | 2,519                  | 2,532                  | 2,551               | 2,554     | 2,551     | 2,551     | 2,547                  | 2,547                  |
| Retail trade                              | 19,092                  | 18,794    | 18,836                 | 19,036                 | 19,324              | 19,224    | 19,168    | 19,296    | 19,260                 | 19,306                 |
| General                                   | 2,285.8                 | 2,235.9   | 2,231.5                | 2,217.1                | 2,372               | 2,296     | 2,285     | 2,312     | 2,288                  | 2,307                  |
| Food stores                               | 3,190.8                 | 3,175.3   | 3,165.4                | 3,174.5                | 3,226               | 3,206     | 3,202     | 3,207     | 3,201                  | 3,213                  |
| Automotive dealers and service stations   | 2,020.6                 | 1,998.6   | 2,008.9                | 2,021.4                | 2,031               | 2,031     | 2,027     | 2,032     | 2,033                  | 2,036                  |
| Eating and drinking places                | 6,527.3                 | 6,456.4   | 6,461.9                | 6,478.9                | 6,560               | 6,567     | 6,569     | 6,614     | 6,594                  | 6,618                  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate       | 6,489                   | 6,445     | 6,442                  | 6,483                  | 6,718               | 6,701     | 6,693     | 6,701     | 6,706                  | 6,710                  |
| Finance                                   | 5,279                   | 5,284     | 5,293                  | 5,297                  | 5,292               | 5,280     | 5,283     | 5,294     | 5,308                  | 5,307                  |
| Insurance                                 | 2,132                   | 2,117     | 2,114                  | 2,112                  | 2,134               | 2,124     | 2,119     | 2,117     | 2,114                  | 2,114                  |
| Real estate                               | 1,278                   | 1,244     | 1,255                  | 1,274                  | 1,292               | 1,297     | 1,291     | 1,290     | 1,290                  | 1,289                  |
| Services                                  | 28,633                  | 28,813    | 29,004                 | 29,192                 | 28,376              | 29,057    | 29,073    | 29,075    | 29,091                 | 29,163                 |
| Business services                         | 5,204.9                 | 5,204.5   | 5,230.4                | 5,291.8                | 5,257               | 5,345     | 5,307     | 5,353     | 5,330                  | 5,351                  |
| Health services                           | 8,130.6                 | 8,437.0   | 8,485.5                | 8,506.9                | 8,147               | 8,480     | 8,448     | 8,474     | 8,494                  | 8,524                  |
| Government                                | 18,745                  | 18,815    | 18,939                 | 18,935                 | 18,424              | 18,514    | 18,519    | 18,510    | 18,567                 | 18,581                 |
| Federal                                   | 2,947                   | 2,946     | 2,974                  | 2,980                  | 2,933               | 2,986     | 2,983     | 2,981     | 2,989                  | 2,986                  |
| State                                     | 4,465                   | 4,444     | 4,466                  | 4,467                  | 4,352               | 4,338     | 4,351     | 4,348     | 4,349                  | 4,354                  |
| Local                                     | 11,333                  | 11,405    | 11,499                 | 11,488                 | 11,139              | 11,190    | 11,185    | 11,181    | 11,229                 | 11,241                 |

p/ \* preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |           |                        |                        | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                        |                        |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | Apr. 1991           | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>a</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | 34.0                    | 34.2      | 34.3                   | 34.2                   | 34.0                | 34.5      | 34.2      | 34.7      | 34.5                   | 34.4                   |
| Mining.....                                    | 43.9                    | 43.8      | 43.7                   | 43.9                   | 44.3                | 43.9      | 43.4      | 44.2      | 44.3                   | 44.5                   |
| Construction.....                              | 37.8                    | 36.5      | 37.2                   | 38.1                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                    | (2)                    |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 40.1                    | 40.4      | 40.9                   | 40.4                   | 40.2                | 41.1      | 40.8      | 41.1      | 41.1                   | 41.1                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.1                     | 3.4       | 3.3                    | 3.4                    | 3.5                 | 3.8       | 3.6       | 3.7       | 3.7                    | 4.0                    |
| Durable goods.....                             | 40.4                    | 41.1      | 41.4                   | 41.0                   | 40.7                | 41.5      | 41.2      | 41.4      | 41.6                   | 41.6                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.1                     | 3.3       | 3.5                    | 3.4                    | 3.5                 | 3.8       | 3.5       | 3.6       | 3.7                    | 3.9                    |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 39.4                    | 40.3      | 40.7                   | 40.5                   | 39.2                | 40.6      | 40.4      | 41.4      | 41.2                   | 40.9                   |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 38.4                    | 38.9      | 39.4                   | 39.0                   | 38.9                | 39.7      | 39.4      | 39.7      | 39.4                   | 40.1                   |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 41.3                    | 40.8      | 41.4                   | 42.3                   | 41.3                | 42.0      | 41.4      | 41.9      | 42.1                   | 42.7                   |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 41.2                    | 42.5      | 42.7                   | 42.5                   | 41.4                | 42.4      | 42.4      | 43.0      | 43.0                   | 43.1                   |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 41.1                    | 42.7      | 43.2                   | 42.7                   | 41.3                | 43.0      | 42.4      | 43.3      | 43.7                   | 43.4                   |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 40.6                    | 41.1      | 41.3                   | 40.8                   | 40.7                | 41.6      | 41.3      | 41.6      | 41.5                   | 41.3                   |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 41.2                    | 42.0      | 42.2                   | 41.5                   | 41.3                | 42.1      | 41.7      | 42.2      | 42.2                   | 42.0                   |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 40.2                    | 40.8      | 41.1                   | 40.5                   | 40.6                | 41.2      | 41.0      | 41.0      | 41.2                   | 41.1                   |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 41.2                    | 41.4      | 41.7                   | 41.5                   | 41.0                | 41.9      | 41.5      | 41.9      | 41.8                   | 42.2                   |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 41.3                    | 41.7      | 42.0                   | 42.1                   | 41.3                | 42.3      | 41.9      | 42.8      | 42.2                   | 43.9                   |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 40.8                    | 41.3      | 41.2                   | 40.4                   | 40.8                | 41.2      | 40.9      | 41.3      | 41.2                   | 40.8                   |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 39.1                    | 39.3      | 39.9                   | 39.6                   | 39.2                | 40.0      | 39.6      | 39.8      | 40.0                   | 40.2                   |
| Nonurable goods.....                           | 39.5                    | 40.0      | 40.2                   | 39.7                   | 39.7                | 40.5      | 40.3      | 40.5      | 40.5                   | 40.4                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.2                     | 3.4       | 3.6                    | 3.4                    | 3.4                 | 3.9       | 3.7       | 3.8       | 3.8                    | 4.1                    |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 39.7                    | 40.0      | 40.0                   | 39.8                   | 40.3                | 40.4      | 40.3      | 40.9      | 40.7                   | 40.8                   |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 37.7                    | 37.1      | 39.2                   | 37.7                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                    | (2)                    |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 39.6                    | 40.4      | 40.8                   | 39.9                   | 39.4                | 41.5      | 41.0      | 41.3      | 41.2                   | 41.1                   |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 36.3                    | 37.0      | 37.2                   | 35.8                   | 36.4                | 37.5      | 37.3      | 37.2      | 37.4                   | 37.1                   |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 42.4                    | 43.1      | 43.2                   | 43.1                   | 42.9                | 43.6      | 43.4      | 43.4      | 43.6                   | 44.0                   |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 37.4                    | 37.8      | 38.2                   | 37.6                   | 37.3                | 38.2      | 37.9      | 38.1      | 38.1                   | 38.1                   |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 42.5                    | 43.2      | 43.2                   | 43.1                   | 42.4                | 43.5      | 43.2      | 43.4      | 43.2                   | 43.1                   |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 44.5                    | 45.5      | 46.1                   | 44.4                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                    | (2)                    |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 40.6                    | 41.4      | 41.4                   | 41.3                   | 40.7                | 41.5      | 41.4      | 41.8      | 41.9                   | 42.4                   |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 34.7                    | 36.6      | 37.1                   | 36.4                   | 37.1                | 37.7      | 37.6      | 37.0      | 37.6                   | 37.4                   |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 38.4                    | 38.3      | 38.1                   | 38.2                   | 38.4                | 38.5      | 38.4      | 38.7      | 38.4                   | 38.2                   |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 37.9                    | 38.2      | 38.2                   | 38.3                   | 37.9                | 38.2      | 38.1      | 38.3      | 38.4                   | 38.4                   |
| Retail trade.....                              | 28.3                    | 28.4      | 28.4                   | 28.6                   | 28.4                | 28.7      | 28.5      | 29.1      | 28.9                   | 28.6                   |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 35.6                    | 36.4      | 36.2                   | 35.9                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                    | (2)                    |
| Services.....                                  | 32.3                    | 32.6      | 32.5                   | 32.5                   | 32.2                | 32.6      | 32.4      | 32.8      | 32.6                   | 32.3                   |

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

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

p = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry                                       | Average hourly earnings |           |                         |                         | Average weekly earnings |           |                         |                         |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>3/</sup> | Apr. 1991               | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>3/</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | \$10.50                 | \$10.54   | \$10.55                 | \$10.56                 | \$350.20                | \$360.47  | \$361.87                | \$361.15                |
| Seasonally adjusted.....                       | 10.28                   | 10.51     | 10.55                   | 10.54                   | 349.52                  | 364.70    | 363.98                  | 362.58                  |
| Mining.....                                    | 14.12                   | 14.55     | 14.57                   | 14.53                   | 619.87                  | 637.29    | 636.71                  | 637.87                  |
| Construction.....                              | 13.99                   | 13.89     | 14.05                   | 14.04                   | 528.82                  | 506.99    | 522.66                  | 534.92                  |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 11.11                   | 11.32     | 11.36                   | 11.43                   | 445.51                  | 459.59    | 464.62                  | 461.77                  |
| Durable goods.....                             | 11.65                   | 11.89     | 11.92                   | 11.98                   | 472.99                  | 488.68    | 493.49                  | 491.18                  |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 9.18                    | 9.41      | 9.59                    | 9.41                    | 361.69                  | 379.22    | 382.17                  | 381.11                  |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 8.70                    | 8.86      | 8.91                    | 8.94                    | 336.08                  | 344.65    | 351.05                  | 348.66                  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 11.33                   | 11.41     | 11.45                   | 11.58                   | 467.93                  | 465.53    | 474.03                  | 489.83                  |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 13.21                   | 13.44     | 13.48                   | 13.61                   | 544.25                  | 571.20    | 575.60                  | 578.43                  |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 13.25                   | 13.58     | 13.58                   | 13.85                   | 626.78                  | 665.27    | 673.06                  | 675.94                  |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 11.11                   | 11.34     | 11.35                   | 11.43                   | 451.07                  | 466.07    | 468.76                  | 466.34                  |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 12.10                   | 12.30     | 12.33                   | 12.30                   | 498.52                  | 516.60    | 520.33                  | 510.45                  |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 10.63                   | 10.90     | 10.94                   | 11.00                   | 427.33                  | 444.72    | 449.63                  | 445.50                  |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 14.55                   | 15.00     | 15.07                   | 15.10                   | 599.46                  | 621.00    | 628.42                  | 626.65                  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 15.05                   | 15.27     | 15.38                   | 15.46                   | 621.37                  | 636.76    | 645.96                  | 650.87                  |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 11.66                   | 11.83     | 11.88                   | 11.97                   | 475.73                  | 488.58    | 489.46                  | 483.98                  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 8.78                    | 9.07      | 9.11                    | 9.13                    | 343.30                  | 358.27    | 363.49                  | 361.55                  |
| Nondurable goods.....                          | 10.40                   | 10.58     | 10.64                   | 10.73                   | 410.80                  | 423.20    | 427.73                  | 429.98                  |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 9.84                    | 10.04     | 10.11                   | 10.17                   | 390.65                  | 401.60    | 404.40                  | 404.77                  |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 17.56                   | 16.24     | 16.84                   | 17.22                   | 662.01                  | 602.50    | 660.13                  | 649.19                  |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 8.20                    | 8.48      | 8.50                    | 8.56                    | 324.72                  | 344.29    | 346.80                  | 341.54                  |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 6.72                    | 6.83      | 6.86                    | 6.97                    | 243.94                  | 252.71    | 253.19                  | 249.53                  |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 12.56                   | 12.85     | 12.93                   | 13.00                   | 533.06                  | 553.84    | 558.58                  | 560.30                  |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 11.43                   | 11.60     | 11.69                   | 11.63                   | 427.48                  | 438.48    | 446.36                  | 437.29                  |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 13.96                   | 14.29     | 14.31                   | 14.46                   | 493.30                  | 617.33    | 618.19                  | 623.23                  |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 17.01                   | 17.90     | 17.93                   | 17.92                   | 756.93                  | 778.63    | 791.60                  | 795.65                  |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 10.02                   | 10.28     | 10.32                   | 10.37                   | 466.81                  | 425.59    | 429.31                  | 428.28                  |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 7.18                    | 7.37      | 7.42                    | 7.48                    | 265.51                  | 269.74    | 275.28                  | 272.27                  |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 13.19                   | 13.44     | 13.37                   | 13.42                   | 506.50                  | 514.75    | 509.40                  | 512.64                  |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 11.12                   | 11.38     | 11.35                   | 11.55                   | 421.45                  | 434.72    | 433.57                  | 434.71                  |
| Retail trade.....                              | 6.98                    | 7.14      | 7.15                    | 7.16                    | 197.53                  | 202.78    | 203.06                  | 204.78                  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 10.36                   | 10.83     | 10.82                   | 10.80                   | 368.82                  | 394.21    | 391.68                  | 387.72                  |
| Services.....                                  | 10.19                   | 10.55     | 10.55                   | 10.52                   | 329.14                  | 343.93    | 342.88                  | 341.90                  |

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry                                    | Apr. 1991 | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>3/</sup> | Percent change from Mar. 1992-Apr. 1992 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Total private:                              |           |           |           |           |                         |                         |   |
| Current dollars.....                        | \$10.28   | \$10.48   | \$10.47   | \$10.51   | \$10.55                 | \$10.54                 | -0.1                                    |
| Constant (1982) dollars <sup>2/</sup> ..... | 7.66      | 7.66      | 7.45      | 7.66      | 7.66                    | N.A.                    | (3)                                     |
| Mining.....                                 | 14.05     | 14.54     | 14.60     | 14.66     | 14.53                   | 14.47                   | -4                                      |
| Construction.....                           | 14.05     | 14.08     | 13.99     | 13.93     | 14.09                   | 14.05                   | -3                                      |
| Manufacturing.....                          | 11.12     | 11.32     | 11.28     | 11.33     | 11.36                   | 11.44                   | 7                                       |
| Excluding overtimes.....                    | 10.65     | 10.82     | 10.81     | 10.86     | 10.87                   | 10.94                   | 6                                       |
| Transportation and public utilities.....    | 13.19     | 13.33     | 13.31     | 13.40     | 13.40                   | 13.62                   | 1                                       |
| Wholesale trade.....                        | 11.08     | 11.29     | 11.28     | 11.35     | 11.36                   | 11.30                   | -5                                      |
| Retail trade.....                           | 6.97      | 7.10      | 7.11      | 7.13      | 7.15                    | 7.13                    | -2                                      |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....    | 10.28     | 10.64     | 10.62     | 10.75     | 10.81                   | 10.72                   | -3                                      |
| Services.....                               | 10.16     | 10.42     | 10.41     | 10.48     | 10.52                   | 10.48                   | -4                                      |

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.<sup>2/</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.<sup>3/</sup> Change was 0.0 percent from February 1992 to March 1992, the latest month available.

available.

<sup>4/</sup> Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |                        |                        |                        | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                        |                        |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Apr. 1991               | Feb. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | Mar. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | Apr. 1991           | Dec. 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | Apr. 1992 <sup>p</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | 119.3                   | 118.5                  | 119.2                  | 120.2                  | 120.0               | 121.7     | 120.9     | 122.4     | 122.0                  | 121.6                  |
| Goods-producing industries.....                | 100.8                   | 98.0                   | 99.3                   | 100.4                  | 102.5               | 103.3     | 102.5     | 102.9     | 103.2                  | 103.5                  |
| Mining.....                                    | 62.8                    | 56.9                   | 56.8                   | 57.1                   | 64.3                | 59.4      | 58.2      | 59.0      | 59.0                   | 58.5                   |
| Construction.....                              | 117.8                   | 101.7                  | 106.2                  | 115.4                  | 122.7               | 121.2     | 120.9     | 118.9     | 119.9                  | 121.4                  |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 99.7                    | 100.1                  | 100.8                  | 100.1                  | 100.7               | 102.5     | 101.5     | 102.4     | 102.6                  | 102.7                  |
| Durable goods.....                             | 97.5                    | 96.8                   | 97.8                   | 97.3                   | 97.9                | 99.0      | 97.7      | 99.0      | 99.2                   | 99.2                   |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 115.9                   | 118.5                  | 121.0                  | 121.4                  | 117.4               | 122.7     | 122.0     | 126.2     | 126.2                  | 125.1                  |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 113.6                   | 114.4                  | 117.1                  | 116.8                  | 115.3               | 117.3     | 116.4     | 117.0     | 119.2                  | 120.7                  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 99.4                    | 95.3                   | 96.3                   | 100.1                  | 100.1               | 101.3     | 99.1      | 100.3     | 100.8                  | 102.0                  |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 85.0                    | 84.9                   | 85.2                   | 84.9                   | 85.4                | 86.2      | 85.0      | 86.4      | 86.0                   | 86.4                   |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 75.5                    | 73.3                   | 75.8                   | 73.4                   | 74.1                | 74.9      | 72.7      | 74.6      | 75.3                   | 75.2                   |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 99.4                    | 99.2                   | 99.8                   | 99.1                   | 100.0               | 101.8     | 100.8     | 101.4     | 101.3                  | 101.2                  |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 91.3                    | 89.2                   | 89.8                   | 88.1                   | 91.3                | 85.4      | 88.1      | 89.3      | 89.3                   | 89.1                   |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 99.5                    | 99.4                   | 99.9                   | 98.5                   | 100.7               | 101.2     | 100.6     | 100.2     | 100.7                  | 100.5                  |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 108.2                   | 108.1                  | 109.6                  | 110.1                  | 107.5               | 111.2     | 107.9     | 111.4     | 111.5                  | 112.1                  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 114.0                   | 120.0                  | 122.7                  | 125.7                  | 115.0               | 124.6     | 118.9     | 127.7     | 129.9                  | 131.4                  |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 83.2                    | 81.7                   | 81.2                   | 79.7                   | 83.9                | 81.7      | 81.3      | 81.9      | 81.7                   | 80.6                   |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 95.7                    | 97.0                   | 98.5                   | 98.3                   | 96.3                | 99.8      | 99.1      | 98.9      | 99.8                   | 100.3                  |
| Non-durable goods.....                         | 102.9                   | 104.7                  | 105.1                  | 104.0                  | 104.5               | 107.4     | 106.9     | 107.5     | 107.4                  | 107.7                  |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 105.5                   | 105.0                  | 104.5                  | 104.3                  | 109.6               | 110.5     | 110.6     | 111.6     | 111.2                  | 111.8                  |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 60.6                    | 69.3                   | 69.1                   | 63.5                   | 46.2                | 70.0      | 72.7      | 68.1      | 73.3                   | 72.2                   |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 92.8                    | 97.1                   | 97.6                   | 95.9                   | 93.0                | 99.7      | 98.1      | 99.4      | 99.5                   | 99.2                   |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 89.7                    | 94.0                   | 94.5                   | 90.8                   | 89.8                | 96.0      | 95.5      | 94.8      | 95.2                   | 94.2                   |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 107.1                   | 108.2                  | 108.5                  | 108.7                  | 108.6               | 110.3     | 109.8     | 110.1     | 110.5                  | 112.0                  |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 122.8                   | 121.9                  | 123.7                  | 121.7                  | 122.8               | 123.8     | 122.8     | 123.0     | 123.0                  | 123.2                  |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 102.2                   | 101.0                  | 101.0                  | 101.4                  | 102.4               | 102.4     | 101.7     | 101.9     | 101.3                  | 101.8                  |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 85.8                    | 81.8                   | 83.5                   | 86.2                   | 87.0                | 84.1      | 84.2      | 86.1      | 87.1                   | 86.7                   |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 119.4                   | 123.7                  | 124.9                  | 124.3                  | 119.6               | 124.8     | 124.7     | 126.1     | 126.5                  | 128.2                  |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 54.4                    | 53.4                   | 54.3                   | 53.4                   | 55.3                | 56.2      | 56.0      | 54.6      | 55.5                   | 55.3                   |
| Service-producing industries.....              | 127.6                   | 127.8                  | 128.1                  | 129.1                  | 127.9               | 130.0     | 129.1     | 131.2     | 130.4                  | 129.8                  |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 112.6                   | 111.5                  | 111.3                  | 111.9                  | 113.5               | 113.9     | 113.5     | 114.5     | 113.5                  | 112.8                  |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 113.0                   | 111.2                  | 111.6                  | 112.2                  | 113.4               | 113.1     | 112.4     | 113.4     | 113.1                  | 113.1                  |
| Retail trade.....                              | 117.1                   | 115.4                  | 115.8                  | 118.0                  | 119.3               | 119.6     | 118.3     | 121.6     | 120.7                  | 119.7                  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 118.7                   | 120.5                  | 120.2                  | 119.7                  | 118.3               | 120.9     | 119.3     | 121.8     | 121.6                  | 119.7                  |
| Services.....                                  | 146.4                   | 148.5                  | 149.3                  | 149.9                  | 145.4               | 149.9     | 149.5     | 150.9     | 150.2                  | 149.8                  |

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.



## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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 <sup>1/</sup> |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 1-month span:                                     |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 58.1   | 58.1   | 52.2   | 48.7   | 52.8 | 48.3 | 46.6 | 47.8 | 45.1   | 41.4   | 40.3 | 42.0   |
| 1991.....  | 58.3   | 56.9   | 58.6   | 58.5   | 51.1 | 45.8 | 51.3 | 54.8 | 50.0   | 48.3   | 44.1 | 45.9   |
| 1992.....  | 42.8   | 48.0   | p/49.3 | p/55.2 |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 3-month span:                                     |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 58.8   | 59.0   | 54.4   | 50.7   | 48.7 | 49.4 | 45.6 | 43.7 | 40.0   | 37.4   | 35.8 | 35.1   |
| 1991.....  | 53.4   | 50.8   | 50.3   | 58.5   | 39.5 | 48.9 | 51.7 | 52.9 | 50.1   | 45.5   | 42.8 | 39.2   |
| 1992.....  | 42.6   | p/45.2 | p/50.3 |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 6-month span:                                     |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 56.6   | 55.2   | 55.2   | 51.8   | 47.6 | 44.9 | 42.7 | 38.6 | 37.2   | 34.8   | 30.9 | 28.8   |
| 1991.....  | 26.7   | 51.2   | 29.5   | 34.3   | 41.2 | 45.8 | 49.9 | 44.9 | 46.5   | 43.5   | 40.7 | p/40.6 |
| 1992.....  | p/44.0 |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 12-month span:                                    |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 54.6   | 54.5   | 51.4   | 48.3   | 46.6 | 45.5 | 40.3 | 35.8 | 34.1   | 30.6   | 32.0 | 30.2   |
| 1991.....  | 50.2   | 50.6   | 50.3   | 52.7   | 55.1 | 53.6 | 56.9 | 59.0 | p/41.7 | p/44.7 |      |        |
| 1992.....  |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Manufacturing payrolls, 159 industries <sup>1/</sup>   |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 1-month span:                                     |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 46.0   | 51.1   | 41.4   | 47.8   | 41.7 | 39.6 | 43.2 | 40.5 | 38.8   | 34.5   | 27.3 | 33.8   |
| 1991.....  | 31.7   | 28.4   | 29.9   | 38.5   | 46.8 | 46.0 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 43.5   | 43.3   | 40.6 | 43.9   |
| 1992.....  | 59.2   | 45.0   | p/47.8 | p/54.3 |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 3-month span:                                     |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 45.0   | 43.2   | 45.0   | 58.1   | 58.1 | 37.4 | 55.4 | 51.3 | 27.0   | 25.0   | 21.6 | 18.5   |
| 1991.....  | 19.4   | 16.5   | 18.0   | 50.2   | 36.5 | 48.9 | 57.2 | 55.0 | 46.0   | 58.5   | 56.7 | 32.7   |
| 1992.....  | 37.8   | p/40.5 | p/48.9 |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 6-month span:                                     |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 59.9   | 56.7   | 57.1   | 40.3   | 52.4 | 50.6 | 24.1 | 20.5 | 21.2   | 17.3   | 16.2 | 11.9   |
| 1991.....  | 10.4   | 17.5   | 19.4   | 25.4   | 58.5 | 43.5 | 49.6 | 45.7 | 45.7   | 37.4   | 32.0 | p/36.0 |
| 1992.....  | p/59.2 |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| Over 12-month span:                                    |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |
| 1990.....  | 35.3   | 33.5   | 31.5   | 29.5   | 25.2 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 12.9   | 10.1   | 11.2 | 10.4   |
| 1991.....  | 13.3   | 14.7   | 14.7   | 18.0   | 21.2 | 25.4 | 26.3 | 31.5 | p/36.7 | p/41.0 |      |        |
| 1992.....  |        |        |        |        |      |      |      |      |        |        |      |        |

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

# MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1992

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:50 a.m., in room SD-628, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Honorable Paul S. Sarbanes (chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Sarbanes

Also present: William Buechner, professional staff member.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SARBANES, CHAIRMAN

SENATOR SARBANES. The Committee will come to order.

The Joint Economic Committee meets this morning to examine the employment and unemployment figures for May, which were released just a short while ago.

We want to welcome as our witnesses here this morning—Mr. William Barron, the Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who is joined by his colleagues from the BLS, Mr. Tom Plewes and Mr. Ken Dalton.

This morning's report is very grim news, indeed. The unemployment rate resumed its upward pace and rose to 7.5 percent in May. It is higher now than at any other time during this recession. It is the highest figure in the course of this recession, and it is the highest figure that the country has known since August of 1984, almost eight years ago.

The President said last night that the economy is turning around, but people just have not felt it yet. The figures this morning contradict that statement. Clearly, for American workers, the recession is not over. The economy has not turned around. American workers continue to face difficult and hard times.

How can it really be called a recovery if the jobless rate is higher than it has been throughout the recession?

Throughout this recession, unfortunately, the Administration has constantly been singing the refrain that the economy has turned the corner, prosperity is waiting up just ahead. I am not certain whether we have turned the corner, but we surely have run into a blind alley of jobless growth.

The anemic growth, the slight increases in the gross national product that we have experienced since last summer, is obviously not enough to put people back to work. We, in effect, are experiencing not a recovery, but a jobs recession. I made that point at last month's unemployment hearing, and the increase this morning of three-tenths of a point in the unemployment rate, from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent, supports that observation.

In fact, we have never had such anemic job growth in a post-recession period throughout the post-World War II period.

During the 13 months since this economy started to grow again, we have recovered less than 1/6th of the jobs that had been lost. During this recovery, we had a slight upswing in growth, but it has only been sufficient to recover a sixth of the jobs. In every other postwar recession, we recovered every job that had been lost, and frequently, many more.

On Wednesday, the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued a major revision of its figures on payroll employment, and I want to just touch on those briefly. We also want to address that issue today.

Those figures show that this recession has been much deeper and the job loss much more severe than anyone had suspected. Up to now, we have been using figures that indicated the economy had lost 1.7 million jobs between June 1990 and April 1991.

Now, if accurate, those figures would have made this appear to be a mild recession in comparison with other ones in the postwar period.

The Labor Department has now come in with revised figures that show that the actual job loss was not 1.7 million over this period, but 2.2 million. In other words, half a million more than had previously been reported.

With this revision, the job loss in this recession is comparable to the average of the last four major recessions, including the very severe recession of 1981-82.

The figures released this morning really demonstrate what American workers have known all along—that this was a severe recession and a crisis for workers who saw 2.2 million jobs disappear.

Today's figures ought to put to rest the siren song that this recession has been mild or shallow. The new figures show that the recession was very serious, on a par with other postwar recessions.

The 7.5 percent jobless rate reported this morning, the highest in eight years, reflects the true pain that is being felt by American workers across the country. To my mind, it demonstrates the necessity for the Administration to swing behind, at once, the legislation now pending in the House Ways and Means Committee to extend the unemployment compensation system, the legislation that is pending in conference to provide a summer jobs program in the major cities across the country, and other parts of that package which are being put together by the Congress. It underscores again the folly in the President's vetoing the tax legislation passed by the Congress earlier this year, which included within it the enterprise zones, of which the President has made so much over the last few weeks.

That legislation was in fact sent to the President for his signature and, unfortunately, the President vetoed it. But the 7.5 percent rate demonstrates that there is a lot of hurt existing out there across the country, and it needs to be addressed.

We will now turn to Commissioner Barron for his summary and analysis of the May employment and unemployment figures.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BARRON, ACTING COMMISSIONER,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
ACCOMPANIED BY: KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE  
COMMISSIONER, PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND  
THOMAS PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

Mr. BARRON. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, thank you again for the opportunity to discuss this morning's employment situation news release.

Payroll employment continued to climb slowly in May, but unemployment also rose. Our survey of nonfarm employers showed a small gain of 68,000 jobs over the month, bringing the total increase since January to 350,000. In our household survey, the estimate of total employment was unchanged over the month, but was about 930,000 above the December level.

The unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, up from 7.3 percent in both February and March, and 7.2 percent in April.

As we have discussed in the past, increases in unemployment since the onset of the recent recession have been moderated by unusually slow labor force growth. From July 1990, when the recession began, until November 1991, labor force growth totaled only 650,000. Now, as the economy begins to add jobs, more people are entering and re-entering the labor market. In just six months since November, the number of people in the labor force has grown by 1.8 million. This development has put some belated upward pressure on the unemployment rate.

This influence is reflected in the increase in unemployment in May. A large part of it occurred among young persons, aged 16 to 24, many of whom may be facing difficulties in getting jobs after the end of the school year.

SENATOR SARBANES. Let me just interject there. We have talked with people who are in the counseling and advising business for young people, both high school and college people. And they tell us—this is on an anecdotal basis, not on a survey basis—they tell us that the situation is the worst they have seen in over two decades in terms of being able to find employment for young people entering the job market. They say it is the worst they have seen.

They can give these young people very, very little hope or prospects in terms of finding a job. I take it that your survey substantiates that observation on their part.

Is that correct?

Mr. BARRON. Yes, sir. It's showing at this time of year that there is a seasonal problem when these young folks enter the labor force.

SENATOR SARBANES. No, no. I am trying to go beyond the seasonal. I understand the seasonal problem.

Mr. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. But they face that every year, they have the seasonal problem.

Mr. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. What these people are telling us is that the situation they face this year, compared with the same time last year, the same time the

year before and the year before that, and so forth, is the worst they have seen in over two decades.

MR. BARRON. Yes. The fact that we've shown an increase for this group after having adjusted for the seasonal, Senator, confirms exactly what you're saying.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right.

MR. BARRON. The balance of the increase, however, occurred among men aged 25 and over. We need additional months of data to determine whether this one-month movement will be sustained.

Turning to the payroll data, the services industry continued its recent pattern of stronger growth, adding 109,000 jobs in May. This was the largest monthly rise since early 1990. Business services, which accounted for 39,000 of the May increase, has now gained 144,000 jobs since January. Within business services, the help supply component showed a large increase for the fourth straight month.

SENATOR SARBANES. What does "help supply component" mean?

MR. BARRON. It would be various services—ranging from lower level jobs to even engineering, accounting, or legal services—that firms are procuring on more or less a lease or contract basis.

SENATOR SARBANES. Are a lot of these jobs temporary jobs, temp services?

MR. BARRON. Yes. Many of them can be in the temporary help industry.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right.

MR. BARRON. Employment in retail trade continued to move erratically. The industry lost 44,000 jobs in May, offsetting about half of the previous month's gain. Since the end of last year, employment in this industry has shown no clear pattern of either improvement or deterioration.

The finance industry added jobs for the sixth consecutive month. Since November, employment has risen by 40,000, largely due to gains among securities brokers and mortgage bankers. Mortgage bankers have been helped recently by rising sales of new and existing homes, as well as from increased mortgage refinancing activity that has been spurred by the lower interest rates.

Total manufacturing employment has been rather flat since January. This followed three years of fairly steady job losses. The average work week in manufacturing, by contrast, has been very strong of late. It rose two-tenths of an hour in May to reach 41.3 hours, the highest level since 1966. Factory overtime continued its upward pattern of recent months and now stands at four hours, which is also quite high by historical standards.

Employment in the construction industry has not yet shown any signs of improvement. The mining industry continued to lose jobs in May, with most of the decline occurring in oil and gas extraction. This component, which accounts for more than half of total mining employment, has lost nearly 12 percent of its jobs since early last year.

In summary, the unemployment rate rose in May to 7.5 percent, as the labor force continued its upsurge of recent months. Payroll employment rose for the fourth month in a row, but the May increase was quite modest.

Before I conclude, I want to note that the payroll employment series have now been revised to reflect our annual benchmark adjustments. Each year at

this time, we re-anchor our survey estimates to employment counts based on administrative records from the state unemployment insurance programs.

In addition, all of our seasonally adjusted payroll series have been revised to reflect another year's worth of information on the seasonal patterns of these estimates.

As Commissioner Norwood first discussed in her November 1991 testimony, and as I reiterated when I appeared before this Committee in February, the benchmark procedure has resulted in a downward revision of 640,000 in our March 1991 estimate of payroll employment.

This revision, which equaled six-tenths of 1 percent, is larger than the average adjustment over the preceding decade of two-tenths of a percent, and it increases our estimation of job loss during the recent recession.

Nevertheless, in our view, it does not substantially alter our analysis of the timing and pattern of labor market developments over the past two years. The peak in nonfarm payroll employment continues to be June 1990. Nearly all of the job loss was between that month and April 1991.

There has been no clear trend in employment from May 1991 to January 1992, and slow growth since then. I also want to emphasize that these revisions in no way affect the estimates from our household survey, such as the unemployment figure.

My colleagues and I would now be glad to try and answer any questions that you have.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The table attached to Mr. Barron's statement, together with the Employment Situation press release, starts on p. 56 of the Submissions for the Record:]

SENATOR SARBANES. Let me take your last point first, that the revision does not alter your analysis of the timing and pattern of labor market developments over the last two years. I do not really quite follow that.

Here is a chart—this is what you originally told us was the decline in payroll employment, this dotted line here was the movement [indicating]. (See chart below.)

Now, you have come in with revised figures, which I take it, they represent the final figures. Is that correct?

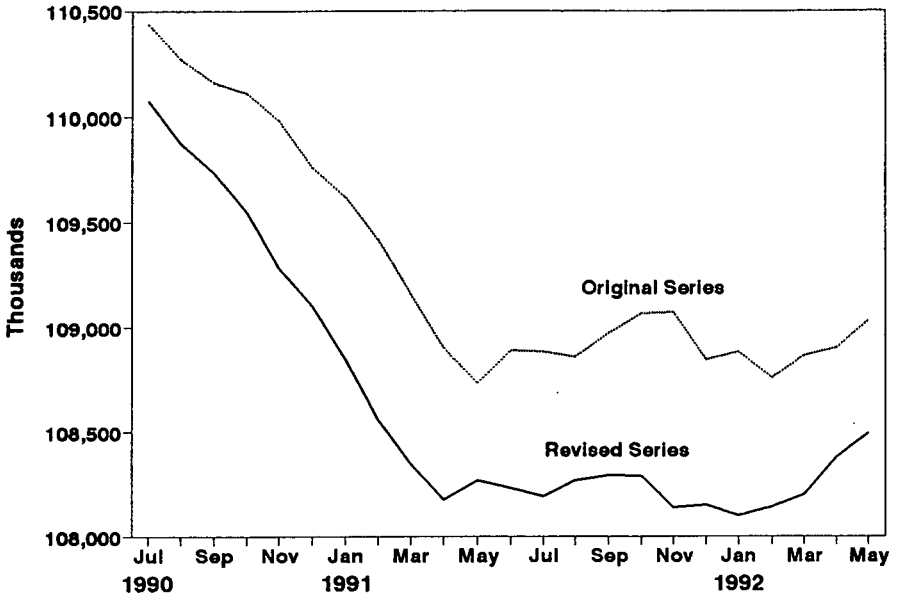
MR. BARRON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. Therefore, they represent your best estimate of what the situation actually was. This is the revised line.

