
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

HEARING
before the
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Friday, October 6, 1995

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

The Committee met at 9:35 a.m., in Room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Connie Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senator Mack and Representative Stark.

Staff present: Lee Price, Robert Mottice, Greg Williams, Bill Buechner, Shelley Hymes, Bill Spriggs, Roni M. Singleton, Jeff Given, Brian Wesbury, Caleb Marshall and Jeff Styles.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

Senator Mack. Good morning and welcome.

Ms. Abraham. Good morning.

Senator Mack. I thank you for coming this morning to discuss with us the September employment report and the employment situation in our nation.

In September, nonfarm payrolls increased 121,000, which was slower than the increase in August and below the expectations of the market.

Once again this year we have seen employment growth that, while positive, has been slower than during previous economic recoveries.

Growth in nonfarm payrolls has averaged only 148,000 this year, half the pace of previous recoveries and much slower than the average payroll gain of 294,000 in 1994.

Manufacturing employment has been shrinking significantly this year and the factory workweek has shortened significantly since January.

We received some news yesterday in a survey from the Census Bureau that showed that there were fewer families in poverty in 1994 than there were in 1993. In addition, the survey showed that real median household income rose slightly in 1994, after falling for four consecutive years.

However, I think we should note that the increase was statistically insignificant -- that is, seven-tenths of one percent -- and approximately one-half of that gain was consumed by higher Federal taxes.

In other words, even though American families may appear to be gaining some ground, the government continues to limit gains in living standards.

Even though real median household income rose in 1994, it is still below its 1985 level and has fallen 6.6 percent since its recent peak in 1985.

In contrast, real median household incomes rose 10.5 percent from 1982 to 1989, years characterized by smaller government and lower taxes.

We all know that we can do better. Cutting government spending, balancing the budget, reducing the tax burden on American families and businesses and reducing cumbersome federal regulations will translate into improved economic growth for the families of this great nation.

Both today's and yesterday's data reinforce the need to pass cuts in taxes and spending. These policies will promote robust growth and increases in living standards. If Federal tax and regulatory burdens are not reduced, the weak underlying growth rate of U.S. living standards will not improve.

At this time I will turn to Congressman Stark.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE PETE STARK, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

Representative Stark. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to join you in welcoming Commissioner Abraham and her colleagues from the BLS before the Committee this morning, and I share with you some of your concerns for the economy.

In the first-half of this year, the economy grew a little less than 2 percent compared with over 4 percent in 1994. The number of new jobs has gone up only 133,000 per month compared to almost 300,000 in 1994. The August data showed a 250,000 increase in employment, suggesting that maybe the economy is bouncing back. But, in September, the number of jobs rose by only 121,000, which is down some, and unemployment remained at 5.6.

I would have hoped, drawing a conclusion from today's data, that the Federal Reserve would have lowered interest rates last month. But it decided not to.

Employment growth is too weak and the economy is not where it should be, particularly in interest-sensitive areas.

The story told by today's numbers, I think, is that it's time for the Fed to stop dragging its heels on interest rates.

On spending cuts, I'm going to ask unanimous consent to enter a *Washington Post* article and a *New York Times* editorial suggesting that cuts in budgets for the people who provide economic data to us may leave us flying blind.

I think it was Camus who suggested -- and I wish he'd suggested it to Mr. Gingrich -- that if you behead all the revolutionaries, you will have a headless society.

We have also gotten into the position where we're talking about tinkering with the CPI. And many agree that we should. But I'm not sure.

The Chairman has this windblown look because he's been down tending to business in his State, which has recently seriously been devastated.

[The prepared statement of Representative Stark together with two newspaper articles appear in the Submissions for the Record.]

Senator Mack. Windblown?

(Laughter.)

Representative Stark. I think he'd agree with me that just saying that a 75 miles-an-hour hurricane is a level 5 one, isn't going to change the damage in Florida.

And so for us to just say that we should make a 1 percent change one way or the other in the CPI, that's going to help some people and hurt some people. But that's a quick fix that isn't going to stop the hemorrhaging that may go on in our economy.

We need -- and I would just urge the Chairman -- we need information that the Chair and I can rely on. We may differ as to what that information means, but I hope that we can continue to help these professionals who for so long have tried to keep us informed -- a Herculean job, I might add -- as fairly and objectively as they can.

So I would just close my remarks this morning by urging us to help this Bureau and others in the government -- the Weather Bureau, for instance -- to keep us well informed because it serves us well.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mack. I suspect we'll have some further discussion about the budget for the BLS as we go through this morning's hearing.

So Ms. Abraham, why don't you go ahead with your comments, and with your report.

