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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

HEARING

before the

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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Prepared by DONALD C. EVANS III

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THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Friday, May 5, 1995

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Committee met at 9:33 a.m. in Room 106, of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Connie Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senator Mack.

Staff Present: Robert Mottice, Christopher Frenze, Shelly Hymes, Juanita Morgan, Missy Shorey, William Buechner and William Spriggs.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

Senator Mack. Good morning. And, welcome to a pretty good size room.

Ms. Abraham. Pretty grand.

Senator Mack. Yes. I'm sure it's no indication of the significance of the report this morning.

(Laughter.)

Senator Mack. But, in any event, let me welcome you back. As I mentioned to you a moment ago, it seems like these months are going by faster and faster.

The employment data released this morning are disappointing. The unemployment rate increased to 5.8 percent, while the household measure of employment posted a decline of 202,000.

We will have to see the data in coming months before reaching any firm conclusions. But, the indications from today's release are not encouraging.

The shorter interval between survey weeks this last March and April, relative to the interval in the three previous years, has had some impact on the seasonal adjustment and employment data reported in the payroll survey. Consequently, as BLS has pointed out, we should use caution in reading too much into the April payroll data.

However, there have been a number of other data releases in recent months that indicate that economic growth is slowing down. The household data released today are consistent with the view that an economic slowdown may be underway.

Unfortunately, another recent BLS release on median weekly earnings confirms the concern that even the stronger growth of 1994 did not lead to solid increases in the standards of living. According to this release, real median weekly earnings slipped a bit between the first quarters of 1994 and 1995.

This continues the pattern of sliding middle class earnings and income despite the recovery during 1993 and 1994.

We, in the Senate, are just about ready to take up a budget resolution that could dramatically improve both the economy and living standards for all Americans. The continued evidence that indicators of economic health are deteriorating points to the need, in my opinion, for tax relief.

In my view, the budget resolution must accommodate a tax cut if we are to effectively improve the lives of Americans.

And, so, at this point, Commissioner, I will go ahead and ask you to make your report.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mack appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND KENNETH V. DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. Abraham. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I, as always, appreciate the opportunity to be here to comment on this month's numbers. I particularly appreciate the opportunity this month, given that there are some potentially confusing factors that may have impacted this month's data.

Payroll employment, this month, was essentially unchanged, at 115.8 million. And, the unemployment rate, as you noted, rose three-tenths of a percentage point, to 5.8 percent.

Although our published estimate of seasonally-adjusted payroll employment was little changed over the month, there were some special circumstances that I think need to be taken into consideration to set this lack of growth into proper context. And, you've already --

Senator Mack. Pull that microphone just a little bit closer to you, if you would.

Ms. Abraham. You have already briefly alluded to the main issue that we've identified. The period between March and April is always a time of seasonal buildup in, at least, certain industries -- construction, components of services, retail trade.

Our seasonal adjustment process, of course, is designed to remove such seasonal growth and to allow us to discern the underlying trend in employment. It does so by examining past seasonal movements, trying to figure out what a normal seasonal movement would be and to pull that out from the data.

As we discussed here last month, the growth of employment in March was boosted by mild weather, which contributed to an earlier than normal seasonal buildup in construction and also in amusements and recreation. Some of the job gains recorded in March, therefore, likely reflected growth that otherwise would have been recorded in April.

In addition, our seasonal expectation for this April is much higher than it has been in recent years. One reason for that is that in each of the past three years, that is, in 1992, 1993 and 1994 there were five weeks between our March and April surveys -- sort of a quirk of the calendar. Those years are given the predominant weight in the construction of our current seasonal adjustment factors. This year, though, there were only four weeks between the March and April surveys and, thus, one less week of seasonal hiring. Partly as a result, the seasonal employment buildup expected for this April probably was too large.

A natural next question is how much too large. We have made some, I would have to say, very rough attempts to quantify the impact of the unusual calendar pattern on the seasonal expectation of the March to April employment change, although there is a large range of uncertainty connected with our estimates.

We tried three different approaches to get at this. The answers that we get out of those three different approaches range from 70,000 impact to 168,000 impact to possibly as much as a 234,000 impact.

I don't know whether you would like me to go through a little bit of description of those approaches or whether you want to come back to that.

Senator Mack. Well, no. Frankly, I think that, you could provide something for the record.

I'm not sure, at this point, that it's helpful to go through the different methods. But, I think it might be helpful if you just took a second to indicate what the numbers mean with respect to what total employment would have been, what the unemployment rate would have been, if those different numbers were used.

Ms. Abraham. Well, I can talk about what they would have implied about the change in employment between March and April. Translating

into what the impact on unemployment would have been is difficult, since there isn't necessarily in any month a one-to-one link to what's going on in the household survey.

What these calculations suggest -- taking them at face value -- is that instead of the minus 9,000 payroll employment figure that we reported for the change in employment between March and April, what we might have had instead would have been anywhere between a growth in payroll employment between March and April of 61,000 perhaps to as much as 225,000 perhaps.

It's not entirely clear where that would have been coming from, whether we would have, if we had been able to fix these seasonal adjustment problems, seen less growth in February and March with more of it showing up in April or whether it's, in some sense, likely to show up instead in May. Putting that another way, it's not entirely clear whether there is any issue concerning the level of employment that we are reporting for April.

But, in terms of the March to April growth, our back-of-the-envelope calculations suggest that instead of minus nine we might, as I said, have had somewhere between about 61,000 and about 225,000 at the very high end.

Senator Mack. I see.

Ms. Abraham. The statement that I've given you does go through what we did to come up with these estimates. Although it does seem clear that there was a calendar effect in April's data, given the diversity of the estimates, I can't make a precise statement as to the impact of that calendar effect. Even allowing for the possible impact of imperfect seasonal adjustment, however, the trend in payroll employment growth clearly is down from last year's rapid pace.

A noteworthy development in this regard is the emerging slowdown in manufacturing, which is an industry that is relatively immune from these seasonal adjustment issues that we have just been discussing.

Employment in the nation's factories had been on a steady upward trend since September of 1993, with growth picking up substantially between September of 1994 and February of this year. Over the last two months, however, factory employment has fallen by 39,000.

In addition --

Senator Mack. Just again for clarification, what you are saying is that this little discussion we've had about the seasonal adjustment really is not a significant factor in manufacturing data?

Ms. Abraham. No, it's not.

Senator Mack. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. We get seasonal upswings in employment in certain industries, a big seasonal upswing in construction, amusements and recreation services, eating and drinking places. But, manufacturing is not an industry where we typically see a big seasonal buildup --

Senator Mack. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. -- between March and April. And, it's in that context that I note that over the past two months, manufacturing employment has fallen 39,000, cumulatively.

In addition, manufacturing weekly hours and overtime appear to be edging down from the extraordinarily high levels of recent months, although the decline for April may have been overstated somewhat due to imperfect adjustment for the Easter and Passover observances that occurred during the reference period.

Of the manufacturing industries that have been adding jobs recently, only industrial machinery continued to grow in April. Industries tied to homebuilding and buying, such as lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures, experienced losses over the month.

Turning to the data from our survey of households, the unemployment rate increased to 5.8 percent. Although still well below the level at the beginning of 1994, which was 6.7 percent, the rate is now higher than the 5.4 percent figure attained in December and February.

Over the month, jobless rates edged up for all the major worker groups, excluding Hispanics. The increase in unemployment in April --

Senator Mack. Did you say including or excluding?

Ms. Abraham. Excluding Hispanics. The increase was concentrated among re-entrants to the labor force and those on temporary layoffs from jobs.

In summary, then, the special factors affecting the April data notwithstanding, our data suggests that payroll employment growth has slowed from the strong pace set last year. Manufacturing is showing signs of weakness. And, unemployment has increased from its recent lows.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Abraham appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Senator Mack. Okay. Again, I thank you for the report. And, I do have a series of questions that I will run through.

How would you evaluate the monthly payroll employment change in light of the survey week problem and the slowdown in the economy? Can you help us sort out what is a statistical artifact and what is real?

Frankly, you have probably covered most of that in our discussion so far.

Ms. Abraham. And, I wish it were possible to pin it down a bit more precisely. But, really, I think, what we can say is there was some impact.

And, we've talked about what the range of estimates on that is.

Senator Mack. And, again, for those who are maybe casual observers to this process, the seasonal impact is in the payroll survey.

Ms. Abraham. That's correct.

Senator Mack. It does not affect the household survey.

Ms. Abraham. In principle, the same set of issues apply to the household survey. But, in actuality, seasonal factors have much less impact on the household data as between March and April.

We really do not think that those numbers are much affected.

Senator Mack. Then, why don't we focus for a minute on the household survey? What does it tell us?

Does it provide a higher degree of confidence in your stating what you think is happening in the economy relative to job creation?

Ms. Abraham. Well, I think, taking all of the data together, regardless of what you think about the impact of the seasonal factors on the payroll numbers, it is clear that the rate of growth has slowed. And, then, taking the household survey data in conjunction with that, the increase in unemployment to 5.8 percent also is consistent with a slowing.

Senator Mack. I heard one of the radio news shows this morning. The expectations were somewhat high for the unemployment rate -- I think the news was reporting an expected unemployment rate of 5.5 percent, employment growth at about 192,000.

I don't know exactly where that expectation came from. And, I guess, in a sense, I'm a little bit surprised that those who are consistent observers of this process were not aware of the statistical seasonal problems that were out there.

And, didn't you put information out earlier this week to indicate these concerns?

Ms. Abraham. We, in response to some questions that we had gotten, did put out some information describing this issue with the seasonal factors being based on periods when we had a five week interval between surveys. And, this year, it was only four weeks, though we didn't make any effort -- at that point, hadn't done the work to try to quantify in any way what that impact might be.

Some of the press accounts that I had seen suggested that, when it became clear to people that there was this issue, some forecasts were revised downward. Though I also would have to say I don't really know where these forecasts come from.

Senator Mack. Okay. Again, there have been, in the last three or four days, expectations of 5.5 and 192,000 or somewhere between 190,000 and 205,000.

Ms. Abraham. When I said revised downward, I was referring to the payroll employment forecasts.

Senator Mack. Again, you've touched on this next question but maybe there are some other aspects that you might want to add to it.

In what industries or sectors should the seasonal adjustment problem in the payroll survey be most evident?

Ms. Abraham. I can speak to that a bit more precisely, I guess. I think the industries where there is a potential issue are the industries where there ordinarily is a large seasonal swing in employment.

And, if you look at what those are, in construction the seasonal expectation was that employment -- the expected seasonal increase in employment between March and April was about 250,000. So, that's a big swing.

In --

Senator Mack. That was an expected increase of 250,000?