Now, this is a major difference. Look at this gap in terms of the employment situation, the loss of employment between the two.

I do not see how you can so lightly dismiss that gap and that difference.

## Payroll Employment Revised Down Original vs. Revised Series



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Joint Economic Committee

MR. BARRON. We do not intend, sir, to dismiss it lightly. The magnitude is clearly different. But what we mean about the timing and the pattern is that we believe there were heavy job losses through April 1991, which then basically ceased.

Both our estimates, the original and revised, show that the pattern of job growth from April through early this year was virtually flat. And then recently, we begin to see some very modest improvement.

We were trying to convey that, in terms of the timing of major events that occurred in the labor market, and the pattern since then, that even with this difference in magnitude, we feel that the basic structure and what has happened in this recession has still been accurately portrayed.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, except, is not the magnitude a fundamental item in determining what is happening in a recession? Just because the pattern has moved the same way, it depends on what the level of job loss is.

MR. BARRON. Obviously.

SENATOR SARBANES. The magnitude is the central item to a jobs recession, is it not? It is not the pattern or the timing that is the central element. The central element is the magnitude of the job loss, is it not?

MR. BARRON. All three are important. Obviously, sir, if we didn't have the magnitude totally correct, then that is something that we fix—

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, not only did you not have it totally correct. You were off by a factor of 30 percent.

MR. BARRON. Our calculations say it was 20 percent. But either way, it's more than we would like. It's not what we would want.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, it was 500,000 on a base of 1.7 million. Is not that correct?

MR. BARRON. There are a number of ways we can calculate that.

SENATOR SARBANES. That would come to 30 percent, by my calculation.

MR. BARRON. Our estimate under the old series showed a job loss of about 1.7 million. The new figure is 2.1 million.

We come up with a 20 percent revision, sir. But either way, your point is a valid one. This was not a revision that we were very pleased with.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, let me turn to today's unemployment figure—7.5 percent—when was it last that high?

MR. BARRON. The last time it was that high, sir, was August 1984.

SENATOR SARBANES. What was it then?

MR. BARRON. 7.5 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. And before that?

MR. BARRON. You have to go back to April 1984, when it was 7.7 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, you made the point that you think a lot of this unemployment is young people coming into the labor market, is that correct, and they cannot find jobs?

MR. BARRON. They are not finding the success that they would typically find at this time of year.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, I'm concerned about the fact, apparently, that the figures also show a significant jump in the long-term unemployed.

MR. BARRON. That is correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. These are people unemployed 27 weeks or longer. This moving line shows that—back in June 1990, when the downturn began—we have been in this downturn now for almost two years. When it began, the number of long-term unemployed was just over 600,000. It has moved steadily up. We have a very sharp rise here, and then it seemed to be tapering off. And now it has gone back up again. (See chart below).

It is almost at 2 million people, is not it? What is the long-term unemployed? People out of work 27 weeks or longer.

MR. BARRON. I know that the number of workers who were jobless for 15 weeks and over increased by 343,000 in May to a level of 3.4 million, the highest level since November 1983.

SENATOR SARBANES. Fifteen weeks and over.

MR. BARRON. Yes. The number of unemployed for 27 weeks and over is almost 2 million—1,973,000.

SENATOR SARBANES. And when was it last that high?

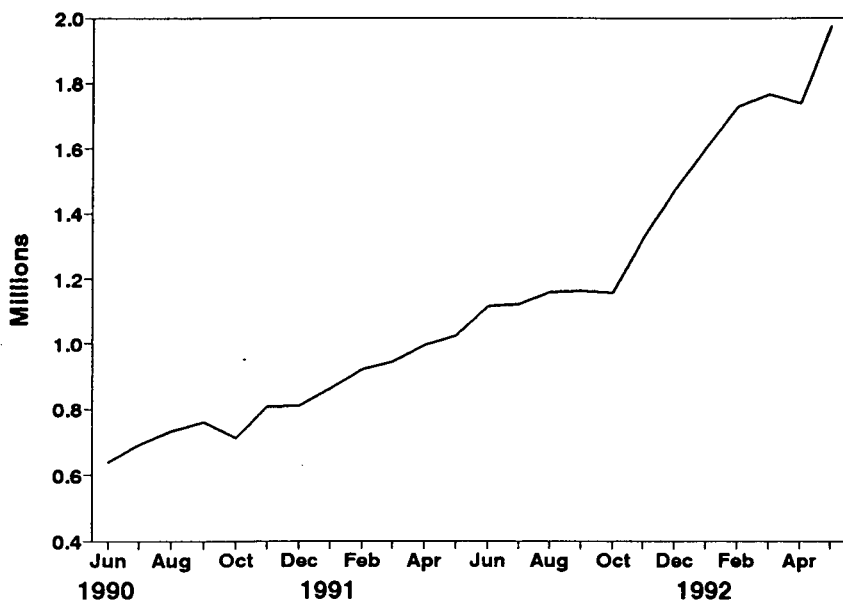
MR. BARRON. January 1984.

SENATOR SARBANES. More than eight years ago.

MR. BARRON. Yes.



## Long-Term Unemployment Persons Unemployed 27 Weeks or Longer



SENATOR SARBANES. So the long-term unemployed, 27 weeks or longer, is just under 2 million. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. And the next category, which is unemployed 15 weeks or longer, is how many?

MR. BARRON. 3.4 million. And that's the highest level since November 1983.

SENATOR SARBANES. Since November 1983?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, I am frank to tell you, I think that this factor should have been reflected in your statement. The fact of the matter is that this large increase in unemployment in May is not just new people coming into the work force looking for jobs. You also have a worsening at the long-term end of the scale, do you not? People who have been out there unemployed for a substantial period of time trying to find work.

MR. BARRON. Yes, this is true. It's something that we looked at very carefully.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, now, the job losers are having a difficult time finding jobs. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. And those job losers who do find jobs, am I correct that it is usually, or at least in a significant number of cases, at jobs that pay less than the job that they lost? Do you have figures on that?

MR. BARRON. Senator, I am not familiar with that. Maybe, Mr. Plewes can help us.

MR. PLEWES. We have indications from a special study we conduct every two years that—and the most recent data we have, unfortunately, are almost two years old now—persons who are dislocated as a part of a massive layoff do have a more difficult time in finding a job that meets their pay level. About 50 percent of them take jobs that are below their previous level.

SENATOR SARBANES. Fifty percent.

MR. PLEWES. About 50 percent. I can give you the exact number.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, what percent are still looking for a job?

MR. PLEWES. I think it's about 25 percent still looking and about 50 percent find jobs that pay equal or less than the previous jobs, is my recollection.

SENATOR SARBANES. So it is 50 percent of the ones who find jobs.

MR. PLEWES. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Twenty-five percent still haven't found jobs.

MR. PLEWES. Yes, sir, I can check that. I believe that's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, in effect, about two-thirds of the people either have not found jobs or find jobs that are paying less than what they were receiving. Is that correct?

MR. PLEWES. The last time we measured that, yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. I do not see how the President can say that things are turning around. The President said last night, "Now I think the economy is improving." Of course, if you think that, then you do not try to do anything to try and address what has gone wrong in the economy.

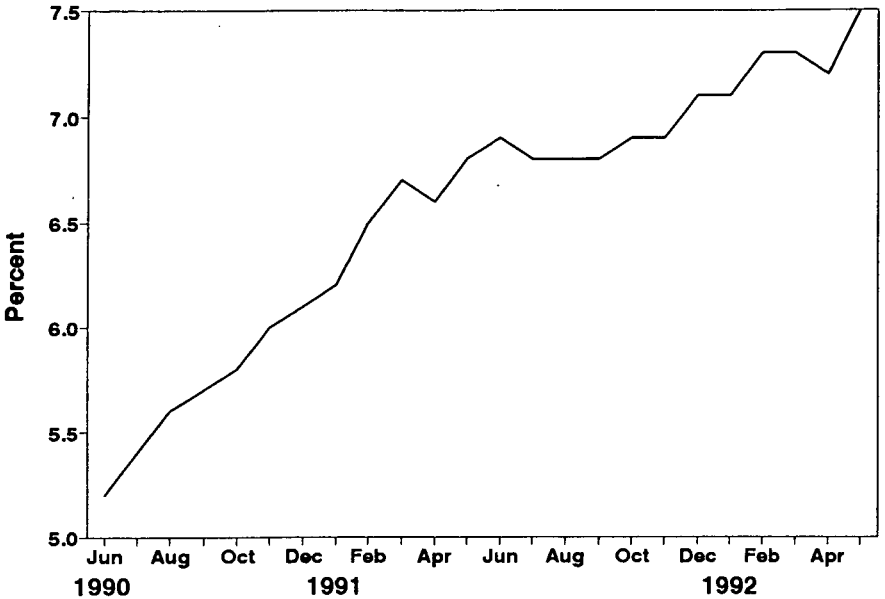
Actually, I misstated: I said earlier the unemployment insurance bill was in the Ways and Means Committee. It has actually been reported out by the Ways and Means Committee. We need the Administration to throw its support behind that legislation. We have millions of people out there without work and no way to support their families. And, of course, we need support for this jobs legislation that is also pending in the Congress, about which, unfortunately, the President has expressed some misgivings.

Now, let me ask you. The number of persons unemployed has gone from what to what in this recession?

MR. BARRON. Over the recession, the number of unemployed persons has increased 2.7 million through May 1992.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, let me now just ask about that. I have a chart here that indicates that in June 1990 the number of persons unemployed—this is the household survey—was at 6.5 million. Is that correct? (See chart below.)

## Civilian Unemployment Rate Percent of the Labor Force



MR. PLEWES. That's correct.

MR. BARRON. That's the right number, yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. This chart indicates that these are the number of people now unemployed, and this shows the rise beginning in June 1990 and extending through to May 1992. In other words, over almost a two-year stretch, it has now gone to 9.5 million. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, that is an increase of 3 million in the number of unemployed. Is that right?

MR. BARRON. My base is from July. You are correct if you use June. I use July as my base. So that's the difference between our two.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, I think June was the low point in the number of unemployed, was not it?

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right. It seems to me, it is reasonable to begin from the low point in trying to trace it.

If I began up here [indicating], then it would be a 1.5 million increase. But there is no logic to begin here. It seems to me that the logic in trying to judge the impact of the economic downturn is to begin from the point when the situation was the best in terms of employment, and then follow it through to where we are now.

So, on that basis, we have come from 6.5 million to 9.5 million. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. You're correct, sir. We used the peak chosen by the NBER. But either way, the facts are there.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, this 9.5 million, I want to discuss, for a moment, the difference between the official unemployment rate that you give us, which is the 7.5 percent figure this morning, and the comprehensive unemployment rate, which includes unemployment that is excluded from the official figure.

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, this figure represents the official unemployment rate. Is that right?

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. So the 7.5 percent figure means 9.5 million people out of work.

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Looking for work and unable to find it.

MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Okay. We also have people that are discouraged and are not even looking. They have, in a sense, dropped out of the labor force. What is that figure now?

MR. BARRON. It's about 1.1 million, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. 1.1 million.

MR. BARRON. Yes. The last time we counted them was in the first quarter.

SENATOR SARBANES. Which should be added to this figure, if we are trying to get a comprehensive figure. So this should be up there at 10.6 million. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. If we add those two, yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, there are also people who are working part-time who want to work full-time. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. How many of those are there?

MR. BARRON. We have 6.5 million of those in May, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Six and one-half million?

MR. BARRON. That's correct. That's up 252,000 over the prior month.

SENATOR SARBANES. Was the 1.1 consistent with the prior month?

MR. BARRON. The 1.1 million discouraged workers are for the prior quarter.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right.

MR. BARRON. It's a first quarter number. We won't have an updated number for that until the end of this quarter.

SENATOR SARBANES. Okay. So what you have is, you have 9.5 million under the official figure.

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. There are 1.1 million people who are so discouraged that they have dropped out of the labor force, and 6.5 million working part-time who want to work full-time. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, that is a total of 17.1 million people.

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. What rate does that give you?

MR. BARRON. My guess is that it would be roughly 15 percent, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Is the 17.1 million people, either completely or partially unemployed, the highest figure we have experienced in this recession?

MR. BARRON. Yes, it would be the highest in this recession.

SENATOR SARBANES. Actually, my recollection is it represents a fairly substantial jump, does not it, from previous figures?

MR. BARRON. The pieces have jumped, so the total would have had to follow right along, Senator.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, this 17.1 million are people in the current snapshot who are experiencing the unemployment problem. Would that be correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, over the course of the past year, other people have experienced unemployment, but have been fortunate enough to somehow get back into the work force. Would that be correct?

MR. BARRON. That is true.

SENATOR SARBANES. Do you have any way of estimating how many people over the past year—it is obviously a figure much larger than 17.1 million—have experienced either full or partial unemployment, complete or partial unemployment?

MR. BARRON. Let me have Mr. Plewes help us with that, sir.

MR. PLEWES. We only measure the number of people who have experience with unemployment over a course of a year each March. We measure that in the March Current Population Survey. We take a look retrospectively over the previous year. Those data aren't yet available for 1991. Unfortunately, they haven't been processed yet. The most recent data we have are for 1990.

In 1990, if you just look at the number of persons who are unemployed, that part of it—that's the only number I have here—it was 19.8 million. That was three times the average monthly unemployment level of that year of 6.9 million.

I do not have the figures readily available for the number who are discouraged during the course of the year, or the number of part-time for economic reasons. We could provide that. I do not have that here. But just to take a look at the unemployed, it's about three times the number at any given time.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, now, you are talking about three times the official unemployed.

MR. PLEWES. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Currently, that is 9.5 million. That is not talking about the people who have been discouraged, or the people that can only find part-time work.

MR. PLEWES. I do not have the pieces here to be able to replicate the larger number you gave, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, if you tripled the 9.5 million, you would be talking about 27 million over the last year, would you not, if you use the same factor that you used before.

MR. PLEWES. If the same ratio held, yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, I have seen articles that have suggested that one out of every four American families have experienced some unemployment over the course of the past year, either complete or partial unemployment.

As I hear these figures, that would seem to be accurate. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. We know there was one in every ten families in early 1992. As you go back over time, the number would increase. But we may have to check that flow over the year for the record for you.

I know that I do not have it with me. Do you, Mr. Plewes?

MR. PLEWES. [Nods in the negative.]

MR. BARRON. But it is going to be bigger than the number I gave you because that was, again, as you pointed out earlier, a snapshot.

SENATOR SARBANES. Would you agree with the observation that this recession, particularly given your revision upwards to 2.2 million, cannot be characterized as mild or shallow?

MR. BARRON. These comparisons can get very difficult, Senator. And, obviously, for all of the people who are involved, it doesn't much matter whether it's a big recession, a small recession, or some other characterization of a recession, any recession is a tragedy. There's no question about that, and you've pointed that out many times.

As we look at these statistics, depending on which set of data that you want to look at, and even with our revised data, and it would also depend on which recession you pick, the percent of job loss here is not as great as the recession average looking at all post-World War II recessions. That is still the case, sir, even with our revisions.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, now, let us pursue that.

MR. BARRON. Okay.

SENATOR SARBANES. Instead of trying to draw the conclusion, let us just develop the facts.

It was my understanding that this revision, with respect to job loss, shows that this recession is comparable to the average of the last four major recessions.

MR. BARRON. Well, what I am going to have is the average of all of the recessions since 1948-49. And I do know that the average is very sensitive to how many of those you pick. I do not have the average that you have, sir. So I am talking about all the ones since World War II.

There were some severe ones right after the war. I do have them by recession. We could look at that, if you wish.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, why do not you do that just briefly, working backwards.

MR. BARRON. The percentage job loss, with our revised data, is 1.7 percent. The average loss during all recessions after World War II is 2.7 percent. In 1981-82, the decline was 3.1 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, 1981-82 was the worst recession.

MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. How about the ones before that?

MR. BARRON. There was a decline of 1.9 percent in the 1973-75 recession. And so, this recession is now coming much closer to that.

SENATOR SARBANES. Let me work through this with you very carefully, Mr. Barron, because I want to make sure of this.

When you give me the 1.5 percent decline in this recession, is it payroll employment—is that what you're giving me?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. You are measuring from when to when?

MR. BARRON. We'd be using—and, again, maybe that's the issue—we're using the NBER starting point. I am still bringing these data forward to the current month, and that, too, can become an issue for us because—even though, last time, we all discussed ending points—the NBER has not officially designated the end of the recession.

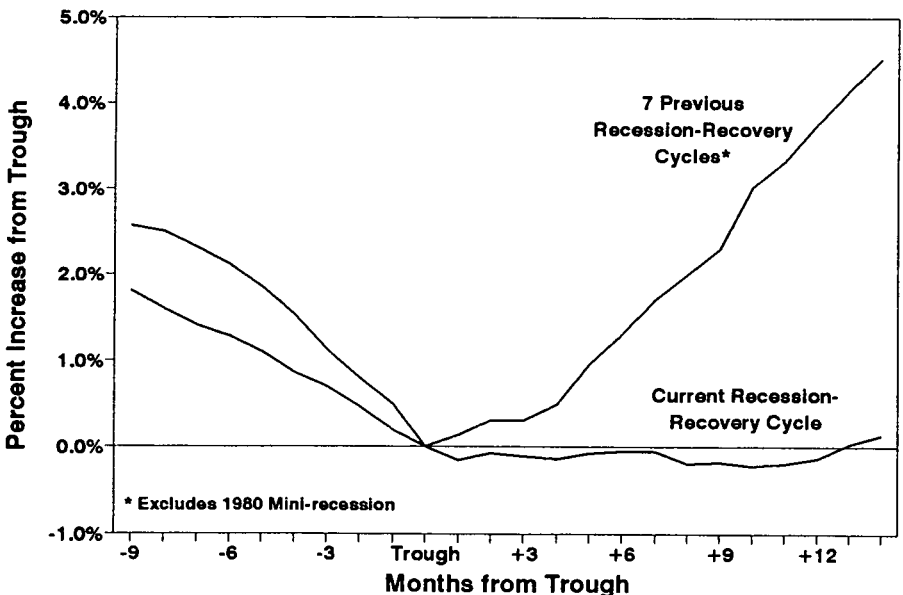
So my data are starting with the NBER announced starting point and coming forward to the current time, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. So you are starting—

MR. BARRON. In July.

SENATOR SARBANES. You are starting up here [indicating]. Is that right?

### The Jobs Recession Growth of Payroll Emp. from Trough



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Joint Economic Committee

MR. BARRON. Yes. I am starting with the NBER starting point. So we've already got a difference.

SENATOR SARBANES. This is my point. Let us start from when things were best and then they started to deteriorate, which would be here, not here [indicating].

The more you go up this line in order to start, the smaller you can make the figure. Is not that correct?

MR. BARRON. I understand, sir, and you're correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right. Let us start here at the 6.5 million point. Now, if you do that, it is my understanding that the job decline in this recession would be 2 percent. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. If we take April 1991 as the trough, sir, and June 1990 as the peak, the percent of job loss in this recession is 1.9 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. 1.9 percent, okay.

MR. BARRON. And that makes this very comparable to the 1973 recession.

SENATOR SARBANES. Very comparable.

MR. BARRON. It is indeed comparable to the 1973-75 recession, using June as the starting point.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, really, it does put you at the average of these recessions, closer to it. Certainly, at the average of the last four.

MR. BARRON. Yes. I haven't calculated that, but I can see by looking at the numbers that you're right.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, I want to develop the question of coming out of past recessions, as compared with this one.

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. This is what happens to nonfarm payroll employment. Now, this dotted line is the average of past recoveries. And these are months from the trough, and this makes the assumption that the trough was in April 1991. There is some reason with the revision in your figures to wonder about that, or to question it.

But, in any event, this makes the assumption that the low point was in April 1991. I have some skepticism about that. But, nevertheless, if you make that assumption and you take the number of months out of the trough, we see in previous recessions—this was the average of the recoveries—the job gains coming out of the recession.

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. And this is what has happened in this recession, this line down here.

In other words, we have gained very few jobs coming out of the trough. In fact, in previous recessions, in a year's time, we had recovered more jobs than had been lost. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Mr. Plewes, I see you nodding your head.

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir. Thirteen months.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, within 13 months of coming out of the recession, we had more than recovered the jobs that had been lost.



MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, in this recession 13 months out, if you assume the trough month, we're still way down here. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct. In this case, sir, whatever trough we would wish to pick, even the one that might come out of our revised data, we're not going to change all that much, and your point would be well taken and supported. It wouldn't matter. I could give you those data, if you wish.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, this is a pretty dramatic difference, is not it, between this recession and previous recessions?

MR. BARRON. The average rate of job growth after 13 months in all prior postwar recessions was 4.1 percent. And depending on which trough we wish to pick, sir, for this recession, the rate of job growth is less than 1 percent. So the comparison there is stark, as you're suggesting.

SENATOR SARBANES. It is really startling. I think all of these figures are matters of very grave concern. And I think what they demonstrate is that this recession has been much more severe than it has been portrayed as being. In fact, it has been dismissed for a good part of 1991 by the Administration, unfortunately. But that involves the depth of it and the number of unemployed. We are now at 7.5 percent. It is a very bad figure. We have experienced that figure before, not for eight years, but we have experienced it before.

The one thing we have not experienced before, which is really dramatic, in my view, is this difference in terms of recovering from the recession. This is completely out of the normal pattern, is it not?

MR. BARRON. There is no question that that's the case, sir. That's what the data show.

SENATOR SARBANES. Yes. Did you want to add to that?

MR. BARRON. We were mentioning the recession end date. In terms of job growth, whether you pick April 1991, May 1991, January 1992, or February 1992, does not matter. It doesn't matter which trough you pick. The rate of job growth is less than 1 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. So, in other words, in the other recessions, you came out with a recovery, as you said, of 4.1 percent, and here you are talking about 2 or 3 percent. Is that right?

MR. BARRON. Less than 1 percent, sir, is correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, gentlemen, we appreciate your being here this morning. We know you are doing your duty. You do not bring very good news, but we can distinguish the messengers from the message.

The message, of course, is to sound an alarm bell, it seems to me, in terms of what exists out there in the economy. And, at a minimum, it ought to result in policymakers ending this Pollyannish talk about things turning around and the economy is improving. This is a serious situation. We are now at 7.5 percent unemployment, the highest in this recession. We have another 1.1 million people so discouraged that they are not looking for work; 6.5 million people working part-time who want to work full-time. The 7.5 percent figure represents 9.5 million people out of work. It was 6.5 million at the beginning of the recession.

It has almost gone up 50 percent, just shy of a 50 percent increase. That is a total of over 17 million people, and that is just at this particular point. Over

the course of a year, there are people who have experienced unemployment and are not suffering it now, who are not reflected in that figure. The long-term unemployed is up, 27 weeks or more 15 weeks or more, and the recovery is in drastic contrast with previous recessions.

That is a critical point. The recovery, whatever recovery there is, and there has been really very little, but the recovery in terms of recouping jobs has moved on this path, and the average of past recoveries in recouping jobs moved on this path [indicating]. It is a dramatic contrast.

Gentlemen, we thank you very much for being here this morning. The Committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

Unemployment rates of all civilian workers by alternative seasonal adjustment methods

| Month and year | Unad-justed rate | X-11 ARIMA method  |                                |                      |        |       |          | X-11 method (official method before 1980) | Range (cols. 2-8) |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|----------|---|-------------------|
|                |                  | Official procedure | Concurrent (as first computed) | Concurrent (revised) | Stable | Total | Residual |   |                   |
|                | (1)              | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)                  | (5)    | (6)   | (7)      | (8)                                       | (9)               |
| 1991           |                  |                    |                                |                      |        |       |          |   |                   |
| May.....       | 6.6              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.8   | 6.8      | 6.8                                       | -                 |
| June.....      | 6.9              | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.8    | 6.7   | 6.8      | 6.9                                       | .2                |
| July.....      | 6.7              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.7    | 6.7   | 6.7      | 6.8                                       | .1                |
| August.....    | 6.5              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.8   | 6.8      | 6.8                                       | -                 |
| September...   | 6.4              | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.7    | 6.8   | 6.7      | 6.7                                       | .1                |
| October.....   | 6.4              | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.8    | 6.9   | 6.8      | 6.8                                       | .1                |
| November....   | 6.6              | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.8    | 6.9   | 6.9      | 6.8                                       | .1                |
| December....   | 6.8              | 7.1                | 7.1                            | 7.1                  | 7.1    | 7.1   | 7.1      | 7.1                                       | -                 |
| 1992           |                  |                    |                                |                      |        |       |          |   |                   |
| January.....   | 8.0              | 7.1                | 7.1                            | 7.1                  | 7.2    | 7.2   | 7.3      | 7.1                                       | .2                |
| February....   | 8.1              | 7.3                | 7.3                            | 7.3                  | 7.4    | 7.3   | 7.5      | 7.4                                       | .2                |
| March.....     | 7.7              | 7.3                | 7.3                            | 7.3                  | 7.3    | 7.4   | 7.4      | 7.4                                       | .1                |
| April.....     | 7.1              | 7.2                | 7.2                            | 7.2                  | 7.2    | 7.2   | 7.1      | 7.3                                       | .2                |
| May.....       | 7.2              | 7.5                | 7.4                            | 7.4                  | 7.5    | 7.4   | 7.4      | 7.5                                       | .1                |

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
June 1992

TABLE ATTACHED TO MR. BARRON'S STATEMENT

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

## Alternative Methods of Seasonal Adjustment

(1) *Unadjusted rate.* Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).* The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for four age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1975 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The four teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings*.

(3) *Concurrent (as first computed, X-11 ARIMA method).* The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1992 would be based, during 1992, on the adjustment of data through January 1992.

(4) *Concurrent (revised, X-11 ARIMA method).* The procedure used is identical to (3) above, and the rate for the current month the last month displayed will always be the same in the two columns. However, all previous months are subject to revision each month based on the seasonal adjustment of all the components with data through the current month.

(5) *Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).* Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using

the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year to year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(6) *Total (X-11 ARIMA method).* This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA Models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).* This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(8) *X-11 method (official method before 1980).* The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

*Methods of Adjustment.* The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983. A description of the current adjustment of labor force data appears in *Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series, Employment and Earnings*, January 1992.

The standard X-11 method is described in *X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young, and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

## MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION PRESS RELEASE

**News**United States  
Department  
of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

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RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL  
8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY,  
JUNE 5, 1992

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1992

Unemployment rose in May, as the labor force continued its rapid expansion of recent months, and payroll employment edged up, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The nation's jobless rate, which had shown little change over the prior 3 months, rose by 0.3 percentage point to 7.5 percent in May.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 68,000 in May, continuing the slow upward trend evident since the beginning of the year. Total employment, as estimated through the household survey, was unchanged in May, following large gains over the prior 2 months.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 349,000 to 9.5 million in May, and the unemployment rate rose to 7.5 percent, the highest level since August 1984. The rate had been 7.3 percent in both February and March and 7.2 percent in April. (See table A-1.)

The rise in unemployment occurred among youth (16- to 24-year-olds) and men 25 years and over. The jobless rate for youth rose by a full percentage point to 14.5 percent in May, and the rate for men 25 years and over increased from 6.2 to 6.5 percent. The rate for women 25 and over, at 5.6 percent in May, was little changed over the month. Jobless rates for whites (6.5 percent), blacks (14.7 percent), and Hispanics (11.3 percent) were up in May. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-8.)

There were increases in both the number of persons who had recently become unemployed as well as those who had been jobless for several months. The number unemployed for less than 5 weeks rose by 215,000 in May, reaching 3.4 million. The number jobless for 15 weeks or longer, which had declined in April, rose by 343,000 in May to 3.4 million, the highest level since November 1983; most of this increase occurred in the 6 months and over group. Both the mean and median duration, at 18.3 and 9.0 weeks,

The establishment data shown in this news release have been adjusted to reflect annual benchmark revisions and updated seasonal adjustment factors. See the note on the revisions beginning on page 5.

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

| Category                     | Quarterly averages |         | Monthly data |          |          | Apr. -<br>May<br>change |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
|                              | 1991               | 1992    | 1992         |          |          |                         |
|                              | IV                 | I       | Mar.         | Apr.     | May      |                         |
| <b>HOUSEHOLD DATA</b>        |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| Thousands of persons         |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| Civilian labor force...      | 125,500            | 126,308 | 126,590      | 126,830  | 127,160  | 330                     |
| Employment.....              | 116,789            | 117,169 | 117,348      | 117,675  | 117,656  | -19                     |
| Unemployment.....            | 8,711              | 9,138   | 9,242        | 9,155    | 9,504    | 349                     |
| Not in labor force....       | 64,949             | 64,580  | 64,432       | 64,338   | 64,147   | -191                    |
| Discouraged workers.         | 1,094              | 1,084   | N.A.         | N.A.     | N.A.     | N.A.                    |
| Percent of labor force       |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| <b>Unemployment rates:</b>   |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| All workers.....             | 6.9                | 7.2     | 7.3          | 7.2      | 7.5      | 0.3                     |
| Adult men.....               | 6.5                | 6.9     | 6.9          | 6.8      | 7.3      | .5                      |
| Adult women.....             | 6.0                | 6.0     | 6.1          | 6.3      | 6.1      | -.2                     |
| Teenagers.....               | 19.0               | 19.6    | 20.6         | 19.2     | 20.0     | .8                      |
| White.....                   | 6.2                | 6.4     | 6.5          | 6.3      | 6.5      | .2                      |
| Black.....                   | 12.6               | 13.9    | 14.1         | 13.9     | 14.7     | .8                      |
| Hispanic origin...           | 10.1               | 11.5    | 11.6         | 10.3     | 11.3     | 1.0                     |
| <b>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</b>    |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| Thousands of jobs            |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| Nonfarm employment....       | 108,193            | 108,147 | 108,200      | p108,382 | p108,450 | p68                     |
| Goods-producing 1/...        | 23,634             | 23,528  | 23,532       | p23,531  | p23,523  | p-8                     |
| Construction.....            | 4,606              | 4,591   | 4,603        | p4,602   | p4,609   | p7                      |
| Manufacturing.....           | 18,359             | 18,284  | 18,278       | p18,283  | p18,273  | p-10                    |
| Service-producing 1/         | 84,559             | 84,619  | 84,668       | p84,851  | p84,927  | p76                     |
| Retail trade.....            | 19,139             | 19,118  | 19,092       | p19,175  | p19,131  | p-44                    |
| Services.....                | 28,533             | 28,601  | 28,643       | p28,702  | p28,811  | p109                    |
| Government.....              | 18,428             | 18,475  | 18,507       | p18,549  | p18,559  | p10                     |
| Hours of work                |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| <b>Average weekly hours:</b> |                    |         |              |          |          |                         |
| Total private.....           | 34.4               | 34.5    | 34.5         | p34.4    | p34.5    | p0.1                    |
| Manufacturing.....           | 40.9               | 41.0    | 41.1         | p41.1    | p41.3    | p.2                     |
| Overtime.....                | 3.7                | 3.7     | 3.8          | p3.9     | p4.0     | p.1                     |

1/ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

2/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p=preliminary.  
N.A. = not available.

respectively, rose in May and were at their highest levels since May 1984. (See table A-5.)

The number of unemployed who had lost their last jobs rose by 333,000 in May to 5.5 million, reversing the declines of March and April. The number of persons limited to working part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--which had been declining since the beginning of the year, increased by 252,000 to 6.5 million in May. (See tables A-3 and A-6.)

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

Following substantial increases in both March and April, total employment held steady in May at 117.7 million. The employment-population ratio (the percentage of the population that is employed) was about unchanged at 61.5 percent. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force rose by 331,000 in May, reaching 127.2 million. Labor force growth--which had been anemic during most of the recession--has been very strong since late last year, averaging about 300,000 a month since November. Nearly half of the May increase was among 16- to 24-year-old youth. The labor force participation rate--the percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed--rose 0.2 percentage point to 66.5 percent in May; this was 0.7 percentage point higher than last November. (See table A-1.)

#### Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment continued its modest upward trend of recent months, edging up by 68,000 in May. Since January, the number of nonfarm jobs has grown by 350,000. (See table B-1.)

Employment in the service-producing sector grew for the sixth consecutive month in May, with an increase of 76,000. The services industry itself added 109,000 jobs, its largest single-month gain since March 1990. Business services accounted for 39,000 of this increase, continuing its strong upward trend of recent months. Employment in the health services industry continued its long-term uptrend with an increase of 20,000 in May. Retail trade lost 44,000 jobs, after an increase of 83,000 in April, and has shown no clear employment trend since January. Finance continued to grow, adding 11,000 jobs.

In the goods-producing sector, total manufacturing employment was little changed in May. Most industries within manufacturing also showed little change; there was continued weakness in the defense-dependent transportation equipment and electronic equipment industries and small job gains in furniture and rubber and plastics. An employment increase in machinery resulted solely from a return of striking workers. Construction has still failed to generate any substantial job growth, and mining lost another 5,000 jobs, all of them in oil and gas extraction.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by a tenth of an hour to 34.5 hours, following an identical decline in the prior month. The average factory workweek rose two-tenths of an hour to 41.3 hours; this was its highest level since October 1966. Average overtime for factory workers, which posted its fourth consecutive monthly increase, was 4.0 hours, a level which has not been exceeded since April 1973. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 0.5 percent to 121.5 (1982=100) in May, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index also rose by 0.5 percent, to 103.4; this index has been on a steady upward trend over the past 6 months. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers edged up by 0.3 percent to \$10.56, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.6 percent to \$364.32. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by 1 cent and average weekly earnings were up by \$2.45. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.5 percent and average weekly earnings by 3.4 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)



## 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 that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by 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. The sample includes over 350,000 establishments employing over 41 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

### Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Table A-7 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The civilian worker unemployment rate is U-5b, while U-5a, the overall unemployment rate, includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonfarm firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise 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. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality 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. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since 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 figures provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

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.

### Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000; for total unemployment it is 224,000; and, for the civilian worker unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage points. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances

are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.29 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most current 2 months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

### Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$10.00 per issue or \$31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

*Employment and Earnings* also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J 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 M, O, P, and Q 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 Number: 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1991                | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991                         | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 189,522                 | 191,168   | 191,307  | 189,522                          | 190,759   | 190,684   | 191,022   | 191,168   | 191,307  |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 124,657                 | 125,678   | 128,705  | 125,259                          | 128,046   | 128,287   | 128,580   | 128,830   | 127,180  |
| Participation rate .....                   | 65.9                    | 65.8      | 66.2     | 66.1                             | 66.1      | 66.2      | 66.3      | 66.3      | 66.5     |
| Employed .....                             | 116,624                 | 116,933   | 117,536  | 116,730                          | 117,117   | 117,043   | 117,348   | 117,675   | 117,656  |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 61.5                    | 61.2      | 61.4     | 61.6                             | 61.4      | 61.3      | 61.4      | 61.6      | 61.5     |
| Agriculture .....                          | 3,431                   | 3,128     | 3,354    | 3,258                            | 3,168     | 3,222     | 3,194     | 3,209     | 3,178    |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 113,194                 | 113,805   | 114,181  | 113,474                          | 113,951   | 113,811   | 114,155   | 114,465   | 114,478  |
| Unemployed .....                           | 8,233                   | 8,945     | 9,169    | 8,529                            | 8,929     | 9,244     | 9,242     | 9,155     | 9,504    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.8                     | 7.1       | 7.2      | 6.8                              | 7.1       | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       | 7.5      |
| Not in labor force .....                   | 64,865                  | 65,291    | 64,802   | 64,263                           | 64,713    | 64,597    | 64,432    | 64,338    | 64,147   |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>              |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 90,417                  | 91,316    | 91,392   | 90,417                           | 91,094    | 91,164    | 91,238    | 91,316    | 91,392   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 68,183                  | 68,580    | 69,168   | 68,423                           | 68,618    | 68,710    | 68,849    | 69,082    | 69,469   |
| Participation rate .....                   | 75.4                    | 75.1      | 75.7     | 75.7                             | 75.3      | 75.4      | 75.5      | 75.7      | 76.0     |
| Employed .....                             | 63,490                  | 63,289    | 63,836   | 63,526                           | 63,453    | 63,362    | 63,529    | 63,893    | 63,863   |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 70.2                    | 69.3      | 69.8     | 70.3                             | 69.7      | 69.5      | 69.6      | 70.0      | 69.9     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 4,694                   | 5,272     | 5,332    | 4,895                            | 5,165     | 5,359     | 5,320     | 5,190     | 5,577    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.9                     | 7.7       | 7.7      | 7.2                              | 7.5       | 7.8       | 7.7       | 7.5       | 8.0      |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>              |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 83,636                  | 84,671    | 84,755   | 83,636                           | 84,464    | 84,549    | 84,590    | 84,671    | 84,755   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 64,850                  | 65,430    | 65,810   | 64,781                           | 65,061    | 65,179    | 65,375    | 65,635    | 66,004   |
| Participation rate .....                   | 77.3                    | 77.3      | 77.8     | 77.5                             | 77.0      | 77.1      | 77.3      | 77.5      | 77.9     |
| Employed .....                             | 60,721                  | 60,771    | 61,224   | 60,638                           | 60,800    | 60,597    | 60,846    | 61,154    | 61,187   |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 72.6                    | 71.8      | 72.2     | 72.5                             | 71.7      | 71.7      | 71.9      | 72.2      | 72.2     |
| Agriculture .....                          | 2,475                   | 2,318     | 2,438    | 2,384                            | 2,277     | 2,356     | 2,351     | 2,345     | 2,370    |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 58,246                  | 58,456    | 58,786   | 58,274                           | 58,523    | 58,241    | 58,495    | 58,809    | 58,797   |
| Unemployed .....                           | 3,929                   | 4,680     | 4,586    | 4,143                            | 4,461     | 4,582     | 4,529     | 4,481     | 4,838    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.1                     | 7.1       | 7.0      | 6.4                              | 6.9       | 7.0       | 6.9       | 6.8       | 7.3      |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b>            |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 99,105                  | 99,852    | 99,915   | 99,105                           | 99,665    | 99,720    | 99,793    | 99,852    | 99,915   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 56,674                  | 57,317    | 57,837   | 56,836                           | 57,428    | 57,576    | 57,741    | 57,747    | 57,891   |
| Participation rate .....                   | 57.2                    | 57.4      | 57.8     | 57.3                             | 57.6      | 57.7      | 57.9      | 57.8      | 57.7     |
| Employed .....                             | 53,125                  | 53,644    | 53,700   | 53,202                           | 53,664    | 53,691    | 53,820    | 53,782    | 53,764   |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 53.6                    | 53.7      | 53.7     | 53.7                             | 53.8      | 53.8      | 53.9      | 53.9      | 53.8     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 3,548                   | 3,673     | 3,837    | 3,634                            | 3,764     | 3,886     | 3,922     | 3,965     | 3,927    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.3                     | 6.4       | 6.7      | 6.4                              | 6.6       | 6.7       | 6.8       | 6.9       | 6.8      |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>            |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 92,454                  | 93,320    | 93,416   | 92,454                           | 93,125    | 93,208    | 93,256    | 93,320    | 93,416   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 53,494                  | 54,412    | 54,443   | 53,492                           | 54,190    | 54,272    | 54,555    | 54,823    | 54,432   |
| Participation rate .....                   | 57.9                    | 58.3      | 58.3     | 57.9                             | 58.2      | 58.2      | 58.5      | 58.5      | 58.3     |
| Employed .....                             | 50,508                  | 51,228    | 51,207   | 50,424                           | 50,968    | 50,973    | 51,212    | 51,208    | 51,109   |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 54.6                    | 54.9      | 54.8     | 54.5                             | 54.7      | 54.7      | 54.9      | 54.9      | 54.7     |
| Agriculture .....                          | 679                     | 628       | 683      | 633                              | 673       | 672       | 659       | 658       | 616      |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 49,830                  | 50,601    | 50,544   | 49,791                           | 50,295    | 50,301    | 50,554    | 50,550    | 50,494   |
| Unemployed .....                           | 2,986                   | 3,183     | 3,236    | 3,068                            | 3,221     | 3,299     | 3,343     | 3,415     | 3,322    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.8                     | 5.9       | 5.9      | 5.7                              | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.1       | 6.3       | 6.1      |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>          |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 13,432                  | 13,177    | 13,136   | 13,432                           | 13,169    | 13,127    | 13,178    | 13,177    | 13,136   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,713                   | 6,036     | 6,452    | 6,986                            | 6,796     | 6,836     | 6,660     | 6,571     | 6,725    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 50.0                    | 45.8      | 49.1     | 52.0                             | 51.8      | 52.1      | 50.5      | 49.9      | 51.2     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,398                   | 4,934     | 5,104    | 5,868                            | 5,549     | 5,472     | 5,290     | 5,312     | 5,381    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 40.2                    | 37.4      | 38.9     | 42.2                             | 42.1      | 41.7      | 40.1      | 40.3      | 41.0     |
| Agriculture .....                          | 277                     | 185       | 208      | 259                              | 218       | 203       | 184       | 208       | 193      |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 5,118                   | 4,749     | 4,896    | 5,409                            | 5,333     | 5,269     | 5,106     | 5,108     | 5,188    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 1,318                   | 1,102     | 1,348    | 1,318                            | 1,247     | 1,364     | 1,370     | 1,259     | 1,344    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 19.8                    | 18.3      | 20.9     | 18.9                             | 18.3      | 20.0      | 20.6      | 19.2      | 20.0     |

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1991                | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991                         | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>WHITE</b>   |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 161,357                 | 162,368   | 162,483  | 161,357                          | 162,144   | 162,219   | 162,306   | 162,368   | 162,483  |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 107,285                 | 107,853   | 108,381  | 107,519                          | 107,973   | 108,071   | 108,491   | 108,480   | 108,647  |
| Participation rate                                     | 66.5                    | 66.4      | 66.7     | 66.6                             | 66.6      | 66.6      | 66.8      | 66.8      | 66.9     |
| Employed   | 101,018                 | 101,081   | 101,586  | 101,023                          | 101,225   | 101,073   | 101,411   | 101,810   | 101,814  |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 62.6                    | 62.2      | 62.5     | 62.6                             | 62.4      | 62.3      | 62.5      | 62.7      | 62.7     |
| Unemployed   | 6,268                   | 6,772     | 6,795    | 6,486                            | 6,737     | 6,998     | 7,080     | 6,851     | 7,032    |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 5.8                     | 6.3       | 6.3      | 6.0                              | 6.2       | 6.5       | 6.5       | 6.3       | 6.5      |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 56,207                  | 56,673    | 56,975   | 56,267                           | 56,400    | 56,439    | 56,673    | 56,800    | 57,072   |
| Participation rate                                     | 77.9                    | 77.8      | 78.1     | 78.0                             | 77.8      | 77.8      | 77.8      | 77.9      | 78.2     |
| Employed   | 53,184                  | 53,063    | 53,479   | 53,066                           | 52,906    | 52,965    | 53,167    | 53,330    | 53,372   |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 73.7                    | 72.8      | 73.5     | 73.5                             | 72.9      | 72.7      | 73.0      | 73.2      | 73.2     |
| Unemployed   | 3,023                   | 3,609     | 3,496    | 3,201                            | 3,491     | 3,574     | 3,516     | 3,470     | 3,699    |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 5.4                     | 6.4       | 6.1      | 5.7                              | 6.2       | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.1       | 6.5      |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 45,253                  | 45,996    | 45,863   | 45,233                           | 45,782    | 45,789    | 46,096    | 46,022    | 45,845   |
| Participation rate                                     | 67.7                    | 68.2      | 68.0     | 67.7                             | 68.0      | 68.0      | 68.3      | 68.3      | 68.0     |
| Employed   | 43,061                  | 43,634    | 43,555   | 42,970                           | 43,425    | 43,388    | 43,696    | 43,647    | 43,468   |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 54.9                    | 55.2      | 55.1     | 54.8                             | 55.1      | 55.0      | 55.2      | 55.1      | 55.0     |
| Unemployed   | 2,192                   | 2,332     | 2,308    | 2,263                            | 2,337     | 2,410     | 2,499     | 2,476     | 2,377    |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 4.8                     | 5.1       | 5.0      | 5.0                              | 5.1       | 5.3       | 5.4       | 5.4       | 5.2      |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 5,825                   | 5,214     | 5,543    | 6,019                            | 5,611     | 5,843     | 5,753     | 5,636     | 5,730    |
| Participation rate                                     | 64.3                    | 49.8      | 52.9     | 66.1                             | 55.0      | 58.4      | 54.8      | 53.8      | 54.8     |
| Employed   | 4,774                   | 4,363     | 4,552    | 4,927                            | 4,522     | 4,829     | 4,689     | 4,547     | 4,468    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 44.5                    | 41.7      | 43.4     | 46.6                             | 46.4      | 45.8      | 44.5      | 45.0      | 45.5     |
| Unemployed   | 1,051                   | 830       | 991      | 1,022                            | 909       | 1,014     | 1,065     | 906       | 966      |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 18.0                    | 15.9      | 17.9     | 17.0                             | 15.6      | 17.4      | 18.5      | 18.1      | 18.7     |
| Men  | 19.4                    | 18.8      | 19.3     | 18.7                             | 18.6      | 19.0      | 20.7      | 17.2      | 18.5     |
| Women  | 16.6                    | 15.0      | 16.2     | 15.2                             | 14.6      | 15.5      | 16.1      | 14.8      | 14.7     |
| <b>BLACK</b>   |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 21,569                  | 21,882    | 21,909   | 21,569                           | 21,803    | 21,828    | 21,854    | 21,882    | 21,909   |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 13,394                  | 13,574    | 13,794   | 13,469                           | 13,723    | 13,680    | 13,698    | 13,743    | 13,870   |
| Participation rate                                     | 62.1                    | 62.0      | 63.0     | 62.4                             | 62.9      | 62.7      | 62.8      | 62.8      | 63.3     |
| Employed   | 11,698                  | 11,729    | 11,779   | 11,748                           | 11,837    | 11,794    | 11,765    | 11,831    | 11,827   |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 54.2                    | 53.8      | 53.8     | 54.5                             | 54.3      | 54.0      | 53.8      | 54.1      | 54.0     |
| Unemployed   | 1,696                   | 1,845     | 2,015    | 1,721                            | 1,886     | 1,886     | 1,923     | 1,913     | 2,044    |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 12.7                    | 13.6      | 14.8     | 12.8                             | 13.7      | 13.8      | 14.1      | 13.9      | 14.7     |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,290                   | 6,433     | 6,497    | 6,265                            | 6,427     | 6,397     | 6,436     | 6,424     | 6,497    |
| Participation rate                                     | 72.7                    | 72.9      | 73.5     | 72.6                             | 73.2      | 72.8      | 73.1      | 72.8      | 73.5     |
| Employed   | 5,497                   | 5,582     | 5,580    | 5,495                            | 5,567     | 5,533     | 5,514     | 5,598     | 5,580    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 63.7                    | 63.1      | 63.3     | 63.7                             | 63.4      | 62.9      | 62.6      | 63.4      | 63.3     |
| Unemployed   | 772                     | 871       | 907      | 770                              | 860       | 854       | 921       | 826       | 907      |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 12.3                    | 13.5      | 14.0     | 12.3                             | 13.4      | 13.4      | 14.3      | 12.9      | 14.0     |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,431                   | 6,494     | 6,573    | 6,432                            | 6,469     | 6,464     | 6,524     | 6,572     | 6,569    |
| Participation rate                                     | 59.5                    | 59.1      | 59.7     | 59.7                             | 59.1      | 59.0      | 59.5      | 59.8      | 59.9     |
| Employed   | 5,743                   | 5,757     | 5,781    | 5,756                            | 5,732     | 5,750     | 5,768     | 5,786     | 5,793    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 53.1                    | 52.4      | 52.5     | 53.2                             | 52.4      | 52.5      | 52.8      | 52.7      | 52.8     |
| Unemployed   | 688                     | 737       | 792      | 684                              | 737       | 714       | 736       | 787       | 796      |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 10.7                    | 11.4      | 12.0     | 10.8                             | 11.4      | 11.0      | 11.3      | 12.0      | 12.1     |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 694                     | 647       | 723      | 752                              | 827       | 820       | 729       | 747       | 783      |
| Participation rate                                     | 32.8                    | 31.2      | 34.9     | 35.3                             | 39.8      | 39.9      | 35.1      | 36.0      | 37.8     |
| Employed   | 458                     | 411       | 407      | 496                              | 536       | 511       | 463       | 449       | 444      |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 21.5                    | 19.8      | 19.7     | 23.2                             | 25.9      | 24.8      | 22.3      | 21.7      | 21.4     |
| Unemployed   | 236                     | 236       | 316      | 257                              | 289       | 318       | 266       | 298       | 339      |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 34.0                    | 36.8      | 43.7     | 34.2                             | 34.9      | 38.4      | 36.5      | 39.9      | 43.3     |
| Men  | 38.0                    | 42.4      | 46.0     | 36.5                             | 35.8      | 39.0      | 37.6      | 44.5      | 43.8     |
| Women  | 29.3                    | 30.6      | 41.3     | 31.7                             | 33.8      | 37.5      | 35.0      | 35.1      | 42.8     |

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonally adjusted |           |          | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1991                | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991                         | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>                                 |                         |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .....             | 14,711                  | 15,145    | 15,184   | 14,711                           | 15,027    | 15,066    | 15,106    | 15,145    | 15,184   |
| Civilian labor force .....                             | 9,708                   | 10,009    | 10,119   | 9,688                            | 9,984     | 10,033    | 10,170    | 10,283    | 10,101   |
| Participation rate .....                               | 66.0                    | 66.1      | 66.8     | 65.9                             | 66.3      | 66.6      | 67.3      | 68.4      | 66.5     |
| Employed .....   | 8,791                   | 8,970     | 9,001    | 8,749                            | 8,835     | 8,865     | 8,993     | 9,024     | 8,966    |
| Employment-population ratio .....                      | 59.8                    | 59.2      | 59.3     | 59.5                             | 58.8      | 58.8      | 59.5      | 59.8      | 59.0     |
| Unemployed .....                                       | 918                     | 1,038     | 1,118    | 939                              | 1,129     | 1,168     | 1,177     | 1,099     | 1,144    |
| Unemployment rate .....                                | 9.5                     | 10.4      | 11.0     | 9.7                              | 11.3      | 11.8      | 11.8      | 10.3      | 11.3     |

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

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

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

| Category   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |          | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1991                | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991            | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                              |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over .....         | 118,824                 | 118,933   | 117,536  | 118,730             | 117,117   | 117,043   | 117,348   | 117,675   | 117,656  |
| Married men, spouse present .....                  | 40,361                  | 40,173    | 40,486   | 40,363              | 40,062    | 39,905    | 40,115    | 40,375    | 40,486   |
| Married women, spouse present .....                | 29,874                  | 30,331    | 30,390   | 29,888              | 29,832    | 29,841    | 30,144    | 30,080    | 30,209   |
| Women who maintain families .....                  | 6,350                   | 6,461     | 6,549    | 6,362               | 6,579     | 6,555     | 6,514     | 6,529     | 6,562    |
| <b>OCCUPATION</b>                                  |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....        | 30,962                  | 31,369    | 31,005   | 30,874              | 31,120    | 30,990    | 30,940    | 31,077    | 30,918   |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support ..... | 36,052                  | 37,009    | 37,191   | 36,215              | 36,579    | 37,013    | 36,945    | 36,972    | 37,340   |
| Service occupations .....                          | 15,998                  | 15,918    | 15,985   | 15,854              | 15,989    | 16,172    | 16,246    | 16,030    | 16,128   |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .....      | 13,115                  | 12,919    | 13,018   | 13,220              | 13,052    | 12,751    | 12,880    | 13,083    | 13,123   |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....         | 17,094                  | 16,468    | 16,784   | 17,228              | 16,999    | 16,706    | 17,129    | 16,837    | 16,915   |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....               | 3,703                   | 3,250     | 3,572    | 3,455               | 3,415     | 3,459     | 3,404     | 3,362     | 3,332    |
| <b>INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER</b>                |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| <b>Agriculture:</b>                                |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 1,903                   | 1,699     | 1,779    | 1,998               | 1,583     | 1,705     | 1,755     | 1,772     | 1,870    |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 1,491                   | 1,304     | 1,461    | 1,435               | 1,471     | 1,428     | 1,380     | 1,341     | 1,403    |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 137                     | 95        | 114      | 117                 | 95        | 112       | 92        | 99        | 98       |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 104,214                 | 105,099   | 105,254  | 104,803             | 105,250   | 105,055   | 105,141   | 105,701   | 105,736  |
| Government .....                                   | 18,029                  | 17,803    | 18,014   | 17,904              | 17,802    | 17,641    | 17,727    | 17,844    | 17,871   |
| Private industries .....                           | 86,185                  | 87,296    | 87,340   | 86,900              | 87,448    | 87,415    | 87,415    | 88,057    | 87,865   |
| Private households .....                           | 939                     | 1,015     | 1,043    | 949                 | 1,013     | 1,130     | 1,089     | 1,103     | 1,080    |
| Other industries .....                             | 85,246                  | 86,251    | 86,297   | 85,750              | 86,435    | 86,284    | 86,346    | 86,954    | 86,905   |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 8,749                   | 8,475     | 8,563    | 8,744               | 8,478     | 8,665     | 8,657     | 8,433     | 8,554    |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 231                     | 261       | 264      | 212                 | 222       | 230       | 242       | 249       | 242      |
| <b>PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME<sup>1</sup></b>       |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| <b>All industries:</b>                             |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 5,564                   | 6,009     | 6,074    | 5,988               | 6,719     | 6,509     | 6,499     | 6,272     | 6,524    |
| Slack work .....                                   | 2,859                   | 3,021     | 3,057    | 3,141               | 3,232     | 3,280     | 3,218     | 3,030     | 3,356    |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 2,362                   | 2,677     | 2,689    | 2,531               | 3,145     | 2,908     | 2,961     | 2,866     | 2,861    |
| Voluntary part time .....                          | 15,905                  | 15,522    | 15,167   | 14,937              | 14,773    | 14,318    | 14,378    | 14,911    | 14,514   |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 5,360                   | 5,715     | 5,837    | 5,997               | 6,429     | 6,213     | 6,180     | 5,910     | 6,210    |
| Slack work .....                                   | 2,748                   | 2,801     | 2,908    | 2,984               | 3,063     | 3,089     | 2,975     | 2,779     | 3,130    |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 2,300                   | 2,612     | 2,608    | 2,448               | 3,052     | 2,807     | 2,901     | 2,779     | 2,780    |
| Voluntary part time .....                          | 15,081                  | 15,077    | 14,711   | 14,414              | 14,328    | 13,900    | 13,926    | 14,497    | 14,061   |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the

classification systems used in the 1990 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category  | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |           |          | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|---|---|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|   | May 1991                                    | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991                        | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                                 |   |           |          |                                 |           |           |           |           |          |
| Total, 18 years and over .....                        | 8,529                                       | 9,155     | 9,504    | 6.8                             | 7.1       | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       | 7.5      |
| Men, 20 years and over .....                          | 4,143                                       | 4,481     | 4,828    | 8.4                             | 6.9       | 7.0       | 6.9       | 6.8       | 7.3      |
| Women, 20 years and over .....                        | 3,088                                       | 3,415     | 3,222    | 5.7                             | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.1       | 6.3       | 6.1      |
| Both sexes, 18 to 19 years .....                      | 1,318                                       | 1,259     | 1,344    | 18.9                            | 18.3      | 20.0      | 20.8      | 19.2      | 20.0     |
| Married men, spouse present .....                     | 1,851                                       | 1,994     | 2,156    | 4.4                             | 4.8       | 5.0       | 4.8       | 4.7       | 5.1      |
| Married women, spouse present .....                   | 1,411                                       | 1,578     | 1,570    | 4.5                             | 4.8       | 4.8       | 5.0       | 5.0       | 4.9      |
| Women who maintain families .....                     | 647   | 741       | 725      | 9.2                             | 9.0       | 9.5       | 10.0      | 10.2      | 10.0     |
| Full-time workers .....                               | 6,926                                       | 7,613     | 7,821    | 6.5                             | 6.8       | 7.1       | 7.0       | 7.0       | 7.1      |
| Part-time workers .....                               | 1,576                                       | 1,568     | 1,867    | 8.8                             | 9.1       | 8.6       | 9.0       | 8.9       | 8.5      |
| Labor force time lost <sup>2</sup> .....              | —   | —         | —        | 7.6                             | 6.1       | 8.3       | 8.3       | 8.3       | 8.3      |
| <b>OCCUPATION<sup>3</sup></b>                         |   |           |          |                                 |           |           |           |           |          |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....           | 917   | 964       | 1,034    | 2.9                             | 2.9       | 3.1       | 3.1       | 3.1       | 3.2      |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support .....    | 1,869                                       | 2,199     | 2,221    | 5.2                             | 5.5       | 5.7       | 5.7       | 5.8       | 5.6      |
| Production, operation, craft, and repair .....        | 1,134                                       | 1,235     | 1,244    | 7.9                             | 9.2       | 9.4       | 9.8       | 8.6       | 8.7      |
| Operators, laborers, and laborers .....               | 2,013                                       | 2,070     | 2,189    | 10.5                            | 10.6      | 11.8      | 11.1      | 10.9      | 11.4     |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....                  | 272   | 240       | 289      | 7.3                             | 8.2       | 8.0       | 6.8       | 6.8       | 6.0      |
| <b>INDUSTRY</b>                                       |   |           |          |                                 |           |           |           |           |          |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ..... | 6,622                                       | 7,180     | 7,431    | 7.1                             | 7.4       | 7.6       | 7.6       | 7.5       | 7.8      |
| Goods-producing industries .....                      | 2,545                                       | 2,721     | 2,730    | 9.0                             | 6.1       | 9.7       | 9.5       | 9.8       | 9.7      |
| Mining .....  | 54  | 49        | 56       | 7.1                             | 6.3       | 8.9       | 7.7       | 7.1       | 8.5      |
| Construction .....                                    | 911   | 1,048     | 1,027    | 15.0                            | 17.0      | 17.4      | 17.8      | 16.8      | 16.9     |
| Manufacturing .....                                   | 1,580                                       | 1,824     | 1,647    | 7.4                             | 7.0       | 7.6       | 7.3       | 7.8       | 7.7      |
| Durable goods .....                                   | 964   | 941       | 981      | 7.6                             | 7.0       | 7.7       | 7.4       | 7.5       | 7.7      |
| Non-durable goods .....                               | 616   | 883       | 666      | 7.0                             | 7.0       | 7.5       | 7.1       | 7.8       | 7.6      |
| Service-producing industries .....                    | 4,077                                       | 4,459     | 4,700    | 6.3                             | 6.7       | 6.7       | 7.1       | 6.7       | 7.0      |
| Transportation and public utilities .....             | 351   | 296       | 325      | 5.3                             | 5.5       | 5.1       | 5.9       | 4.6       | 4.9      |
| Wholesale and retail trade .....                      | 1,820                                       | 2,000     | 2,116    | 7.7                             | 8.2       | 8.2       | 8.5       | 8.2       | 8.5      |
| Finance and service industries .....                  | 1,906                                       | 2,180     | 2,259    | 5.5                             | 5.9       | 5.9       | 6.3       | 6.0       | 6.3      |
| Government workers .....                              | 694   | 636       | 848      | 3.2                             | 3.9       | 4.0       | 3.7       | 3.5       | 3.5      |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers .....            | 215   | 208       | 293      | 11.3                            | 10.9      | 11.7      | 9.8       | 10.4      | 13.8     |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.<sup>2</sup> Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.<sup>3</sup> 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.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the classification systems used in the 1990 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Weeks of unemployment                   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |          | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |          |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|   | May 1991                | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991            | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>DURATION</b>                         |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Less than 5 weeks .....                 | 3,493                   | 2,869     | 3,308    | 3,596               | 3,329     | 3,051     | 3,281     | 3,190     | 3,405    |
| 5 to 14 weeks .....                     | 2,388                   | 2,492     | 2,294    | 2,711               | 2,867     | 2,902     | 2,658     | 2,880     | 2,801    |
| 15 weeks and over .....                 | 2,352                   | 3,585     | 3,569    | 2,213               | 3,059     | 3,204     | 3,185     | 3,018     | 3,361    |
| 15 to 26 weeks .....                    | 1,318                   | 1,863     | 1,588    | 1,188               | 1,455     | 1,475     | 1,418     | 1,278     | 1,388    |
| 27 weeks and over .....                 | 1,034                   | 1,922     | 1,983    | 1,025               | 1,604     | 1,729     | 1,768     | 1,739     | 1,973    |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ..... | 13.4                    | 18.9      | 18.6     | 13.1                | 16.4      | 17.0      | 17.1      | 17.0      | 18.3     |
| Median duration, in weeks .....         | 6.6                     | 10.3      | 9.0      | 6.8                 | 6.1       | 6.2       | 6.0       | 6.8       | 9.0      |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>             |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Total unemployed .....                  | 100.0                   | 100.0     | 100.0    | 100.0               | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0    |
| Less than 5 weeks .....                 | 42.4                    | 32.1      | 36.1     | 42.2                | 36.8      | 33.3      | 36.0      | 35.9      | 36.4     |
| 5 to 14 weeks .....                     | 29.0                    | 27.9      | 25.0     | 31.8                | 29.5      | 31.7      | 29.1      | 30.2      | 27.8     |
| 15 weeks and over .....                 | 28.8                    | 40.1      | 38.9     | 26.0                | 33.8      | 35.0      | 34.9      | 34.0      | 35.9     |
| 15 to 26 weeks .....                    | 18.0                    | 18.6      | 17.3     | 13.9                | 16.1      | 16.1      | 15.5      | 14.4      | 14.8     |
| 27 weeks and over .....                 | 12.6                    | 21.5      | 21.8     | 12.0                | 17.7      | 18.9      | 19.4      | 19.6      | 21.1     |

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason   | Not seasonally adjusted |           |          | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1991                | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991            | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>                                |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Job losers .....   | 4,298                   | 5,349     | 5,157    | 4,571               | 4,780     | 5,321     | 5,274     | 5,153     | 5,486    |
| On layoff .....  | 1,124                   | 1,214     | 1,020    | 1,316               | 1,168     | 1,275     | 1,231     | 1,215     | 1,189    |
| Other job losers .....                                     | 3,174                   | 4,136     | 4,137    | 3,255               | 3,612     | 4,046     | 4,042     | 3,938     | 4,297    |
| Job leavers .....  | 921                     | 942       | 901      | 1,029               | 975       | 900       | 909       | 1,028     | 1,002    |
| Reentrants .....   | 2,217                   | 1,901     | 2,220    | 2,159               | 2,352     | 2,162     | 2,213     | 2,106     | 2,157    |
| New entrants .....   | 796                     | 752       | 862      | 763                 | 790       | 823       | 811       | 839       | 856      |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>                                |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Total unemployed .....                                     | 100.0                   | 100.0     | 100.0    | 100.0               | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0    |
| Job losers .....   | 52.2                    | 56.6      | 56.2     | 53.6                | 53.7      | 57.8      | 57.3      | 56.5      | 57.7     |
| On layoff .....  | 13.7                    | 13.6      | 11.1     | 15.4                | 13.1      | 13.9      | 13.4      | 13.3      | 12.5     |
| Other job losers .....                                     | 36.8                    | 46.2      | 45.1     | 38.2                | 40.6      | 43.9      | 43.9      | 43.2      | 45.2     |
| Job leavers .....  | 11.2                    | 10.5      | 9.8      | 12.1                | 11.0      | 9.8       | 9.9       | 11.3      | 10.5     |
| Reentrants .....   | 26.9                    | 21.3      | 24.2     | 25.3                | 26.4      | 23.5      | 24.0      | 23.1      | 22.7     |
| New entrants .....   | 9.7                     | 8.4       | 9.7      | 9.0                 | 8.9       | 8.9       | 8.8       | 9.2       | 9.0      |
| <b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b> |                         |           |          |                     |           |           |           |           |          |
| Job losers .....   | 3.4                     | 4.2       | 4.1      | 3.8                 | 3.8       | 4.2       | 4.2       | 4.1       | 4.3      |
| Job leavers .....  | .7                      | .7        | .7       | .8                  | .8        | .7        | .7        | .8        | .8       |
| Reentrants .....   | 1.8                     | 1.5       | 1.8      | 1.7                 | 1.9       | 1.7       | 1.7       | 1.7       | 1.7      |
| New entrants .....   | .8                      | .8        | .7       | .8                  | .8        | .7        | .8        | .7        | .7       |

Table A-7. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

| Measure  | Quarterly averages |     |      |      | Monthly data |      |      |      |
|--|--------------------|-----|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|
|  | 1991               |     |      |      | 1992         | 1992 |      |      |
|  | I                  | II  | III  | IV   | I            | Mar. | Apr. | May  |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 1.6                | 1.8 | 1.9  | 2.1  | 2.5          | 2.5  | 2.4  | 2.6  |
| U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force .....  | 3.5                | 3.7 | 3.8  | 3.8  | 4.1          | 4.2  | 4.1  | 4.3  |
| U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over .....  | 5.3                | 5.4 | 5.4  | 5.5  | 6.0          | 6.0  | 6.0  | 6.1  |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force .....   | 6.2                | 6.5 | 6.5  | 6.6  | 7.0          | 7.0  | 7.0  | 7.1  |
| U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces .....   | 6.4                | 6.7 | 6.7  | 6.9  | 7.1          | 7.2  | 7.1  | 7.4  |
| U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 6.5                | 6.7 | 6.8  | 6.9  | 7.2          | 7.3  | 7.2  | 7.5  |
| U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force .....   | 8.9                | 9.2 | 9.3  | 9.5  | 9.9          | 9.9  | 9.8  | 10.1 |
| U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force ..... | 9.7                | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.7         | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-8. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Sex and age                     | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |           |          | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|                                 | May 1991                                    | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991                        | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
|                                 | <b>Total, 16 years and over</b>             |           |          |                                 |           |           |           |           |          |
| Total, 16 years and over        | 8,520                                       | 9,155     | 9,524    | 6.8                             | 7.1       | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       | 7.5      |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 2,638                                       | 2,752     | 2,980    | 13.7                            | 13.6      | 14.1      | 14.0      | 13.5      | 14.5     |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 1,318                                       | 1,259     | 1,244    | 18.9                            | 18.3      | 20.0      | 20.6      | 18.2      | 20.0     |
| 16 to 17 years                  | 549   | 587       | 649      | 20.6                            | 20.9      | 21.5      | 23.6      | 22.3      | 24.3     |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 798   | 670       | 728      | 18.4                            | 15.8      | 18.4      | 18.8      | 18.9      | 17.9     |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 1,520                                       | 1,493     | 1,616    | 11.1                            | 11.2      | 11.2      | 10.8      | 10.8      | 11.8     |
| 25 years and over               | 5,673                                       | 6,421     | 6,337    | 5.4                             | 5.9       | 6.0       | 6.0       | 6.0       | 6.1      |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 5,083                                       | 5,875     | 5,811    | 5.7                             | 6.1       | 6.3       | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.4      |
| 55 years and over               | 613   | 728       | 755      | 4.0                             | 4.3       | 4.3       | 4.4       | 4.7       | 4.9      |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>   |   |           |          |                                 |           |           |           |           |          |
| Men, 16 years and over          | 4,885                                       | 5,190     | 5,577    | 7.2                             | 7.5       | 7.8       | 7.7       | 7.5       | 8.0      |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,587                                       | 1,588     | 1,705    | 14.4                            | 15.0      | 15.8      | 15.9      | 14.9      | 15.9     |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 752   | 708       | 729      | 20.6                            | 19.8      | 22.0      | 22.8      | 20.6      | 21.3     |
| 16 to 17 years                  | 300   | 329       | 388      | 21.6                            | 21.6      | 24.0      | 25.8      | 23.7      | 24.8     |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 472   | 378       | 398      | 20.9                            | 17.5      | 20.4      | 20.6      | 18.3      | 18.8     |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 815   | 877       | 988      | 11.3                            | 12.7      | 12.4      | 12.6      | 12.1      | 13.3     |
| 25 years and over               | 3,256                                       | 3,640     | 3,834    | 5.7                             | 6.4       | 6.3       | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.5      |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 2,917                                       | 3,172     | 3,386    | 6.0                             | 6.5       | 6.6       | 6.5       | 6.4       | 6.8      |
| 55 years and over               | 398   | 480       | 478      | 4.8                             | 4.9       | 4.7       | 5.0       | 5.2       | 5.3      |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b> |   |           |          |                                 |           |           |           |           |          |
| Women, 16 years and over        | 3,634                                       | 3,965     | 3,927    | 6.4                             | 6.6       | 6.7       | 6.8       | 6.9       | 6.8      |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,271                                       | 1,188     | 1,255    | 12.9                            | 12.0      | 12.6      | 11.9      | 12.1      | 12.9     |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 586   | 550       | 605      | 18.9                            | 18.8      | 17.8      | 18.2      | 17.8      | 18.8     |
| 16 to 17 years                  | 249   | 258       | 283      | 19.5                            | 20.3      | 18.9      | 20.1      | 20.8      | 21.8     |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 328   | 292       | 320      | 15.7                            | 14.0      | 18.2      | 17.0      | 15.4      | 16.8     |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 705   | 816       | 850      | 10.8                            | 6.8       | 6.9       | 6.9       | 6.5       | 10.0     |
| 25 years and over               | 2,378                                       | 2,781     | 2,702    | 5.1                             | 5.4       | 5.8       | 5.8       | 5.8       | 5.8      |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 2,186                                       | 2,503     | 2,425    | 5.3                             | 5.7       | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.0       | 5.9      |
| 55 years and over               | 215   | 268       | 281      | 3.3                             | 3.5       | 3.8       | 3.5       | 4.0       | 4.3      |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Veteran status and age      | Civilian noninstitutional population |          | Civilian labor force |          |          |          |            |          |                        |          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
|                             |                                      |          | Total                |          | Employed |          | Unemployed |          | Percent of labor force |          |
|                             | May 1991                             | May 1992 | May 1991             | May 1992 | May 1991 | May 1992 | May 1991   | May 1992 | May 1991               | May 1992 |
| <b>VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS</b> |                                      |          |                      |          |          |          |            |          |                        |          |
| Total, 35 years and over    | 7,777                                | 7,859    | 7,039                | 7,070    | 6,738    | 6,691    | 301        | 379      | 4.3                    | 5.4      |
| 35 to 49 years              | 4,457                                | 4,295    | 4,145                | 4,321    | 4,888    | 4,558    | 280        | 323      | 4.8                    | 5.5      |
| 35 to 39 years              | 1,183                                | 982      | 1,101                | 905      | 1,022    | 850      | 79         | 55       | 7.2                    | 6.1      |
| 40 to 44 years              | 3,185                                | 2,736    | 3,017                | 2,569    | 2,903    | 2,423    | 115        | 146      | 3.8                    | 5.7      |
| 45 to 49 years              | 2,129                                | 2,587    | 2,028                | 2,447    | 1,940    | 2,326    | 86         | 122      | 4.3                    | 5.0      |
| 50 years and over           | 1,280                                | 1,561    | 895                  | 1,148    | 874      | 1,093    | 21         | 56       | 2.4                    | 4.9      |
| <b>NONVETERANS</b>          |                                      |          |                      |          |          |          |            |          |                        |          |
| Total, 35 to 49 years       | 18,198                               | 19,154   | 16,995               | 17,874   | 16,119   | 16,892   | 876        | 982      | 5.2                    | 5.5      |
| 35 to 39 years              | 8,281                                | 8,825    | 7,834                | 8,168    | 7,411    | 7,739    | 424        | 459      | 5.4                    | 5.5      |
| 40 to 44 years              | 5,728                                | 6,171    | 5,365                | 5,744    | 5,098    | 5,444    | 268        | 300      | 5.0                    | 5.2      |
| 45 to 49 years              | 4,189                                | 4,358    | 3,795                | 3,962    | 3,610    | 3,739    | 185        | 229      | 4.9                    | 5.6      |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 35 to 49

years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.