**THE 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, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Stark. I do very much appreciate your being here this morning to allow us to offer some comments on the unemployment and employment data that we release today.

As you've noted, nonfarm payroll employment grew by 121,000 in September, with gains in services and retail trade partially offset by a loss in manufacturing. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

Services had the largest employment increase, adding 106,000 jobs. More than half of that gain was in business services, led by growth in its help supply component. The help supply industry rebounded in August and September following five months of weakness.

Health services continued its long-term growth trend. The number of jobs in social services rose in September, following very little growth during the summer.

Retail trade employment expanded by 48,000 in September, after seasonal-adjustment. Gains were widespread in that industry, with eating and drinking places and automotive dealers and service stations showing the biggest increases.

Department stores also added jobs. But employment losses in apparel stores accelerated in September.

Manufacturing employment fell by 32,000 in September, factory job losses since March now total 200,000. Over that period, only industrial machinery and electronic components have shown steady increases.

Employment was down over the month in automobile manufacturing, apparel, textiles, paper, and printing and publishing. There was a modest rebound in food processing.

The number of jobs in apparel factories has been declining since late 1991. But losses have accelerated recently, totaling 45,000 since April. Losses in the related textiles industry, though smaller than in apparel, also have accelerated and have totaled 25,000 over the same five months.

I would note that in contrast to factory employment, which fell over the month, the factory work week edged up by a tenth of an hour, following a rise of two-tenths of an hour in the previous month.

Factory overtime also was up in September. So it's a little bit of a mixed picture in that respect.

Construction employment rose by 16,000 on a seasonally-adjusted basis in September, following two months of very little movement, though I think one needs to be cautious in looking at that figure.

That's a seasonally-adjusted number.

Because, however, of sluggish hiring in the spring, which you may recall our talking about, there were fewer people on the payrolls to let go, as the weather started to get worse in September. Our seasonal adjustment factors expect a big decline in employment, but there were fewer people there to let go.

Our sense is that that's what produced this positive number.

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by four cents in September, after a decline of two cents in the previous month.

In terms of a little bit longer perspective on that series, on the one hand, there have been strong gains in hourly earnings in three of the last four months. On the other hand, the quarter-by-quarter changes in average hourly earnings, looking over a somewhat longer period of time in the past five quarters, really have not shown any acceleration. They've been very steady.

So we're still watching those numbers.

In the household survey, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent, about the level that has prevailed for some time now. Indeed, the unemployment rate has changed very little since last September.

Except for declines over the month in the rates for black teens and for Hispanics, there was little over-the-month movement in the unemployment rate for the various demographic groups.

Total employment increased by 361,000 in September, and the civilian labor force grew by 380,000. Neither of these series has shown any consistent pattern of growth since the beginning of the year.

To summarize, then, the overall employment and unemployment picture changed very little in September. Payroll employment continued to grow slowly and the number of factory jobs declined further.

The unemployment rate remained at 5.6 percent, essentially where it's been for the last several months.

If I could, before responding to any questions that you might have about this month's report, I'd like to spend just a few minutes talking about how the reduced funding levels that are being discussed for the BLS will affect the labor force data that we report in this monthly employment situation report.

At either of the lower funding levels that have been discussed, we would plan to reduce the number of households in the current population survey, the number of households we interview each month, from about 56,000 to about 50,000.

One result of that would be that effective in January, the monthly labor force and unemployment data that we now report each month for 11 large states, including both Florida and California, incidentally, as well as for New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, would no longer be estimated directly from the current population survey sample data.

We would continue to produce monthly unemployment numbers for those 11 states, but they would be developed using a modeling approach, the modeling approach that's now used for all of the other 39 states and for the District of Columbia, making use of both current population survey data and other information.

Their release by the Bureau of Labor Statistics would be delayed by about three and one-half, four weeks each month. So we would not be putting them out contemporaneously with the national data, although it's possible that some states might be able to get their numbers out at the same time that the national data are released.

The impact of the sample cut on the national statistics would be to increase the variability of the estimates that we report by about 5 percent.

What that means is, to give an example, currently, a month-to-month change of 0.19 percentage points in the national unemployment rate is a statistically significant change at the 90 percent confidence level.

The corresponding change -- I'm reading what's written here and this has got to be backwards. Currently, a change of 0.18 percent is statistically significant. It would have to be a little bit bigger, 0.19 percent, to be statistically significant with the smaller sample size.

So we'd be looking at data that were a little bit noisier, though not a great deal noisier at the national level.

The sample reduction we expect would save us about \$2.5 million. So I would probably lay out what we're contemplating here, just so you would be aware of it.

We would of course be happy to answer any questions that you might have.

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

Senator Mack. I was right. We will discuss the budget situation.