Ms. Abraham. Yes, an expected increase of 250,000.

Senator Mack. And, if I remember correctly, from what you said this morning and also last month, there was higher construction employment as a result of weather conditions. And, so --

Ms. Abraham. Correct.

Senator Mack. -- therefore, a lower number this month would --

Ms. Abraham. Would not be surprising.

Senator Mack. Right.

Ms. Abraham. So, taking both the good weather in March and its impact on the data into account, plus perhaps the fact that we only had four weeks between the surveys --

Senator Mack. And, what did the number turn out to be. I don't have it in front of me?

Ms. Abraham. The number was minus 20,000 for construction. Construction employment fell, seasonally-adjusted, by 20,000.

But, I think that taking these issues into account could explain that.

Senator Mack. But, I guess we want to be somewhat cautious that we don't underplay what might be happening out there, given what we know about other data with respect to the --

Ms. Abraham. No, that's right. You know, on the one hand, there are these seasonal adjustment issues. On the other hand, we do know that there has been some slowdown in housing starts.

It makes it difficult to sort out.

Senator Mack. And, what other industries now?

Ms. Abraham. Other industries with big seasonal swings are retail trade, a lot of that coming in eating and drinking places. Eating and drinking places seasonal increase in employment is 174,000, so another big swing.

And, then, services, as well, we expected a seasonal increase in employment of just over 260,000. Some substantial share of that is in amusement and recreation services. About 80,000 of that is in amusement and recreation services.

So, those are all industries where we ordinarily see increases at this time of year.

Senator Mack. What about the defense industries? We are looking for the effects, in essence, of the cuts in defense expenditures and what's happening to employment in that area.

Ms. Abraham. We do produce a series on employment in defense-related industries, which I must admit that I had not looked at this month, though I believe we've got the figures here.

Mr. Plewes. The defense industries, this month, continue to edge down but only by about -- they are off only by about 3,000. That's a significantly smaller decline than we were seeing about this time last year.

So, I guess, the statement is appropriate to say that industries which are heavily defense are still losing jobs but at a less rate than they were about this time last year.

Senator Mack. And, again, when we talk about the defense-related industries, would we think about them in the same way as the manufacturing industries, in the sense that we don't have to be too concerned about these seasonal --

Mr. Plewes. That's correct. We are talking about industries in ordinance and accessories, aircraft, shipbuilding, guided missiles, tanks, search and navigation equipment, explosives and radio and TV equipment primarily, the major defense contractors.

Senator Mack. Okay. You suggested that the drop in employment shown in the household survey data was due to re-entrants to the labor force and those on temporary layoffs from jobs.

Would you clarify that?

Ms. Abraham. Well, in terms of the increase in unemployment, we can break those numbers out in different ways. One way that we can break them out is with reference to the reason for unemployment.

You could be unemployed because you were looking for your first job. You could be unemployed, having worked at some time in the past and coming back in. You could be unemployed because you have been put on temporary layoff by your employer or some other reasons.

And, all that was really saying was that the categories where we saw the increase were among the so-called re-entrants and among people who were on temporary layoff.

Senator Mack. So, this actually is from the statistical data? I mean, this is --

Ms. Abraham. Yes, yes. Those are categories in the data.

Senator Mack. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. I don't know that we have a lot more to make of it than just -- this is descriptive, not a major analytic point.

Senator Mack. Okay. In other words, as you look through this data, you try to analyze in your own ways and your own mind what could be driving some of these numbers?

And, these are the points that you've made?

Ms. Abraham. Yes.

Senator Mack. Okay. We have previously discussed the BLS data on real median weekly earnings.

Recently, BLS released data for the first quarters of 1994 and 1995. Did median weekly earnings rise, fall or stagnate the first quarters of 1994 and 1995?

Ms. Abraham. Well, between the fourth quarter of 1994 and the first quarter of 1995, in nominal terms, they went up from $472 to $478. I'm always a little leery about making that kind of quarter-to-quarter comparison, because these data are not seasonally-adjusted.

So, if I could, maybe we could go back and take a look at the first quarter of 1994 as compared to the first quarter of 1995. And, the picture is similar.

In nominal terms, median weekly earnings rose from $469 in the first quarter of 1994 to $478 in the first quarter of 1995. That was an increase of 1.9 percent in nominal terms.

Over this period, inflation was -- the increase in the CPI was about three percent. So, in real terms, you are talking about a decline of roughly one percent.

Senator Mack. That's a continuation of a trend that has been in existence for some time now, is that right?

Ms. Abraham. Well, it certainly is the case that looking over a long period of time that -- you could look at a variety of different measures of this. Real wages have been relatively stagnant or, in some measures, declining.

I have a chart that I could give you that sort of shows some of these --

Senator Mack. I love charts. Charts have become the way of the Congress, it seems like, ever since a fellow by the name of Ross Perot went on --

Ms. Abraham. And, I didn't bring a nice, big, blown-up version of this, because I wasn't really anticipating we would want it. But, this is slightly different, in that what you just asked about was median weekly earnings.

These are some calculations that I and two other researchers at BLS have done of hourly earnings. And, as you can see, what they show is that these are following a long period of fairly steady growth in real hourly earnings from about 1960 through the early 1970s.

That growth in real hourly earnings either slowed -- if you look at the National Income and Product Accounts data, you get some continuing growth but at a slower pace. Stagnated, you saw little change in measures based on the Current Population Survey data; or, even declined, looking at the data for production and non-supervisory workers from our Employer Survey.

[The chart entitled "Real Hourly Earnings, CPI-U-X1 Adjusted Dollars (1993=100)" appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Senator Mack. It's too bad we don't have something so that folks could see it. But, why don't you try to tell me what the difference is between this top line and this bottom line? Why are those as different as they are?

Ms. Abraham. Well, that's sort of what we are working on and trying to understand. The data come from different sources.

The top line is from the National Income and Product Accounts data. There are some differences in the way that hours are reported. And, this is a measure of earnings divided by hours.

It is interesting, if you look at employer reported hours and the hours that people say they are working, employer reported hours have declined relative to what -- when you talk to people -- they say they are working. And, that's part of the difference here.

The National Income and Product Accounts data, the hours measure is an employer-reported measure. And, it has gone down. And, so average hourly earnings are going up.

I don't know which measure we should believe.

Senator Mack. This is a whole area that I didn't really intend to get into. But, what's your instinct as to which we should believe?

Ms. Abraham. There are arguments you can make both ways. I think that there is, you know, on the one hand, some indication that particularly people who work long hours may tend to over-report their hours. They --

Senator Mack. I've noticed that in my experience, as well.

(Laughter.)

Ms. Abraham. One can speculate about what is going on. They come in in the morning at eight and they go home at eight. And, you ask them

how long they worked and they might say 12 hours, but they neglect to recall the fact that they went out and did errands for two hours in the afternoon. That kind of thing may be going on.

On the other hand, the employer-reported numbers are just numbers on how many hours they were paying people for. And, if people are putting in unpaid overtime, that won't show up.

Senator Mack. Well, I think we will go on. I may pursue this at some other point.

Ms. Abraham. Okay.

Senator Mack. With the release of the data this morning, how well have the household and payroll surveys tracked each other over the last six months?

Ms. Abraham. Over the last six months, the chart here that sort of shows -- maybe I can borrow your copy of this, Tom -- what they are doing.

In over about the last six months, the payroll survey has shown somewhat more growth than the household survey. As you know, they do fluctuate relative to one another.

I'm trying to look at the chart. The differences over the last, little more than six months the payroll survey has risen by about 500,000, relative to the household survey.

Over the year, the payroll survey has risen by about, again, maybe 550,000, relative to the household survey. So, we have seen more growth in the payroll survey than in the household survey.

Senator Mack. Okay.

Mr. Plewes. In part, that may be affected by the fact that the payroll survey measures the number of jobs and the household survey the number of employees. And, to the extent that there is an increase in multiple job holding, which sometimes happens during recovery periods, part of that larger number for the payroll survey may be explained by that.

Senator Mack. Again, is that based on statistical data or is that anecdotal?

Mr. Plewes. We have a separate enumeration of the persons who hold multiple jobs. That is collected in our household survey on a monthly basis.

And, that has been going up. Unfortunately, that number is a brand new number and we haven't fully analyzed that. But, it has been going up.

Ms. Abraham. Just taking the number at face value --

Senator Mack. Brand new? And, how long have you been --

Mr. Plewes. We've had that time series since January 1994 only.

Senator Mack. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. So, we can look to a year ago. The proportion of the employed persons holding multiple jobs was 6.2 percent this month, April 1995, versus 6.0 percent a year earlier.

So, as Tom said, there was some increase.

Senator Mack. And, what is the margin of error in this survey? It sounds to me like it's not statistically much of a change.

Ms. Abraham. The change in the proportion of employed persons holding multiple jobs between April 1994 (at 6.0 percent) and April 1995 (at 6.2 percent) was not quite statistically significant; an over-the-year change of 0.23 percent would have been statistically significant. Nonetheless, the available data over the longer term indicate that the proportion of workers holding more than one job has been on a gradual uptrend.

Senator Mack. I don't know, frankly, that there is too much more that I want to pursue this morning. I think that you have stated several times that the data would indicate -- even though we have these questions about it -- that there is a slowdown in the rate of growth in employment.

And, I think that just confirms the other data that we have with respect to what is happening in the economy. And, I think we are just going to have to wait for several more reports before we get some real indicator as to whether there is going to be an increase in the level of unemployment in the country or whether we, in essence, have hit a kind of bottoming out and that for the next several months there might be a plateau that we will see with respect to unemployment data.

So, again, I appreciate the report this morning. And, I appreciate the information that you've given us. We will look forward to seeing you again in just a few weeks.

Ms. Abraham. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Mack. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:05 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Abraham before the Committee once again.

The employment data released this morning are disappointing. The unemployment rate increased to 5.8 percent, while the household measure of employment posted a decline of 202,000. We will have to see the data in coming months before reaching any firm conclusions, but the indicators from today's release are not encouraging.

The shorter interval between survey weeks this last March and April, relative to the interval in the three previous years, has had some impact on the seasonal adjustment and employment data reported in the payroll survey. Consequently, as BLS has pointed out, we should use caution in reading too much into the April payroll data.

However, there have been a number of other data releases in recent months that indicate that economic growth is slowing down. The household data released today are consistent with the view that an economic slowdown may be underway.

Unfortunately, another recent BLS release on media weekly earnings confirms the concern that even the stronger growth of 1994 did not lead to solid increases in the standards of living. According to this release, real median weekly earnings slipped a bit between the first quarters of 1994 and 1995. This continues the pattern of sliding middle class earnings and income despite the recovery during 1993 and 1994.