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Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status                | Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |          | Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1961                             | Apr. 1962 | May 1962 | May 1961                         | Jan. 1962 | Feb. 1962 | Mar. 1962 | Apr. 1962 | May 1962 |
| <b>California</b>                          |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 22,363                               | 22,818    | 22,858   | 22,363                           | 22,698    | 22,737    | 22,777    | 22,818    | 22,858   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 14,655                               | 14,862    | 15,096   | 14,686                           | 14,975    | 15,099    | 15,064    | 14,943    | 15,063   |
| Employed .....                             | 13,535                               | 13,665    | 13,745   | 13,570                           | 13,759    | 13,781    | 13,785    | 13,742    | 13,778   |
| Unemployed .....                           | 1,120                                | 1,197     | 1,321    | 1,116                            | 1,216     | 1,317     | 1,278     | 1,201     | 1,315    |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.6                                  | 8.1       | 8.8      | 7.6                              | 8.1       | 8.7       | 8.5       | 8.0       | 8.7      |
| <b>Florida</b>                             |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 10,324                               | 10,543    | 10,582   | 10,324                           | 10,485    | 10,504    | 10,523    | 10,543    | 10,562   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,403                                | 6,446     | 6,519    | 6,421                            | 6,438     | 6,479     | 6,459     | 6,496     | 6,540    |
| Employed .....                             | 5,943                                | 5,934     | 6,016    | 5,947                            | 5,881     | 5,922     | 5,902     | 5,955     | 6,023    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 480                                  | 513       | 503      | 474                              | 557       | 557       | 557       | 542       | 517      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.2                                  | 8.0       | 7.7      | 7.4                              | 8.7       | 8.6       | 8.6       | 8.3       | 7.9      |
| <b>Illinois</b>                            |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 8,910                                | 8,954     | 8,957    | 8,910                            | 8,943     | 8,946     | 8,950     | 8,954     | 8,957    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 5,950                                | 6,023     | 6,132    | 5,995                            | 6,124     | 6,094     | 6,090     | 6,044     | 6,170    |
| Employed .....                             | 5,587                                | 5,549     | 5,651    | 5,628                            | 5,619     | 5,573     | 5,613     | 5,569     | 5,682    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 353                                  | 475       | 481      | 367                              | 505       | 521       | 477       | 476       | 487      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.9                                  | 7.9       | 7.8      | 6.1                              | 8.3       | 8.5       | 7.8       | 7.9       | 8.0      |
| <b>Massachusetts</b>                       |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 4,623                                | 4,628     | 4,628    | 4,623                            | 4,627     | 4,627     | 4,627     | 4,628     | 4,628    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,124                                | 3,089     | 3,123    | 3,126                            | 3,131     | 3,130     | 3,143     | 3,080     | 3,123    |
| Employed .....                             | 2,836                                | 2,823     | 2,868    | 2,833                            | 2,884     | 2,895     | 2,857     | 2,825     | 2,864    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 288                                  | 266       | 255      | 293                              | 247       | 234       | 287       | 265       | 259      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 9.2                                  | 8.6       | 8.2      | 9.4                              | 7.9       | 7.5       | 9.1       | 8.6       | 8.3      |
| <b>Michigan</b>                            |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 7,014                                | 7,032     | 7,033    | 7,014                            | 7,029     | 7,029     | 7,031     | 7,032     | 7,033    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 4,494                                | 4,492     | 4,578    | 4,540                            | 4,607     | 4,601     | 4,641     | 4,573     | 4,623    |
| Employed .....                             | 4,080                                | 4,089     | 4,195    | 4,117                            | 4,199     | 4,185     | 4,209     | 4,142     | 4,224    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 405                                  | 422       | 383      | 423                              | 408       | 416       | 433       | 430       | 399      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 9.0                                  | 9.4       | 8.4      | 9.3                              | 8.9       | 9.0       | 9.3       | 9.4       | 8.6      |
| <b>New Jersey</b>                          |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 6,025                                | 6,025     | 6,025    | 6,025                            | 6,027     | 6,026     | 6,025     | 6,025     | 6,025    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,975                                | 4,005     | 3,990    | 3,997                            | 4,024     | 4,021     | 4,047     | 4,049     | 4,014    |
| Employed .....                             | 3,716                                | 3,708     | 3,636    | 3,732                            | 3,752     | 3,713     | 3,761     | 3,735     | 3,654    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 259                                  | 299       | 353      | 265                              | 272       | 307       | 286       | 314       | 359      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.5                                  | 7.5       | 8.9      | 6.6                              | 6.8       | 7.8       | 7.1       | 7.8       | 9.0      |
| <b>New York</b>                            |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 13,799                               | 13,805    | 13,805   | 13,799                           | 13,806    | 13,805    | 13,805    | 13,805    | 13,805   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,616                                | 8,469     | 8,500    | 8,669                            | 8,435     | 8,463     | 8,543     | 8,545     | 8,546    |
| Employed .....                             | 7,979                                | 7,815     | 7,808    | 8,044                            | 7,724     | 7,713     | 7,858     | 7,895     | 7,867    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 637                                  | 654       | 692      | 625                              | 711       | 750       | 686       | 650       | 679      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.4                                  | 7.7       | 8.1      | 7.2                              | 8.4       | 8.9       | 8.0       | 7.6       | 7.9      |

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status                | Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |          | Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> |           |           |           |           |          |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|  | May 1991                             | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | May 1991                         | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 |
| <b>North Carolina</b>                      |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 5,053                                | 5,112     | 5,116    | 5,053                            | 5,097     | 5,102     | 5,107     | 5,112     | 5,118    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,424                                | 3,407     | 3,439    | 3,421                            | 3,441     | 3,442     | 3,462     | 3,446     | 3,435    |
| Employed .....                             | 3,196                                | 3,226     | 3,238    | 3,198                            | 3,244     | 3,229     | 3,244     | 3,250     | 3,240    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 228                                  | 181       | 201      | 223                              | 197       | 213       | 218       | 197       | 195      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.6                                  | 5.3       | 5.9      | 6.5                              | 5.7       | 6.2       | 6.3       | 5.4       | 5.7      |
| <b>Ohio</b>                                |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 8,306                                | 8,334     | 8,336    | 8,306                            | 8,328     | 8,329     | 8,331     | 8,334     | 8,336    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 5,445                                | 5,422     | 5,513    | 5,462                            | 5,491     | 5,462     | 5,524     | 5,453     | 5,529    |
| Employed .....                             | 5,153                                | 5,040     | 5,117    | 5,159                            | 5,122     | 5,070     | 5,129     | 5,076     | 5,122    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 292                                  | 382       | 395      | 303                              | 370       | 391       | 396       | 377       | 406      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.4                                  | 7.0       | 7.2      | 5.5                              | 6.7       | 7.2       | 7.2       | 6.9       | 7.3      |
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>                        |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 9,409                                | 9,436     | 9,436    | 9,409                            | 9,430     | 9,432     | 9,433     | 9,436     | 9,438    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 5,938                                | 5,915     | 5,966    | 5,951                            | 5,976     | 6,007     | 5,986     | 5,939     | 5,974    |
| Employed .....                             | 5,491                                | 5,448     | 5,497    | 5,506                            | 5,556     | 5,550     | 5,556     | 5,469     | 5,510    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 447                                  | 467       | 469      | 443                              | 422       | 457       | 428       | 470       | 464      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.5                                  | 7.9       | 7.9      | 7.4                              | 7.1       | 7.8       | 7.2       | 7.9       | 7.8      |
| <b>Texas</b>                               |                                      |           |          |                                  |           |           |           |           |          |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 12,509                               | 12,661    | 12,674   | 12,509                           | 12,622    | 12,634    | 12,647    | 12,661    | 12,674   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,540                                | 8,735     | 8,727    | 8,553                            | 8,747     | 8,723     | 8,768     | 8,744     | 8,741    |
| Employed .....                             | 8,000                                | 8,087     | 8,082    | 7,999                            | 8,061     | 8,086     | 8,101     | 8,101     | 8,082    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 540                                  | 648       | 645      | 554                              | 686       | 637       | 667       | 643       | 659      |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.3                                  | 7.4       | 7.4      | 6.5                              | 7.8       | 7.3       | 7.6       | 7.4       | 7.5      |

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

<sup>2</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

| Industry  | Not seasonally adjusted |           |                        |                       | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                        |                       |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|   | May 1991                | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | May 1992 <sup>a</sup> | May 1991            | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>a</sup> | May 1992 <sup>a</sup> |
|   | Total.....              | 108,640   | 107,359                | 108,144               | 108,830             | 108,263   | 108,100   | 108,142   | 108,200                | 108,382               |
| Total private.....                              | 89,888                  | 88,477    | 89,243                 | 89,893                | 89,887              | 89,643    | 89,641    | 89,493    | 89,433                 | 89,891                |
| Goods-producing industries.....                 | 23,836                  | 22,987    | 23,252                 | 23,491                | 23,864              | 23,527    | 23,525    | 23,532    | 23,531                 | 23,523                |
| Mining.....                                     | 699                     | 639       | 641                    | 641                   | 690                 | 657       | 653       | 651       | 646                    | 641                   |
| Oil and gas extraction.....                     | 398.8                   | 360.7     | 358.3                  | 355.5                 | 401                 | 372       | 368       | 366       | 363                    | 358                   |
| Construction.....                               | 4,736                   | 4,226     | 4,466                  | 4,637                 | 4,706               | 4,581     | 4,582     | 4,603     | 4,602                  | 4,609                 |
| General building contractors.....               | 1,151.5                 | 1,045.8   | 1,061.2                | 1,092.3               | 1,137               | 1,125     | 1,123     | 1,113     | 1,107                  | 1,098                 |
| Manufacturing.....                              | 18,401                  | 18,122    | 18,165                 | 18,213                | 18,459              | 18,283    | 18,290    | 18,278    | 18,283                 | 18,273                |
| Production workers.....                         | 12,406                  | 12,263    | 12,309                 | 12,364                | 12,455              | 12,386    | 12,399    | 12,406    | 12,413                 | 12,416                |
| Durable goods.....                              | 10,621                  | 10,348    | 10,373                 | 10,401                | 10,622              | 10,422    | 10,430    | 10,417    | 10,414                 | 10,401                |
| Production workers.....                         | 6,993                   | 6,843     | 6,872                  | 6,908                 | 6,991               | 6,826     | 6,836     | 6,909     | 6,905                  | 6,904                 |
| Lumber and wood products.....                   | 675.6                   | 668.9     | 675.2                  | 686.5                 | 673                 | 680       | 686       | 689       | 688                    | 688                   |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                     | 471.8                   | 461.4     | 465.8                  | 468.0                 | 476                 | 466       | 464       | 465       | 467                    | 470                   |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....            | 526.9                   | 508.4     | 515.6                  | 522.4                 | 523                 | 517       | 517       | 518       | 520                    | 520                   |
| Primary metal industries.....                   | 725.3                   | 706.4     | 705.9                  | 704.4                 | 727                 | 711       | 710       | 710       | 708                    | 706                   |
| Sheet metal, metal, and allied products.....    | 263.4                   | 256.4     | 256.4                  | 256.4                 | 268                 | 258       | 258       | 258       | 257                    | 255                   |
| Aluminum, primary and secondary.....            | 1,129.4                 | 1,129.4   | 1,133.7                | 1,139.1               | 1,156               | 1,164     | 1,162     | 1,162     | 1,162                  | 1,163                 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....         | 2,018.6                 | 1,931.8   | 1,949.2                | 1,958.4               | 2,017               | 1,994     | 1,998     | 1,998     | 1,991                  | 1,996                 |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment.....  | 1,400.9                 | 1,350.2   | 1,348.8                | 1,345.0               | 1,427               | 1,370     | 1,365     | 1,368     | 1,371                  | 1,370                 |
| Transportation equipment.....                   | 1,906.3                 | 1,855.1   | 1,863.7                | 1,868.9               | 1,894               | 1,850     | 1,872     | 1,863     | 1,862                  | 1,868                 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....               | 800.4                   | 807.9     | 824.6                  | 829.8                 | 788                 | 787       | 811       | 814       | 823                    | 816                   |
| Instruments and related products.....           | 92.6                    | 95.2      | 98.1                   | 98.3                  | 98                  | 96        | 95        | 95        | 96                     | 95                    |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....                | 362.6                   | 363.4     | 365.7                  | 366.7                 | 364                 | 367       | 366       | 366       | 368                    | 369                   |
| Non-durable goods.....                          | 7,780                   | 7,774     | 7,792                  | 7,812                 | 7,837               | 7,861     | 7,869     | 7,861     | 7,869                  | 7,872                 |
| Production workers.....                         | 5,411                   | 5,420     | 5,437                  | 5,456                 | 5,464               | 5,491     | 5,493     | 5,497     | 5,508                  | 5,512                 |
| Food and kindred products.....                  | 1,630.9                 | 1,613.8   | 1,619.9                | 1,629.8               | 1,673               | 1,672     | 1,671     | 1,671     | 1,675                  | 1,672                 |
| Tobacco products.....                           | 45.0                    | 46.1      | 46.2                   | 45.7                  | 49                  | 50        | 49        | 50        | 49                     | 50                    |
| Textile mill products.....                      | 669.1                   | 677.3     | 678.8                  | 679.0                 | 670                 | 678       | 681       | 682       | 682                    | 680                   |
| Apparel and other textile products.....         | 1,001.0                 | 1,021.1   | 1,022.8                | 1,023.2               | 1,002               | 1,024     | 1,025     | 1,023     | 1,023                  | 1,024                 |
| Paper and allied products.....                  | 683.6                   | 682.6     | 684.2                  | 686.1                 | 687                 | 687       | 686       | 687       | 688                    | 690                   |
| Printing and publishing.....                    | 1,542.4                 | 1,519.1   | 1,521.5                | 1,520.0               | 1,544               | 1,524     | 1,519     | 1,519     | 1,522                  | 1,522                 |
| Chemicals and allied products.....              | 1,067.4                 | 1,067.8   | 1,068.3                | 1,070.3               | 1,070               | 1,073     | 1,073     | 1,073     | 1,072                  | 1,074                 |
| Petroleum and coal products.....                | 159.2                   | 155.4     | 155.2                  | 156.4                 | 159                 | 158       | 158       | 157       | 157                    | 156                   |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... | 457.3                   | 478.1     | 472.7                  | 477.4                 | 459                 | 471       | 474       | 477       | 479                    | 480                   |
| Leather and leather products.....               | 123.9                   | 121.8     | 122.7                  | 123.6                 | 124                 | 124       | 125       | 123       | 124                    | 124                   |
| Service-producing industries.....               | 84,804                  | 84,372    | 84,892                 | 85,339                | 84,401              | 84,573    | 84,617    | 84,668    | 84,831                 | 84,927                |
| Transportation and public utilities.....        | 5,767                   | 5,688     | 5,705                  | 5,744                 | 5,769               | 5,746     | 5,751     | 5,754     | 5,749                  | 5,748                 |
| Transportation.....                             | 3,389                   | 3,471     | 3,488                  | 3,526                 | 3,508               | 3,512     | 3,518     | 3,526     | 3,523                  | 3,524                 |
| Communications and public utilities.....        | 2,378                   | 2,217     | 2,217                  | 2,220                 | 2,261               | 2,234     | 2,233     | 2,228     | 2,226                  | 2,224                 |
| Wholesale trade.....                            | 6,079                   | 5,949     | 5,968                  | 5,988                 | 6,081               | 6,010     | 6,023     | 5,997     | 5,993                  | 5,989                 |
| Durable goods.....                              | 5,536                   | 5,436     | 5,461                  | 5,488                 | 5,557               | 5,467     | 5,458     | 5,453     | 5,451                  | 5,448                 |
| Non-durable goods.....                          | 2,543                   | 2,513     | 2,527                  | 2,541                 | 2,544               | 2,543     | 2,565     | 2,544     | 2,542                  | 2,541                 |
| Retail trade.....                               | 19,258                  | 18,691    | 18,907                 | 19,112                | 19,281              | 19,118    | 19,143    | 19,092    | 19,175                 | 19,131                |
| General merchandise stores.....                 | 2,362.6                 | 2,249.8   | 2,250.8                | 2,259.1               | 2,460               | 2,340     | 2,353     | 2,346     | 2,340                  | 2,334                 |
| Food stores.....                                | 3,184.8                 | 3,137.7   | 3,153.5                | 3,157.2               | 3,207               | 3,176     | 3,178     | 3,179     | 3,192                  | 3,179                 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations.....    | 1,992.2                 | 1,977.7   | 1,992.5                | 2,010.1               | 1,990               | 1,995     | 1,999     | 2,004     | 2,007                  | 2,008                 |
| Eating and drinking places.....                 | 6,588.3                 | 6,289.5   | 6,425.1                | 6,554.0               | 6,488               | 6,450     | 6,451     | 6,451     | 6,470                  | 6,457                 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....        | 6,481                   | 6,634     | 6,636                  | 6,688                 | 6,483               | 6,665     | 6,673     | 6,675     | 6,683                  | 6,689                 |
| Finance.....                                    | 3,205                   | 3,218     | 3,222                  | 3,237                 | 3,212               | 3,209     | 3,220     | 3,224     | 3,232                  | 3,243                 |
| Insurance.....                                  | 2,148                   | 2,149     | 2,147                  | 2,146                 | 2,148               | 2,153     | 2,151     | 2,149     | 2,149                  | 2,146                 |
| Real estate.....                                | 1,108                   | 1,267     | 1,285                  | 1,305                 | 1,103               | 1,303     | 1,302     | 1,302     | 1,302                  | 1,300                 |
| Services.....                                   | 28,267                  | 28,528    | 28,759                 | 28,869                | 28,209              | 28,577    | 28,584    | 28,643    | 28,702                 | 28,811                |
| Business services.....                          | 5,845.7                 | 5,896.2   | 5,943.8                | 5,950.2               | 5,960               | 5,922     | 5,940     | 5,974     | 5,977                  | 5,984                 |
| Health services.....                            | 8,108.8                 | 8,379.0   | 8,393.8                | 8,413.7               | 8,127               | 8,354     | 8,373     | 8,367     | 8,411                  | 8,431                 |
| Government.....                                 | 18,752                  | 18,882    | 18,899                 | 18,937                | 18,778              | 18,457    | 18,461    | 18,507    | 18,549                 | 18,559                |
| Federal.....                                    | 2,961                   | 2,974     | 2,977                  | 2,983                 | 2,953               | 2,981     | 2,981     | 2,989     | 2,986                  | 2,980                 |
| State.....                                      | 4,611                   | 4,467     | 4,475                  | 4,426                 | 4,550               | 4,347     | 4,361     | 4,365     | 4,362                  | 4,365                 |
| Local.....                                      | 11,180                  | 11,441    | 11,447                 | 11,528                | 11,071              | 11,129    | 11,134    | 11,173    | 11,291                 | 11,214                |

\* = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers/ on private nonfarm payroll by industry

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |           |                         |                        | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                         |                        |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
|  | May 1991                | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>1/</sup> | May 1992 <sup>1/</sup> | May 1991            | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>1/</sup> | May 1992 <sup>1/</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | 34.1                    | 34.3      | 34.2                    | 34.4                   | 34.3                | 34.3      | 34.6      | 34.5      | 34.4                    | 34.5                   |
| Mining.....                                    | 44.4                    | 43.8      | 43.6                    | 43.6                   | 44.8                | 43.7      | 44.2      | 44.5      | 44.2                    | 44.0                   |
| Construction.....                              | 38.3                    | 37.3      | 38.2                    | 38.9                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                     | (2)                    |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 40.5                    | 40.9      | 40.4                    | 41.1                   | 40.5                | 40.9      | 41.1      | 41.1      | 41.1                    | 41.3                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.2                     | 3.5       | 3.4                     | 3.8                    | 3.4                 | 3.6       | 3.7       | 3.8       | 3.9                     | 4.0                    |
| Durable goods.....                             | 40.7                    | 41.4      | 41.0                    | 41.8                   | 40.9                | 41.3      | 41.6      | 41.6      | 41.5                    | 41.9                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.2                     | 3.5       | 3.3                     | 3.8                    | 3.4                 | 3.5       | 3.7       | 3.7       | 3.8                     | 4.0                    |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 39.9                    | 40.6      | 40.4                    | 41.0                   | 39.7                | 40.5      | 41.1      | 41.0      | 40.6                    | 40.8                   |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 38.4                    | 39.5      | 39.0                    | 39.5                   | 38.8                | 39.5      | 39.7      | 40.1      | 40.0                    | 39.9                   |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 41.7                    | 41.4      | 42.2                    | 42.7                   | 41.5                | 41.4      | 41.9      | 42.0      | 42.3                    | 42.5                   |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 41.6                    | 42.7      | 42.6                    | 43.4                   | 41.8                | 42.4      | 42.9      | 43.0      | 43.2                    | 43.7                   |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 41.8                    | 43.0      | 43.3                    | 44.4                   | 42.1                | 42.4      | 43.3      | 43.9      | 44.0                    | 44.7                   |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 40.8                    | 41.3      | 40.8                    | 41.8                   | 40.9                | 41.4      | 41.6      | 41.6      | 41.3                    | 41.9                   |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 41.1                    | 42.2      | 41.7                    | 42.5                   | 41.4                | 41.8      | 42.1      | 42.2      | 42.2                    | 42.8                   |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 40.5                    | 41.1      | 40.6                    | 41.4                   | 40.6                | 41.0      | 41.1      | 41.2      | 41.1                    | 41.7                   |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 41.5                    | 41.7      | 41.1                    | 42.3                   | 41.4                | 41.6      | 42.0      | 42.0      | 41.8                    | 42.2                   |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 42.1                    | 42.9      | 41.5                    | 43.5                   | 41.8                | 41.9      | 42.8      | 42.5      | 43.3                    | 43.1                   |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 40.5                    | 41.2      | 40.6                    | 40.9                   | 40.9                | 41.0      | 41.2      | 41.2      | 40.9                    | 41.5                   |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 39.2                    | 39.9      | 39.5                    | 39.9                   | 39.4                | 39.8      | 39.9      | 40.0      | 40.0                    | 40.1                   |
| Nondurable goods.....                          | 39.8                    | 40.2      | 39.7                    | 40.3                   | 39.9                | 40.4      | 40.5      | 40.5      | 40.6                    | 40.5                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.3                     | 3.6       | 3.4                     | 3.7                    | 3.3                 | 3.7       | 3.8       | 3.9       | 4.1                     | 4.0                    |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 40.2                    | 40.0      | 39.7                    | 40.3                   | 40.4                | 40.6      | 40.8      | 40.7      | 40.7                    | 40.5                   |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 39.0                    | 39.1      | 37.9                    | 38.2                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                     | (2)                    |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 40.1                    | 40.8      | 40.1                    | 41.4                   | 40.2                | 41.0      | 41.4      | 41.3      | 41.4                    | 41.5                   |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 36.7                    | 37.2      | 35.9                    | 37.2                   | 36.8                | 37.4      | 37.2      | 37.4      | 37.2                    | 37.3                   |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 42.8                    | 43.2      | 43.1                    | 43.7                   | 43.1                | 43.4      | 43.6      | 43.6      | 44.8                    | 44.0                   |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 37.1                    | 38.2      | 37.6                    | 37.6                   | 37.5                | 37.9      | 38.0      | 38.1      | 38.1                    | 38.1                   |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 42.4                    | 43.1      | 43.1                    | 43.0                   | 42.6                | 43.2      | 43.4      | 43.1      | 43.1                    | 43.3                   |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 45.1                    | 45.9      | 45.4                    | 42.7                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                     | (2)                    |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 40.8                    | 41.5      | 41.3                    | 41.4                   | 40.8                | 41.5      | 41.7      | 41.7      | 42.3                    | 41.8                   |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 37.5                    | 37.2      | 36.8                    | 37.7                   | 37.3                | 37.6      | 37.1      | 37.6      | 38.0                    | 37.8                   |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 38.6                    | 38.2      | 38.3                    | 38.3                   | 38.7                | 38.5      | 38.7      | 38.5      | 38.3                    | 38.4                   |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 38.1                    | 38.2      | 38.2                    | 38.3                   | 38.1                | 38.1      | 38.3      | 38.3      | 38.5                    | 38.5                   |
| Retail trade.....                              | 28.5                    | 28.4      | 28.6                    | 28.7                   | 28.6                | 28.7      | 29.0      | 28.8      | 28.6                    | 28.8                   |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 35.5                    | 36.2      | 35.8                    | 35.7                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                     | (2)                    |
| Services.....                                  | 32.2                    | 32.5      | 32.4                    | 32.4                   | 32.4                | 32.4      | 32.6      | 32.6      | 32.5                    | 32.6                   |

<sup>1/</sup> 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 payroll.

<sup>2/</sup> 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.

<sup>3/</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry                                       | Average hourly earnings |           |                        |                       | Average weekly earnings |           |                        |                       |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | May 1991                | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | May 1992 <sup>p</sup> | May 1991                | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | May 1992 <sup>p</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | \$10.29                 | \$10.54   | \$10.54                | \$10.55               | \$350.89                | \$361.52  | \$360.47               | \$362.92              |
| Seasonally adjusted.....                       | 10.30                   | 10.55     | 10.53                  | 10.56                 | 355.29                  | 363.98    | 362.23                 | 364.32                |
| Mining.....                                    | 14.08                   | 14.54     | 14.52                  | 14.38                 | 625.15                  | 636.85    | 633.07                 | 626.97                |
| Construction.....                              | 13.93                   | 14.03     | 14.02                  | 14.06                 | 533.52                  | 523.32    | 535.54                 | 546.93                |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 11.14                   | 11.36     | 11.41                  | 11.44                 | 448.94                  | 464.62    | 460.96                 | 470.18                |
| Durable goods.....                             | 11.70                   | 11.92     | 11.96                  | 12.02                 | 476.19                  | 493.49    | 490.56                 | 502.44                |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 9.19                    | 9.34      | 9.35                   | 9.39                  | 366.68                  | 379.20    | 377.74                 | 384.99                |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 8.66                    | 8.89      | 8.91                   | 8.92                  | 332.54                  | 351.16    | 347.49                 | 352.36                |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 11.35                   | 11.49     | 11.60                  | 11.66                 | 475.30                  | 475.69    | 489.52                 | 497.88                |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 13.23                   | 13.48     | 13.65                  | 13.65                 | 550.37                  | 575.60    | 581.49                 | 592.41                |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 15.22                   | 15.61     | 15.92                  | 15.80                 | 636.20                  | 671.23    | 689.54                 | 701.52                |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 11.13                   | 11.34     | 11.40                  | 11.44                 | 454.10                  | 468.36    | 465.12                 | 478.19                |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 12.99                   | 12.33     | 12.31                  | 12.42                 | 494.90                  | 520.33    | 513.33                 | 527.85                |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 10.64                   | 10.92     | 10.97                  | 10.97                 | 428.79                  | 448.81    | 445.38                 | 454.16                |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 14.68                   | 14.99     | 14.98                  | 15.16                 | 609.22                  | 625.08    | 615.68                 | 641.27                |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 15.21                   | 15.21     | 15.21                  | 15.44                 | 640.34                  | 638.82    | 631.22                 | 671.64                |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 11.61                   | 11.84     | 11.88                  | 11.91                 | 470.21                  | 487.81    | 482.53                 | 487.12                |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 8.85                    | 9.11      | 9.11                   | 9.07                  | 346.92                  | 363.49    | 359.85                 | 361.89                |
| Nondurable goods.....                          | 10.41                   | 10.63     | 10.71                  | 10.69                 | 414.32                  | 427.53    | 425.19                 | 430.81                |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 9.95                    | 10.13     | 10.20                  | 10.24                 | 399.99                  | 405.20    | 404.94                 | 412.67                |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 17.87                   | 16.76     | 17.19                  | 17.42                 | 696.93                  | 655.32    | 651.50                 | 665.46                |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 8.23                    | 8.51      | 8.56                   | 8.55                  | 330.02                  | 347.21    | 345.26                 | 355.97                |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 6.75                    | 6.87      | 6.98                   | 6.93                  | 247.73                  | 255.56    | 250.58                 | 258.54                |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 12.66                   | 12.95     | 13.04                  | 13.07                 | 341.85                  | 359.44    | 362.02                 | 371.16                |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 11.58                   | 11.68     | 11.62                  | 11.62                 | 422.20                  | 446.18    | 436.91                 | 436.91                |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 13.97                   | 14.26     | 14.59                  | 14.42                 | 592.53                  | 614.41    | 620.21                 | 620.06                |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 16.90                   | 17.96     | 17.97                  | 17.60                 | 762.19                  | 788.44    | 779.90                 | 731.52                |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 10.05                   | 10.27     | 10.33                  | 10.35                 | 410.04                  | 426.21    | 426.63                 | 429.63                |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 7.17                    | 7.44      | 7.47                   | 7.42                  | 267.44                  | 276.77    | 274.69                 | 279.73                |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 13.18                   | 13.38     | 13.42                  | 13.40                 | 508.75                  | 511.12    | 513.99                 | 513.22                |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 11.11                   | 11.34     | 11.34                  | 11.34                 | 423.29                  | 433.19    | 433.19                 | 434.32                |
| Retail trade.....                              | 6.93                    | 7.11      | 7.13                   | 7.13                  | 197.51                  | 201.92    | 203.92                 | 204.63                |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 10.35                   | 10.80     | 10.75                  | 10.74                 | 367.43                  | 390.96    | 384.85                 | 383.42                |
| Services.....                                  | 10.19                   | 10.53     | 10.50                  | 10.47                 | 328.12                  | 342.23    | 340.20                 | 339.23                |

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.  
<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry                                   | May 1991 | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>p</sup> | May 1992 <sup>p</sup> | Percent change from Apr. 1992-May 1992 |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Total private.....                         | \$10.30  | \$10.46   | \$10.51   | \$10.55   | \$10.53                | \$10.56               | 0.3                                    |
| Current dollars.....                       | 7.46     | 7.44      | 7.46      | 7.46      | 7.45                   | N.A.                  | (3)                                    |
| Constant (1982) dollars <sup>2</sup> ..... | 14.12    | 14.43     | 14.45     | 14.50     | 14.46                  | 14.42                 | -0.3                                   |
| Mining.....                                | 13.97    | 13.99     | 13.93     | 14.06     | 14.03                  | 14.10                 | .5                                     |
| Construction.....                          | 11.14    | 11.27     | 11.34     | 11.37     | 11.42                  | 11.44                 | .2                                     |
| Manufacturing.....                         | 10.70    | 10.81     | 10.86     | 10.87     | 10.93                  | 10.92                 | -1                                     |
| Excluding overtime <sup>3</sup> .....      | 15.25    | 15.34     | 15.43     | 15.41     | 15.42                  | 15.43                 | .2                                     |
| Transportation and public utilities.....   | 11.13    | 11.27     | 11.33     | 11.35     | 11.29                  | 11.36                 | .6                                     |
| Wholesale trade.....                       | 6.93     | 7.07      | 7.09      | 7.12      | 7.10                   | 7.15                  | .4                                     |
| Retail trade.....                          | 10.34    | 10.62     | 10.73     | 10.78     | 10.68                  | 10.76                 | .6                                     |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....   | 10.21    | 10.41     | 10.47     | 10.50     | 10.46                  | 10.49                 | .3                                     |
| Services.....                              |          |           |           |           |                        |                       |  |

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.  
<sup>2</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.  
<sup>3</sup> Change was -0.4 percent from March 1992 to April 1992, the latest month available.  
<sup>4</sup> Derived by assuming that overtime

hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.  
 N.A. = not available.  
<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.  
 NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |           |                        |                       | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                        |                       |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | May 1991                | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>1</sup> | May 1992 <sup>1</sup> | May 1991            | Jan. 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 <sup>1</sup> | May 1992 <sup>1</sup> |
|  | Total private.....      | 119.9     | 118.5                  | 119.3                 | 121.0               | 120.3     | 120.5     | 121.2     | 121.0                  | 120.9                 |
| Goods-producing industries.....                | 103.1                   | 99.6      | 100.7                  | 103.9                 | 103.5               | 102.6     | 103.2     | 103.5     | 103.6                  | 104.4                 |
| Mining.....                                    | 63.1                    | 56.2      | 56.3                   | 55.9                  | 65.6                | 57.8      | 58.2      | 58.3      | 57.6                   | 56.2                  |
| Construction.....                              | 123.8                   | 106.7     | 116.3                  | 123.2                 | 124.5               | 120.2     | 119.7     | 120.6     | 121.7                  | 124.2                 |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 100.9                   | 101.0     | 100.3                  | 102.6                 | 101.6               | 102.1     | 102.7     | 102.9     | 102.9                  | 103.4                 |
| Durable goods.....                             | 98.8                    | 98.2      | 97.7                   | 100.1                 | 99.0                | 98.6      | 99.5      | 99.7      | 99.4                   | 100.4                 |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 116.5                   | 117.2     | 118.2                  | 122.3                 | 116.2               | 119.4     | 122.4     | 122.6     | 121.6                  | 122.0                 |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 111.3                   | 113.5     | 112.7                  | 114.8                 | 113.2               | 114.0     | 113.9     | 115.7     | 116.0                  | 116.7                 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 102.3                   | 97.1      | 101.6                  | 104.5                 | 101.1               | 100.6     | 101.1     | 101.6     | 103.3                  | 103.3                 |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 86.2                    | 84.0      | 86.1                   | 87.5                  | 86.8                | 84.0      | 87.1      | 87.2      | 87.6                   | 88.1                  |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 75.2                    | 74.4      | 74.9                   | 76.3                  | 75.9                | 73.4      | 75.8      | 75.7      | 76.4                   | 77.0                  |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 100.2                   | 99.8      | 99.1                   | 102.3                 | 100.8               | 101.2     | 101.7     | 101.7     | 101.1                  | 102.8                 |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 91.6                    | 90.9      | 89.6                   | 92.2                  | 92.0                | 89.6      | 90.2      | 90.4      | 90.7                   | 92.8                  |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 100.1                   | 100.0     | 98.8                   | 106.7                 | 101.3               | 100.8     | 100.7     | 100.9     | 100.4                  | 101.6                 |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 113.4                   | 111.8     | 111.0                  | 114.1                 | 111.8               | 111.8     | 114.0     | 114.0     | 112.7                  | 112.7                 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 124.1                   | 123.0     | 125.9                  | 133.0                 | 120.9               | 121.6     | 130.4     | 129.3     | 131.5                  | 128.8                 |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 83.6                    | 82.5      | 80.5                   | 81.3                  | 84.6                | 82.7      | 83.0      | 82.8      | 81.5                   | 82.3                  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 95.7                    | 98.9      | 98.1                   | 99.6                  | 96.8                | 99.3      | 99.5      | 100.1     | 100.1                  | 101.1                 |
| Nondurable goods.....                          | 103.8                   | 103.1     | 104.1                  | 106.1                 | 105.3               | 106.9     | 107.3     | 107.4     | 107.8                  | 107.7                 |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 103.7                   | 104.4     | 104.4                  | 106.7                 | 110.0               | 110.7     | 111.3     | 111.1     | 112.0                  | 110.9                 |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 62.4                    | 69.3      | 64.1                   | 63.6                  | 69.3                | 72.4      | 70.0      | 72.4      | 74.5                   | 71.9                  |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 95.6                    | 98.5      | 96.9                   | 100.3                 | 95.9                | 99.1      | 100.5     | 100.6     | 100.6                  | 100.7                 |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 90.2                    | 93.4      | 90.4                   | 93.7                  | 90.4                | 94.1      | 93.7      | 94.2      | 94.6                   | 94.1                  |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 107.2                   | 108.0     | 108.1                  | 110.1                 | 108.6               | 109.4     | 109.7     | 109.9     | 111.3                  | 111.6                 |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 121.6                   | 124.0     | 122.2                  | 122.1                 | 122.8               | 123.3     | 123.3     | 123.6     | 123.8                  | 123.8                 |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 106.2                   | 99.9      | 99.5                   | 99.9                  | 100.9               | 100.6     | 100.9     | 100.0     | 99.8                   | 100.8                 |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 88.5                    | 82.9      | 83.7                   | 83.7                  | 88.3                | 85.2      | 87.0      | 86.3      | 84.6                   | 83.8                  |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 121.4                   | 126.0     | 125.6                  | 128.0                 | 121.7               | 126.3     | 127.3     | 127.6     | 129.3                  | 128.7                 |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 57.6                    | 56.5      | 56.3                   | 58.2                  | 57.9                | 57.8      | 57.0      | 57.8      | 59.0                   | 58.6                  |
| Service-producing industries.....              | 127.4                   | 126.6     | 127.7                  | 128.6                 | 127.8               | 128.2     | 129.3     | 128.9     | 128.6                  | 129.2                 |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 113.2                   | 110.5     | 111.2                  | 112.4                 | 113.5               | 112.9     | 113.6     | 112.9     | 112.4                  | 112.7                 |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 113.6                   | 111.6     | 112.0                  | 112.9                 | 113.8               | 112.5     | 113.5     | 112.8     | 112.9                  | 112.9                 |
| Retail trade.....                              | 119.3                   | 114.6     | 116.9                  | 118.5                 | 119.8               | 118.8     | 120.2     | 119.1     | 118.7                  | 119.3                 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 118.1                   | 119.4     | 118.7                  | 119.2                 | 118.6               | 119.0     | 120.8     | 120.5     | 118.6                  | 119.5                 |
| Services.....                                  | 144.1                   | 146.7     | 147.5                  | 148.1                 | 144.7               | 146.7     | 147.6     | 147.9     | 148.0                  | 148.8                 |