If I remember correctly, the House has proposed an 8 percent cut. The Senate has proposed a 12 percent cut.

Ms. Abraham. No. The House had proposed a 1.5 percent cut from our Fiscal Year '95 level, which works out in real terms, given that certain of our costs are not really controllable. They go up and we can't stop that.

Senator Mack. So we're talking about a 1.5 percent cut?

Ms. Abraham. From the Fiscal Year '95 level, which works out to about a 6.5 percent real cut, taking into account mandatory cost increases, wages and salaries going up that we can't control, and also the fact that they said, you do need to continue with the CPI revision.

Senator Mack. Can you tell me the priorities?

Ms. Abraham. And they said it was about 8 percent nominal.

Senator Mack. What are your priorities? What's the number one priority?

What is the thing you put at the top of the list where you spend most of your money, what you think is the most important activity that you're involved in?

Ms. Abraham. Well, we do a lot of different things and there are, of course, different people, different data-users who care about different pieces of what we do.

We are, I would say, principally, an agency that produces national economic statistics. So, by and large, given cuts in our budget, our priority would be the preservation of national economic statistics.

I say that, recognizing that we produce a lot of state and local information that's extremely important to the people who use it and that we produce other data that are used by more narrowly focused groups that also are extremely important to them.

Senator Mack. Do you have total control over your budget in the sense that you can decide where your resources are going to be spent?

Ms. Abraham. We've never had that kind of total control.

Senator Mack. Let me be more specific. Does the Congress give you direction then, as to where you should focus some of your resources?

Ms. Abraham. That direction comes in two forms. Yes, the Congress does give us direction.

Senator Mack. I guess the point that I was driving at is if we gave you greater flexibility, would you be able to make adjustments in your budget that would probably allow you to accomplish your objectives?

Ms. Abraham. Greater flexibility is always potentially helpful.

I, in all honesty, can't say that greater flexibility, particularly at the level of funding that the Senate is discussing for us, would solve our problems. Even with more flexibility, I think we are talking about beginning to dismantle major programs that we have had in place for a long time that, in my view, provide information that's important to people and for which there is no real substitute.

Senator Mack. Can you tell me how much your budget was in 1990?

Ms. Abraham. Our budget in 1990 -- I don't know if I've got a dollar number here.

What I do have is a little chart that shows in real terms -- they're on an index basis -- what our budget availability was.

And at the level -- the funding level proposed for us by the House -- our 1996 budget would be about what it was in 1990.

Senator Mack. I'm sorry?

Ms. Abraham. Our budget -- just looking at this chart, and I don't have figures for 1990 on hand. But looking at this, our real level of budget availability in 1996, at the funding level proposed by the House, is about what we had in 1990, though we're doing some things now that we were not doing in 1990.

So there have been cuts in other parts of our budget.

Senator Mack. Since we are discussing a topic that you brought up, if you want to make some comments here --

Representative Stark. Yes. I wanted to ask Dr. Abraham. I'm a little concerned -- and the Chairman touched on it -- on the issue of flexibility.

I've gone through this with the Chairman. I've gone through it in my own office. And I'm sure you've gone through it with your staff.

Whatever we like, we're all going to be facing cuts.

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Representative Stark. It seems to me that the least critical or the least professional area of your work -- and my experience in this is limited to a somewhat different type of polling and interviews, but I'm sure the Chairman is also familiar with these -- the interviewers, I suspect, are not Ph.Ds.

Ms. Abraham. No. By and large, they're not.

Representative Stark. And it's my understanding that you hire another government agency to do some of this, the Census Bureau.

It seems to me the marginal cost of an extra interview, certainly in the polls I've ever been involved with, it's the experts who design them and who analyze them that are the main cost. Cranking out an extra 500 phone calls is the piddly part of the cost.

I'm just curious. The Census Bureau does your interviewing, is that correct?

Ms. Abraham. Well, it's a mixed bag.

Representative Stark. Do you have to pay the Census Bureau what they ask for?

Ms. Abraham. We do some ourselves. States do quite a lot of data collection for us.

Representative Stark. Can you contract that out? Can you go to Roper or to ABC News Poll or somebody and hire them?

Ms. Abraham. We actually do -- we do do some contracting with private organizations. Our national longitudinal survey is contracted out to a private firm.

Representative Stark. Am I right? I guess what I'm getting at is that this seems to me to be the least critical part of what you do. Admittedly, you want interviewers who don't skew the information, who are well trained.

Or am I going down the wrong path?

Ms. Abraham. I guess I have a somewhat different view of this.

Representative Stark. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. Particularly with our establishment surveys.