We in the Senate are just about ready to take up a budget resolution that could dramatically improve both the economy and living standards for all Americans. The continued evidence that these indicators of economic health are deteriorating points to the need for tax relief. In my view, the budget resolution must accommodate a tax cut if we are to effectively improve the lives of Americans.

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PREPARED STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the labor market data released this morning.

Payroll employment was essentially unchanged in April, at 115.8 million, and the unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a percentage point to 5.8 percent.

Although our published estimate of seasonally adjusted payroll employment was little changed over the month, there were some special circumstances that need to be considered to set this lack of growth into proper context. The period between our March and April surveys is always a time of employment buildup in certain seasonal industries, such as construction, services, and retail trade. Our seasonal adjustment process is designed to remove such seasonal growth and allow us to discern the underlying trend in employment. It does so by examining past seasonal movements.

As we discussed here last month, the growth of employment in March was boosted by mild weather, which contributed to an earlier than normal seasonal buildup both in construction and in amusements and recreation. Some of the job gains recorded in March, therefore, likely reflected growth that otherwise would have been recorded in April. In addition, our seasonal expectation for this April is much higher than it has been in recent years. One reason is that in each of the past 3 years, that is, 1992-94, there were 5 weeks between our March and April surveys, and those years were given the predominant weight in the construction of our current seasonal adjustment factors. This year, there were only 4 weeks between the March and April surveys and, thus, one less week of seasonal hiring. Partly as a result, the seasonal employment buildup expected for this April probably was too large.

We have made some very rough attempts to quantify the impact of the unusual calendar pattern on the seasonal expectation of March to April employment change, although, as will become apparent, there is a large range of uncertainty connected with our estimates. One approach was to examine our historical data to assess employment growth from March to April, differentiating between 4- and 5-week survey intervals. Using several techniques, we found that we might expect about 70,000 less growth in years with 4 weeks between surveys than in years with 5-week intervals.

Another approach was to assume that the 841,000 seasonal growth expected for April would have occurred evenly over a 5-week survey period. This would suggest that a one-week shortfall might have depressed our seasonally adjusted employment estimate by about 168,000 jobs.

Still another approach was to apply the seasonal factors for 1992 to the 1995 data. The year 1992 was the last time that the seasonal factors were based predominantly on March and April surveys separated by 4 weeks. Applying the 1992 factors to the 1995 data yields an expected seasonal increase in employment of 607,000 -- 234,000 less than the expectation implied by the actual 1995 factors. Using the old seasonal factors, then, we have a high-side estimated shortfall of 234,000 in the seasonally adjusted March-April employment changes we are reporting.

Although it does seem clear that there was a "calendar effect" in April's data, given the diversity of the estimates I have just described, I cannot make a precise statement concerning its magnitude. Even allowing for the possible impact of imperfect seasonal adjustment, however, the trend in payroll employment growth clearly is down from last year's rapid pace.

A noteworthy development in this regard is the emerging slowdown in manufacturing (an industry relatively immune from the seasonal issues we have been discussing). Employment in the nation's factories had been on a steady upward trend since the fall of 1993, with growth picking up substantially between September of last year and this February. Over the last 2 months, however, factory employment has fallen by 39,000. In addition, manufacturing weekly hours and overtime appear to be edging down from the extraordinarily high levels of recent months, although the decline for April may have been overstated due to imperfect adjustment for the Easter and Passover observances that occurred during the reference period. Of the manufacturing industries that have been adding jobs recently, only industrial machinery continued to grow in April. Industries tied to home building and buying, such as lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures, experienced losses over the month.

Turning to the data from our survey of households, the unemployment rate increased to 5.8 percent. Although still well below the level at the beginning of 1994 -- 6.7 percent -- the rate is now higher than the 5.4 percent figure attained in December and February. Over the month, jobless rates edged up for all the major worker groups, except Hispanics. The increase in unemployment in April was concentrated

among re-entrants to the labor force and those on temporary layoffs from jobs.

In summary, the special factors affecting the April figures notwithstanding, our data suggest that payroll employment growth has slowed from the strong pace set last year. Manufacturing is showing signs of weakness, and unemployment has increased from its recent lows.

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

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: USDL 95-152
Household data:
National (202) 606-6378
606-6373
State 606-6392
Establishment data: 606-6555
Media contact: 606-5902

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, May 5, 1995.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 1995

Unemployment increased in April and nonfarm payroll employment was unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The nation's jobless rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.8 percent in April.

The number of payroll jobs, as measured by the survey of employers, remained at 115.8 million in April. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, was little changed at 125.1 million.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, May 1992 - April 1995

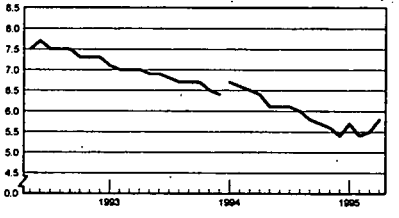
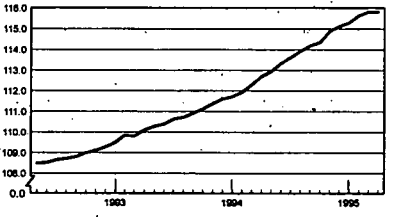


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, May 1992 - April 1995



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 428,000 in April to 7.7 million, while the unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.8 percent. With the exception of Hispanics, whose jobless rate (8.8 percent) was about the same as in March, rates rose for all other major worker groups, including adult men (4.9 percent), adult women (5.2 percent), teenagers (17.5 percent), whites (5.0 percent), and blacks (10.7 percent). (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The rise in unemployment reflected an increase in both the number of unemployed persons who were reentrants to the labor force and those who were on temporary layoff. In terms of the length of unemployment, most of the increase occurred among persons jobless for 15 weeks and over. (See tables A-5 and A-6.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Mar.-Apr. change
	1994	1995	1995			
	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	131,696	132,318	132,308	132,511	132,737	226
Employment	124,371	125,012	125,125	125,274	125,072	-202
Unemployment	7,325	7,306	7,183	7,237	7,665	428
Not in labor force	65,904	65,564	65,578	65,496	65,412	-84
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	0.3
Adult men	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	.2
Adult women	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	.3
Teenagers	16.7	16.8	17.6	16.1	17.5	1.4
White	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	.3
Black	10.4	10.0	10.1	9.8	10.7	.9
Hispanic origin	9.1	9.4	8.9	9.1	8.8	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	114,781	p115,578	115,637	p115,814	p115,805	p-9
Goods-producing [1]	23,805	p23,968	23,945	p24,002	p23,951	p-51
Construction	5,023	p5,095	5,062	p5,130	p5,110	p-20
Manufacturing	18,184	p18,281	18,291	p18,280	p18,252	p-28
Service-producing [1]	90,976	p91,609	91,692	p91,812	p91,854	p42
Retail trade	20,643	p20,811	20,843	p20,811	p20,824	p13
Services	32,384	p32,752	32,786	p32,906	p32,912	p6
Government	19,154	p19,152	19,164	p19,164	p19,165	p1
	Hours of work[2]					
Total private	34.7	p34.6	34.5	p34.5	p34.6	p0.1
Manufacturing	42.1	p42.1	42.1	p41.9	p41.3	p-.6
Overtime	4.8	p4.8	4.9	p4.7	p4.3	p-.4
	Earnings[2]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$11.24	p$11.31	$11.31	p$11.32	p$11.39	p$0.07
Average weekly earnings, total private	390.15	p391.44	390.20	p390.54	p394.09	p3.55

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[2] Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.
p = preliminary.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

At 125.1 million, total employment was little changed over the month (after seasonal adjustment). The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the working-age population with jobs—was 63.1 percent. (See table A-1.)

A total of 7.7 million workers (not seasonally adjusted), or 6.2 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in April. A year earlier, 6.0 percent of the employed held more than one job. (See table A-8.)

At 132.7 million, the civilian labor force was little changed in April. The labor force participation rate, at 67.0 percent, was also about the same as in March. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons with a marginal attachment to the labor force—those who wanted and were available for work, but were no longer actively looking for jobs after having searched sometime in the past 12 months—was 1.4 million (not seasonally adjusted) in April. Of that total, those who were not looking because they believed that there were no jobs available for them—discouraged workers—numbered 385,000, somewhat below the level of a year earlier. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment in April remained at the March level of 115.8 million, after seasonal adjustment. Job growth has slowed considerably thus far in 1995, with monthly gains averaging 173,000, compared with 292,000 during all of 1994. In April, nearly all industries experienced no job growth or small declines. (See table B-1.)

The lack of job growth between March and April may have reflected an unusual set of circumstances in several highly seasonal industries. Mild weather and the fact that the survey period (the week of the 12th) was the latest possible added to the March job growth in construction and in amusements and recreation within the services industry. Thus, some of the job growth recorded in March reflected growth that otherwise would have been recorded in April. In addition, the seasonal buildup in services, retail trade, and construction from March to April had been relatively large in the previous 3 years (1992-94), partly because in each case there were 5 weeks between the two collections. As a result, this year's seasonal "expectation" (which is based primarily on the prior 3 years) was relatively large. With only 4 weeks separating the surveys, however, the time period for which hiring could take place was reduced. All of this likely made employment in April appear weaker than it actually was.

Other industries generally are less affected by April seasonal trends. Manufacturing employment slipped for the second straight month. Declines occurred in the lumber and furniture industries, reflecting the slowdown in homebuilding, and in apparel and printing and publishing. Only industrial machinery continued to show large employment gains. Employment in wholesale trade continued its pattern of growth, although the pace has slowed from earlier in the year. There were also modest employment gains in transportation and public utilities, while employment in finance, insurance, and real estate was flat. Mining continued its long-term pattern of job decline. The Federal government continued to downsize, with employment falling by 14,000 in April and 174,000 since it began to decline 3 years earlier.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up to 34.6 hours (seasonally adjusted). The manufacturing workweek was down by 0.6 hour to 41.3 hours. Factory overtime hours also dropped, by 0.4 hour to 4.3 hours. The size of these declines in factory hours may in part reflect the inability of seasonal adjustment to fully account for workers who were off during the reference week for Easter or Passover observances. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls was little changed at 131.8 (1982=100) in April. In contrast, the manufacturing index plummeted 1.6 percent to 105.2 as a result of the decline in both employment and weekly hours. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers climbed 7 cents in April to $11.39 (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings rose 0.9 percent to $394.09. Over the past year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.1 percent and average weekly earnings rose by 2.8 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 for March 1994 and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data from April 1993 and seasonally adjusted data from January 1990 forward are subject to revision.