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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, 156 industries <sup>1/</sup> |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 1-month span:                                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 59.1 | 58.8 | 53.8 | 46.9 | 49.3 | 47.8 | 43.3 | 41.4 | 48.3  | 49.2 | 58.2 | 37.1 |
| 1991.....  | 37.9 | 37.6 | 36.1 | 41.3 | 38.7 | 43.1 | 48.7 | 51.4 | 50.0  | 47.1 | 46.8 | 46.9 |
| 1992.....  | 43.5 | 47.9 | 47.5 | 57.4 | 51.8 |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 3-month span:                                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 61.2 | 61.1 | 54.8 | 48.8 | 45.6 | 45.2 | 40.9 | 39.7 | 33.8  | 33.1 | 32.6 | 32.3 |
| 1991.....  | 31.3 | 28.7 | 31.7 | 38.3 | 41.0 | 45.6 | 48.0 | 51.4 | 48.5  | 46.3 | 44.4 | 42.7 |
| 1992.....  | 44.8 | 44.1 | 52.8 | 54.2 |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 6-month span:                                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 58.4 | 55.1 | 54.2 | 50.8 | 43.7 | 39.0 | 37.2 | 34.7 | 31.9  | 30.6 | 29.1 | 27.9 |
| 1991.....  | 27.9 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 33.0 | 38.9 | 44.0 | 47.2 | 46.5 | 46.9  | 46.1 | 44.0 | 43.4 |
| 1992.....  | 46.6 | 50.0 |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 12-month span:                                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 33.7 | 31.4 | 48.9 | 46.6 | 43.0 | 48.0 | 37.1 | 33.7 | 32.3  | 30.6 | 28.9 | 27.7 |
| 1991.....  | 27.4 | 28.5 | 28.1 | 29.9 | 32.2 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 39.0 | 42.8  | 46.2 | 46.5 |      |
| 1992.....  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries <sup>1/</sup>   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 1-month span:                                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 47.8 | 31.1 | 46.2 | 45.3 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 39.9 | 36.7 | 34.2  | 33.5 | 29.5 | 31.7 |
| 1991.....  | 39.4 | 33.5 | 30.6 | 40.4 | 46.0 | 43.9 | 49.6 | 50.7 | 42.8  | 46.4 | 45.5 | 46.0 |
| 1992.....  | 39.4 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 54.1 | 48.9 |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 3-month span:                                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 48.4 | 49.3 | 48.6 | 41.0 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 32.4 | 27.7 | 23.2  | 21.9 | 19.8 | 22.7 |
| 1991.....  | 23.4 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 32.4 | 36.3 | 43.5 | 52.2 | 49.6 | 46.4  | 42.4 | 42.1 | 37.4 |
| 1992.....  | 37.8 | 36.3 | 48.2 | 50.7 |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 6-month span:                                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 45.3 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 33.1 | 29.5 | 23.7 | 21.2 | 18.7  | 19.4 | 18.0 | 16.2 |
| 1991.....  | 17.3 | 28.5 | 21.9 | 23.9 | 34.9 | 40.6 | 45.3 | 44.6 | 45.5  | 39.9 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
| 1992.....  | 41.0 | 45.3 |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| Over 12-month span:                                    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |
| 1990.....  | 35.3 | 32.7 | 31.7 | 32.7 | 26.3 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 19.4 | 18.3  | 15.8 | 14.7 | 15.5 |
| 1991.....  | 17.6 | 19.4 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 37.4  | 41.0 | 41.4 |      |
| 1992.....  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |      |      |

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

n = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries

with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 1991 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

# JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1992

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:35 a.m., in room SD-628, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Honorable Paul S. Sarbanes (chairman of the Committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Sarbanes and Representatives Solarz and Mfume.

Also present: Stephen A. Quick, Executive Director; William Buechner and Chris Frenze, professional staff members.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SARBANES, CHAIRMAN

SENATOR SARBANES. The Committee will come to order.

This morning, the Joint Economic Committee meets once again to examine the monthly employment and unemployment situation.

Our hearing this month is a day early—it is usually the first Friday of the month—because tomorrow is a national holiday for the observance of Independence Day.

We do have our regulator witnesses, Mr. William Barron, the Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and his colleagues, Tom Plewes—Ken Dalton is not here.

Who is with you, Mr. Commissioner?

MR. BARRON. Thomas Tibbetts, Mr. Chairman. He's from the Office of Prices, replacing Mr. Dalton.

SENATOR SARBANES. Mr. Tibbetts, we are pleased to have you here this morning.

MR. TIBBETTS. Thank you.

SENATOR SARBANES. Let me simply say, at the outset, that today's unemployment statistics are dismal and dramatic proof that the economy remains in the grip of a serious and prolonged recession.

For the second month in a row, the unemployment figure has surged by three-tenths of a percent, and the figure being reported this morning for the unemployment rate is 7.8 percent. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. Seven point eight percent—that is the highest level since March of 1984. The unemployment rate surged from 7.2 to 7.5 percent last month. And contrary to expectations that the rate would drop slightly this month, the figure has surged another three-tenths of a percent to 7.8 percent, the highest level since March of 1984, and by far the highest level during this recession.

There are now nearly ten million Americans counted as jobless by the Labor Department's official measure.



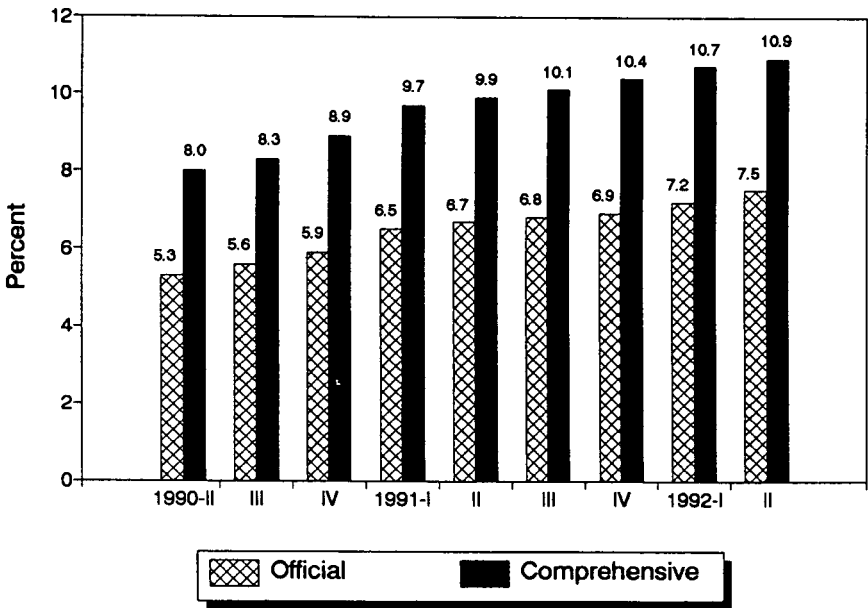
Bad as this number is—ten million unemployed—the real labor market situation may be even worse.

Today, the Labor Department released its quarterly figures on the comprehensive unemployment rate, a rate which includes discouraged workers and those working part-time because they cannot find full-time work.

This rate, for the last quarter, rose to 10.9 percent—just under 11 percent, the highest level so far in this recession.

As indicated by this chart, the official unemployment rate that we generally focus on was 7.5 percent for the second quarter and 7.8 percent for this last month. (See chart below.)

### Comprehensive Unemployment Rate And Official Rate, 1990-92 Recession



The comprehensive rate, which is reported by quarters, not monthly, has now reached 10.9 percent.

This rate includes the official rate; that is, people out of work looking for a job, plus people so discouraged that they are not even looking, plus people working part-time because they cannot find full-time jobs.

There are ten million out of work looking for a job, another million so discouraged they're not looking, and six million working part-time who want full time work. That means there are over 17 million people either completely or partly out of work, and the comprehensive rate is at 10.9 percent.

When this recession began two years ago, in the second quarter of 1990, the official unemployment rate was 5.3 percent and the comprehensive rate

was 8 percent. The official rate has gone from 5.3 percent to 7.8 percent this morning, and the comprehensive rate has gone from 8 percent to 10.9 percent.

It is really a disastrous report this morning.

In fact, we could not anticipate, Mr. Commissioner, this report. When I said hello to you came in and heard this grim news, I made the point that we do not kill the messenger because of the message. They used to do that in ancient times, but hopefully we have passed beyond that.

MR. BARRON. Hopefully.

SENATOR SARBANES. Hopefully.

[Laughter.]

We actually did not expect this kind of report this morning. The expectation was that the rate would go down. So, when we prepared our chart to indicate the civilian unemployment rate, we had not expanded its parameters. As a consequence, of course, the line going to 7.8 percent has gone right through the top of the chart. We expected it to decline somewhat, a two-tenths of a point, and it did not do that, of course. It just shot right through the top. So we are now at 7.8 percent for the civilian unemployment rate.

Furthermore, today's data provide little hope that the unemployed will find jobs soon. Payroll employment, which had been increasing slowly earlier in the year, fell by 117,000 jobs in June.

All industries experienced job declines, with the heaviest losses in manufacturing and construction—sectors which have typically led the economy out of a recession.

The biggest drop came in manufacturing, with factories down 58,000 jobs, and until recently, statistics have cited manufacturing as one of the bright spots in the economy.

Construction employment shed 32,000 jobs. Employment was down 20,000 in retail trade and 15,000 in service trades.

Job losses in these sectors, particularly manufacturing and construction, indicate that the economy may be staging a repeat of last year's performance, when modest improvements in the first half gave way to renewed job losses later in the year.

The impression that the economy is starting to weaken again is confirmed by a variety of other statistics released in the past month. In fact, in one report on the radio this morning, someone said, "there is no silver lining, there are just dark clouds."

The housing sector is in serious trouble, and new home sales have fallen for four months in a row. They are down 25 percent from January. Building permits have also fallen for four months by more than 8 percent. Housing starts are down 8 percent.

New claims for unemployment insurance are rising from a weekly average of 406,000 in May and early June to over 420,000 the past two weeks. This new job loss of course erodes consumer confidence.

New orders for durable goods fell by 2.4 percent in May after rising in March and April.

And exports which had been counted on as a major source of growth fell in April, the last month for which we have data. That was the second monthly decline in a row.

So the housing sector is weak, new claims for unemployment insurance are up, new orders for durable goods are down and exports have slackened, no longer providing a growth stimulus.

The purchasing manager's survey fell four points in June, from 56 to 52, which brings it perilously close to the 50 level that indicates, by their index of the economy, a recession.

The worst economic news is in the labor market. Job growth remains weak and unemployment high, with little evidence of a turnaround in sight.

Large companies are continuing to announce mass layoffs. This past week alone, Aetna Life and Casualty announced it will lay off 4,800 employees, more than ten percent of its total work force.

Hughes Aircraft announced it will lay off 9,000 employees or 15 percent of its work force.

Data compiled by the organization Work Place Trends documents the serious nature of the problem. Mass layoff announcements averaged 32,400 per month in the first six months of 1990, 31,200 in the first six months of 1991. In 1992, when the economy was supposedly recovering, mass layoff announcements rose to an average of 32,700 for the first six months of this year.

In other words, mass layoffs have actually gone up in the first six months of this year when the economy was supposedly recovering.

The June employment and unemployment data released this morning will do little to restore confidence to a labor market shaken by two years of recessions.

After four consecutive quarters of weak economic growth—in other words, the GNP has been growing in a very anemic and weak fashion—the American labor market is in the midst of a profound jobs recession. The growth in GNP is not only inadequate to keep the unemployment rate stable, but it is inadequate to keep it from rising, so we are getting this sharp increase in the unemployment rate.

The current recession began in July 1990, and for the first fourteen months, we saw job losses which tracked closely the experience of past recessions.

In past recessions, about the 15th month from the peak, jobs started growing rapidly as the economy turned back up. In other words, we would recover jobs because we would get fast growth coming out of the recession.

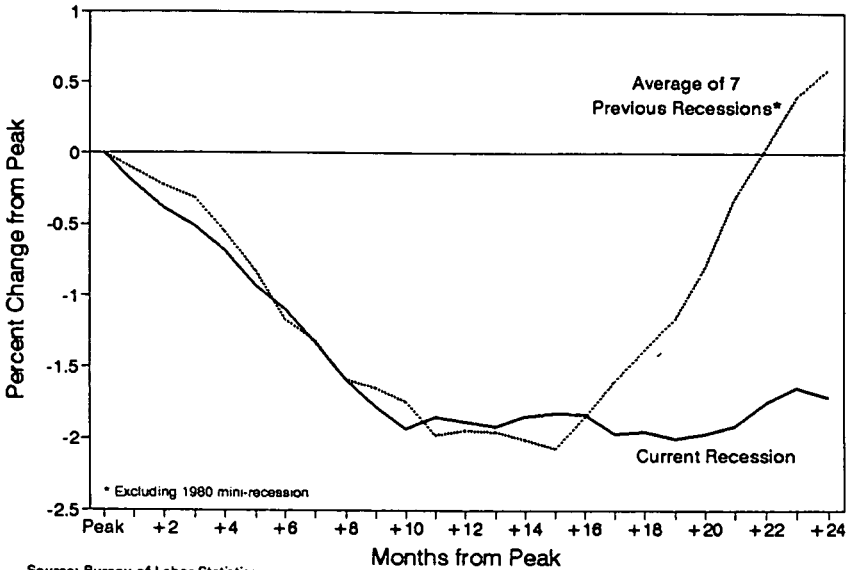
Today, we are in the 24th month after the start of the recession. We have seen virtually no pick up in job growth. On this chart, the solid line is the movement in payroll employment during this recession. The dotted line is the average of previous recessions. (See chart below.)

What it shows is that as the recession began and we swung downward, the job loss in this recession was somewhat steeper than the average in previous recessions. The downward sloping parts of these lines reflect job loss.

In the six previous recessions in the postwar period, we then started coming back out of the recession and we got very rapid job recovery.

## The Jobs Recession

Change in Payroll Emp. from Cycle Peak



Within two years of the beginning of the downturn in the previous recessions, we had restored the jobs that had been lost. We would come back up and then we would be back above the level of the jobs when the downturn began. That is the average of six previous recessions.

Now, in this recession, the line has continued to move horizontally. We are not recovering the jobs that we lost in the course of this downturn. We are 24 months out now from the beginning of the downturn that began two years ago, and we have hardly recovered any jobs at all. Here is where we are.

And this is a marked contrast with what occurred in the average of previous recessions.

In fact, since January 1989, there's been a net loss of 82,000 jobs in the private sector.

The President promised he was going to create thirty million jobs in his Administration. But, in fact, in the first three and a half years, we have lost 82,000 jobs.

The job performance in this Administration is the worst of any Administration since Herbert Hoover. By far, it is the worst of any Administration since Herbert Hoover in terms of job performance.

It is a situation of deep concern, and yet in an interview with the *New York Times* last week, the President said:

I happen to think the economy is better than most people in America think."

That was the President's quote last week.

Today, the labor market goes to 7.8 percent unemployment.

This data today confirm that most people in America have a better read on the state of the economy than does the President.

I hope the mounting evidence of economic deterioration will send a wake-up call to the White House, which needs to take concrete steps to address our economic situation, rather than to continue to suggest that the American people fail to see the true sad state of the economy.

I understand that the Federal Reserve has cut the discount rate this morning from 3.5 percent to 3 percent. Of course, this Committee has consistently been urging the Federal Reserve for a very long and sustained period of time to ease its monetary policy.

And I have to tell you, I am concerned that we are at a point now where easing of the discount rate is not going to make that much of a difference in economic activity and not provide the stimulus that we had hoped for.

One important concrete step which needs to be taken at once is for the President to indicate that he is prepared to sign an extension of the unemployment benefits, which Congress is now working on.

It is now in conference. The President has unfortunately indicated that he intends to veto that legislation, and he needs, in my opinion, to pull back from that position and be prepared to sign it. In fact, the number of long-term unemployed surged 10 percent from May to June, and has almost doubled from the level of a year ago.

This is the movement of long-term unemployed, persons unemployed 27 weeks or longer.

Once again, we have a chart, and we thought we would be adding to a line, but again, we did not expect the number to jump. What has happened, of course, is that the number long-term unemployed has gone well above two million. These are people out of work for 27 weeks or more. There were 600,000 when this recession began. Extended unemployment benefits are urgently needed now to assist in addressing the problem of this rising tide of long-term unemployed people. (See chart below.)

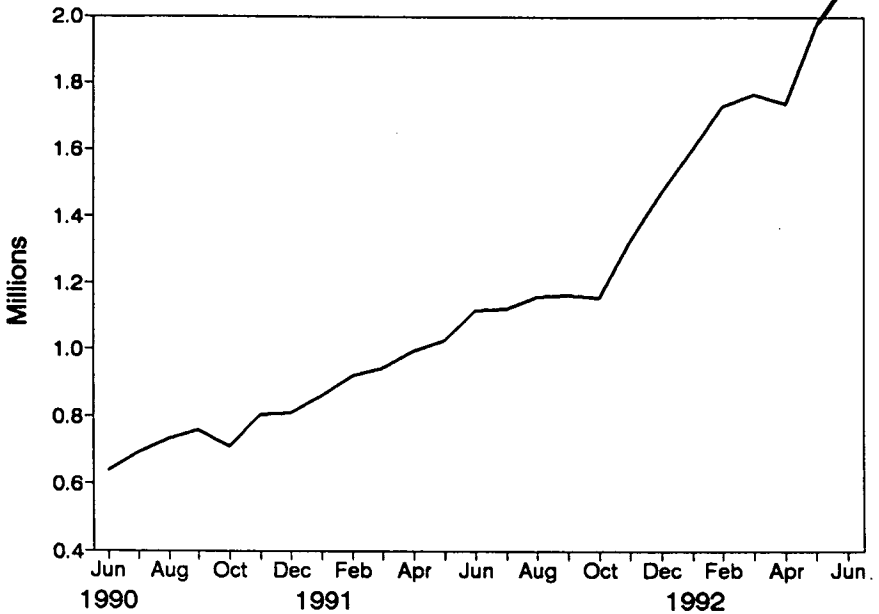
It does not help for the President to say, "I happen to think the economy is better than most people in America think," when we are confronting these hard facts and these hard figures—7.8 percent unemployment, long-term unemployed now well above two million, comprehensive unemployment rate of 10.9 percent.

We need the Administration to recognize that there is a problem and be prepared to deal with it. I certainly hope that the President will indicate today that the Administration is prepared to support the extension of unemployment benefits on which the Congress is working.

Gentlemen, we will turn to you in a moment.

I yield to my colleague, Congressman Solarz, for any statement that he may wish to make.

## Long-Term Unemployment Persons Unemployed 27 Weeks or Longer



REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. I'm not sure there's much left to be said, Mr. Chairman, after your concise analysis of the difficult economic circumstances in which we find ourselves.

I gather, Mr. Barron, you're about to make your presentation. I do have some questions, but I'll save them for after you finish.

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Commissioner Barron, we are prepared to hear from you.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BARRON, ACTING COMMISSIONER,  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
ACCOMPANIED BY: THOMAS R. TIBBETTS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
PRICES; AND THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

MR. BARRON. Thank you, Senator Sarbanes.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to add a few comments to this morning's Employment Situation news release.

Our surveys indicate that labor market conditions weakened in June. Unemployment rose by 470,000 over the month to nearly ten million persons, and the unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point to 7.8 percent.

The jobless rate has risen a full percentage point since it resumed its upward trend last fall.

Payroll employment, which had been increasing slowly since the beginning of the year, declined by 117,000 in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, with sizable job losses in manufacturing and construction.

Total employment, as measured by our household survey, was little changed over the month.

As you know, we always urge caution in the interpretation of data for a single month. This is particularly true for the month of June. The timing and magnitude of large seasonal movements, most notably the regular summer influx of youth into the job market, can sometimes lead to unusual movements in employment and unemployment.

We will be better able to gauge the labor market developments for early summer after the July data become available next month.

Unemployment increased sharply among teenagers, whose jobless rate rose 3.6 percentage points to 23.6 percent in June.

The unemployment rates for men and women age 25 and over each rose by three-tenths of a point to 6.8 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively.

A large portion of the increase in the number of unemployed persons in June occurred among those who are entrants to the job market, either for the first time or after a period of absence.

But there was also an upturn in the number of persons who had lost their jobs. Increases occurred among persons in both short- and long-term durations, including those jobless six months or longer.

The labor force rose sharply again in June, sustaining the pattern of strong growth that has characterized the job market in recent months. Since November 1991, the labor force has risen by 2.2 million.

As we have noted, for several months now, this renewed labor force expansion has put substantial upward pressure on the unemployment rate.

The number of discouraged workers, persons who indicate that they want a job but are not looking because they believe that there are no jobs available, rose to 1.1 million in the second quarter of 1992, little changed from the prior three quarters.

There was a decline of 485,000 in the number of persons employed part-time for economic reasons in June. However, because movements in the data for this worker group can be quite volatile from month to month, we should not attribute too much significance to this particular development.

Turning to the data from the establishment survey, the June decline of 117,000 in payroll employment follows a four-month period of modest job growth that totaled 370,000. Most of the decline occurred in the goods-producing sector where job growth failed to meet normal seasonal expectations.

Manufacturing employment fell by 58,000 after seasonal adjustment, with losses divided nearly evenly between the durable and non-durable goods components.

In durable goods, industry showing declines included fabricated metals, industrial machinery, electronic equipment and transportation equipment.

In non-durables, the declines took place in food processing and apparel.

Both the average factory work week and the overtime component declined in June, returning to their April levels following May increases. Both series, however, remained quite high by historical standards.

The construction industry also added fewer workers than is usual for this time of year, resulting in a seasonally adjusted decline of 32,000.

Weather curtailed some activity, and the low levels of home sales in recent months have probably persuaded some homebuilders to hold off on the hiring of additional workers.

Mining employment declined further in June with all of the drop in the oil and gas component. Since mining employment peaked two years ago, the industry has lost over 11 percent of its jobs.

Most of the service-producing industries showed little change in employment in June, although there were a few small declines.

Wholesale trade employment fell by 16,000. Since employment in wholesale trade began falling in early 1989, the industry has lost nearly 270,000 jobs.

The general merchandise stores component of the retail trade industry showed a decline of 27,000, continuing the general pattern of job loss that has characterized this industry since the recent recession began in July 1990.

Employment in services was little changed in June, following strong growth in the prior three months.

In summary, this month's statistics indicate that overall job market conditions weakened in June. The unemployment rate rose to 7.8 percent and payroll employment declined for the first time since January of this year.

Mr. Chairman, my colleagues and I will be glad to try and answer any questions that you may have.

[The table attached to Mr. Barron's statement, together with the Employment Situation press release, starts on p. 97 of the Submissions for the Record:]

SENATOR SARBANES. Commissioner, we thank you for appearing this morning.

Let me first ask you whether you collect monthly statistics just for the largest states?

MR. BARRON. We keep current-month statistics for 11 large states; data for the remaining states lag by a month.

SENATOR SARBANES. Where do I find that table in your employment situation report?

MR. BARRON. It's Table A-10, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. What has happened in the large states with respect to the unemployment rate—this month compared with last month?

MR. BARRON. In many of the larger states, we have seen increases, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. Let us just go through these so I can fix them in my mind. California has gone from 8.7 to 9.5 percent. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Florida, from 7.9 to 8.5?



MR. BARRON. Yes.

SENATOR SARBANES. Illinois, from 8 to 8.6?

MR. BARRON. Correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Massachusetts, from 8.3. to 8.8; Michigan, from 8.6 to 8.8; New Jersey from 9 to 9.2; New York from 7.9 to 9.2? Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. North Carolina, from 5.7 to 6.5; Ohio, from 7.3 to 7.6; Pennsylvania, 7.8 to 7.6, a slight drop; and Texas, 7.5 to 8.2.

In ten of the eleven largest states, the unemployment rate went up this month, in some instances, by very large margins, a point or more than a point. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir, that is correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, does not that indicate that this downturn has a breadth and depth to it across the country that is disturbing?

MR. BARRON. Well, certainly the developments for this month are disturbing, Mr. Chairman, particularly to see it happen in the larger states. There are other states that have lower rates, but these are big states, and the effect is as you've described it.

SENATOR SARBANES. They are not only big states, but they are in the Northeast, in the Midwest, in the South, and on the West Coast. So, in effect, you have a regional distribution of the large states. Every major population concentration in the country involves one or more of these large states, and every one of them is experiencing an economic downturn.

Pennsylvania, the only positive one, is in the context of New Jersey and New York, both of which had very marked increases, and the Pennsylvania decline was only two-tenths of a point, so it is almost the same.

So there are significant increases in unemployment in every consequential population region of the country, are there not, on the basis of these figures?

I mean, it is not as though you can say things are soft in one part of the country, but some other part is doing pretty well. Anywhere where there is any real concentration of population, things have gone soft.

MR. BARRON. The last month for which we have data for all the states, Senator, was May. Even there—and that's prior to the rise that's occurred this month—most of the large states were higher than the national average. If anything, as you point out, the larger states have done a little worse this month. But I simply do not have the data for the remaining states to report to you today.

SENATOR SARBANES. Now, let me ask about the comprehensive unemployment figure. You are reporting on the second quarter today, is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. What was the comprehensive rate?

MR. BARRON. The comprehensive rate that we publish was 10.9 percent. It makes an allowance for those working part-time for economic reasons and discouraged workers.

SENATOR SARBANES. When was it last at the level of 10.9 percent, the comprehensive unemployment rate?

MR. BARRON. I do not have that figure with me, Mr. Chairman. Let me see if Mr. Plewes has that number.

[Pause.]

MR. PLEWES. Mr. Chairman, you have to go back to 1984 as we were coming out of the 1982 recession. The last time was the fourth quarter of 1984.

SENATOR SARBANES. And what was it then?

MR. PLEWES. 10.9 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. In the fourth quarter of 1984, that was the last time it was this high, 10.9 percent?

MR. PLEWES. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. And the 1982 recession was the worst downturn that we have experienced since the Great Depression, is that correct?

MR. PLEWES. Yes, sir. That rate got up to 15.4 percent during that recession.

SENATOR SARBANES. It went as high as 15.4 percent.

Now, let me ask you this question. This recession, this economic downturn has been going on for two years now. We have gone from a 5.3 percent unemployment rate two years ago, in June 1990, am I correct, the unemployment rate was 5.3 percent?

[Pause.]

MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. And it is 7.8 percent this morning. So the unemployment rate has increased by just under 50 percent over the course of the past two years. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. I believe that's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. When was the last time we had a downturn that lasted this long, with the unemployment rate continuing to rise through a two-year period? That is a very long downturn, isn't it?

Don't we usually come out of downturns a lot sooner?

MR. BARRON. Yes. As we have discussed a number of times here before the Committee, we do not have an official announcement from the NBER that this recession has ended. So that being the case, we would be at 23 months, and that is indeed longer than the average recession since World War II.

SENATOR SARBANES. Well, let me ask you, do you have any figures on how much job growth there's been in past recessions, say, 24 months out from the downturn?

MR. BARRON. I have data for the job growth from the trough.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right, from the trough.

MR. BARRON. If we want to use the National Bureau of Economic Research definitions, which are different from series turning points sometimes, and we can discuss them either way, sir, it shows that in prior recessions in the post-World War II era, the percent job gain after 14 months, on average, is 4.1 percent. That's over all of the post-World War II recessions.

If you use April 1991 as the trough—which, as you and I discussed, was one of the potential suggestions that, perhaps, this recession ended then—then the job gain after 14 months is less than 1 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. The average in previous recessions is 4.4 percent after 14 months from the trough, and in this recession, it is only two-tenths percent?

MR. BARRON. Less than 1 percent, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. That, in effect, substantiates the movement of the solid line, does not it, compared with the dotted line?

MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. Given the 4.4 percent average, in some of those recessions, we grew much faster in job recovery. Is that right?

MR. BARRON. That's correct, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. What would some of those figures be?

MR. BARRON. In terms of the first set of figures, the 4.1 was jobs gained after 14 months.

If you want to talk about percent of lost jobs recovered after 14 months, the percentages are all over 100 percent. You have more than recovered the jobs lost and in fact begun to grow.

SENATOR SARBANES. Why do not you give us those figures for the other recessions, the percent of lost jobs recovered after 14 months?

MR. BARRON. Would you like me to do each of the recessions?

SENATOR SARBANES. If you would, please.

MR. BARRON. Beginning with the first recession after World War II, the trough was October 1949, after 14 months, 174 percent of lost jobs had been regained.

SENATOR SARBANES. All right, thank you.

MR. BARRON. The next recession, the trough was May 1954, 129 percent. The next trough was April 1958, 132 percent. February 1961, after 14 months, 169 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. So 14 months after the bottom, we had recovered 169 percent of the jobs. In other words, the economy had come back, recovered all the jobs lost, and gone beyond that. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct, Mr. Chairman.

SENATOR SARBANES. So 174, 128, 132 and 169 percent, all indicating that you got good growth and were able to get back all the jobs that had been lost and more.

Okay. Now what about the next two recessions?

MR. BARRON. November 1970, after 14 months, 245 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. 244 percent?

MR. BARRON. It was 245 percent, sir.

March 1975 was the trough of the next recession, after 14 months, 191 percent; July 1980, after 14 months, 151 percent; November 1982 would be the next trough, and after 14 months, the percent of lost jobs recovered is 140 percent.

SENATOR SARBANES. What is it in this recession?

MR. BARRON. Nine percent, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Nine percent?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir, using April 1991 as the bottom, which was not a formal announcement from the NBER, but a date that we have discussed here, April 1991.

SENATOR SARBANES. The figures for previous recessions ranged between 128 percent and 244 percent of jobs recovered 14 months from the bottom of the downturn. Is that correct?

MR. BARRON. That's correct.

SENATOR SARBANES. In this recession, is it 9 percent?

MR. BARRON. Yes, sir.

SENATOR SARBANES. Congressman Solarz?

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

MR. BARRON, are we in a recession?

MR. BARRON. Well, the National Bureau of Economic Research defines such things and officially they have not declared this to be over. There's no question, in terms of the labor market, things have not improved very much.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Is it correct, however, that in the last two quarters, there has been positive economic growth?

MR. BARRON. There has been positive economic growth, and I think that's a difference between this summer and last summer. But in terms of the labor market, the improvement just does not seem to appear.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. I was under the impression that, from a technical point of view, a recession was deemed to be over when you had two positive quarters of growth. If there have been two positive quarters of growth, why does the Bureau not declare the recession over?

MR. BARRON. I'm not sure, Mr. Solarz, of all the factors used by the National Bureau of Economic Research—which I want to point out is different from the Bureau of Labor Statistics—there must be something else they are considering.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Well, I recall one noted economist who said that when you lose your job, it's a recession, and when I lose my job, it's a depression.

What seems to me to be the essential question which emerges from the data you have presented today is that if the economy is growing, however anemically, how does one explain the fact that the unemployment rate is going up so sharply?

Intuitively, one would anticipate that if the economy is growing, jobs must be increasing. Yet, the economy looks like it's growing but the number of people who are unemployed is going up very sharply.

MR. BARRON. Well, that's correct. I mean, we did have some job growth beginning the first of the year. Unfortunately, this month, that has turned around. There still was some job growth, which seems to be consistent with the thinking that things had improved. But this month, which——

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Yes. Well, why is that? And is there any historic precedent for a situation in which the economy is growing but the number of unemployed is increasing?

MR. BARRON. I do not believe there is, Congressman Solarz.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. In effect, you are saying we are in a historically unprecedented situation.

MR. BARRON. This has been a very unusual recession and if this is a recovery, it is indeed a very unusual recovery.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. So, for the first time in the history of the country, or at least since such statistics were kept, we find ourselves in a situation where the GNP is going up while the unemployment rate is going up as well. And if that is the case, how does one explain it?

MR. BARRON. I believe that's true in the case of a recovery, Mr. Solarz, that's a correct statement.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. So, one would have to question whether you have a recovery when the unemployment rate is going up.

But I come back to the question. Do you want to advance any hypotheses to explain this extraordinary disjuncture of events, which has never apparently happened before? Is it telling us something?

MR. BARRON. It's telling us this is a very very grudging recovery, that's for sure.

Tom, do you have any further thoughts?

MR. PLEWES. In addition, I think the cyclical events are occurring in this recession as they always do. But we have a massive restructuring going on out there in industry.

The second thing is that previous recessions have really never attacked the service sector of the economy. They have always been concentrated in manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing and construction have usually bounced back quite handily.

Now, the service sector of the economy just hasn't recovered very well, nor have manufacturing and construction.

So I think that the relative immunity of the service sector in the previous recessions is no longer there, lending credibility to Mr. Barron's comment that this is very different.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Do you keep any statistics on the number of unskilled jobs in the country?