The Employment Situation for May 1995 will be released on Friday, June 2, 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 conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In March 1993, the sample included over 390,000 establishments employing over 47 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

In both the household and establishment surveys, most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most major industry divisions, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted

component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 359,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -259,000 to 459,000 (100,000 +/- 359,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. The 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is +/- 256,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is +/- .22 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth (and other sources of error), a process known as bias adjustment is included in the survey's estimating procedures, whereby a specified number of jobs is added to the monthly sample-based change. The size of the monthly bias adjustment is based largely on past relationships between the sample-based estimates of employment and the total counts of employment described below.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.2 percent, ranging from zero to 0.6 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $14.00 per issue or $29.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

Employment and Earnings also provides measures of sampling error for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-H of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables 2-B through 2-G of that publication.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-STAT; TDD phone: 202-606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	196,363	198,007	198,148	196,363	197,763	197,753	197,888	198,007	198,148
Civilian labor force	129,682	131,423	131,656	130,787	131,725	132,138	132,308	132,511	132,737
Participation rate	66.0	66.4	66.4	66.6	66.6	66.8	66.9	66.9	67.0
Employed	121,034	123,943	124,276	122,402	124,570	124,633	125,125	125,274	125,072
Employment-population ratio	61.9	62.6	62.7	62.3	63.0	63.0	63.2	63.3	63.1
Agriculture	3,347	3,368	3,495	3,438	3,532	3,575	3,656	3,638	3,594
Nonagricultural industries	118,257	120,577	120,784	118,964	121,033	121,064	121,469	121,576	121,478
Unemployed	8,079	7,480	7,378	8,385	7,155	7,433	7,183	7,237	7,665
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.8
Not in labor force	66,681	66,584	66,492	65,576	66,040	65,617	65,578	65,496	65,412
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,116	94,879	94,952	94,116	94,851	94,749	94,818	94,879	94,952
Civilian labor force	70,026	70,951	71,034	70,625	71,379	71,478	71,558	71,673	71,655
Participation rate	74.4	74.8	74.8	75.0	75.3	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.5
Employed	65,492	66,758	67,018	66,068	67,403	67,399	67,702	67,811	67,588
Employment-population ratio	69.6	70.4	70.6	70.2	71.1	71.1	71.4	71.5	71.2
Unemployed	4,535	4,204	4,035	4,567	3,896	4,090	3,849	3,862	4,067
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.9	5.7	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	88,946	87,622	87,664	88,946	87,817	87,528	87,572	87,622	87,664
Civilian labor force	68,458	67,312	67,288	68,741	67,450	67,530	67,552	67,643	67,563
Participation rate	76.4	76.8	76.8	76.8	77.0	77.2	77.1	77.2	77.1
Employed	62,678	63,763	63,953	62,959	64,281	64,133	64,478	64,465	64,224
Employment-population ratio	72.1	72.8	73.0	72.4	73.4	73.3	73.6	73.6	73.3
Agriculture	2,338	2,313	2,360	2,362	2,410	2,390	2,512	2,519	2,394
Nonagricultural industries	60,339	61,450	61,593	60,597	61,871	61,743	61,965	61,946	61,840
Unemployed	3,780	3,550	3,336	3,782	3,169	3,406	3,074	3,178	3,339
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.3	5.0	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,244	103,128	103,197	102,244	102,913	103,004	103,068	103,128	103,197
Civilian labor force	59,656	60,462	60,603	60,162	60,348	60,660	60,750	60,838	61,082
Participation rate	58.3	58.6	58.7	58.8	58.6	58.9	58.9	59.0	59.2
Employed	56,112	57,185	57,260	56,344	57,087	57,252	57,416	57,482	57,484
Employment-population ratio	54.9	55.5	55.5	55.1	55.5	55.6	55.7	55.7	55.7
Unemployed	3,543	3,277	3,343	3,818	3,259	3,403	3,334	3,375	3,598
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,282	96,037	96,099	95,282	95,973	95,961	96,020	96,037	96,099
Civilian labor force	56,219	56,971	57,131	56,466	56,725	56,951	57,006	57,042	57,360
Participation rate	59.0	59.3	59.5	59.3	59.2	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.7
Employed	53,281	54,221	54,369	53,318	54,037	54,134	54,334	54,242	54,403
Employment-population ratio	55.9	56.5	56.6	56.0	56.4	56.4	56.6	56.5	56.6
Agriculture	801	839	892	833	882	877	858	913	925
Nonagricultural industries	52,480	53,383	53,477	52,485	53,155	53,257	53,436	53,329	53,477
Unemployed	2,938	2,749	2,762	3,148	2,689	2,817	2,763	2,800	2,957
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,135	14,348	14,385	14,135	14,274	14,263	14,294	14,348	14,385
Civilian labor force	7,005	7,140	7,237	7,580	7,550	7,648	7,650	7,826	7,814
Participation rate	49.6	49.8	50.3	53.6	52.9	53.6	53.6	54.5	54.3
Employed	5,645	5,959	5,956	6,125	6,252	6,372	6,313	6,567	6,446
Employment-population ratio	39.9	41.5	41.4	43.3	43.8	44.7	44.2	45.8	44.8
Agriculture	208	214	243	243	240	303	245	266	285
Nonagricultural industries	5,437	5,744	5,713	5,882	6,012	6,064	6,068	6,300	6,160
Unemployed	1,360	1,182	1,281	1,455	1,298	1,274	1,347	1,260	1,369
Unemployment rate	19.4	16.5	17.7	19.2	17.2	16.7	17.6	16.1	17.5

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	165,259	166,521	166,613	165,259	166,175	166,361	166,444	166,521	166,613
Civilian labor force	109,984	111,250	111,338	110,809	111,715	111,876	111,830	111,999	112,153
Participation rate	66.6	66.8	66.8	67.1	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.3
Employed	103,980	105,809	105,886	104,591	106,352	106,368	106,604	106,698	106,500
Employment-population ratio	62.9	63.4	63.6	63.3	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.1	63.9
Unemployed	6,004	5,441	5,452	6,218	5,363	5,510	5,226	5,301	5,653
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	57,035	57,631	57,578	57,228	57,836	57,848	57,841	57,868	57,768
Participation rate	76.9	77.1	77.0	77.2	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.3
Employed	54,134	54,838	55,004	54,356	55,384	55,289	55,506	55,448	55,225
Employment-population ratio	73.0	73.4	73.6	73.3	74.2	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.9
Unemployed	2,901	2,793	2,574	2,872	2,452	2,559	2,333	2,420	2,544
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	48,892	47,490	47,585	47,057	47,440	47,443	47,525	47,494	47,765
Participation rate	58.7	59.0	59.1	58.9	59.1	59.0	59.1	59.1	59.4
Employed	44,845	45,515	45,622	44,837	45,475	45,419	45,581	45,515	45,622
Employment-population ratio	56.2	56.6	56.7	56.1	56.7	56.5	56.7	56.6	56.7
Unemployed	2,047	1,974	1,963	2,230	1,965	2,024	1,944	1,978	2,143
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,057	6,129	6,175	6,514	6,439	6,586	6,464	6,637	6,619
Participation rate	53.9	53.8	54.1	58.0	56.9	58.1	56.9	58.3	58.0
Employed	5,001	5,255	5,260	5,398	5,493	5,558	5,515	5,734	5,653
Employment-population ratio	44.5	46.2	46.1	48.0	48.5	49.9	48.5	50.4	49.5
Unemployed	1,056	874	915	1,116	946	928	949	903	966
Unemployment rate	17.4	14.3	14.8	17.1	14.7	14.1	14.7	13.6	14.6
Men	18.9	15.9	15.8	18.3	16.0	15.0	16.1	14.7	15.3
Women	15.9	12.5	13.8	15.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.4	13.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,799	23,142	23,169	22,799	23,052	23,089	23,117	23,142	23,169
Civilian labor force	14,335	14,660	14,775	14,507	14,541	14,697	14,868	14,818	14,938
Participation rate	62.9	63.3	63.8	63.6	63.1	63.7	64.3	64.0	64.5
Employed	12,675	13,219	13,240	12,775	13,119	13,192	13,362	13,370	13,337
Employment-population ratio	55.6	57.1	57.1	56.0	56.9	57.1	57.8	57.8	57.6
Unemployed	1,661	1,440	1,535	1,732	1,422	1,505	1,505	1,448	1,601
Unemployment rate	11.6	9.8	10.4	11.9	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,617	6,800	6,808	6,631	6,722	6,796	6,812	6,828	6,826
Participation rate	72.4	73.5	73.5	72.8	72.7	73.6	73.7	73.8	73.7
Employed	5,920	6,234	6,202	5,936	6,165	6,172	6,272	6,297	6,221
Employment-population ratio	64.8	67.3	66.9	65.0	66.7	66.8	67.8	68.0	67.1
Unemployed	697	566	606	695	557	624	540	531	605
Unemployment rate	10.5	8.3	8.9	10.5	8.3	9.2	7.9	7.8	8.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,985	7,115	7,171	7,030	7,002	7,127	7,169	7,131	7,205
Participation rate	60.9	61.2	61.6	61.3	60.5	61.4	61.7	61.3	61.9
Employed	6,279	6,488	6,526	6,293	6,420	6,521	6,520	6,482	6,532
Employment-population ratio	54.6	55.8	56.0	54.9	55.5	56.2	56.1	55.7	56.1
Unemployed	705	627	646	737	582	606	648	649	673
Unemployment rate	10.1	8.8	9.0	10.5	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.1	9.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	733	744	795	848	817	773	887	859	907
Participation rate	33.3	33.1	35.3	38.5	36.6	34.6	39.5	38.2	40.2
Employed	475	497	512	548	534	499	570	591	584
Employment-population ratio	21.6	22.1	22.7	24.8	23.9	22.3	25.4	26.3	25.9
Unemployed	258	247	283	300	283	275	317	268	323
Unemployment rate	35.2	33.2	35.6	35.5	34.6	35.5	35.7	31.2	35.6
Men	41.9	33.5	37.1	39.7	34.3	34.0	38.7	31.7	35.4
Women	28.3	32.9	34.1	31.0	33.0	37.1	32.4	30.7	35.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,993	18,458	18,509	17,993	18,385	18,368	18,413	18,456	18,509
Civilian labor force	11,828	12,087	12,090	11,873	12,224	12,038	12,017	12,001	12,131
Participation rate	65.7	65.4	65.3	66.0	66.5	65.5	65.3	65.0	65.5
Employed	10,584	10,925	11,036	10,601	11,105	10,811	10,943	10,903	11,056
Employment-population ratio	58.8	59.2	59.6	58.9	60.4	58.9	59.4	59.1	59.7
Unemployed	1,244	1,143	1,054	1,272	1,119	1,224	1,073	1,098	1,073
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.5	8.7	10.7	9.2	10.2	8.9	9.1	8.8