MR. BARRON. I'm not certain, Mr. Solarz. We do have data on various occupational groups. Let me see if I can find them and invite Mr. Plewes to do the same.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. I'm interested in a total figure, if you have it, on the number of unskilled jobs in the country and the trend line in terms of whether the number is increasing or decreasing.

[Pause.]

MR. PLEWES. We do not identify something called "unskilled." We have various categories, operators, fabricators and laborers, which are less skilled than the precision production craftsman..

Generally speaking, the employment of laborers has been, on long-term trend, downward. Those persons are in jobs that require less skills. And during this recession, because construction was hit so badly and manufacturing was hit also, we saw fairly large declines there also.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Is it possible for you to get back to us with some figures or estimates on the number of unskilled jobs in the economy and what's been happening over time?

MR. BARRON. Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Because I do think that's an important figure for us to have.

In terms of the number of manufacturing jobs in the economy, what's happened to that over time, if you go back over, say, 10, 20, 30 years? Has the number of manufacturing jobs gone up or down, or remained about constant?

MR. BARRON. They've been declining.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Absolutely or relatively?

MR. BARRON. I believe both. I can give you some data over the course of the recent recession, and perhaps Mr. Plewes could then give you the more historical information.

Over the month, manufacturing employment declined by 58,000. Over the course of the recession, the whole 23 months that we have been discussing, manufacturing jobs have declined by 950,000. That's from July 1990 to June 1992.

Mr. Plewes can give us the more historical data, if you wish, sir?

MR. PLEWES. The longer term trend, of course, is in the same direction. Manufacturing really peaked out in 1979, and then we started this fairly massive restructuring process within industries that never regained, after the 1982 recession, the number of jobs that were lost during that recession. That was down about two million from the peak of about 21 million.

SENATOR SARBANES. If I could just intervene. I am going to have to leave. I am going to turn the chairmanship over to Congressman Solarz and ask him to preside over the Committee.

Gentlemen, thank you very much. We do not thank you for the bad news, but we thank you for your appearance this morning and for your usual professional job.

MR. BARRON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. [Presiding.]

What was the peak number of manufacturing jobs in the country, and what is it today?

MR. PLEWES. It was around 21 million. I do not know the exact number. Today, it's 18,200,000.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Right. Now, do you have a profile of the Hispanic work force; how many are in manufacturing, and how many in service industries, and how many in agriculture?

MR. PLEWES. Yes. Not here, sir. We can get that.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Could you provide that for me?

I have two other questions.

Is it your expectation that the job figures are going to get better or worse the next time you come before us?

MR. BARRON. Mr. Solarz, we can't answer that question, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. I was struck by the fact, coming from Brooklyn, as I do, that the jump in the unemployment rate for New York was higher, I think, than for any of the other large states in the country. It went from 7.9 to 9.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. That was a 1.3 percent increase in one month, which gives New York, I think, the second highest unemployment rate of any major state in the country, exceeded only by California.

What accounts for that jump for New York?

MR. BARRON. We know that last year certain industries that very heavily located in New York, such as finance and insurance, were hit hard.

Let me see if Mr. Plewes can add to what happened over the course of the last year.

MR. PLEWES. Well, if we look at it over the year, we can't really focus on one month, I do not think, and find causation. Over the last year, New York has lost 170,000 jobs and unemployment has increased by 150,000.

A lot of that was re-entrants unemployment. That is, persons who had worked before came back into the labor market and looked for jobs, and the jobs just weren't there.

And we also saw, within New York, a very large increase in the number of persons unemployed for six months or more. That number almost doubled over the last year.

So, if you take a longer term perspective, it's not a very good picture.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. You said much of this is in the area of finance?

MR. BARRON. Yes. That was one of the industries hard hit over the course of the recession, and particularly last year in New York.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. But I have the impression that's beginning to come back.

MR. BARRON. It's come back a little bit since January. We do not have the detail for this month on an industry basis for New York, but we could provide that to you, as well.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ. Well, if you could, I would very much appreciate it.

Congressman Mfume, on that, I will now not only relinquish the time to you, but the chair as well, since I'll have to go as well, lest I swell the ranks of the unemployed. I have a number of matters to take care of back home.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

MR. BARRON. Thank you, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. [Presiding.] Mr. Barron, let me pursue a couple of things if I might, and just talk a bit about definition, talk a bit also about some of the statistics and some of your testimony that I've had a chance to read over.

In your testimony, you talk about the discouraged worker. In analyzing your definition and looking at your criteria, it would appear to me that the numbers affixed to that category are skewed and less than accurate, to say the least, if given the fact that the criteria which I see listed as the only criteria to determine who these discouraged workers are, is essentially persons who indicate that they want a job but are not looking because they believe no jobs are available.

Correct me if I'm wrong, but I think that it's fair to assume that it's very difficult to target all those people. I mean, they are not walking up to your particular department and if they have exhausted unemployment benefits, they are not going back to a state unemployment agency suggesting that.

Tell me, if you would, exactly how you determine who those persons are. And tell me also if you think that number is skewed, as I believe it is.

MR. BARRON. First off, sir, our definitions are reviewed by a Presidential Commission. And I think the last one was more than ten years ago. Our definitions are reviewed periodically.

If, in our survey, you are not looking for work, then we wouldn't count you as being an unemployed individual. Because we are concerned about those who might be so discouraged that they are not even looking, we count them.

So this is the result of the survey. It has nothing to do with whether people are going into unemployment insurance offices to make claims. It's part of our monthly survey.

And, if someone indicates that they are so discouraged at their job prospects that they are not even looking for work, we count them. And for analysts who feel that the official unemployment rate is not broad enough, we calculate an unemployment rate that adds those persons into the basic measure.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Well Mr. Barron, tell me, how do you count me if I do not ever come forward? I mean, if I'm discouraged, if I have no incentive to go back to the state employment agency to fill out my weekly claim to indicate that I'm looking, how then do you know that I'm out there?

MR. BARRON. We do a survey of households. It's done for us by the Bureau of the Census. We go out and find you, sir. We would go to your home.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Quarterly?

MR. BARRON. No, every month. Every month.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Monthly.

MR. BARRON. Monthly, we go to people's homes and interview them.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. And how many homes a month in the United States do you go to?

MR. BARRON. About 60,000.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. I see. Do you then project what you find? I mean, if your findings out of the 60,000 show that 10,000 a people who fit this category, do you then assume that the projected number for the United States then represents that same percentage?

MR. BARRON. We have population weights that then build it up. And it's based on demographic variables and other things, but essentially you are correct. We blow it up to equal a national total, based on information we get from the sample.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. See, Mr. Barron, I'm not trying to be critical, except to say that there are a number of people out there whom I assume do not represent this 1.1 million that you have found and located, which you list as discouraged people or discouraged workers. And that's why I suggested that I thought that that number was skewed, particularly in areas where people do not fill out surveys or are not inclined to talk to people from the government.



I know you have got to come up with a number. I would strongly suggest that you look again at the criteria—which, as you indicate, is not your criteria, but the criteria that you inherited—because I believe that that number is misleading.

As long as we use what I consider to be a misleading less than accurate number, we are in a situation where, to some extent, it's easy for people who want to use those figures to deny that the problem is as bad as it really is.

You also said in your testimony that manufacturing employment fell by 58,000 after seasonable adjustment, that the average factory work week and the overtime component declined in the month of June, that the construction industry added fewer jobs, resulting in a seasonally adjusted decline of about 32,000, that mining employment has peaked and essentially has lost 11 percent of its jobs, that most service producing industries showed little change in June, that wholesale trade fell by 16,000, and that the unemployment rate rose to this 7.8 percent that we have been talking about this morning.

Do you support continued extended unemployment benefits for underemployed, chronically employed, and those we talked about as discouraged workers?

MR. BARRON. Sir, in my job as acting commissioner, it's a policy matter, and I simply can't speak to it.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Well, if I could get you to take yourself out of that role. I mean, you are somebody who looks at these figures day in and day out. And I'm not trying to ask you to put yourself in a position that runs counter to what people in the White House and the Congress may feel. But, sir, quite frankly, if there's anyone in this country who knows how serious this problem is, it is you. So outside of your role as the acting commissioner, looking at this problem, what do you suggest that we do?

We can't keep sticking our head in the sand. Members here in the House and Senate saying, well, it's terrible but we can't do anything about it. The White House indicating we can't do anything about it. And other individuals, such as yourself, who really know how serious this is, saying it's a policy question, and I can't make recommendations.

MR. BARRON. That stems from the fact, sir, that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has a 104-year tradition, which, quite frankly, if I depart from the job of just bringing you the data, then I've done the whole institution a disservice.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Maybe, we can have lunch then, and you can tell me how you feel.

MR. BARRON. I would love to have lunch with you, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Thank you.

Mr. Barron, the 7.8 percent figure, which is a nationwide figure that represents, in the aggregate, all sorts of groups and regions in this country, how is that reflected in minority communities—African Americans and Hispanic Americans—in terms of what the current unemployment rate is among those groups?

MR. BARRON. The rates for minority groups are much higher, sir. In June 1992, the rate for blacks is close to 15 percent, 14.9 to be exact. For Hispanics, it's 12.1 percent.

Mr. Plewes can help us with the rate for black teenagers, which frankly is a tragedy, it's a national tragedy.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Well, it really is, and it used to be almost close to 50 percent. Can you tell me where that is now?

MR. PLEWES. It stands at 41.6 percent now, sir.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. And has that been increasing over the last couple of years, or decreasing?

MR. PLEWES. Since the beginning of this year, it's increased. I can look back at histories.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Have you done any analysis, like you do in these other areas, like in manufacturing or mining or service-related jobs, to suggest why the increase has been taking place? Have you done an analysis in terms of minority communities as to why, in fact, those increases may be reflecting themselves, I should say, and why declines are not apparent?

Do you have some suggestions there, or do you have some data that you looked at?

MR. PLEWES. Yes, sir.

Before I go into that, I think I'd like to make one or more points that are relevant here.

Although we are reporting an unemployment rate of 41.6 percent, that's not the whole story. The whole story is captured, I think, in not just the unemployment rate, but in the percent of the young African American population actually availing itself of the work force, which is called the labor force participation rate.

That percentage is only 39 percent. For whites of the same age, that's 54.4 percent.

So less than half of young African Americans are availing themselves of the labor market. The unemployment rate for white teenagers is 20.6 percent, and I just mentioned 41.6 percent for young African Americans.

Now, the reasons why. We certainly have not done a comprehensive analysis of the reasons why. But certainly as we look to some of the issues, we find that there are issues involved with skills, with location, with where the jobs are and where people live, and also with the kinds of work available.

The fact of the matter is, recently the jobs for young people across the board, but especially young people in urban areas, have simply dried up with the declines in the service sector. And that's the retail industry, and there are other service industries that have been employers of those young people. So, if you add those three together, you begin to see the makings of a story.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Would it not be fair also to add another component to the three that you have suggested, and that is that they, in fact, perhaps, would fall into this defined criteria of discouraged workers, as is listed in your testimony? Those people who want a job but who are not looking because they believe no jobs are available?

MR. BARRON. Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. I think it would be fair to assume that. Baltimore City lost 29,000 jobs last year. I would think that most of those were not necessarily service related because of the activity in the harbor, and other things that have been going on, service-industry related jobs seem to have been

increasing to some extent. Perhaps, though, they have been in manufacturing and production.

I do not know if you have statistics on that. If you do, I'd like it if you could share them at this time?

MR. BARRON. I know I do not have data on Baltimore with me, sir, but we would be glad to get with you and your Staff and provide them for you.

MR. PLEWES. Yes, sir. Again, we get our numbers from the same source that you do. We get it from the Maryland State Employment Service. But we would be glad to provide that for you.

REPRESENTATIVE MFUME. Well, let me just say that we are all here this morning, not necessarily for form or fashion, but because members of this Committee really are concerned about this employment situation which continues to haunt us as a nation. And you are here, obviously, because it's your job to monitor it, to develop the statistics, and to report both here and to others.

I want to thank you on behalf of the Chairman, who had to, as you know, leave earlier, for your presentation this morning and for your appearance here.

I would, Mr. Barron, really like, at some other date and in some unofficial way, to get your unofficial thoughts, however, about how we might go about, in your opinion, at least, as having worked in this area for a long time, how we might go about looking at additional ways to get a grip on the problem.

I've enjoyed talking to you, sir.

Thank you very very much for being here, both of you, and the Committee will stand adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

Unemployment rates of all civilian workers by alternative seasonal adjustment methods

| Month and year | Unadjusted rate | X-11 ARIMA method  |                                |                      |        |       | X-11 method (official method before 1980) | Range (cols. 2-8) |          |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|---|-------------------|----------|
|                |                 | Official procedure | Concurrent (as first computed) | Concurrent (revised) | Stable | Total |   |                   | Residual |
|                | (1)             | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)                  | (5)    | (6)   | (7)                                       | (8)               | (9)      |
| 1991           |                 |                    |                                |                      |        |       |   |                   |          |
| June.....      | 6.9             | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.7   | 6.8                                       | 6.9               | .2       |
| July.....      | 6.7             | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.7    | 6.7   | 6.7                                       | 6.8               | .1       |
| August.....    | 6.5             | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.8   | 6.8                                       | 6.8               | -        |
| September...   | 6.4             | 6.8                | 6.8                            | 6.8                  | 6.8    | 6.8   | 6.7                                       | 6.7               | .1       |
| October.....   | 6.4             | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.9    | 6.9   | 6.8                                       | 6.8               | .1       |
| November....   | 6.6             | 6.9                | 6.9                            | 6.9                  | 6.9    | 6.9   | 6.9                                       | 6.8               | .1       |
| December....   | 6.8             | 7.1                | 7.1                            | 7.1                  | 7.1    | 7.1   | 7.1                                       | 7.1               | -        |
| 1992           |                 |                    |                                |                      |        |       |   |                   |          |
| January.....   | 8.0             | 7.1                | 7.1                            | 7.1                  | 7.1    | 7.2   | 7.3                                       | 7.1               | .2       |
| February....   | 8.1             | 7.3                | 7.3                            | 7.3                  | 7.3    | 7.3   | 7.5                                       | 7.4               | .2       |
| March.....     | 7.7             | 7.3                | 7.3                            | 7.3                  | 7.3    | 7.4   | 7.4                                       | 7.4               | .1       |
| April.....     | 7.1             | 7.2                | 7.2                            | 7.3                  | 7.2    | 7.2   | 7.1                                       | 7.3               | .2       |
| May.....       | 7.2             | 7.5                | 7.4                            | 7.5                  | 7.5    | 7.4   | 7.4                                       | 7.5               | .1       |
| June.....      | 7.8             | 7.8                | 7.7                            | 7.7                  | 7.8    | 7.6   | 7.7                                       | 7.9               | .3       |

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
July 1992

TABLE ATTACHED TO MR. BARRON'S TESTIMONY

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

## Alternative Methods of Seasonal Adjustment

(1) *Unadjusted rate.* Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official procedure (X-11 ARIMA method).* The published seasonally adjusted rate for all civilian workers. Each of the 3 major civilian labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for four age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1975 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The four teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings*.

(3) *Concurrent (as first computed, X-11 ARIMA method).* The official procedure for computation of the rate for all civilian workers using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1992 would be based, during 1992, on the adjustment of data through January 1992.

(4) *Concurrent (revised, X-11 ARIMA method).* The procedure used is identical to (3) above, and the rate for the current month the last month displayed will always be the same in the two columns. However, all previous months are subject to revision each month based on the seasonal adjustment of all the components with data through the current month.

(5) *Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).* Each of the 12 civilian labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using

the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year to year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(6) *Total (X-11 ARIMA method).* This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and civilian labor force levels are extended with ARIMA Models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).* This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total civilian employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(8) *X-11 method (official method before 1980).* The method for computation of the official procedure is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

*Methods of Adjustment.* The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, January 1983. A description of the current adjustment of labor force data appears in *Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series, Employment and Earnings*, January 1992.

The standard X-11 method is described in *X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young, and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

## JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION PRESS RELEASE

**News**United States  
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of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

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RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL  
8:30 A.M. (EDT), THURSDAY,  
JULY 2, 1992

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 1992

Unemployment increased in June and payroll employment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The nation's jobless rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point for the second month in a row, reaching 7.8 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the survey of establishments, declined by 117,000 in June, with most of the job losses occurring in manufacturing and construction. Total employment, as measured by the survey of households, has shown no growth since April, after increasing rapidly earlier this year. The labor force continued to expand at a rapid pace.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons rose by 471,000 to nearly 10.0 million in June, and the unemployment rate climbed to 7.8 percent, the highest level since March 1984. Since last September, the number of jobless persons has increased by 1.5 million, and the unemployment rate has risen a full percentage point--with most of the rise occurring since January. The jobless rate had been 5.4 percent in July 1990, when the recent recession began. (See table A-1.)

More than half of the increase in joblessness between May and June was among teenagers, whose unemployment rate rose 3.6 percentage points to 23.6 percent, its highest since June 1983. The unemployment rate for men 25 years and over (6.8 percent) rose by three-tenths of a point for the second month in a row. The rate for women 25 years and over (5.9 percent) also rose by three-tenths over the month. (See tables A-1 and A-8.)

The bulk of the over-the-month increase in unemployment was found among those entering the labor force for the first time and those who were laid off from jobs to which they expected to be recalled. Unemployment increased across all of the duration categories. The number of persons jobless for 15 weeks or longer rose by 314,000 over the month, following a similar increase in May. (See tables A-5 and A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

After rising rapidly between December and April, total employment has shown no further gains (after seasonal adjustment). The number of persons

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

| Category                  | Quarterly averages     |          | Monthly data |          |          | May-June change |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
|                           | 1992                   |          | 1992         |          |          |                 |
|                           | I                      | II       | Apr.         | May      | June     |                 |
| <b>HOUSEHOLD DATA</b>     | Thousands of persons   |          |              |          |          |                 |
| Civilian labor force...   | 126,308                | 127,180  | 126,830      | 127,160  | 127,549  | 389             |
| Employment.....           | 117,169                | 117,635  | 117,675      | 117,656  | 117,574  | -82             |
| Unemployment.....         | 9,138                  | 9,545    | 9,155        | 9,504    | 9,975    | 471             |
| Not in labor force....    | 64,580                 | 64,130   | 64,338       | 64,147   | 63,906   | -241            |
| Discouraged workers.      | 1,084                  | 1,125    | N.A.         | N.A.     | N.A.     | N.A.            |
|                           | Percent of labor force |          |              |          |          |                 |
| Unemployment rates:       |                        |          |              |          |          |                 |
| All workers.....          | 7.2                    | 7.5      | 7.2          | 7.5      | 7.8      | 0.3             |
| Adult men.....            | 6.9                    | 7.2      | 6.8          | 7.3      | 7.4      | .1              |
| Adult women.....          | 6.0                    | 6.2      | 6.3          | 6.1      | 6.4      | .3              |
| Teenagers.....            | 19.6                   | 21.0     | 19.2         | 20.0     | 23.6     | 3.6             |
| White.....                | 6.4                    | 6.5      | 6.3          | 6.5      | 6.8      | .3              |
| Black.....                | 13.9                   | 14.5     | 13.9         | 14.7     | 14.9     | .2              |
| Hispanic origin...        | 11.5                   | 11.2     | 10.3         | 11.3     | 12.1     | .8              |
| <b>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</b> | Thousands of jobs      |          |              |          |          |                 |
| Nonfarm employment....    | 108,147                | p108,400 | 108,377      | p108,470 | p108,353 | p-117           |
| Goods-producing 1/...     | 23,528                 | p23,505  | 23,530       | p23,540  | p23,444  | p-96            |
| Construction.....         | 4,591                  | p4,609   | 4,605        | p4,627   | p4,595   | p-32            |
| Manufacturing.....        | 18,284                 | p18,254  | 18,279       | p18,271  | p18,213  | p-58            |
| Service-producing 1/...   | 84,619                 | p84,895  | 84,847       | p84,930  | p84,909  | p-21            |
| Retail trade.....         | 19,118                 | p19,144  | 19,177       | p19,137  | p19,117  | p-20            |
| Services.....             | 28,601                 | p28,777  | 28,707       | p28,820  | p28,805  | p-15            |
| Government.....           | 18,475                 | p18,562  | 18,542       | p18,559  | p18,584  | p25             |
|                           | Hours of work          |          |              |          |          |                 |
| Average weekly hours:     |                        |          |              |          |          |                 |
| Total private.....        | 34.5                   | p34.4    | 34.3         | p34.6    | p34.3    | p-0.3           |
| Manufacturing.....        | 41.0                   | p41.2    | 41.1         | p41.3    | p41.1    | p-.2            |
| Overtime.....             | 3.7                    | p3.9     | 3.9          | p4.0     | p3.9     | p-.1            |

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p=preliminary.

N.A.= not available.

working part time voluntarily rose by 727,000 in June, while the number at work part time for economic reasons (those who preferred full-time work) fell by 484,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The employment-population ratio (the percentage of the population that is employed) was 61.4 percent--about unchanged from May. (See tables A-1 and A-3.)

The civilian labor force continued its strong expansion in June, growing by 389,000 to 127.5 million. Virtually all of this increase was accounted for by adult women. The labor force participation rate was 66.6 percent and has returned to its pre-recession high. Since last November, the labor force has grown quite rapidly, expanding by about 2.2 million. (See table A-1.)

#### Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers--persons who want to work but are not looking for a job because they think they cannot find one--remained at 1.1 million in the second quarter of 1992. In fact, their number has shown little change for 3 straight quarters but was 173,000 higher than a year earlier. (See table A-11.)

#### Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

After showing modest job growth in recent months, nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 117,000 in June, seasonally adjusted. Both manufacturing and construction failed to add jobs to the extent they normally do at this time of year, resulting in large job losses after seasonal adjustment. There was also some weakness in the service-producing sector. (See table B-1.)

The number of manufacturing jobs fell by 58,000 over the month following little movement in the prior 4 months. Employment continued to drop in the defense-dependent transportation equipment and electronic equipment industries, and there were also over-the-month decreases in food processing, industrial machinery, apparel, and fabricated metals.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, the number of construction jobs fell by 32,000 in June, negating much of the employment growth that had occurred in recent months. The number of mining jobs continued to decline, as a large drop occurred in oil and gas extraction.

The over-the-month weakness in the service-producing sector followed steady job growth earlier this year. Employment in wholesale trade dropped markedly--by 16,000--following smaller declines in recent months. The number of jobs in retail trade showed no growth in June, after adjustment for seasonality. The industry has yet to show any sustained recovery from the string of losses which began in early 1990.

Following healthy job gains in the prior 3 months, employment in the services industry was essentially unchanged in June. Similarly, the number of jobs failed to grow in finance, following 6 months of gain. Employment in transportation and public utilities edged up by 10,000 over the month.



Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by three-tenths of an hour to 34.3 hours in June, following an increase of the same magnitude in the prior month. The factory workweek declined 0.2 hour to 41.1 hours, also erasing the May gain. Average overtime for factory workers, at 3.9 hours, edged down by 0.1 hour over the month. Both the average workweek and overtime in factories continued to be high by historical standards, however. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers--which shows the combined effect of changes in employment and hours--declined by 0.8 percent to 120.7 (1982=100) in June, after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index declined by 0.9 percent to 102.5.

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers edged up by 0.2 percent in June, after seasonal adjustment. Reflecting the decline in the workweek, average weekly earnings declined by 0.7 percent. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were down by 2 cents to \$10.53, and average weekly earnings rose by \$1.42 to \$364.34. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.2 percent and average weekly earnings by 1.9 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

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The Employment Situation for July 1992 will be released on Friday, August 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Beginning July 13, 1992, BLS personnel responsible for the technical information contained in this release will have new telephone numbers. Telephone contacts will be as follows: National household data, 202-606-6373 and 6378; state and area labor force data, 202-606-6392; and national establishment survey data, 202-606-6555.

## 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 that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by 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. The sample includes over 350,000 establishments employing over 41 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

### Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Table A-7 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The civilian worker unemployment rate is U-5b, while U-5a, the overall unemployment rate, includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonfarm firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise 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. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality 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. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since 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.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

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.

### Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000; for total unemployment it is 224,000; and, for the civilian worker unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage points. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances

are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.29 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the most current 2 months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

### Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$10.00 per issue or \$31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

*Employment and Earnings* also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J 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 M, O, P, and Q 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 Number: 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991               | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991                        | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 189,688                 | 191,307  | 191,455   | 189,688                          | 190,884   | 191,022   | 191,168   | 191,307  | 191,455   |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 127,064                 | 128,705  | 129,002   | 125,524                          | 128,287   | 128,590   | 128,830   | 127,160  | 127,549   |
| Participation rate .....                   | 67.0                    | 68.2     | 67.4      | 66.2                             | 66.2      | 66.3      | 68.5      | 66.3     | 68.8      |
| Employed .....                             | 118,200                 | 117,535  | 118,907   | 116,909                          | 117,043   | 117,348   | 117,675   | 117,656  | 117,574   |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 62.4                    | 61.4     | 62.1      | 61.6                             | 61.3      | 61.4      | 61.6      | 61.5     | 61.4      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 3,749                   | 3,354    | 3,696     | 3,288                            | 3,232     | 3,194     | 3,209     | 3,176    | 3,252     |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 114,531                 | 114,181  | 115,209   | 113,623                          | 113,811   | 114,155   | 114,465   | 114,478  | 114,322   |
| Unemployed .....                           | 8,774                   | 9,169    | 10,095    | 8,615                            | 9,244     | 9,242     | 9,155     | 9,504    | 9,975     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.9                     | 7.2      | 7.8       | 6.9                              | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       | 7.5      | 7.8       |
| Not in labor force .....                   | 82,614                  | 64,602   | 62,453    | 64,144                           | 64,597    | 64,432    | 64,338    | 64,147   | 63,906    |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>              |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 90,494                  | 91,392   | 91,472    | 90,494                           | 91,164    | 91,238    | 91,316    | 91,392   | 91,472    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 69,545                  | 69,168   | 70,508    | 68,480                           | 68,710    | 68,849    | 69,082    | 69,489   | 69,534    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 76.9                    | 75.7     | 77.1      | 75.4                             | 75.4      | 75.5      | 75.7      | 76.0     | 76.0      |
| Employed .....                             | 64,659                  | 63,836   | 64,835    | 63,514                           | 63,352    | 63,529    | 63,893    | 63,893   | 63,736    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 71.5                    | 69.8     | 70.9      | 70.2                             | 69.6      | 69.6      | 70.0      | 69.9     | 69.7      |
| Unemployed .....                           | 4,886                   | 5,332    | 5,673     | 4,968                            | 5,359     | 5,320     | 5,190     | 5,577    | 5,798     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.0                     | 7.7      | 8.0       | 7.3                              | 7.8       | 7.7       | 7.5       | 8.0      | 8.3       |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>              |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 83,748                  | 84,755   | 84,842    | 83,748                           | 84,549    | 84,590    | 84,671    | 84,755   | 84,842    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 65,298                  | 65,810   | 66,271    | 64,306                           | 65,179    | 65,375    | 65,635    | 66,004   | 65,948    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 78.0                    | 77.8     | 78.1      | 77.5                             | 77.1      | 77.3      | 77.5      | 77.9     | 77.7      |
| Employed .....                             | 61,351                  | 61,224   | 61,696    | 60,691                           | 60,597    | 60,846    | 61,154    | 61,167   | 61,062    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 73.3                    | 72.2     | 72.7      | 72.5                             | 71.7      | 71.9      | 72.2      | 72.2     | 72.0      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 2,840                   | 2,488    | 2,599     | 2,414                            | 2,356     | 2,351     | 2,345     | 2,370    | 2,374     |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 58,711                  | 58,738   | 59,099    | 58,277                           | 58,241    | 58,495    | 58,809    | 58,797   | 58,688    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 3,947                   | 4,586    | 4,574     | 4,215                            | 4,562     | 4,529     | 4,481     | 4,836    | 4,887     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.0                     | 7.0      | 6.9       | 6.5                              | 7.0       | 6.9       | 6.8       | 7.3      | 7.4       |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b>            |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 99,174                  | 99,915   | 99,982    | 99,174                           | 99,720    | 99,783    | 99,852    | 99,915   | 99,982    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 57,509                  | 57,537   | 58,494    | 57,044                           | 57,576    | 57,741    | 57,747    | 57,691   | 58,015    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 58.0                    | 57.8     | 58.5      | 57.5                             | 57.7      | 57.9      | 57.8      | 57.7     | 58.0      |
| Employed .....                             | 53,621                  | 53,700   | 54,072    | 53,395                           | 53,691    | 53,820    | 53,782    | 53,764   | 53,838    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 54.1                    | 53.7     | 54.1      | 53.8                             | 53.8      | 53.9      | 53.9      | 53.8     | 53.8      |
| Unemployed .....                           | 3,887                   | 3,837    | 4,422     | 3,649                            | 3,886     | 3,922     | 3,965     | 3,927    | 4,178     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.8                     | 6.7      | 7.6       | 6.4                              | 6.7       | 6.8       | 6.9       | 6.8      | 7.2       |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>            |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 92,546                  | 93,416   | 93,479    | 92,546                           | 93,208    | 93,256    | 93,320    | 93,416   | 93,479    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 53,634                  | 54,443   | 54,730    | 53,728                           | 54,272    | 54,555    | 54,623    | 54,432   | 54,804    |
| Participation rate .....                   | 58.0                    | 58.3     | 58.5      | 58.1                             | 58.2      | 58.5      | 58.5      | 58.3     | 58.6      |
| Employed .....                             | 50,520                  | 51,207   | 51,217    | 50,639                           | 50,973    | 51,212    | 51,206    | 51,190   | 51,322    |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 54.6                    | 54.8     | 54.8      | 54.7                             | 54.7      | 54.9      | 54.9      | 54.7     | 54.9      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 716                     | 663      | 770       | 626                              | 672       | 659       | 658       | 618      | 672       |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 49,805                  | 50,544   | 50,447    | 50,013                           | 50,301    | 50,554    | 50,550    | 50,494   | 50,650    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 3,113                   | 3,236    | 3,513     | 3,089                            | 3,299     | 3,343     | 3,415     | 3,322    | 3,482     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 5.8                     | 5.9      | 6.4       | 5.7                              | 6.1       | 6.1       | 6.3       | 6.1      | 6.4       |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>          |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 13,374                  | 13,136   | 13,134    | 13,374                           | 13,127    | 13,178    | 13,177    | 13,136   | 13,134    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,122                   | 6,452    | 8,000     | 8,890                            | 8,836     | 8,660     | 8,571     | 6,725    | 6,797     |
| Participation rate .....                   | 60.7                    | 49.1     | 60.9      | 51.5                             | 52.1      | 50.5      | 49.9      | 51.2     | 51.8      |
| Employed .....                             | 8,409                   | 5,104    | 5,992     | 5,579                            | 5,472     | 5,290     | 5,312     | 5,381    | 5,190     |
| Employment-population ratio .....          | 47.9                    | 38.9     | 45.6      | 41.7                             | 41.7      | 40.1      | 40.3      | 41.0     | 39.5      |
| Agriculture .....                          | 393                     | 206      | 330       | 246                              | 203       | 184       | 206       | 193      | 208       |
| Nonagricultural industries .....           | 6,015                   | 4,898    | 5,662     | 5,333                            | 5,269     | 5,106     | 5,106     | 5,188    | 4,984     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 1,713                   | 1,348    | 2,008     | 1,311                            | 1,364     | 1,370     | 1,259     | 1,344    | 1,607     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 21.1                    | 20.9     | 25.1      | 19.0                             | 20.0      | 20.6      | 19.2      | 20.0     | 23.6      |

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991               | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991                        | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>WHITE</b>   |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 161,448                 | 162,483  | 162,575   | 161,448                          | 162,219   | 162,305   | 162,398   | 162,463  | 162,575   |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 106,991                 | 106,381  | 110,057   | 107,658                          | 108,071   | 108,491   | 108,480   | 108,647  | 108,711   |
| Participation rate                                     | 67.5                    | 66.7     | 67.7      | 67.7                             | 66.7      | 66.9      | 66.8      | 66.9     | 66.9      |
| Employed   | 102,364                 | 101,589  | 102,618   | 101,050                          | 101,074   | 101,411   | 101,601   | 101,614  | 101,270   |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 63.4                    | 62.5     | 63.1      | 62.6                             | 62.3      | 62.5      | 62.6      | 62.5     | 62.3      |
| Unemployed   | 6,635                   | 6,795    | 7,441     | 6,608                            | 6,996     | 7,090     | 6,851     | 7,032    | 7,441     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 6.1                     | 6.3      | 6.8       | 6.1                              | 6.5       | 6.5       | 6.3       | 6.5      | 6.8       |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 66,639                  | 66,975   | 67,327    | 66,295                           | 66,439    | 66,673    | 66,800    | 67,072   | 66,960    |
| Participation rate                                     | 78.1                    | 78.1     | 78.5      | 77.9                             | 77.8      | 77.9      | 77.9      | 78.2     | 78.0      |
| Employed   | 63,698                  | 63,479   | 63,834    | 62,986                           | 62,965    | 63,157    | 63,330    | 63,372   | 63,198    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 74.2                    | 73.3     | 73.7      | 73.3                             | 72.7      | 73.0      | 73.2      | 73.2     | 72.9      |
| Unemployed   | 3,040                   | 3,496    | 3,493     | 3,279                            | 3,574     | 3,518     | 3,470     | 3,699    | 3,764     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 5.4                     | 6.1      | 6.1       | 5.8                              | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.1       | 6.5      | 6.8       |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 45,392                  | 45,863   | 46,003    | 45,450                           | 45,799    | 46,066    | 46,022    | 45,845   | 46,049    |
| Participation rate                                     | 57.8                    | 58.0     | 58.2      | 57.9                             | 58.0      | 58.3      | 58.3      | 58.0     | 58.2      |
| Employed   | 43,083                  | 43,556   | 43,504    | 43,143                           | 43,380    | 43,568    | 43,547    | 43,468   | 43,548    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 54.9                    | 55.1     | 55.0      | 55.0                             | 55.0      | 55.2      | 55.1      | 55.0     | 55.1      |
| Unemployed   | 2,310                   | 2,308    | 2,499     | 2,316                            | 2,410     | 2,499     | 2,478     | 2,377    | 2,502     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 5.1                     | 5.0      | 5.4       | 5.1                              | 5.3       | 5.4       | 5.4       | 5.2      | 5.4       |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,980                   | 5,543    | 6,727     | 5,934                            | 5,843     | 5,753     | 5,638     | 5,730    | 5,702     |
| Participation rate                                     | 65.1                    | 52.8     | 64.2      | 55.5                             | 55.4      | 54.6      | 53.8      | 54.8     | 54.4      |
| Employed   | 5,875                   | 4,562    | 5,278     | 4,621                            | 4,629     | 4,688     | 4,733     | 4,774    | 4,527     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 53.1                    | 43.4     | 50.4      | 48.1                             | 45.8      | 44.5      | 45.0      | 45.5     | 43.2      |
| Unemployed   | 1,285                   | 991      | 1,449     | 1,013                            | 1,014     | 1,065     | 905       | 956      | 1,175     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 18.5                    | 17.9     | 21.5      | 17.1                             | 17.4      | 18.5      | 16.1      | 16.7     | 20.6      |
| Men  | 19.4                    | 18.3     | 22.1      | 19.0                             | 19.0      | 20.7      | 17.2      | 18.5     | 22.1      |
| Women  | 17.5                    | 18.2     | 20.9      | 15.1                             | 15.5      | 16.1      | 14.8      | 14.7     | 18.9      |
| <b>BLACK</b>   |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population                   | 21,595                  | 21,909   | 21,937    | 21,595                           | 21,828    | 21,854    | 21,882    | 21,909   | 21,937    |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 13,761                  | 13,794   | 14,272    | 13,576                           | 13,680    | 13,688    | 13,743    | 13,670   | 14,092    |
| Participation rate                                     | 63.7                    | 63.0     | 65.1      | 62.9                             | 62.7      | 62.8      | 62.9      | 62.8     | 64.2      |
| Employed   | 11,914                  | 11,779   | 12,056    | 11,851                           | 11,794    | 11,765    | 11,831    | 11,827   | 11,997    |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 55.2                    | 53.8     | 55.0      | 54.9                             | 54.0      | 53.8      | 54.1      | 54.0     | 54.7      |
| Unemployed   | 1,847                   | 2,015    | 2,216     | 1,725                            | 1,886     | 1,923     | 1,913     | 2,044    | 2,095     |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 13.4                    | 14.8     | 15.5      | 12.7                             | 13.8      | 14.1      | 13.9      | 14.7     | 14.9      |
| <b>Men, 20 years and over</b>                          |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,413                   | 6,497    | 6,567     | 6,377                            | 6,367     | 6,435     | 6,424     | 6,497    | 6,532     |
| Participation rate                                     | 74.1                    | 75.5     | 74.2      | 73.7                             | 72.8      | 73.1      | 72.8      | 73.5     | 73.8      |
| Employed   | 5,840                   | 5,590    | 5,672     | 5,599                            | 5,523     | 5,514     | 5,598     | 5,590    | 5,533     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 65.1                    | 63.3     | 64.1      | 64.7                             | 62.9      | 62.8      | 63.4      | 63.3     | 63.6      |
| Unemployed   | 773                     | 907      | 895       | 778                              | 854       | 921       | 826       | 907      | 899       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 12.1                    | 14.0     | 13.8      | 12.2                             | 13.4      | 14.3      | 12.9      | 14.0     | 13.8      |
| <b>Women, 20 years and over</b>                        |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 6,423                   | 6,573    | 6,710     | 6,483                            | 6,484     | 6,524     | 6,572     | 6,590    | 6,754     |
| Participation rate                                     | 59.3                    | 58.7     | 60.9      | 59.7                             | 59.0      | 59.5      | 59.8      | 59.9     | 61.3      |
| Employed   | 5,733                   | 5,781    | 5,858     | 5,766                            | 5,750     | 5,768     | 5,798     | 5,793    | 5,893     |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 52.9                    | 52.5     | 53.2      | 53.2                             | 52.5      | 52.8      | 52.7      | 52.6     | 53.5      |
| Unemployed   | 690                     | 792      | 852       | 697                              | 714       | 736       | 787       | 798      | 861       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 10.7                    | 12.0     | 12.7      | 10.8                             | 11.0      | 11.3      | 12.0      | 12.1     | 12.7      |
| <b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>                      |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian labor force                                   | 925                     | 723      | 995       | 736                              | 820       | 720       | 747       | 783      | 806       |
| Participation rate                                     | 43.9                    | 34.9     | 48.1      | 35.0                             | 39.9      | 35.1      | 36.0      | 37.8     | 39.0      |
| Employed   | 541                     | 407      | 526       | 488                              | 511       | 463       | 449       | 444      | 471       |
| Employment-population ratio                            | 25.7                    | 19.7     | 25.4      | 23.1                             | 24.8      | 22.3      | 21.7      | 21.4     | 22.8      |
| Unemployed   | 384                     | 316      | 469       | 250                              | 318       | 266       | 298       | 339      | 335       |
| Unemployment rate                                      | 41.5                    | 43.7     | 47.2      | 34.0                             | 38.4      | 36.5      | 39.9      | 43.2     | 41.8      |
| Men  | 41.9                    | 46.0     | 50.3      | 36.5                             | 39.0      | 37.6      | 44.5      | 43.9     | 48.8      |
| Women  | 41.0                    | 41.3     | 43.5      | 30.9                             | 37.5      | 35.0      | 35.1      | 42.8     | 35.6      |