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

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	121,604	123,943	124,278	122,402	124,570	124,639	125,125	125,274	125,072
Married men, spouse present	41,339	41,879	42,066	41,357	41,808	41,801	42,100	42,132	42,066
Married women, spouse present	31,596	32,232	32,301	31,382	31,723	31,705	31,893	32,135	32,108
Women who maintain families	7,104	7,163	7,181	7,096	7,074	7,199	7,087	7,071	7,152
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	33,692	34,985	34,948	33,477	34,576	34,423	34,905	34,846	34,765
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,906	37,259	37,308	36,972	37,797	37,267	37,313	37,297	37,381
Service occupations	16,987	17,048	17,092	17,000	16,704	17,012	16,991	16,997	17,075
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,020	13,382	13,406	13,264	13,677	13,784	13,638	13,910	13,680
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,517	17,901	17,972	17,617	18,030	18,212	18,333	18,280	18,260
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,482	3,368	3,554	3,649	3,839	3,881	3,845	3,849	3,726
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,656	1,762	1,835	1,685	1,738	1,866	1,970	1,987	1,884
Self-employed workers	1,652	1,553	1,600	1,707	1,714	1,853	1,684	1,674	1,649
Unpaid family workers	39	50	60	45	49	35	27	57	70
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	109,181	111,666	111,874	109,828	111,960	111,987	112,461	112,649	112,578
Government	18,448	18,928	18,777	18,343	18,340	18,295	18,504	18,685	18,646
Private industries	90,732	92,738	93,097	91,485	93,620	93,692	93,957	93,964	93,932
Private households	988	1,017	954	1,003	1,023	1,075	1,075	1,039	988
Other industries	89,786	91,721	92,143	90,482	92,597	92,617	92,882	92,925	92,945
Self-employed workers	8,937	8,777	8,795	9,010	8,959	9,039	8,904	8,865	8,848
Unpaid family workers	139	135	114	133	121	95	118	129	110
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,538	4,566	4,245	4,779	4,422	4,693	4,480	4,530	4,469
Slack work or business conditions	2,276	2,478	2,369	2,418	2,384	2,504	2,372	2,333	2,517
Could only find part-time work	1,983	1,862	1,844	2,043	1,734	1,777	1,739	1,922	1,686
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,318	18,403	18,429	17,417	17,576	17,940	18,041	17,627	18,121
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,397	4,417	4,012	4,583	4,254	4,430	4,187	4,347	4,171
Slack work or business conditions	2,192	2,373	2,214	2,298	2,272	2,359	2,216	2,228	2,329
Could only find part-time work	1,966	1,831	1,600	2,007	1,690	1,737	1,687	1,854	1,624
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,682	17,739	17,863	16,620	16,917	17,307	17,381	16,991	17,232

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,385	7,237	7,665	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	3,782	3,178	3,339	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9
Women, 20 years and over	3,148	2,800	2,957	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,455	1,260	1,369	19.2	17.2	18.7	17.6	18.1	17.5
Married men, spouse present	1,699	1,381	1,461	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4
Married women, spouse present	1,361	1,293	1,404	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2
Women who maintain families	713	585	703	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.1	7.8	9.0
Full-time workers	6,824	5,805	6,068	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.6
Part-time workers	1,535	1,443	1,570	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.3
OCCUPATION[2]									
Managerial and professional specialty	907	897	900	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,049	1,892	1,905	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	949	766	875	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	6.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,927	1,488	1,585	9.8	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	326	336	344	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.0	8.5
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,458	5,512	5,900	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9
Goods-producing industries	2,003	1,686	1,802	7.3	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.4
Mining	45	41	27	6.6	3.9	5.1	5.2	6.1	4.3
Construction	745	711	762	12.4	10.9	11.7	10.5	10.6	11.8
Manufacturing	1,213	934	1,013	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8
Durable goods	668	504	529	5.5	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.4
Nondurable goods	547	430	484	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.4
Service-producing industries	4,455	3,825	4,098	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7
Transportation and public utilities	369	319	323	5.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,944	1,598	1,738	7.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	266	243	246	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.4
Services	1,876	1,665	1,791	6.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6
Government workers	676	521	595	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	205	234	240	10.8	11.1	10.7	9.1	10.5	11.3

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,539	2,278	2,424	2,772	2,587	2,937	2,600	2,523	2,629
5 to 14 weeks	2,193	2,569	2,141	2,482	2,149	2,122	2,165	2,319	2,430
15 weeks and over	3,346	2,633	2,813	2,972	2,456	2,386	2,296	2,266	2,505
15 to 26 weeks	1,452	1,199	1,294	1,237	1,088	1,033	1,090	920	1,115
27 weeks and over	1,894	1,434	1,520	1,735	1,368	1,353	1,207	1,347	1,390
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	20.5	18.2	19.0	19.1	17.8	16.7	16.9	17.5	17.7
Median duration, in weeks	11.1	9.8	10.2	9.2	8.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	31.4	30.5	32.9	33.7	36.0	39.4	36.8	35.5	34.8
5 to 14 weeks	27.1	34.3	28.0	30.2	29.9	28.5	30.7	32.6	32.1
15 weeks and over	41.4	35.2	38.1	36.1	34.1	32.0	32.5	31.9	33.1
15 to 26 weeks	18.0	16.0	17.5	15.0	15.1	13.9	15.4	12.9	14.7
27 weeks and over	23.5	19.2	20.6	21.1	19.0	18.2	17.1	18.9	18.4

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,832	3,718	3,479	3,880	3,442	3,658	3,339	3,352	3,532
On temporary layoff	904	1,267	1,053	979	930	1,081	1,025	1,032	1,145
Not on temporary layoff	2,929	2,451	2,425	2,901	2,512	2,598	2,314	2,320	2,387
Permanent job losers	2,279	1,785	1,780	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	649	666	645	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	790	819	797	810	704	694	773	811	817
Reentrants	2,847	2,435	2,526	3,184	2,525	2,488	2,474	2,430	2,779
New entrants	608	509	576	679	555	597	582	604	637
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	47.4	49.7	47.2	45.5	47.6	49.2	46.6	46.6	45.5
On temporary layoff	11.2	16.9	14.3	11.5	12.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.7
Not on temporary layoff	36.2	32.8	32.9	34.0	34.8	34.9	32.3	32.2	30.7
Job leavers	9.8	10.9	10.8	9.5	9.7	9.3	10.8	11.3	10.5
Reentrants	35.2	32.6	34.2	37.1	34.9	33.4	34.5	33.8	35.8
New entrants	7.5	6.8	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
New entrants	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5

[1] Not available.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
Total, 16 years and over	8,385	7,237	7,665	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.8
16 to 24 years	2,864	2,531	2,571	13.2	11.8	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8
16 to 19 years	1,455	1,260	1,369	19.2	17.2	16.7	17.6	16.1	17.5
16 to 17 years	751	649	683	23.5	18.1	20.0	20.7	20.0	20.6
18 to 19 years	730	591	724	16.5	16.6	14.2	15.3	13.0	15.7
20 to 24 years	1,409	1,272	1,202	10.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	9.1	8.7
25 years and over	5,488	4,653	5,059	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.6
25 to 54 years	4,848	4,101	4,485	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.7
55 years and over	655	555	599	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,567	3,862	4,067	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
16 to 24 years	1,574	1,350	1,365	13.8	12.2	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.8
16 to 19 years	785	684	728	20.2	18.5	17.4	19.4	17.0	17.8
16 to 17 years	413	334	365	24.9	18.8	20.9	22.6	20.2	21.7
18 to 19 years	406	344	393	18.0	18.2	14.5	16.7	14.6	16.1
20 to 24 years	789	665	637	10.5	9.0	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.6
25 years and over	2,969	2,480	2,676	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.5
25 to 54 years	2,581	2,187	2,308	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.5
55 years and over	382	319	372	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,818	3,375	3,598	6.3	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9
16 to 24 years	1,290	1,182	1,206	12.6	10.9	10.7	11.2	11.5	11.9
16 to 19 years	670	575	641	18.1	15.8	15.9	15.6	15.2	17.2
16 to 17 years	338	315	298	22.1	17.4	19.1	18.7	19.8	19.4
18 to 19 years	322	247	331	14.9	14.9	13.9	13.7	11.3	15.2
20 to 24 years	620	606	566	9.4	8.1	7.8	8.7	9.4	8.8
25 years and over	2,519	2,174	2,383	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.7
25 to 54 years	2,267	1,914	2,177	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	5.0
55 years and over	273	236	227	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 1994	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Apr. 1995
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	66,681	66,492	24,092	23,898	42,589	42,594
Persons who currently want a job	6,574	5,433	2,681	2,324	3,893	3,109
Searched for work and available to work now[1]	1,770	1,390	843	719	927	671
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects[2]	502	385	310	268	192	117
Reasons other than discouragement[3]	1,267	1,006	533	452	735	554
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders[4]	7,300	7,710	3,841	4,111	3,459	3,599
Percent of total employed	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,269	4,490	2,485	2,675	1,784	1,815
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,580	1,700	479	512	1,101	1,188
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	250	241	181	183	69	57
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,159	1,245	682	721	477	524

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

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

[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,437	23,541	23,557	23,437	23,524	23,528	23,535	23,541	23,557
Civilian labor force	15,419	15,251	15,264	15,504	15,432	15,371	15,332	15,307	15,342
Employed	14,014	14,067	14,080	14,065	14,246	14,110	14,209	14,140	14,127
Unemployed	1,405	1,184	1,184	1,438	1,185	1,261	1,122	1,167	1,215
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.8	7.8	9.3	7.7	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.9
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,858	11,009	11,023	10,858	10,973	10,984	10,997	11,009	11,023
Civilian labor force	6,727	6,781	6,878	6,793	6,935	6,860	6,762	6,809	6,944
Employed	6,268	6,496	6,516	6,303	6,492	6,460	6,461	6,513	6,552
Unemployed	459	286	362	490	443	400	301	297	392
Unemployment rate	6.8	4.2	5.3	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.5	4.4	5.6
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,850	8,889	8,912	8,850	8,883	8,884	8,887	8,889	8,912
Civilian labor force	5,984	6,065	6,160	6,042	5,969	6,015	6,111	6,114	6,219
Employed	5,648	5,771	5,815	5,699	5,688	5,697	5,790	5,846	5,868
Unemployed	336	294	345	343	281	318	321	269	352
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.4	5.7
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,681	4,688	4,666	4,681	4,688	4,688	4,688	4,688	4,666
Civilian labor force	3,108	3,170	3,121	3,152	3,194	3,221	3,202	3,132	3,168
Employed	2,927	3,005	2,945	2,961	3,014	3,028	3,030	3,035	2,979
Unemployed	182	165	177	191	180	194	172	146	187
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.4	4.6	5.9
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,132	7,155	7,163	7,132	7,152	7,153	7,154	7,155	7,163
Civilian labor force	4,716	4,672	4,680	4,801	4,720	4,721	4,720	4,735	4,767
Employed	4,446	4,371	4,419	4,517	4,504	4,463	4,457	4,449	4,489
Unemployed	270	301	262	284	216	259	263	285	278
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.9	4.6	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.8
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,051	6,072	6,116	6,051	6,070	6,070	6,072	6,072	6,116
Civilian labor force	3,893	4,031	4,048	3,946	3,999	4,009	4,006	4,026	4,106
Employed	3,621	3,768	3,798	3,684	3,750	3,720	3,762	3,791	3,847
Unemployed	272	263	250	283	249	289	244	235	260
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.2	7.2	6.1	5.8	6.3
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,991	13,973	13,991	13,991	13,985	13,981	13,977	13,973	13,991
Civilian labor force	8,553	8,470	8,454	8,589	8,565	8,438	8,522	8,479	8,490
Employed	7,901	7,894	7,900	7,917	8,080	7,934	7,998	7,921	7,914
Unemployed	652	576	554	672	485	504	523	558	575
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.8	6.6	7.8	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,363	5,444	5,431	5,363	5,425	5,431	5,438	5,444	5,431
Civilian labor force	3,552	3,619	3,606	3,592	3,681	3,655	3,646	3,665	3,645
Employed	3,417	3,472	3,444	3,445	3,556	3,515	3,478	3,522	3,472
Unemployed	135	147	161	147	125	140	168	144	173
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,409	8,436	8,442	8,409	8,434	8,434	8,435	8,436	8,442
Civilian labor force	5,485	5,524	5,478	5,528	5,572	5,495	5,568	5,533	5,519
Employed	5,142	5,281	5,227	5,184	5,322	5,274	5,344	5,325	5,269
Unemployed	343	243	251	344	250	220	224	208	250
Unemployment rate	6.3	4.4	4.6	6.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,276	9,280	9,272	9,276	9,284	9,282	9,281	9,280	9,272
Civilian labor force	5,782	5,864	5,877	5,864	5,792	5,792	5,804	5,953	5,962
Employed	5,397	5,503	5,527	5,480	5,445	5,452	5,479	5,594	5,613
Unemployed	385	361	350	384	347	341	325	359	349
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.8
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,491	13,725	13,753	13,491	13,668	13,687	13,706	13,725	13,753
Civilian labor force	9,334	9,423	9,529	9,360	9,437	9,464	9,512	9,482	9,560
Employed	8,751	8,901	8,993	8,754	8,869	8,919	9,030	8,945	8,997
Unemployed	582	521	536	606	569	545	481	537	563
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.9

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995P	Apr. 1995P	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995P	Apr. 1995P
Total	112,492	114,133	114,788	115,621	112,699	115,113	115,282	115,637	115,814	115,805
Total private	93,149	94,672	95,229	96,080	93,718	95,962	96,153	96,473	96,650	96,640
Goods-producing industries	23,222	23,289	23,439	23,674	23,506	23,873	23,958	23,945	24,002	23,951
Mining	600	577	579	581	606	597	595	592	592	589
Metal mining	49.8	51.9	52.3	52.5	50	52	52	53	53	53
Coal mining	114.0	110.2	110.4	110.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oil and gas extraction	336.2	320.1	318.1	316.1	342	329	326	325	325	323
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	100.3	94.4	98.2	102.1	100	102	103	103	103	102
Construction	4,718	4,584	4,702	4,933	4,893	5,050	5,092	5,062	5,130	5,110
General building contractors	1,117.9	1,116.2	1,128.3	1,160.2	1,163	1,196	1,207	1,202	1,204	1,204
Heavy construction, except building	697.6	596.1	635.3	702.3	725	722	728	722	732	726
Special trade contractors	2,902.5	2,852.1	2,938.6	3,070.2	3,005	3,130	3,157	3,138	3,194	3,178
Manufacturing	17,904	18,148	18,158	18,160	18,007	18,226	18,271	18,291	18,280	18,252
Production workers	12,314	12,547	12,561	12,568	12,391	12,607	12,645	12,668	12,662	12,637
Durable goods	10,188	10,398	10,418	10,432	10,216	10,403	10,435	10,462	10,461	10,455
Production workers	6,908	7,123	7,144	7,159	6,924	7,120	7,142	7,176	7,179	7,172
Lumber and wood products	714.2	728.7	729.1	728.4	726	744	749	745	744	737
Furniture and fixtures	491.3	500.7	500.0	497.2	493	501	502	504	502	499
Stone, clay, and glass products	525.0	520.4	526.7	539.4	529	536	539	542	543	543
Primary metal industries	678.2	701.6	702.0	703.7	678	701	703	704	704	706
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	229.7	234.0	234.0	234.5	231	235	234	235	235	236
Fabricated metal products	1,347.8	1,406.7	1,409.8	1,410.4	1,353	1,398	1,407	1,415	1,415	1,416
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,940.2	1,985.7	1,993.9	2,001.1	1,936	1,967	1,977	1,994	1,990	1,997
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,536.9	1,589.7	1,590.3	1,590.7	1,542	1,584	1,588	1,594	1,595	1,594
Transportation equipment	1,722.3	1,745.7	1,744.6	1,747.2	1,719	1,744	1,745	1,749	1,748	1,745
Motor vehicles and equipment	872.3	922.0	922.9	927.7	870	914	927	925	925	926
Aircraft and parts	485.9	456.4	454.8	453.8	486	462	458	457	455	455
Instruments and related products	859.1	840.3	839.2	837.7	861	845	842	841	840	839
Miscellaneous manufacturing	374.9	378.0	379.9	378.1	377	383	383	384	382	379
Nondurable goods	7,716	7,750	7,740	7,728	7,791	7,823	7,836	7,829	7,819	7,797
Production workers	5,406	5,424	5,417	5,409	5,467	5,487	5,503	5,492	5,483	5,465
Food and kindred products	1,613.6	1,628.0	1,625.0	1,621.4	1,667	1,669	1,679	1,677	1,677	1,675
Tobacco products	38.3	38.6	35.0	34.3	41	38	38	38	36	36
Textile mill products	671.3	667.3	665.5	668.6	673	673	671	671	670	669
Apparel and other textile products	953.7	930.1	925.7	920.2	955	946	943	936	929	922
Paper and allied products	679.4	680.2	679.7	681.0	684	685	686	684	684	685
Printing and publishing	1,522.5	1,548.4	1,549.2	1,545.5	1,523	1,545	1,545	1,549	1,551	1,546
Chemicals and allied products	1,052.6	1,043.0	1,042.1	1,041.3	1,057	1,047	1,048	1,047	1,048	1,045
Petroleum and coal products	146.2	142.3	144.2	144.7	148	149	148	147	148	148
Rubber and misc. plastics products	924.0	962.0	961.7	960.4	927	957	966	967	965	962
Leather and leather products	114.8	111.6	111.6	110.6	116	114	114	113	113	111
Service-producing industries	89,270	90,844	91,349	91,947	89,193	91,240	91,324	91,692	91,812	91,854
Transportation and public utilities	5,718	5,856	5,878	5,911	5,759	5,911	5,913	5,931	5,940	5,953
Transportation	3,551	3,694	3,713	3,742	3,582	3,734	3,747	3,756	3,764	3,773
Railroad transportation	245.3	242.2	243.5	248.2	246	248	246	247	247	247
Local and interurban passenger transit	396.4	411.5	414.0	415.2	386	396	399	400	401	403
Trucking and warehousing	1,630.1	1,749.6	1,755.7	1,771.4	1,665	1,794	1,798	1,804	1,806	1,809
Water transportation	164.4	160.5	162.4	166.2	166	165	169	168	167	168
Transportation by air	733.3	734.2	738.9	745.2	738	739	737	739	744	748
Pipelines, except natural gas	17.5	16.8	16.8	16.7	18	17	17	17	17	17
Transportation services	364.1	378.9	381.7	381.5	363	377	381	381	382	381
Communications and public utilities	2,167	2,162	2,165	2,169	2,177	2,177	2,166	2,175	2,176	2,180
Communications	1,244.7	1,253.0	1,266.8	1,270.8	1,250	1,264	1,257	1,269	1,273	1,277
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	921.9	899.3	897.8	898.5	927	913	909	906	903	903
Wholesale trade	6,008	6,124	6,149	6,181	6,026	6,136	6,160	6,186	6,196	6,204
Durable goods	3,438	3,509	3,527	3,541	3,445	3,504	3,520	3,534	3,545	3,548
Nondurable goods	2,570	2,615	2,622	2,640	2,583	2,632	2,640	2,652	2,651	2,656