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonally adjusted |          |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991               | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991                        | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>                                 |                         |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .....             | 14,751                  | 15,184   | 15,224    | 14,751                           | 15,068    | 15,106    | 15,145    | 15,184   | 15,224    |
| Civilian labor force .....                             | 9,882                   | 10,119   | 10,282    | 9,734                            | 10,033    | 10,170    | 10,083    | 10,101   | 10,125    |
| Participation rate .....                               | 67.0                    | 66.8     | 67.5      | 66.0                             | 66.8      | 67.3      | 66.4      | 66.5     | 66.6      |
| Employed .....   | 8,930                   | 9,001    | 9,080     | 8,770                            | 8,865     | 8,963     | 9,024     | 8,966    | 8,911     |
| Employment-population ratio .....                      | 60.5                    | 59.3     | 59.6      | 59.5                             | 58.8      | 59.5      | 59.6      | 59.0     | 58.5      |
| Unemployed .....                                       | 952                     | 1,118    | 1,202     | 964                              | 1,168     | 1,177     | 1,039     | 1,144    | 1,224     |
| Unemployment rate .....                                | 9.6                     | 11.0     | 11.7      | 9.9                              | 11.8      | 11.5      | 10.3      | 11.3     | 12.1      |

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

| Category   | Not seasonally adjusted |          |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991               | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991           | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                              |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over .....         | 118,280                 | 117,835  | 118,907   | 118,909             | 117,043   | 117,348   | 117,675   | 117,656  | 117,574   |
| Married men, spouse present .....                  | 40,458                  | 40,486   | 40,413    | 40,397              | 39,905    | 40,115    | 40,375    | 40,468   | 40,373    |
| Married women, spouse present .....                | 29,838                  | 30,390   | 30,190    | 29,842              | 29,841    | 30,144    | 30,080    | 30,209   | 30,403    |
| Women who maintain families .....                  | 6,474                   | 6,549    | 6,572     | 6,487               | 6,556     | 6,514     | 6,529     | 6,562    | 6,579     |
| <b>OCCUPATION</b>                                  |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....        | 30,661                  | 31,005   | 30,747    | 30,858              | 30,990    | 30,840    | 31,077    | 30,918   | 30,948    |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support ..... | 36,362                  | 37,191   | 37,170    | 36,206              | 37,013    | 36,945    | 36,972    | 37,340   | 36,985    |
| Service occupations .....                          | 16,320                  | 15,985   | 16,319    | 16,100              | 16,172    | 16,246    | 16,030    | 16,128   | 16,078    |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .....      | 13,484                  | 13,018   | 13,299    | 13,121              | 12,751    | 12,680    | 13,063    | 13,123   | 12,949    |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....         | 17,245                  | 16,794   | 17,311    | 17,087              | 16,708    | 17,129    | 18,837    | 18,915   | 17,180    |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....               | 4,178                   | 3,572    | 4,060     | 3,488               | 3,459     | 3,404     | 3,382     | 3,332    | 3,361     |
| <b>INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER</b>                |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| <b>Agriculture:</b>                                |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 2,035                   | 1,778    | 2,011     | 1,724               | 1,705     | 1,755     | 1,772     | 1,870    | 1,701     |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 3,023                   | 1,481    | 1,511     | 1,438               | 1,428     | 1,380     | 1,341     | 1,403    | 1,363     |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 157                     | 114      | 178       | 116                 | 112       | 92        | 99        | 98       | 130       |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Wage and salary workers .....                      | 105,272                 | 105,354  | 108,322   | 104,279             | 105,055   | 105,141   | 105,701   | 105,738  | 105,308   |
| Government .....                                   | 17,451                  | 18,014   | 17,783    | 17,880              | 17,841    | 17,727    | 17,644    | 17,771   | 18,220    |
| Private industries .....                           | 87,821                  | 87,340   | 88,539    | 86,399              | 87,415    | 87,415    | 88,057    | 87,865   | 87,087    |
| Private households .....                           | 1,110                   | 1,043    | 1,289     | 1,014               | 1,130     | 1,069     | 1,103     | 1,090    | 1,175     |
| Other industries .....                             | 86,711                  | 86,297   | 87,250    | 85,385              | 86,284    | 86,348    | 86,954    | 86,805   | 85,912    |
| Self-employed workers .....                        | 9,004                   | 8,563    | 8,629     | 8,949               | 8,695     | 8,657     | 8,433     | 8,554    | 8,569     |
| Unpaid family workers .....                        | 255                     | 264      | 257       | 247                 | 230       | 242       | 249       | 242      | 250       |
| <b>PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME<sup>1</sup></b>       |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| <b>All industries:</b>                             |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 8,281                   | 6,074    | 6,802     | 5,739               | 6,509     | 6,499     | 6,272     | 6,524    | 6,040     |
| Slack work .....                                   | 2,845                   | 3,057    | 3,170     | 3,155               | 3,260     | 3,218     | 3,030     | 3,356    | 3,312     |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 2,850                   | 2,699    | 2,930     | 2,262               | 2,906     | 2,951     | 2,866     | 2,981    | 2,551     |
| Voluntary part time .....                          | 13,769                  | 15,167   | 13,595    | 15,477              | 14,318    | 14,378    | 14,911    | 14,514   | 15,241    |
| <b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>                 |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Part time for economic reasons .....               | 5,952                   | 5,637    | 6,336     | 5,489               | 6,213     | 6,180     | 5,910     | 6,210    | 5,824     |
| Slack work .....                                   | 2,845                   | 2,908    | 3,024     | 2,975               | 3,089     | 2,975     | 2,778     | 3,130    | 3,186     |
| Could only find part-time work .....               | 2,682                   | 2,608    | 2,900     | 2,262               | 2,907     | 2,901     | 2,779     | 2,780    | 2,477     |
| Voluntary part time .....                          | 13,333                  | 14,711   | 13,131    | 15,063              | 13,900    | 13,928    | 14,497    | 14,051   | 14,821    |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the

classification systems used in the 1990 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

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Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category  | Number of unemployed persons<br>(in thousands) |             |              | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |              |              |              |             |              |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|   | June<br>1991                                   | May<br>1992 | June<br>1992 | June<br>1991                    | Feb.<br>1992 | Mar.<br>1992 | Apr.<br>1992 | May<br>1992 | June<br>1992 |
| <b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>                                 |  |             |              |                                 |              |              |              |             |              |
| Total, 16 years and over .....                        | 8,615  | 9,504       | 9,975        | 6.9                             | 7.3          | 7.3          | 7.2          | 7.5         | 7.8          |
| Men, 20 years and over .....                          | 4,215  | 4,838       | 4,887        | 6.5                             | 7.0          | 6.9          | 6.8          | 7.3         | 7.4          |
| Women, 20 years and over .....                        | 3,089  | 3,322       | 3,482        | 5.7                             | 6.1          | 6.1          | 6.3          | 6.1         | 6.4          |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....                      | 1,311  | 1,344       | 1,607        | 10.0                            | 20.0         | 20.6         | 19.2         | 20.0        | 23.6         |
| Married man, spouse present .....                     | 1,936  | 2,156       | 2,262        | 4.8                             | 5.0          | 4.8          | 4.7          | 5.1         | 5.3          |
| Married woman, spouse present .....                   | 1,447  | 1,570       | 1,711        | 4.8                             | 4.8          | 5.0          | 5.0          | 4.9         | 5.3          |
| Women who maintain families .....                     | 653  | 729         | 740          | 9.1                             | 9.5          | 10.0         | 10.2         | 10.0        | 10.1         |
| Full-time workers .....                               | 7,040  | 7,821       | 8,230        | 6.6                             | 7.1          | 7.0          | 7.0          | 7.1         | 7.5          |
| Part-time workers .....                               | 1,550  | 1,687       | 1,706        | 8.6                             | 8.8          | 9.0          | 8.8          | 9.5         | 9.3          |
| Labor force time lost <sup>2</sup> .....              | —  | —           | —            | 7.6                             | 8.3          | 8.3          | 8.3          | 8.3         | 8.4          |
| <b>OCCUPATION<sup>3</sup></b>                         |  |             |              |                                 |              |              |              |             |              |
| Managerial and professional specialty .....           | 891  | 1,034       | 1,009        | 2.8                             | 3.1          | 3.1          | 3.1          | 3.2         | 3.2          |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support .....    | 1,968  | 2,231       | 2,368        | 5.2                             | 5.7          | 5.7          | 5.6          | 5.6         | 6.0          |
| Precision production, craft, and repair .....         | 1,127  | 1,244       | 1,318        | 7.9                             | 9.4          | 9.8          | 8.6          | 8.7         | 9.2          |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....            | 2,110  | 2,169       | 2,176        | 11.0                            | 11.8         | 11.1         | 10.9         | 11.4        | 11.3         |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing .....                  | 285  | 289         | 311          | 7.6                             | 8.0          | 6.8          | 6.6          | 8.0         | 8.4          |
| <b>INDUSTRY</b>                                       |  |             |              |                                 |              |              |              |             |              |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ..... | 6,666  | 7,431       | 7,557        | 7.2                             | 7.6          | 7.8          | 7.5          | 7.8         | 8.0          |
| Goods-producing industries .....                      | 2,634  | 2,730       | 2,889        | 9.4                             | 9.7          | 9.5          | 9.6          | 9.7         | 10.3         |
| Mining .....  | 63   | 56          | 80           | 8.5                             | 8.9          | 7.7          | 7.1          | 8.5         | 9.2          |
| Construction .....                                    | 927  | 1,027       | 1,071        | 15.5                            | 17.4         | 17.6         | 16.6         | 16.9        | 17.6         |
| Manufacturing .....                                   | 1,644  | 1,647       | 1,759        | 7.7                             | 7.8          | 7.3          | 7.6          | 7.7         | 8.3          |
| Durable goods .....                                   | 1,007  | 991         | 1,012        | 8.0                             | 7.7          | 7.4          | 7.5          | 7.7         | 8.2          |
| Nondurable goods .....                                | 637  | 666         | 747          | 7.3                             | 7.5          | 7.1          | 7.6          | 7.6         | 8.4          |
| Service-producing industries .....                    | 4,062  | 4,700       | 4,668        | 6.3                             | 6.7          | 7.1          | 6.7          | 7.0         | 7.0          |
| Transportation and public utilities .....             | 346  | 325         | 357          | 5.2                             | 5.1          | 5.9          | 4.6          | 4.9         | 5.4          |
| Wholesale and retail trade .....                      | 1,791  | 2,116       | 2,147        | 7.6                             | 8.2          | 8.5          | 8.2          | 8.5         | 8.7          |
| Finance and service industries .....                  | 1,925  | 2,259       | 2,164        | 5.5                             | 5.9          | 6.3          | 6.0          | 6.3         | 6.1          |
| Government workers .....                              | 529  | 648         | 666          | 2.9                             | 4.0          | 3.7          | 3.5          | 3.5         | 3.5          |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers .....            | 233  | 263         | 260          | 11.9                            | 11.7         | 9.6          | 10.4         | 13.6        | 13.3         |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.<sup>2</sup> Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.<sup>3</sup> 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.

NOTE: Data on occupations and industries for 1992 are not fully comparable with data for prior years because of the introduction of the classification systems used in the 1990 decennial census of population. Some categories, particularly "technical, sales, and administrative support," may have significant breaks in comparability.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Weeks of unemployment                   | Not seasonally adjusted |             |              | Seasonally adjusted |              |              |              |             |              |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|   | June<br>1991            | May<br>1992 | June<br>1992 | June<br>1991        | Feb.<br>1992 | Mar.<br>1992 | Apr.<br>1992 | May<br>1992 | June<br>1992 |
| <b>DURATION</b>                         |                         |             |              |                     |              |              |              |             |              |
| Less than 5 weeks .....                 | 4,013                   | 3,306       | 4,202        | 3,413               | 3,051        | 3,281        | 3,190        | 3,405       | 3,573        |
| 5 to 14 weeks .....                     | 2,373                   | 2,294       | 2,358        | 2,816               | 2,902        | 2,658        | 2,680        | 2,601       | 2,794        |
| 15 weeks and over .....                 | 2,368                   | 3,569       | 3,535        | 2,468               | 3,204        | 3,185        | 3,018        | 3,361       | 3,675        |
| 15 to 26 weeks .....                    | 1,296                   | 1,586       | 1,401        | 1,372               | 1,475        | 1,418        | 1,278        | 1,368       | 1,520        |
| 27 weeks and over .....                 | 1,102                   | 1,983       | 2,133        | 1,116               | 1,729        | 1,766        | 1,739        | 1,973       | 2,155        |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ..... | 13.2                    | 18.6        | 17.6         | 14.0                | 17.0         | 17.1         | 17.0         | 18.3        | 18.6         |
| Median duration, in weeks .....         | 5.6                     | 9.0         | 7.1          | 6.9                 | 8.2          | 8.0          | 8.8          | 9.0         | 8.7          |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>             |                         |             |              |                     |              |              |              |             |              |
| Total unemployed .....                  | 100.0                   | 100.0       | 100.0        | 100.0               | 100.0        | 100.0        | 100.0        | 100.0       | 100.0        |
| Less than 5 weeks .....                 | 45.7                    | 36.1        | 41.6         | 39.2                | 33.3         | 36.0         | 35.9         | 36.4        | 35.8         |
| 5 to 14 weeks .....                     | 27.0                    | 25.0        | 23.4         | 32.3                | 31.7         | 29.1         | 30.2         | 27.8        | 27.8         |
| 15 weeks and over .....                 | 27.2                    | 38.9        | 35.0         | 28.5                | 35.0         | 34.9         | 34.0         | 35.9        | 36.6         |
| 15 to 26 weeks .....                    | 14.7                    | 17.3        | 13.9         | 15.7                | 16.1         | 15.5         | 14.4         | 14.8        | 15.1         |
| 27 weeks and over .....                 | 12.6                    | 21.6        | 21.1         | 12.8                | 18.9         | 19.4         | 19.6         | 21.1        | 21.5         |

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason   | Not seasonally adjusted |          |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|-------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991               | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991           | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>                                |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Job losers .....   | 4,324                   | 5,157    | 5,185     | 4,748               | 5,321     | 5,274     | 5,153     | 5,486    | 5,863     |
| On layoff .....  | 1,118                   | 1,020    | 1,123     | 1,251               | 1,276     | 1,231     | 1,215     | 1,189    | 1,358     |
| Other job losers .....                                     | 3,205                   | 4,137    | 4,061     | 3,497               | 4,045     | 4,042     | 3,938     | 4,297    | 4,505     |
| Job leavers .....  | 1,008                   | 901      | 989       | 1,072               | 900       | 909       | 1,028     | 1,032    | 1,050     |
| Reentrants .....   | 2,304                   | 2,220    | 2,502     | 2,120               | 2,182     | 2,213     | 2,106     | 2,157    | 2,295     |
| New entrants .....   | 1,138                   | 892      | 1,439     | 742                 | 823       | 811       | 839       | 856      | 1,045     |
| <b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>                                |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Total unemployed .....                                     | 100.0                   | 100.0    | 100.0     | 100.0               | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0     | 100.0    | 100.0     |
| Job losers .....   | 48.3                    | 56.2     | 51.2      | 54.7                | 57.8      | 57.3      | 56.5      | 57.7     | 58.3      |
| On layoff .....  | 12.7                    | 11.1     | 11.1      | 15.6                | 13.9      | 13.4      | 13.3      | 12.5     | 13.5      |
| Other job losers .....                                     | 36.5                    | 45.1     | 40.0      | 39.1                | 43.9      | 43.9      | 43.2      | 45.2     | 42.8      |
| Job leavers .....  | 11.5                    | 9.8      | 9.8       | 12.3                | 8.8       | 8.9       | 11.3      | 10.5     | 10.4      |
| Reentrants .....   | 28.3                    | 24.2     | 24.8      | 24.4                | 23.5      | 24.0      | 23.1      | 22.7     | 22.8      |
| New entrants .....   | 13.0                    | 9.7      | 14.3      | 8.5                 | 8.9       | 8.8       | 9.2       | 9.0      | 10.4      |
| <b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b> |                         |          |           |                     |           |           |           |          |           |
| Job losers .....   | 3.4                     | 4.1      | 4.0       | 3.8                 | 4.2       | 4.2       | 4.1       | 4.3      | 4.4       |
| Job leavers .....  | .8                      | .7       | .8        | .9                  | .7        | .7        | .8        | .8       | .8        |
| Reentrants .....   | 1.8                     | 1.8      | 1.9       | 1.7                 | 1.7       | 1.7       | 1.7       | 1.7      | 1.8       |
| New entrants .....   | .9                      | .7       | 1.1       | .8                  | .7        | .8        | .7        | .7       | .8        |

Table A-7. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

| Measure  | Quarterly averages |      |      |      | Monthly data |      |      |      |
|--|--------------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|------|
|  | 1991               |      |      | 1992 |              | 1992 |      |      |
|  | II                 | III  | IV   | I    | II           | Apr. | May  | June |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 1.8                | 1.9  | 2.1  | 2.5  | 2.6          | 2.4  | 2.6  | 2.9  |
| U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force .....  | 3.7                | 3.8  | 3.8  | 4.1  | 4.3          | 4.1  | 4.3  | 4.4  |
| U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over .....  | 5.4                | 5.4  | 5.5  | 6.0  | 6.2          | 6.0  | 6.1  | 6.4  |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force .....   | 6.5                | 6.5  | 6.6  | 7.0  | 7.2          | 7.0  | 7.1  | 7.5  |
| U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces .....   | 6.7                | 6.7  | 6.9  | 7.1  | 7.4          | 7.1  | 7.4  | 7.7  |
| U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force .....   | 6.7                | 6.8  | 6.9  | 7.2  | 7.5          | 7.2  | 7.5  | 7.8  |
| U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force .....   | 9.2                | 9.3  | 9.5  | 9.9  | 10.0         | 9.8  | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force ..... | 9.9                | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9         | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A. - not available.



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Table A-8. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Sex and age                     | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |          |           | Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup> |           |           |           |          |           |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|                                 | June 1991                                   | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991                       | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
|                                 | <b>Total, 16 years and over</b>             |          |           |                                 |           |           |           |          |           |
| Total, 16 years and over        | 8,615                                       | 9,504    | 9,975     | 6.9                             | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       | 7.5      | 7.8       |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 2,794                                       | 2,960    | 3,126     | 13.8                            | 14.1      | 14.0      | 13.5      | 14.5     | 15.3      |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 1,311                                       | 1,344    | 1,607     | 19.0                            | 20.0      | 20.6      | 19.2      | 20.0     | 23.6      |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 556   | 649      | 739       | 20.6                            | 21.5      | 23.6      | 22.3      | 24.3     | 27.2      |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 765   | 726      | 876       | 18.3                            | 18.4      | 18.9      | 18.9      | 19.9     | 21.7      |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 1,483                                       | 1,816    | 1,519     | 10.9                            | 11.2      | 10.8      | 10.8      | 11.8     | 11.1      |
| 25 years and over               | 5,826                                       | 6,537    | 6,884     | 5.6                             | 6.0       | 6.0       | 6.0       | 6.1      | 6.4       |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 5,132                                       | 5,811    | 5,998     | 5.7                             | 6.3       | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.4      | 6.6       |
| 55 years and over               | 656   | 755      | 841       | 4.3                             | 4.3       | 4.4       | 4.7       | 4.9      | 5.4       |
| <b>Men, 16 years and over</b>   |   |          |           |                                 |           |           |           |          |           |
| Men, 16 years and over          | 4,986                                       | 5,577    | 5,798     | 7.3                             | 7.8       | 7.7       | 7.5       | 8.0      | 8.3       |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,599                                       | 1,705    | 1,760     | 14.8                            | 15.6      | 15.9      | 14.9      | 15.9     | 16.4      |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 751   | 739      | 911       | 21.0                            | 22.0      | 22.8      | 20.6      | 21.3     | 25.4      |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 297   | 368      | 418       | 21.1                            | 24.0      | 26.8      | 23.7      | 26.6     | 29.8      |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 461   | 398      | 500       | 21.4                            | 20.4      | 20.6      | 18.3      | 18.8     | 23.4      |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 848   | 966      | 849       | 11.8                            | 12.4      | 12.6      | 12.1      | 13.3     | 11.9      |
| 25 years and over               | 3,234                                       | 3,834    | 4,018     | 5.8                             | 6.3       | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.5      | 6.8       |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 2,503                                       | 3,396    | 3,441     | 5.9                             | 6.6       | 6.5       | 6.4       | 6.6      | 6.9       |
| 55 years and over               | 399   | 476      | 546       | 4.6                             | 4.7       | 5.0       | 5.2       | 5.3      | 6.2       |
| <b>Women, 16 years and over</b> |   |          |           |                                 |           |           |           |          |           |
| Women, 16 years and over        | 3,649                                       | 3,927    | 4,176     | 6.4                             | 6.7       | 6.8       | 6.9       | 6.8      | 7.2       |
| 16 to 24 years                  | 1,185                                       | 1,256    | 1,366     | 12.3                            | 12.6      | 11.9      | 12.1      | 12.9     | 14.1      |
| 16 to 19 years                  | 560   | 605      | 696       | 18.8                            | 17.8      | 18.2      | 17.6      | 18.6     | 21.7      |
| 18 to 17 years                  | 259   | 283      | 321       | 20.0                            | 18.9      | 20.1      | 20.5      | 21.8     | 24.6      |
| 18 to 19 years                  | 304   | 330      | 376       | 15.0                            | 16.2      | 17.0      | 15.4      | 16.8     | 19.8      |
| 20 to 24 years                  | 635   | 650      | 670       | 10.0                            | 9.9       | 8.9       | 9.5       | 10.0     | 10.4      |
| 25 years and over               | 2,492                                       | 2,702    | 2,868     | 5.3                             | 5.6       | 5.8       | 5.8       | 5.6      | 5.9       |
| 25 to 54 years                  | 2,229                                       | 2,425    | 2,558     | 5.5                             | 5.9       | 6.1       | 6.0       | 5.9      | 6.1       |
| 55 years and over               | 256   | 281      | 295       | 3.9                             | 3.8       | 3.5       | 4.0       | 4.3      | 4.4       |

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Veteran status and age      | Civilian noninstitutional population |           | Civilian labor force |           |           |           |            |           |                        |           |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
|                             |                                      |           | Total                |           | Employed  |           | Unemployed |           | Percent of labor force |           |
|                             | June 1991                            | June 1992 | June 1991            | June 1992 | June 1991 | June 1992 | June 1991  | June 1992 | June 1991              | June 1992 |
| <b>VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS</b> |                                      |           |                      |           |           |           |            |           |                        |           |
| Total, 35 years and over    | 7,784                                | 7,880     | 7,036                | 7,089     | 6,714     | 6,724     | 322        | 365       | 4.6                    | 5.2       |
| 35 to 39 years              | 6,484                                | 6,272     | 6,063                | 5,904     | 5,764     | 5,601     | 299        | 303       | 4.9                    | 5.1       |
| 35 to 39 years              | 1,185                                | 944       | 1,003                | 879       | 993       | 831       | 90         | 47        | 18.3                   | 5.4       |
| 40 to 44 years              | 3,146                                | 2,698     | 2,970                | 2,584     | 2,844     | 2,433     | 134        | 131       | 4.5                    | 5.1       |
| 45 to 49 years              | 2,173                                | 2,629     | 2,021                | 2,461     | 1,947     | 2,336     | 74         | 125       | 3.7                    | 5.1       |
| 50 years and over           | 1,300                                | 1,588     | 953                  | 1,185     | 929       | 1,120     | 23         | 62        | 2.4                    | 5.2       |
| <b>NONVETERANS</b>          |                                      |           |                      |           |           |           |            |           |                        |           |
| Total, 35 to 49 years       | 18,330                               | 19,300    | 17,151               | 17,989    | 16,309    | 16,986    | 841        | 1,004     | 4.9                    | 5.6       |
| 35 to 39 years              | 8,349                                | 8,684     | 7,905                | 8,237     | 7,496     | 7,716     | 407        | 522       | 5.2                    | 6.3       |
| 40 to 44 years              | 5,797                                | 6,195     | 5,444                | 5,762     | 5,196     | 5,494     | 247        | 268       | 4.5                    | 4.7       |
| 45 to 49 years              | 4,183                                | 4,411     | 3,802                | 3,990     | 3,615     | 3,776     | 187        | 214       | 4.9                    | 5.4       |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 35 to 49

years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status                | Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |          |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991                            | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991                        | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>California</b>                          |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 22,403                               | 22,858   | 22,899    | 22,403                           | 22,737    | 22,777    | 22,818    | 22,858   | 22,899    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 14,824                               | 15,096   | 15,334    | 14,771                           | 15,099    | 15,094    | 14,943    | 15,093   | 15,281    |
| Employed .....                             | 13,633                               | 13,745   | 13,890    | 13,581                           | 13,781    | 13,785    | 13,742    | 13,778   | 13,827    |
| Unemployed .....                           | 1,191                                | 1,321    | 1,454     | 1,190                            | 1,317     | 1,278     | 1,201     | 1,315    | 1,454     |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 8.0                                  | 8.8      | 9.5       | 8.1                              | 8.7       | 8.5       | 8.0       | 8.7      | 9.5       |
| <b>Florida</b>                             |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 10,344                               | 10,582   | 10,582    | 10,344                           | 10,504    | 10,523    | 10,543    | 10,582   | 10,582    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,455                                | 6,519    | 6,631     | 6,413                            | 6,479     | 6,459     | 6,496     | 6,540    | 6,581     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,948                                | 6,016    | 6,034     | 5,941                            | 5,922     | 5,902     | 5,955     | 6,023    | 6,031     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 507                                  | 503      | 597       | 472                              | 557       | 557       | 542       | 517      | 560       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.9                                  | 7.7      | 9.0       | 7.4                              | 8.8       | 8.6       | 8.3       | 7.9      | 8.5       |
| <b>Illinois</b>                            |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 8,914                                | 8,957    | 8,961     | 8,914                            | 8,948     | 8,950     | 8,954     | 8,957    | 8,961     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,117                                | 6,132    | 6,281     | 6,055                            | 6,094     | 6,090     | 6,044     | 6,179    | 6,220     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,673                                | 5,651    | 5,733     | 5,622                            | 5,573     | 5,613     | 5,569     | 5,682    | 5,683     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 444                                  | 481      | 548       | 433                              | 521       | 477       | 476       | 497      | 537       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.3                                  | 7.8      | 8.7       | 7.2                              | 8.5       | 7.8       | 7.9       | 8.0      | 8.6       |
| <b>Massachusetts</b>                       |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 4,823                                | 4,828    | 4,828     | 4,823                            | 4,827     | 4,827     | 4,828     | 4,828    | 4,828     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,187                                | 3,123    | 3,200     | 3,114                            | 3,130     | 3,143     | 3,090     | 3,123    | 3,149     |
| Employed .....                             | 2,887                                | 2,868    | 2,911     | 2,824                            | 2,895     | 2,857     | 2,825     | 2,864    | 2,870     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 300                                  | 255      | 289       | 290                              | 234       | 287       | 265       | 259      | 279       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 9.5                                  | 8.2      | 9.0       | 9.3                              | 7.5       | 9.1       | 8.8       | 8.3      | 8.8       |
| <b>Michigan</b>                            |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 7,015                                | 7,033    | 7,035     | 7,015                            | 7,029     | 7,031     | 7,032     | 7,033    | 7,035     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 4,597                                | 4,578    | 4,648     | 4,540                            | 4,601     | 4,641     | 4,573     | 4,623    | 4,588     |
| Employed .....                             | 4,174                                | 4,195    | 4,230     | 4,129                            | 4,185     | 4,209     | 4,142     | 4,224    | 4,182     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 423                                  | 383      | 418       | 411                              | 416       | 433       | 430       | 399      | 404       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 9.2                                  | 8.4      | 9.0       | 9.1                              | 9.0       | 9.3       | 9.4       | 8.6      | 8.8       |
| <b>New Jersey</b>                          |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 6,025                                | 6,025    | 6,025     | 6,025                            | 6,026     | 6,025     | 6,025     | 6,025    | 6,025     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 4,098                                | 3,990    | 4,045     | 4,050                            | 4,021     | 4,047     | 4,049     | 4,014    | 3,999     |
| Employed .....                             | 3,831                                | 3,838    | 3,879     | 3,783                            | 3,713     | 3,781     | 3,735     | 3,654    | 3,631     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 268                                  | 353      | 366       | 267                              | 307       | 266       | 314       | 359      | 368       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.5                                  | 8.9      | 9.0       | 6.6                              | 7.6       | 7.1       | 7.8       | 9.0      | 9.2       |
| <b>New York</b>                            |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 13,800                               | 13,805   | 13,805    | 13,800                           | 13,805    | 13,805    | 13,805    | 13,805   | 13,805    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,739                                | 8,500    | 8,719     | 8,623                            | 8,483     | 8,543     | 8,545     | 8,546    | 8,599     |
| Employed .....                             | 8,111                                | 7,808    | 7,945     | 7,979                            | 7,713     | 7,858     | 7,895     | 7,867    | 7,811     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 627                                  | 692      | 774       | 644                              | 750       | 686       | 650       | 679      | 788       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 7.2                                  | 8.1      | 8.9       | 7.5                              | 8.9       | 8.0       | 7.8       | 7.9      | 9.2       |

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status                | Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup> |          |           | Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup> |           |           |           |          |           |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|  | June 1991                            | May 1992 | June 1992 | June 1991                        | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 | June 1992 |
| <b>North Carolina</b>                      |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 5,058                                | 5,118    | 5,123     | 5,058                            | 5,102     | 5,107     | 5,112     | 5,118    | 5,123     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 3,482                                | 3,439    | 3,548     | 3,436                            | 3,442     | 3,462     | 3,448     | 3,435    | 3,501     |
| Employed .....                             | 3,286                                | 3,236    | 3,314     | 3,228                            | 3,220     | 3,244     | 3,259     | 3,240    | 3,275     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 216                                  | 201      | 234       | 208                              | 213       | 218       | 187       | 195      | 226       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.2                                  | 5.9      | 6.8       | 6.1                              | 6.2       | 6.3       | 5.4       | 5.7      | 6.5       |
| <b>Ohio</b>                                |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 8,309                                | 8,336    | 8,336     | 8,309                            | 8,329     | 8,331     | 8,334     | 8,336    | 8,336     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 5,506                                | 5,513    | 5,530     | 5,450                            | 5,462     | 5,524     | 5,453     | 5,529    | 5,471     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,152                                | 5,117    | 5,106     | 5,101                            | 5,070     | 5,129     | 5,078     | 5,122    | 5,055     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 356                                  | 395      | 422       | 349                              | 391       | 396       | 377       | 406      | 416       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.5                                  | 7.2      | 7.6       | 6.4                              | 7.2       | 7.2       | 6.9       | 7.3      | 7.6       |
| <b>Pennsylvania</b>                        |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 9,411                                | 9,438    | 9,440     | 9,411                            | 9,432     | 9,433     | 9,438     | 9,438    | 9,440     |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 6,024                                | 5,966    | 6,057     | 5,936                            | 6,007     | 5,966     | 5,939     | 5,974    | 5,968     |
| Employed .....                             | 5,618                                | 5,497    | 5,604     | 5,532                            | 5,550     | 5,556     | 5,469     | 5,510    | 5,514     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 406                                  | 469      | 453       | 404                              | 457       | 428       | 470       | 464      | 454       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.7                                  | 7.9      | 7.5       | 6.8                              | 7.6       | 7.2       | 7.9       | 7.8      | 7.6       |
| <b>Texas</b>                               |                                      |          |           |                                  |           |           |           |          |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ..... | 12,523                               | 12,674   | 12,668    | 12,523                           | 12,634    | 12,647    | 12,661    | 12,674   | 12,668    |
| Civilian labor force .....                 | 8,645                                | 8,727    | 8,938     | 8,530                            | 8,723     | 8,768     | 8,744     | 8,741    | 8,822     |
| Employed .....                             | 8,121                                | 8,062    | 8,195     | 8,033                            | 8,086     | 8,101     | 8,101     | 8,062    | 8,101     |
| Unemployed .....                           | 523                                  | 645      | 743       | 497                              | 637       | 667       | 643       | 659      | 721       |
| Unemployment rate .....                    | 6.1                                  | 7.4      | 8.3       | 5.8                              | 7.3       | 7.6       | 7.4       | 7.5      | 8.2       |