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]
Retail trade	19,903	20,297	20,331	20,593	20,137	20,751	20,779	20,843	20,811	20,824
Building materials and garden supplies	832.1	825.0	840.5	878.6	829	863	872	874	872	874
General merchandise stores	2,351.4	2,455.5	2,416.1	2,434.4	2,442	2,555	2,545	2,534	2,517	2,531
Food stores	3,193.8	3,261.4	3,261.2	3,249.9	3,229	3,289	3,296	3,298	3,304	3,286
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,117.5	2,192.3	2,209.0	2,229.1	2,132	2,204	2,215	2,223	2,234	2,240
Apparel and accessory stores	1,120.8	1,109.6	1,102.2	1,111.5	1,146	1,147	1,148	1,144	1,135	1,138
Furniture and home furnishings stores	868.1	946.6	952.4	955.1	876	937	947	950	960	963
Eating and drinking places	6,973.9	6,977.7	7,053.4	7,227.8	6,995	7,212	7,213	7,268	7,242	7,242
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,445.8	2,529.2	2,496.5	2,507.0	2,488	2,544	2,543	2,552	2,547	2,550
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,766	6,720	6,750	6,770	6,791	6,785	6,779	6,782	6,795	6,796
Finance	3,252	3,228	3,234	3,234	3,259	3,245	3,239	3,238	3,242	3,242
Depository institutions	2,035.7	2,020.4	2,021.5	2,019.0	2,042	2,034	2,030	2,029	2,030	2,027
Nondepository institutions	457.9	454.3	457.0	459.9	457	459	458	452	454	458
Security and commodity brokers	497.4	511.8	511.8	509.1	499	513	513	515	514	511
Holding and other investment offices	230.7	241.6	244.1	245.6	231	239	240	242	244	246
Insurance	2,187	2,163	2,171	2,171	2,189	2,167	2,167	2,167	2,171	2,172
Insurance carriers	1,525.7	1,491.3	1,496.1	1,494.9	1,527	1,498	1,495	1,493	1,498	1,495
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	661.4	671.5	674.4	675.6	662	669	672	674	675	677
Real estate	1,327	1,329	1,345	1,365	1,343	1,373	1,373	1,377	1,382	1,382
Services[2]	31,532	32,386	32,682	32,951	31,497	32,506	32,564	32,786	32,906	32,912
Agricultural services	544.6	468.9	502.4	569.9	537	569	555	555	564	565
Hotels and other lodging places	1,566.0	1,515.5	1,535.5	1,547.0	1,608	1,595	1,599	1,599	1,601	1,590
Personal services	1,190.5	1,208.0	1,203.4	1,202.1	1,137	1,131	1,141	1,148	1,145	1,148
Business services	6,255.3	6,674.5	6,749.0	6,802.3	6,318	6,770	6,795	6,867	6,880	6,884
Personnel supply services	2,229.7	2,412.2	2,441.9	2,476.9	2,282	2,515	2,549	2,580	2,541	2,520
Auto repair, services, and parking	1,022.3	1,099.7	1,112.7	1,120.9	1,026	1,093	1,101	1,107	1,117	1,122
Miscellaneous repair services	375.2	390.0	392.6	393.3	377	388	391	395	397	395
Motion pictures	460.8	562.8	570.0	582.4	465	536	549	567	573	584
Amusement and recreation services	1,264.6	1,144.1	1,201.7	1,277.4	1,275	1,265	1,233	1,260	1,298	1,294
Health services	8,966.6	9,168.4	9,203.4	9,216.6	8,985	9,147	9,167	9,196	9,222	9,235
Hospitals	3,786.3	3,789.1	3,794.7	3,799.1	3,794	3,796	3,794	3,793	3,798	3,807
Legal services	935.6	946.3	948.5	948.7	941	950	950	952	954	953
Educational services	1,841.7	1,888.2	1,892.1	1,897.5	1,733	1,772	1,760	1,785	1,782	1,783
Social services	2,217.9	2,341.4	2,361.0	2,368.0	2,205	2,322	2,333	2,344	2,356	2,356
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	77.2	73.8	75.8	79.7	79	80	80	81	81	81
Membership organizations	2,036.8	2,040.5	2,048.2	2,047.2	2,047	2,059	2,061	2,061	2,061	2,057
Engineering and management services	2,603.4	2,691.6	2,710.5	2,723.4	2,590	2,654	2,674	2,694	2,700	2,710
Services, nec	40.0	40.9	40.8	40.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,343	19,461	19,559	19,541	18,981	19,151	19,129	19,164	19,164	19,165
Federal	2,876	2,823	2,820	2,806	2,882	2,869	2,834	2,829	2,823	2,809
State	4,654	4,695	4,726	4,728	4,534	4,585	4,579	4,602	4,605	4,604
Education	1,983.2	2,003.9	2,031.4	2,029.8	1,850	1,874	1,864	1,889	1,891	1,895
Other State government	2,670.9	2,691.0	2,694.7	2,698.4	2,684	2,711	2,715	2,713	2,714	2,709
Local	11,813	11,943	12,013	12,007	11,565	11,697	11,716	11,733	11,736	11,752
Education	6,771.1	6,908.0	6,955.7	6,932.9	6,436	6,536	6,563	6,579	6,581	6,590
Other local government	5,041.6	5,035.3	5,057.4	5,073.8	5,129	5,161	5,153	5,154	5,155	5,162

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

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[p] = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995P	Apr. 1995P	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995P	Apr. 1995P
Total private	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.3	34.7	34.6	34.8	34.5	34.5	34.6
Mining	44.5	44.4	43.9	44.1	45.0	44.7	45.0	44.9	44.4	44.5
Construction	38.3	36.9	38.1	37.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	42.0	41.7	41.7	40.3	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.9	41.3
Overtime hours	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.3
Durable goods	42.9	42.5	42.6	40.9	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.1
Overtime hours	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.6
Lumber and wood products	41.3	40.0	40.4	40.1	41.4	41.3	41.4	40.7	40.7	40.5
Furniture and fixtures	40.1	39.7	39.5	37.8	40.3	40.4	40.8	40.7	39.8	38.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	43.4	41.8	42.5	42.2	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.0	43.2	42.5
Primary metal industries	44.8	44.8	44.4	42.8	44.9	45.1	44.9	44.9	44.4	42.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	44.7	45.0	44.8	43.8	45.1	45.5	45.8	45.5	44.9	43.8
Fabricated metal products	42.7	42.7	42.5	40.2	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.1	42.8	41.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.7	44.0	43.8	41.6	43.9	43.7	44.1	44.1	43.7	43.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.3	41.5	41.5	40.0	42.6	42.0	42.2	41.7	41.5	41.2
Transportation equipment	44.5	44.4	44.8	42.5	44.8	44.7	44.5	44.8	44.5	44.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	46.4	45.9	45.9	43.3	46.1	46.4	46.2	46.3	45.8	44.1
Instruments and related products	41.5	41.5	41.7	40.2	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.2	39.8	39.9	38.7	40.4	39.8	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.9
Nondurable goods	40.8	40.5	40.5	39.5	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.2
Overtime hours	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9
Food and kindred products	40.5	40.6	40.6	39.7	41.2	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.2	40.6
Tobacco products	39.4	38.5	38.1	37.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	41.9	41.2	41.2	39.7	42.0	41.6	41.8	42.0	41.7	40.7
Apparel and other textile products	37.5	37.3	37.3	35.3	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.8	37.5	36.7
Paper and allied products	43.8	43.3	43.1	42.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.6	42.7
Printing and publishing	38.6	38.1	38.4	37.8	38.8	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.2
Chemicals and allied products	43.1	43.2	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.3	43.3
Petroleum and coal products	45.1	44.4	43.4	44.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	42.4	42.0	41.8	40.1	42.4	42.4	42.1	42.3	42.0	40.9
Leather and leather products	38.6	37.9	38.0	36.8	39.0	38.4	37.8	38.4	38.4	37.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.9	39.3	39.2	39.7	40.2	39.5	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.9
Wholesale trade	38.3	38.0	38.0	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.4
Retail trade	28.7	28.1	28.3	28.9	29.0	28.9	29.0	28.7	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.7	35.7	35.5	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.6

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

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

P = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]	Apr. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]
Total private	$11.07	$11.35	$11.35	$11.40	$381.92	$388.17	$388.17	$391.02
Seasonally adjusted	11.05	11.31	11.32	11.39	383.44	390.20	390.54	394.09
Mining	14.98	15.26	15.23	15.28	665.72	677.54	668.60	673.85
Construction	14.49	14.80	14.80	14.84	554.97	548.12	563.88	557.98
Manufacturing	12.01	12.25	12.26	12.31	504.42	510.83	511.24	496.09
Durable goods	12.61	12.83	12.83	12.82	540.97	545.28	546.56	524.34
Lumber and wood products	9.74	9.93	9.94	9.98	402.26	397.20	401.58	400.20
Furniture and fixtures	9.46	9.67	9.68	9.77	379.35	383.90	382.36	389.31
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.02	12.22	12.23	12.47	521.67	510.80	519.78	526.23
Primary metal industries	14.20	14.42	14.39	14.66	633.32	643.13	638.92	627.45
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	16.65	17.10	17.04	17.34	744.26	769.50	759.98	759.49
Fabricated metal products	11.90	12.03	12.05	12.03	508.13	513.68	512.13	483.61
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.93	13.14	13.14	13.05	565.04	578.16	575.53	542.88
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.46	11.54	11.55	11.49	484.76	478.91	479.33	459.60
Transportation equipment	16.43	16.72	16.68	16.50	731.14	742.37	743.93	701.25
Motor vehicles and equipment	16.95	17.25	17.22	17.00	786.48	791.78	790.40	736.10
Instruments and related products	12.42	12.63	12.65	12.73	515.43	524.15	527.51	511.75
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.59	9.93	9.87	9.95	385.52	395.21	393.81	385.07
Nondurable goods	11.20	11.44	11.46	11.61	456.96	463.32	464.13	458.60
Food and kindred products	10.64	10.84	10.88	10.96	430.92	440.10	441.73	435.11
Tobacco products	19.28	19.26	20.03	20.13	759.63	741.51	763.14	760.91
Textile mill products	9.09	9.32	9.31	9.44	380.87	383.98	383.57	374.77
Apparel and other textile products	7.28	7.48	7.51	7.65	273.00	279.00	280.12	270.05
Paper and allied products	13.66	14.01	14.02	14.30	598.31	606.63	604.26	600.60
Printing and publishing	12.05	12.23	12.26	12.23	465.13	465.98	470.78	462.29
Chemicals and allied products	15.08	15.46	15.50	15.68	649.95	667.87	671.15	677.38
Petroleum and coal products	18.99	19.61	19.46	19.74	856.45	870.68	844.56	886.33
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.70	10.76	10.80	10.78	453.68	451.92	451.44	432.28
Leather and leather products	7.95	8.12	8.12	8.33	306.87	307.75	308.56	306.54
Transportation and public utilities	13.78	14.07	14.09	14.18	549.82	552.95	552.33	562.95
Wholesale trade	11.99	12.24	12.19	12.43	459.22	465.12	463.22	476.07
Retail trade	7.47	7.63	7.63	7.66	214.39	214.40	215.93	221.37
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.81	12.19	12.21	12.30	421.62	435.18	433.46	447.72
Services	11.01	11.39	11.37	11.42	356.72	367.90	367.25	371.15

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[p] = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]	Percent change from: Mar. 1995-Apr. 1995
Total private:							
Current dollars	$11.05	$11.25	$11.31	$11.31	$11.32	$11.39	0.6
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	7.40	7.39	7.41	7.39	7.37	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.87	15.10	15.07	15.14	15.14	15.14	.0
Construction	14.52	14.77	14.68	14.92	14.84	14.90	.4
Manufacturing	12.00	12.19	12.22	12.25	12.26	12.29	.2
Excluding overtime[4]	11.33	11.52	11.55	11.60	11.62	11.75	1.1
Transportation and public utilities	13.77	14.04	14.08	14.00	14.09	14.18	.6
Wholesale trade	11.95	12.15	12.24	12.19	12.20	12.39	1.6
Retail trade	7.45	7.60	7.59	7.60	7.61	7.64	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.77	11.99	12.11	12.06	12.16	12.28	1.0
Services	10.99	11.22	11.31	11.29	11.30	11.41	1.0

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

[3] Change was -.3 percent from February 1995 to March 1995, the latest month available.

[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

[p] = preliminary.

Table B-8. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1994	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]	Apr. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Mar. 1995[p]	Apr. 1995[p]
Total private	126.6	127.3	128.5	130.0	126.2	131.0	132.3	131.4	131.7	131.8
Goods-producing industries	105.2	104.2	105.7	104.0	107.3	109.7	110.4	109.7	109.8	107.7
Mining	53.9	52.9	52.5	52.9	54.9	54.7	55.5	55.3	54.7	54.5
Construction	126.0	114.9	123.2	129.1	132.7	138.9	140.9	136.6	140.3	136.2
Manufacturing	104.2	105.4	105.6	102.1	105.4	107.2	107.6	107.6	106.9	105.2
Durable goods	103.3	105.7	106.2	102.2	104.0	106.7	107.4	107.5	106.9	105.3
Lumber and wood products	128.8	127.0	127.9	126.5	131.3	134.3	135.1	132.3	131.9	129.8
Furniture and fixtures	122.8	123.9	122.8	117.0	123.5	126.1	127.6	127.9	124.2	119.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	106.4	101.1	104.8	106.6	107.3	109.1	110.4	108.9	109.9	108.2
Primary metal industries	87.7	92.2	91.9	88.8	88.5	92.8	92.4	92.9	92.1	89.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	69.8	72.2	71.6	70.5	70.8	73.1	73.2	73.1	72.5	70.8
Fabricated metal products	106.5	111.9	111.9	105.7	107.8	112.2	113.7	113.9	113.2	110.2
Industrial machinery and equipment	96.8	101.3	101.6	96.7	96.9	99.3	100.7	101.2	100.7	99.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment	103.6	108.2	105.9	101.9	104.6	107.2	107.8	107.2	106.4	105.0
Transportation equipment	115.5	119.4	120.3	115.2	115.3	119.3	118.8	120.7	120.3	120.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	150.7	159.7	160.9	152.7	149.5	158.2	160.3	161.8	160.7	155.2
Instruments and related products	75.0	73.3	73.8	71.8	75.2	74.2	74.0	73.8	73.5	73.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	100.9	100.1	101.2	97.4	101.9	101.5	103.0	103.2	101.8	100.8
Nondurable goods	105.4	105.1	104.9	102.0	107.4	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.0	105.1
Food and kindred products	107.4	108.6	108.4	105.6	113.6	114.8	115.8	114.8	114.6	112.4
Tobacco products	56.0	56.5	49.8	47.9	62.0	60.5	55.9	57.5	53.5	54.1
Textile mill products	99.4	96.6	96.3	93.2	99.8	96.5	96.8	99.1	98.1	95.5
Apparel and other textile products	88.0	85.1	84.7	79.4	89.3	87.5	86.7	86.8	85.2	82.6
Paper and allied products	109.6	108.8	108.2	106.0	111.1	111.3	111.8	111.1	110.3	108.5
Printing and publishing	125.2	124.5	126.0	123.8	125.5	126.4	125.3	125.7	125.8	124.9
Chemicals and allied products	100.7	101.4	101.6	101.7	101.3	101.5	101.9	102.2	101.9	102.1
Petroleum and coal products	81.3	77.0	76.2	80.3	82.1	81.8	80.6	80.9	79.0	80.4
Rubber and misc. plastics products	137.9	142.6	141.8	135.6	138.3	143.1	143.6	144.5	143.1	138.6
Leather and leather products	54.4	51.2	51.5	49.4	55.7	53.1	52.3	52.5	52.5	51.0
Service-producing industries	136.2	137.7	138.7	141.8	137.6	140.5	142.1	141.1	141.5	142.6
Transportation and public utilities	116.4	117.6	117.8	119.7	118.4	119.6	120.8	120.3	120.4	121.7
Wholesale trade	113.6	115.3	115.8	117.3	114.5	116.1	117.5	117.2	117.4	118.0
Retail trade	123.3	123.1	124.2	126.2	126.4	129.5	130.3	129.3	129.6	130.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	121.5	120.5	120.3	123.8	122.0	121.3	123.7	121.1	121.2	124.5
Services	162.2	165.7	167.1	169.9	162.5	167.2	169.4	168.4	169.0	170.0

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[p] = preliminary.

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1991	39.6	39.6	38.5	38.2	48.5	45.4	48.3	52.0	48.9	48.8	46.5	46.1
1992	42.1	46.1	48.3	57.7	53.1	50.4	52.8	46.5	53.4	56.9	52.5	57.3
1993	57.9	61.7	49.0	56.0	57.0	51.1	58.8	50.0	56.7	57.4	61.0	57.4
1994	56.6	58.3	62.9	62.5	56.3	63.2	59.3	59.8	56.9	59.8	64.6	61.7
1995	61.0	58.4	P57.0	P48.7								
Over 3-month span:												
1991	34.3	32.0	31.6	38.2	39.3	44.2	49.4	50.7	50.8	44.9	43.7	40.9
1992	39.7	42.3	51.0	56.2	57.6	54.1	50.4	49.9	51.7	56.2	58.6	59.8
1993	64.0	61.4	59.7	55.8	54.9	57.7	54.6	55.9	55.8	62.4	61.5	60.8
1994	62.1	64.5	65.2	65.0	65.4	64.6	66.7	64.0	65.4	65.3	70.1	68.4
1995	66.0	P65.6	P58.1									
Over 6-month span:												
1991	30.2	32.4	31.2	33.7	39.2	44.7	46.5	45.6	47.8	44.5	41.4	39.9
1992	43.5	46.3	47.2	52.0	54.2	56.6	52.8	53.1	55.8	56.3	64.2	62.2
1993	61.4	60.8	59.0	59.8	54.4	54.5	57.9	58.8	59.7	60.8	62.8	63.6
1994	67.0	65.9	68.8	66.0	67.8	66.3	68.1	70.1	68.1	69.4	67.0	P69.5
1995	P68.0											
Over 12-month span:												
1991	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	33.8	35.8	37.5	40.0	45.2	45.6	45.4
1992	47.2	42.3	42.7	44.1	48.0	52.5	55.8	60.7	59.7	60.4	60.1	60.7
1993	60.0	61.1	60.7	62.2	63.2	62.1	62.4	60.8	63.5	62.8	63.1	63.5
1994	64.2	65.7	66.0	66.4	68.1	69.0	69.5	71.1	P70.5	P70.6		
1995												
	Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries[1]											
Over 1-month span:												
1991	32.7	35.6	31.3	37.4	45.7	43.5	46.4	49.3	42.8	47.8	41.4	39.6
1992	38.1	40.6	45.0	57.9	47.8	50.0	53.2	41.7	49.3	47.8	52.5	51.8
1993	52.5	57.6	47.8	41.7	46.0	40.3	49.3	42.8	46.8	50.0	55.4	51.1
1994	54.3	53.6	51.1	56.1	50.0	58.6	52.9	56.8	48.9	60.8	60.1	60.8
1995	58.3	51.4	P47.1	P44.2								
Over 3-month span:												
1991	24.5	21.9	20.5	32.7	38.3	39.6	47.1	46.0	48.2	39.9	36.7	33.5
1992	30.9	36.3	45.3	50.7	55.4	53.6	47.1	47.1	42.4	50.0	51.1	55.0
1993	60.1	58.3	51.4	40.6	37.1	43.5	40.3	41.0	43.2	52.9	54.7	56.1
1994	56.1	57.6	56.5	53.2	57.2	55.8	61.5	55.0	60.4	60.1	69.1	65.5
1995	61.5	P53.6	P45.3									
Over 6-month span:												
1991	15.8	20.9	21.2	26.3	34.9	39.2	42.1	40.3	40.3	37.1	32.4	32.7
1992	34.2	37.1	41.0	48.6	52.2	54.7	46.4	49.3	50.4	48.9	57.9	56.8
1993	54.0	51.8	48.6	47.1	37.1	34.2	39.6	45.7	47.8	50.4	54.3	55.8
1994	58.3	56.1	59.4	54.3	58.3	56.8	60.1	62.6	62.2	66.5	62.2	P63.7
1995	P59.0											
Over 12-month span:												
1991	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	20.9	24.1	26.3	30.6	32.7	38.1	38.8	37.4
1992	42.4	36.7	36.3	36.0	39.6	45.7	50.0	55.8	57.9	55.4	52.9	52.9
1993	50.0	52.5	48.6	49.3	50.7	48.9	50.0	48.9	50.0	50.7	51.4	51.4
1994	50.7	54.3	54.0	56.8	59.0	60.4	62.2	62.9	P61.2	P59.4		
1995												

[1] Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.

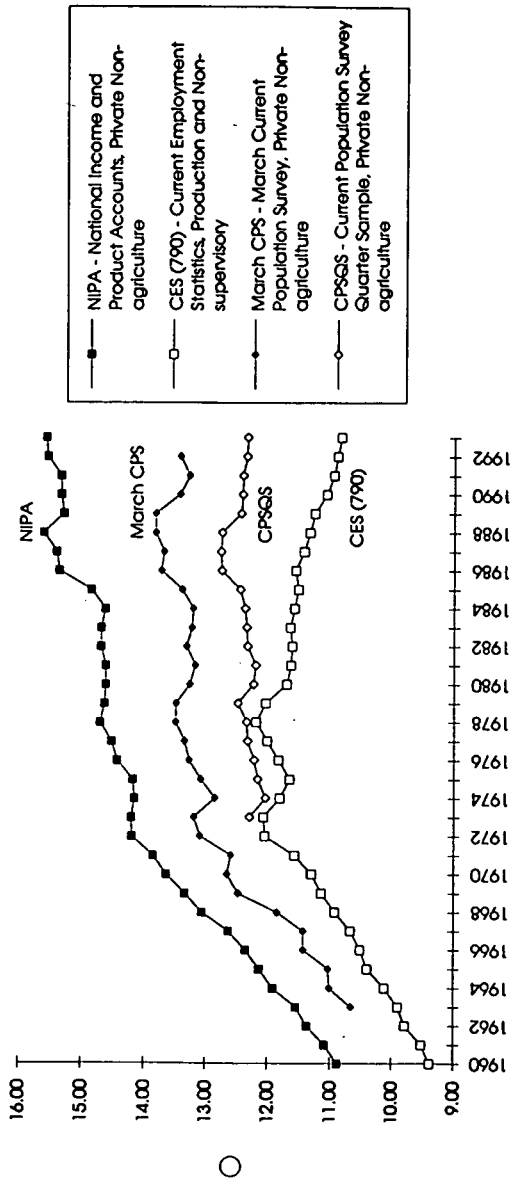


Figure 1: Real Hourly Earnings, CPI-U-X1 Adjusted Dollars (1993=100)