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

<sup>2</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-11. Persons not in the labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages  
(In thousands)

| Reason, sex, and race                       | Not seasonally adjusted |        | Seasonally adjusted |        |        |        |        |
|---|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|   | 1991                    | 1992   | 1991                |        |        | 1992   |        |
|   | I                       | II     | I                   | II     | IV     | I      | II     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                |                         |        |                     |        |        |        |        |
| Total not in labor force .....              | 63,977                  | 64,115 | 64,047              | 64,712 | 64,949 | 64,580 | 64,130 |
| Do not want a job now .....                 | 56,216                  | 57,800 | 56,679              | 56,833 | 56,157 | 56,325 | 56,095 |
| Current activity: Going to school .....     | 6,249                   | 6,047  | 6,829               | 6,914  | 6,814  | 6,884  | 6,824  |
| II, disabled .....                          | 5,003                   | 5,073  | 4,969               | 5,001  | 5,126  | 5,047  | 4,941  |
| Keeping house .....                         | 23,411                  | 22,066 | 23,398              | 23,188 | 22,942 | 22,030 | 22,047 |
| Retired .....                               | 19,176                  | 20,027 | 19,130              | 19,385 | 19,575 | 19,723 | 19,979 |
| Other activity .....                        | 4,377                   | 4,358  | 4,463               | 4,315  | 4,698  | 4,681  | 4,505  |
| Want a job now .....                        | 5,762                   | 6,516  | 5,551               | 5,707  | 6,932  | 6,116  | 6,310  |
| Reason not looking: School attendance ..... | 1,784                   | 2,214  | 1,381               | 1,485  | 1,412  | 1,518  | 1,802  |
| II health, disability .....                 | 912                     | 1,037  | 903                 | 1,008  | 1,010  | 1,031  | 1,040  |
| Home responsibilities .....                 | 1,110                   | 1,193  | 1,155               | 1,172  | 1,300  | 1,342  | 1,253  |
| Think cannot get a job .....                | 885                     | 1,035  | 952                 | 1,054  | 1,094  | 1,084  | 1,125  |
| Job-market factors .....                    | 845                     | 731    | 698                 | 660    | 732    | 810    | 798    |
| Personal factors .....                      | 241                     | 303    | 254                 | 366    | 362    | 274    | 329    |
| Other reasons <sup>1</sup> .....            | 1,091                   | 1,037  | 1,150               | 1,068  | 1,117  | 1,143  | 1,090  |
| <b>Men</b>                                  |                         |        |                     |        |        |        |        |
| Total, not in labor force .....             | 21,626                  | 21,961 | 21,628              | 22,206 | 22,480 | 22,439 | 22,031 |
| Do not want a job now .....                 | 19,593                  | 19,379 | 19,960              | 20,062 | 20,334 | 20,077 | 19,786 |
| Want a job now .....                        | 2,233                   | 2,602  | 2,030               | 2,155  | 2,204  | 2,185  | 2,396  |
| Reason not looking: School attendance ..... | 876                     | 1,133  | 654                 | 711    | 755    | 703    | 683    |
| II health, disability .....                 | 445                     | 504    | 441                 | 507    | 511    | 501    | 504    |
| Think cannot get a job .....                | 411                     | 511    | 426                 | 470    | 436    | 477    | 548    |
| Other reasons <sup>1</sup> .....            | 500                     | 456    | 511                 | 466    | 500    | 484    | 480    |
| <b>Women</b>                                |                         |        |                     |        |        |        |        |
| Total, not in labor force .....             | 42,151                  | 42,134 | 42,120              | 42,507 | 42,469 | 42,141 | 42,099 |
| Do not want a job now .....                 | 36,622                  | 38,220 | 36,689              | 38,741 | 36,823 | 38,249 | 38,300 |
| Want a job now .....                        | 3,529                   | 3,914  | 3,521               | 3,642  | 3,729  | 3,963  | 3,915  |
| Reason not looking: School attendance ..... | 888                     | 1,061  | 727                 | 774    | 657    | 815    | 919    |
| II health, disability .....                 | 466                     | 534    | 462                 | 500    | 499    | 530    | 536    |
| Home responsibilities .....                 | 1,110                   | 1,193  | 1,165               | 1,172  | 1,300  | 1,342  | 1,253  |
| Think cannot get a job .....                | 474                     | 524    | 527                 | 594    | 656    | 606    | 577    |
| Other reasons .....                         | 561                     | 562    | 640                 | 602    | 617    | 659    | 626    |
| <b>White</b>                                |                         |        |                     |        |        |        |        |
| Total, not in labor force .....             | 53,561                  | 53,722 | 53,723              | 54,248 | 54,321 | 54,045 | 53,880 |
| Do not want a job now .....                 | 49,571                  | 49,064 | 49,964              | 50,076 | 50,041 | 49,462 | 49,461 |
| Want a job now .....                        | 4,018                   | 4,677  | 3,626               | 4,276  | 4,301  | 4,453  | 4,469  |
| Reason not looking: School attendance ..... | 1,241                   | 1,535  | 926                 | 1,080  | 991    | 1,111  | 1,195  |
| II health, disability .....                 | 627                     | 773    | 627                 | 762    | 775    | 706    | 783    |
| Home responsibilities .....                 | 791                     | 855    | 829                 | 670    | 912    | 993    | 896    |
| Think cannot get a job .....                | 567                     | 694    | 621                 | 736    | 748    | 710    | 762    |
| Other reasons <sup>1</sup> .....            | 793                     | 821    | 821                 | 811    | 875    | 934    | 833    |
| <b>Black</b>                                |                         |        |                     |        |        |        |        |
| Total, not in labor force .....             | 8,026                   | 8,029  | 8,005               | 8,076  | 8,226  | 8,131  | 8,007  |
| Do not want a job now .....                 | 6,542                   | 6,470  | 6,590               | 6,799  | 6,842  | 6,648  | 6,522  |
| Want a job now .....                        | 1,484                   | 1,559  | 1,459               | 1,241  | 1,349  | 1,508  | 1,541  |
| Reason not looking: School attendance ..... | 427                     | 542    | 378                 | 394    | 336    | 336    | 494    |
| II health, disability .....                 | 262                     | 230    | 240                 | 211    | 219    | 314    | 212    |
| Home responsibilities .....                 | 275                     | 294    | 281                 | 245    | 330    | 321    | 302    |
| Think cannot get a job .....                | 284                     | 301    | 318                 | 270    | 267    | 352    | 337    |
| Other reasons <sup>1</sup> .....            | 236                     | 191    | 241                 | 222    | 196    | 196    | 197    |

<sup>1</sup> Includes small number of men not looking for work because of "home responsibilities."

NOTE: Detail may not add to not-in-labor force totals because of the weighting procedures.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |           |            |             |           | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |            |             |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
|  | June 1991               | Apr. 1992 | May 1992g/ | June 1992g/ | June 1991 | Feb. 1992           | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992g/ | June 1992g/ |
|  | Total.....              | 109,157   | 108,140    | 108,852     | 109,509   | 108,227             | 108,142   | 108,200   | 108,577    | 108,470     |
| Total private.....                             | 90,474                  | 89,248    | 89,915     | 90,430      | 89,834    | 89,481              | 89,493    | 89,835    | 89,911     | 89,749      |
| Goods-producing industries.....                | 24,101                  | 23,252    | 23,510     | 23,734      | 23,809    | 23,525              | 23,532    | 23,530    | 23,540     | 23,444      |
| Mining.....                                    | 703                     | 441       | 442        | 442         | 697       | 453                 | 451       | 446       | 442        | 436         |
| Oil and gas extraction.....                    | 401.1                   | 358.2     | 356.5      | 355.8       | 599       | 368                 | 366       | 363       | 359        | 352         |
| Construction.....                              | 4,282                   | 4,448     | 4,625      | 4,783       | 4,692     | 4,582               | 4,603     | 4,605     | 4,627      | 4,595       |
| General building contractors.....              | 1,189.1                 | 1,062.3   | 1,094.3    | 1,130.5     | 1,150     | 1,123               | 1,115     | 1,108     | 1,100      | 1,095       |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 18,516                  | 18,163    | 18,213     | 18,309      | 18,420    | 18,290              | 18,278    | 18,279    | 18,271     | 18,213      |
| Production workers.....                        | 12,512                  | 12,509    | 12,564     | 12,452      | 12,458    | 12,399              | 12,466    | 12,412    | 12,417     | 12,379      |
| Durable goods.....                             | 10,650                  | 10,369    | 10,396     | 10,426      | 10,587    | 10,430              | 10,417    | 10,409    | 10,395     | 10,364      |
| Production workers.....                        | 7,027                   | 6,871     | 6,905      | 6,937       | 6,973     | 6,906               | 6,909     | 6,903     | 6,902      | 6,884       |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 690.9                   | 675.2     | 685.9      | 697.9       | 677       | 686                 | 689       | 688       | 687        | 684         |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 475.3                   | 465.9     | 465.7      | 468.4       | 474       | 464                 | 465       | 467       | 468        | 468         |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 531.4                   | 515.7     | 525.1      | 529.4       | 522       | 517                 | 518       | 520       | 520        | 520         |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 727.5                   | 706.0     | 705.7      | 711.1       | 724       | 710                 | 710       | 708       | 707        | 708         |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 244.1                   | 255.3     | 254.7      | 257.9       | 243       | 258                 | 258       | 257       | 256        | 257         |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 1,544.0                 | 1,533.1   | 1,539.4    | 1,544.3     | 1,557     | 1,542               | 1,542     | 1,541     | 1,543      | 1,538       |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 2,012.2                 | 1,947.4   | 1,958.7    | 1,956.8     | 2,006     | 1,980               | 1,988     | 1,989     | 1,957      | 1,951       |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 1,406.3                 | 1,349.5   | 1,349.3    | 1,352.9     | 1,400     | 1,364               | 1,360     | 1,357     | 1,354      | 1,347       |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 1,895.7                 | 1,860.7   | 1,835.4    | 1,848.0     | 1,885     | 1,872               | 1,865     | 1,859     | 1,843      | 1,835       |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 795.5                   | 823.1     | 827.2      | 827.9       | 785       | 818                 | 814       | 821       | 815        | 815         |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 943.5                   | 945.7     | 946.5      | 946.9       | 940       | 959                 | 956       | 952       | 948        | 946         |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 365.2                   | 345.5     | 344.6      | 367.8       | 364       | 344                 | 344       | 348       | 348        | 347         |
| Non-durable goods.....                         | 7,864                   | 7,794     | 7,817      | 7,883       | 7,833     | 7,860               | 7,861     | 7,870     | 7,876      | 7,849       |
| Production workers.....                        | 5,485                   | 5,438     | 5,459      | 5,515       | 5,465     | 5,493               | 5,497     | 5,509     | 5,513      | 5,495       |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 1,675.2                 | 1,621.8   | 1,634.7    | 1,665.5     | 1,673     | 1,671               | 1,671     | 1,677     | 1,677      | 1,664       |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 45.4                    | 46.1      | 45.1       | 45.4        | 49        | 50                  | 49        | 50        | 49         | 49          |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 674.1                   | 670.5     | 677.5      | 682.5       | 671       | 681                 | 682       | 682       | 679        | 679         |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 1,011.8                 | 1,022.7   | 1,025.5    | 1,024.5     | 1,005     | 1,025               | 1,025     | 1,025     | 1,028      | 1,017       |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 691.3                   | 684.4     | 686.1      | 693.0       | 686       | 686                 | 687       | 689       | 690        | 688         |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 1,538.3                 | 1,520.8   | 1,520.8    | 1,519.8     | 1,537     | 1,519               | 1,519     | 1,521     | 1,522      | 1,518       |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 1,077.8                 | 1,068.5   | 1,070.6    | 1,082.6     | 1,070     | 1,073               | 1,071     | 1,074     | 1,074      | 1,075       |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 162.5                   | 155.0     | 154.6      | 159.0       | 159       | 158                 | 157       | 157       | 154        | 154         |
| Rubber and misc. plastic products.....         | 864.2                   | 875.4     | 877.5      | 887.5       | 859       | 874                 | 877       | 876       | 880        | 882         |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 125.0                   | 122.4     | 125.2      | 125.0       | 124       | 123                 | 123       | 123       | 123        | 121         |
| Service-producing industries.....              | 85,056                  | 84,888    | 85,342     | 85,575      | 84,418    | 84,617              | 84,668    | 84,847    | 84,930     | 84,909      |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 5,795                   | 5,782     | 5,738      | 5,783       | 5,763     | 5,753               | 5,754     | 5,746     | 5,742      | 5,752       |
| Transportation.....                            | 3,321                   | 3,428     | 3,519      | 3,562       | 3,502     | 3,518               | 3,524     | 3,523     | 3,519      | 3,524       |
| Communications and public utilities.....       | 2,274                   | 2,214     | 2,219      | 2,241       | 2,261     | 2,235               | 2,230     | 2,223     | 2,223      | 2,228       |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 6,109                   | 5,968     | 5,990      | 6,015       | 6,049     | 6,085               | 5,987     | 5,993     | 5,990      | 5,974       |
| Durable goods.....                             | 3,348                   | 3,441     | 3,459      | 3,488       | 3,528     | 3,458               | 3,453     | 3,451     | 3,450      | 3,437       |
| Non-durable goods.....                         | 2,561                   | 2,527     | 2,540      | 2,557       | 2,541     | 2,545               | 2,544     | 2,542     | 2,540      | 2,537       |
| Retail trade.....                              | 19,432                  | 18,909    | 19,118     | 19,289      | 19,268    | 19,143              | 19,092    | 19,177    | 19,137     | 19,117      |
| General merchandise stores.....                | 2,379.4                 | 2,249.4   | 2,260.1    | 2,259.5     | 2,432     | 2,353               | 2,344     | 2,338     | 2,335      | 2,308       |
| Food stores.....                               | 3,220.2                 | 3,155.3   | 3,162.7    | 3,194.7     | 3,210     | 3,179               | 3,178     | 3,194     | 3,185      | 3,185       |
| Automotive dealers and service stations.....   | 2,009.0                 | 1,995.0   | 2,008.5    | 2,026.0     | 1,991     | 1,999               | 2,004     | 2,007     | 2,006      | 2,008       |
| Eating and drinking places.....                | 6,686.9                 | 6,424.8   | 6,552.5    | 6,469.6     | 6,479     | 6,451               | 6,451     | 6,470     | 6,455      | 6,463       |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 6,742                   | 6,653     | 6,681      | 6,745       | 6,674     | 6,673               | 6,675     | 6,682     | 6,682      | 6,677       |
| Finance.....                                   | 3,224                   | 3,220     | 3,229      | 3,254       | 3,207     | 3,220               | 3,224     | 3,230     | 3,235      | 3,235       |
| Insurance.....                                 | 2,174                   | 2,147     | 2,144      | 2,149       | 2,165     | 2,151               | 2,149     | 2,149     | 2,144      | 2,140       |
| Real estate.....                               | 1,342                   | 1,286     | 1,308      | 1,342       | 1,302     | 1,302               | 1,302     | 1,303     | 1,303      | 1,302       |
| Services.....                                  | 28,495                  | 28,764    | 28,878     | 29,064      | 28,251    | 28,584              | 28,643    | 28,707    | 28,820     | 28,805      |
| Business services.....                         | 3,085.5                 | 3,149.8   | 3,255.2    | 3,209.5     | 3,064     | 3,140               | 3,174     | 3,233     | 3,271      | 3,278       |
| Health services.....                           | 8,168.4                 | 8,355.3   | 8,420.0    | 8,477.9     | 8,156     | 8,375               | 8,507     | 8,412     | 8,457      | 8,444       |
| Government.....                                | 18,483                  | 18,892    | 18,937     | 18,679      | 18,393    | 18,461              | 18,507    | 18,542    | 18,559     | 18,584      |
| Federal.....                                   | 3,001                   | 2,977     | 2,968      | 3,008       | 2,971     | 2,981               | 2,989     | 2,986     | 2,983      | 2,975       |
| State.....                                     | 4,237                   | 4,473     | 4,430      | 4,263       | 4,353     | 4,346               | 4,343     | 4,340     | 4,369      | 4,381       |
| Local.....                                     | 11,245                  | 11,442    | 11,519     | 11,408      | 11,068    | 11,134              | 11,173    | 11,196    | 11,205     | 11,228      |

g/ = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |           |                       |                        | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |                       |                        |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|  | June 1991               | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 <sup>a</sup> | June 1992 <sup>a</sup> | June 1991           | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 <sup>a</sup> | June 1992 <sup>a</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | 34.7                    | 34.2      | 34.4                  | 34.6                   | 34.5                | 34.6      | 34.5      | 34.3      | 34.6                  | 34.3                   |
| Mining.....                                    | 45.0                    | 43.6      | 44.0                  | 43.2                   | 44.6                | 44.2      | 44.5      | 44.2      | 44.4                  | 42.8                   |
| Construction.....                              | 38.8                    | 38.2      | 38.9                  | 38.9                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                   | (2)                    |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 40.9                    | 40.4      | 41.1                  | 41.3                   | 40.7                | 41.1      | 41.1      | 41.1      | 41.3                  | 41.1                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.7                     | 3.4       | 3.8                   | 3.9                    | 3.6                 | 3.7       | 3.8       | 3.9       | 4.0                   | 3.9                    |
| Durable goods.....                             | 41.5                    | 41.0      | 41.7                  | 41.9                   | 41.2                | 41.6      | 41.6      | 41.9      | 41.9                  | 41.6                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.7                     | 3.3       | 3.9                   | 4.0                    | 3.6                 | 3.7       | 3.7       | 3.8       | 4.1                   | 3.9                    |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 41.0                    | 40.4      | 41.0                  | 40.9                   | 40.3                | 41.1      | 41.0      | 40.6      | 40.8                  | 40.2                   |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 39.1                    | 39.0      | 39.5                  | 40.1                   | 39.0                | 39.7      | 40.1      | 40.0      | 39.9                  | 40.0                   |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 42.5                    | 42.1      | 42.7                  | 42.8                   | 42.8                | 41.9      | 42.0      | 42.4      | 42.5                  | 42.5                   |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 42.5                    | 42.6      | 43.3                  | 43.4                   | 42.8                | 42.9      | 43.0      | 43.2      | 43.6                  | 43.1                   |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 42.9                    | 43.3      | 43.7                  | 43.9                   | 42.6                | 43.3      | 43.5      | 44.0      | 44.0                  | 43.6                   |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 41.4                    | 40.8      | 41.8                  | 41.9                   | 41.1                | 41.6      | 41.6      | 41.3      | 41.9                  | 41.1                   |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 41.9                    | 41.6      | 42.3                  | 42.3                   | 41.8                | 42.1      | 42.2      | 42.1      | 42.6                  | 42.2                   |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 40.8                    | 40.5      | 41.3                  | 41.3                   | 40.7                | 41.1      | 41.2      | 41.0      | 41.6                  | 41.1                   |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 42.4                    | 41.1      | 42.2                  | 42.4                   | 42.8                | 42.0      | 42.0      | 41.8      | 42.1                  | 41.9                   |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 43.5                    | 41.4      | 43.4                  | 43.5                   | 42.7                | 42.8      | 42.5      | 43.2      | 43.0                  | 42.5                   |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 41.0                    | 40.6      | 41.0                  | 41.4                   | 40.9                | 41.2      | 41.2      | 40.9      | 41.4                  | 41.5                   |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 39.7                    | 39.4      | 39.8                  | 40.0                   | 39.7                | 39.9      | 40.0      | 39.9      | 40.0                  | 40.0                   |
| Non-durable goods.....                         | 40.2                    | 39.7      | 40.4                  | 40.6                   | 40.1                | 40.5      | 40.5      | 40.6      | 40.6                  | 40.5                   |
| Overtime hours.....                            | 3.7                     | 3.4       | 3.7                   | 3.8                    | 3.7                 | 3.8       | 3.9       | 4.1       | 4.0                   | 3.8                    |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 40.5                    | 39.7      | 40.3                  | 40.4                   | 40.5                | 40.8      | 40.7      | 40.7      | 40.5                  | 40.4                   |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 39.5                    | 38.8      | 39.2                  | 38.9                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                   | (2)                    |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 41.3                    | 40.1      | 41.4                  | 41.8                   | 40.8                | 41.4      | 41.3      | 41.4      | 41.5                  | 41.3                   |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 37.2                    | 35.9      | 37.2                  | 37.4                   | 36.9                | 37.2      | 37.4      | 37.2      | 37.3                  | 37.3                   |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 43.2                    | 43.1      | 43.6                  | 43.8                   | 43.3                | 43.6      | 43.4      | 44.0      | 43.9                  | 43.8                   |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 37.4                    | 37.3      | 37.7                  | 37.7                   | 37.8                | 38.0      | 38.0      | 38.0      | 38.2                  | 38.1                   |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 42.8                    | 43.1      | 43.1                  | 43.2                   | 42.8                | 43.4      | 43.1      | 43.1      | 43.4                  | 43.2                   |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 44.9                    | 43.3      | 43.3                  | 44.0                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                   | (2)                    |
| Rubber and misc. plastic products.....         | 41.3                    | 41.3      | 41.9                  | 42.0                   | 41.8                | 41.7      | 41.7      | 42.3      | 41.9                  | 41.7                   |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 38.4                    | 38.8      | 38.2                  | 38.9                   | 37.6                | 37.1      | 37.6      | 38.0      | 38.3                  | 38.1                   |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 39.2                    | 38.2      | 38.5                  | 38.7                   | 38.9                | 38.7      | 38.5      | 38.2      | 38.6                  | 38.4                   |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 38.4                    | 38.2      | 38.3                  | 38.2                   | 38.3                | 38.5      | 38.3      | 38.3      | 38.3                  | 38.1                   |
| Retail trade.....                              | 29.2                    | 28.4      | 28.7                  | 29.0                   | 28.8                | 29.0      | 28.8      | 28.6      | 28.8                  | 28.6                   |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 36.2                    | 35.7      | 35.6                  | 35.6                   | (2)                 | (2)       | (2)       | (2)       | (2)                   | (2)                    |
| Services.....                                  | 32.7                    | 32.3      | 32.4                  | 32.5                   | 32.6                | 32.6      | 32.4      | 32.4      | 32.4                  | 32.4                   |

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

| Industry                                       | Average hourly earnings |           |                        |                         | Average weekly earnings |           |                        |                         |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | June 1991               | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | June 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | June 1991               | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | June 1992 <sup>2/</sup> |
| Total private.....                             | \$10.50                 | \$10.54   | \$10.55                | \$10.53                 | \$357.41                | \$360.47  | \$362.92               | \$364.34                |
| Seasonally adjusted.....                       | 10.35                   | 10.52     | 10.56                  | 10.58                   | 357.08                  | 360.84    | 365.38                 | 362.89                  |
| Mining.....                                    | 14.21                   | 14.52     | 14.62                  | 14.59                   | 639.45                  | 633.07    | 634.48                 | 650.29                  |
| Construction.....                              | 13.85                   | 14.02     | 14.04                  | 14.07                   | 537.38                  | 535.56    | 546.16                 | 547.32                  |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 11.18                   | 11.41     | 11.44                  | 11.45                   | 457.26                  | 460.96    | 470.18                 | 472.89                  |
| Durable goods.....                             | 11.75                   | 11.95     | 12.02                  | 12.03                   | 487.63                  | 489.95    | 501.23                 | 504.06                  |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 9.31                    | 9.35      | 9.40                   | 9.42                    | 381.71                  | 377.74    | 385.60                 | 388.28                  |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 8.74                    | 8.91      | 8.94                   | 8.94                    | 341.73                  | 347.49    | 355.15                 | 358.49                  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 11.40                   | 11.60     | 11.65                  | 11.64                   | 484.50                  | 488.56    | 497.46                 | 498.19                  |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 13.33                   | 13.64     | 13.66                  | 13.70                   | 566.53                  | 581.06    | 591.48                 | 596.58                  |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 15.34                   | 15.88     | 15.77                  | 15.83                   | 658.09                  | 687.60    | 689.15                 | 694.94                  |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 11.19                   | 11.40     | 11.42                  | 11.42                   | 443.27                  | 465.12    | 477.36                 | 478.50                  |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 12.15                   | 12.30     | 12.39                  | 12.44                   | 509.09                  | 511.68    | 524.10                 | 526.21                  |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 10.71                   | 10.98     | 11.00                  | 11.06                   | 434.97                  | 444.69    | 454.30                 | 456.78                  |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 14.76                   | 14.97     | 15.15                  | 15.14                   | 625.82                  | 615.27    | 639.33                 | 641.94                  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 15.31                   | 15.20     | 15.43                  | 15.58                   | 665.99                  | 629.28    | 669.66                 | 669.03                  |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 11.62                   | 11.88     | 11.87                  | 11.87                   | 476.42                  | 482.33    | 486.67                 | 491.42                  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 8.88                    | 9.13      | 9.10                   | 9.15                    | 352.54                  | 359.72    | 362.18                 | 366.00                  |
| Nondurable goods.....                          | 10.43                   | 10.71     | 10.70                  | 10.70                   | 419.29                  | 425.19    | 432.28                 | 434.42                  |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 9.94                    | 10.20     | 10.23                  | 10.20                   | 402.57                  | 404.94    | 412.27                 | 412.08                  |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 18.24                   | 17.25     | 17.51                  | 17.70                   | 720.48                  | 655.50    | 668.88                 | 688.53                  |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 8.28                    | 8.56      | 8.57                   | 8.40                    | 341.96                  | 343.24    | 354.80                 | 359.48                  |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 6.78                    | 6.98      | 6.94                   | 6.94                    | 252.22                  | 250.58    | 258.17                 | 261.70                  |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 12.69                   | 13.02     | 13.06                  | 13.01                   | 548.21                  | 561.16    | 569.42                 | 569.84                  |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 11.62                   | 11.64     | 11.66                  | 11.67                   | 427.11                  | 436.50    | 439.58                 | 439.96                  |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 15.01                   | 15.19     | 15.60                  | 15.61                   | 599.63                  | 629.21    | 620.64                 | 622.51                  |
| Petroleum and coal products.....               | 16.85                   | 17.92     | 17.85                  | 17.92                   | 756.57                  | 779.52    | 812.18                 | 824.32                  |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 10.05                   | 10.33     | 10.34                  | 10.33                   | 415.07                  | 426.63    | 433.25                 | 433.86                  |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 7.17                    | 7.47      | 7.42                   | 7.43                    | 275.53                  | 274.90    | 283.44                 | 289.03                  |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 13.17                   | 13.43     | 13.40                  | 13.39                   | 516.26                  | 513.03    | 515.90                 | 518.19                  |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 11.18                   | 11.34     | 11.35                  | 11.32                   | 429.31                  | 433.19    | 434.71                 | 432.42                  |
| Retail trade.....                              | 6.94                    | 7.12      | 7.12                   | 7.09                    | 202.65                  | 205.63    | 204.34                 | 205.61                  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 10.40                   | 10.75     | 10.76                  | 10.70                   | 376.48                  | 383.78    | 383.06                 | 380.92                  |
| Services.....                                  | 10.18                   | 10.50     | 10.47                  | 10.44                   | 332.89                  | 339.15    | 339.23                 | 339.30                  |

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry                                 | June 1991 | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | June 1992 <sup>2/</sup> | Percent change from May 1992-June 1992 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Total private:                           | \$10.35   | \$10.51   | \$10.55   | \$10.52   | \$10.56                | \$10.58                 | 0.2                                    |
| Current dollars.....                     | 7.48      | 7.46      | 7.46      | 7.42      | 7.44                   | N.A.                    | (3)                                    |
| Constant (1982) dollars.....             | 14.24     | 14.45     | 14.50     | 14.46     | 14.46                  | 14.60                   | 1.0                                    |
| Mining.....                              | 13.96     | 13.93     | 14.06     | 14.03     | 14.08                  | 14.18                   | 0.7                                    |
| Construction.....                        | 11.17     | 11.34     | 11.37     | 11.42     | 11.44                  | 11.44                   | 0                                      |
| Manufacturing.....                       | 10.70     | 10.86     | 10.87     | 10.93     | 10.92                  | 10.93                   | 0                                      |
| Excluding overtime <sup>3/</sup> .....   | 13.24     | 13.43     | 13.41     | 13.43     | 13.45                  | 13.46                   | 0.1                                    |
| Transportation and public utilities..... | 11.22     | 11.33     | 11.35     | 11.29     | 11.37                  | 11.37                   | 0                                      |
| Wholesale trade.....                     | 6.96      | 7.09      | 7.12      | 7.09      | 7.12                   | 7.10                    | -0.1                                   |
| Retail trade.....                        | 10.47     | 10.73     | 10.78     | 10.68     | 10.76                  | 10.76                   | 0                                      |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 10.28     | 10.47     | 10.50     | 10.46     | 10.49                  | 10.55                   | 0.6                                    |
| Services.....                            |           |           |           |           |                        |                         |  |

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

2/ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-U) is used to deflate this series.  
3/ Change was .3 percent from April 1992 to May 1992, 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.

2/ = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry (1982=100)

| Industry                                       | Not seasonally adjusted |           |            |             | Seasonally adjusted |           |           |           |            |             |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
|  | June 1991               | Apr. 1992 | May 1992g/ | June 1992g/ | June 1991           | Feb. 1992 | Mar. 1992 | Apr. 1992 | May 1992g/ | June 1992g/ |
|  | Total private.....      | 123.1     | 119.2      | 121.1       | 122.7               | 121.1     | 121.2     | 121.0     | 120.7      | 121.7       |
| Goods-producing industries.....                | 106.1                   | 100.7     | 104.1      | 105.6       | 103.8               | 103.2     | 103.5     | 103.6     | 104.6      | 103.3       |
| Mining.....                                    | 64.2                    | 56.3      | 56.8       | 55.7        | 63.0                | 58.2      | 58.3      | 57.6      | 57.2       | 54.7        |
| Construction.....                              | 132.3                   | 116.4     | 123.9      | 130.5       | 124.5               | 119.7     | 120.6     | 121.9     | 125.0      | 122.2       |
| Manufacturing.....                             | 103.3                   | 100.3     | 102.6      | 103.7       | 102.2               | 102.7     | 102.9     | 102.8     | 103.4      | 102.5       |
| Durable goods.....                             | 101.0                   | 97.5      | 99.9       | 100.7       | 99.6                | 99.5      | 99.7      | 99.2      | 100.2      | 99.1        |
| Lumber and wood products.....                  | 123.0                   | 118.3     | 122.1      | 124.3       | 118.1               | 122.4     | 122.6     | 121.4     | 121.7      | 119.3       |
| Furniture and fixtures.....                    | 114.3                   | 112.8     | 114.1      | 116.7       | 114.0               | 113.9     | 115.7     | 116.0     | 116.0      | 116.6       |
| Stone, clay, and glass products.....           | 105.4                   | 101.7     | 104.7      | 106.4       | 102.1               | 101.1     | 101.6     | 103.3     | 103.6      | 102.8       |
| Primary metal industries.....                  | 88.3                    | 86.1      | 87.4       | 88.4        | 87.2                | 87.1      | 87.2      | 87.6      | 88.2       | 87.4        |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....   | 77.5                    | 74.8      | 75.3       | 76.7        | 76.5                | 75.8      | 75.7      | 76.6      | 76.2       | 75.9        |
| Fabricated metal products.....                 | 102.8                   | 99.0      | 101.9      | 102.9       | 101.3               | 101.7     | 101.7     | 101.1     | 102.6      | 101.5       |
| Industrial machinery and equipment.....        | 92.8                    | 89.4      | 91.8       | 91.7        | 92.4                | 90.2      | 90.4      | 90.5      | 92.3       | 91.2        |
| Electronic and other electrical equipment..... | 102.0                   | 98.7      | 100.6      | 101.2       | 101.4               | 100.7     | 100.9     | 100.2     | 101.8      | 100.3       |
| Transportation equipment.....                  | 115.3                   | 110.7     | 113.8      | 115.9       | 112.9               | 114.0     | 114.0     | 112.6     | 112.2      | 111.2       |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.....              | 127.9                   | 125.4     | 132.5      | 133.0       | 122.9               | 130.4     | 129.3     | 131.0     | 128.3      | 126.8       |
| Instruments and related products.....          | 84.8                    | 80.5      | 81.3       | 82.6        | 84.3                | 83.0      | 82.8      | 81.3      | 82.3       | 82.1        |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing.....               | 97.9                    | 97.9      | 99.5       | 100.1       | 97.9                | 99.3      | 100.1     | 99.9      | 100.9      | 100.1       |
| Non-durable goods.....                         | 106.5                   | 104.1     | 106.3      | 107.9       | 105.8               | 107.3     | 107.4     | 107.8     | 108.0      | 107.3       |
| Food and kindred products.....                 | 110.3                   | 104.4     | 107.2      | 109.9       | 110.4               | 111.3     | 111.1     | 112.1     | 111.5      | 110.3       |
| Tobacco products.....                          | 44.4                    | 43.7      | 42.3       | 44.3        | 49.3                | 70.0      | 72.4      | 72.7      | 70.0       | 70.3        |
| Textile mill products.....                     | 99.1                    | 96.9      | 99.9       | 101.8       | 97.5                | 100.3     | 100.4     | 100.6     | 100.5      | 100.0       |
| Apparel and other textile products.....        | 92.4                    | 90.3      | 93.9       | 94.8        | 91.0                | 93.7      | 94.2      | 93.6      | 94.3       | 93.4        |
| Paper and allied products.....                 | 109.3                   | 108.3     | 109.8      | 111.5       | 108.9               | 109.7     | 109.9     | 111.3     | 111.3      | 110.4       |
| Printing and publishing.....                   | 122.0                   | 122.1     | 122.5      | 122.3       | 123.4               | 123.3     | 123.6     | 123.8     | 124.2      | 123.6       |
| Chemicals and allied products.....             | 102.0                   | 99.4      | 99.8       | 101.6       | 101.1               | 100.9     | 100.0     | 99.8      | 100.5      | 100.8       |
| Chemicals and coal products.....               | 90.3                    | 85.8      | 89.4       | 91.7        | 84.3                | 87.0      | 86.3      | 84.8      | 89.3       | 87.6        |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products.....        | 124.2                   | 125.7     | 128.3      | 130.4       | 122.5               | 127.3     | 127.6     | 129.5     | 128.8      | 128.6       |
| Leather and leather products.....              | 60.2                    | 56.4      | 58.7       | 59.8        | 58.3                | 57.0      | 57.8      | 59.0      | 58.8       | 57.9        |
| Service-producing industries.....              | 130.7                   | 127.5     | 128.8      | 130.4       | 128.8               | 129.3     | 128.9     | 128.4     | 129.3      | 128.4       |
| Transportation and public utilities.....       | 115.4                   | 111.0     | 112.7      | 114.3       | 114.0               | 113.6     | 112.9     | 112.0     | 113.1      | 112.9       |
| Wholesale trade.....                           | 113.5                   | 112.0     | 113.1      | 113.4       | 114.2               | 113.5     | 112.8     | 112.9     | 113.0      | 112.1       |
| Retail trade.....                              | 123.3                   | 116.9     | 119.0      | 121.2       | 120.5               | 120.2     | 119.1     | 118.8     | 119.5      | 118.4       |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.....       | 121.9                   | 118.5     | 118.8      | 120.1       | 120.5               | 120.8     | 120.5     | 118.3     | 119.1      | 118.6       |
| Services.....                                  | 147.6                   | 147.2     | 148.1      | 149.6       | 145.8               | 147.6     | 147.9     | 147.6     | 148.9      | 147.9       |

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

g = preliminary.