We do the interviews ourselves in our price programs. It's true, you don't need people who are Ph.Ds. But both in our price data collection programs and our wage data collection programs, you do need people who have a good understanding of the conceptual underpinnings of what you're doing and it can get really quite complicated.

Representative Stark. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. The Census Bureau does most of our interviews of people in households.

Representative Stark. Right. Now that's what I'm talking about.

Ms. Abraham. But even there, it's important that they have a good understanding of the technical issues.

Representative Stark. Have you ever had a Census Bureau person call on you at home?

Ms. Abraham. No, I haven't.

Representative Stark. Don't count on a lot. This is not rocket science at its highest level, with all due respect to hard-working government employees.

I once had the thrill of having a farm census with my 10 acres of whatever it was. I didn't fit the mold. That interview would make for one of the great Benchley movies of all time.

(Laughter.)

And I'm just suggesting that if all the cuts have to come at that level and you can contract out, I'm not as concerned for you.

I don't like the idea that you're going to have to cut back on adding to your professional staff, if you feel that's needed, or paying what I think would be deserved raises to key people who interpret data.

I'd like to think that there's some room. And if there isn't, what I'm worried about is that you've got to pay the Census Bureau whatever they ask you to pay them.

Ms. Abraham. There is a process of negotiation there. I guess I would add that they are sensitive to doing their work efficiently.

Representative Stark. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. They have informed us, I would note --

Representative Stark. They're going to get cut as well, I suppose, in the process.

Ms. Abraham. We recently, as you may remember, computerized our household survey and updated it. And as a result of some savings associated with that, they are going to be able to do some of the work they do for us at lower cost.

So this is an issue.

And I guess really, the question that you're raising in my mind is, is the Census Bureau cost-competitive with going to a private firm?

We pay them a fair amount of money. But I have no real reason to think that they are not, though we can look into that.

Representative Stark. And also that you can get enough savings out of switching to one of the Beltway Bandits.

Ms. Abraham. There's also an issue, though, with the household survey, for example. It really needs to be a representative sample.

The Census Bureau, of course, has access to the census data and they can set the sample up. They get a very high response rate as well, which the private firms, I think, couldn't hope to get.

Representative Stark. Which are the secondary fall-out efforts of this.

By the same token, do you have clients within the government who receive data from you who either will not pay you your costs or pay you less?

How does that work?

Ms. Abraham. We do very little contract work, per se.

Representative Stark. Not contract. What other agencies depend on your data? Or do you just operate in a vacuum?

Ms. Abraham. That's a different question. A whole range of people. The Bureau of Economic Analysis, which produces the national accounts, relies very heavily on our work.

The Federal Reserve Board makes use of everything we provide them, and some things they call and ask for more information. So they're a big user of our data.

Representative Stark. Do they reimburse you?

Ms. Abraham. No.

Representative Stark. What goes up can come down. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. I'm sure that the Chairman would be fair in encouraging, seriously, other agencies who are dependent on this --

Ms. Abraham. Are you joining in this suggestion, Mr. Mack?

Representative Stark. I don't see why we wouldn't be willing to help you in a little judicious pricing of your efforts, as well as cost cutting.

On the one hand, I anticipate that you're preparing in good faith to meet some budget cuts, hoping they won't be as drastic as they seem. But by the same token --

Ms. Abraham. Yes, that's exactly what we're doing.

Representative Stark. -- I would think that we have a duty -- you provide us with a lot of information -- to see if the Fed or other agencies ought to be contributing.

Ms. Abraham. There is an issue -- I am hearing what you're saying and I certainly will think about it.

There is an issue with trying to charge people for the information that we provide, in that this information really is very much a public good. We

produce the data and then there are a lot of people who make use of it in one fashion or another.

So the philosophy has always been -- and as practice, I suppose, can change. But the past approach to this has been very much, these are public goods. Trying to charge people for things that they may use, but that are of benefit to an awful lot of other people as well just isn't really --

Representative Stark. That's not what I'm thinking. I'm thinking of other agencies for whom we have some budgetary -- and we don't for the Fed -- but for whom we have some budgetary control who rely on your data, and the question of fair allocation of overhead.

That's I guess what I'm talking about. It ought to be looked at and it could very well be that there's some adjustment there.

Stick it to the other guy.

Senator Mack. I'm sorry. I missed that. I'd like to go back, though, and talk a little bit more about the budget numbers, even though I don't think that we really should spend a great deal of time here this morning. But it is kind of intriguing in the sense that I'm the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the Legislative Branch.

We have just completed where we had an actual 9 percent cut, not from some imaginary baseline in the future, but from the actual dollars available this year.

So I guess the way you calculate that, you would add inflation on top of that to come up with the real sense of the size of the cut.

And when I go back and look at the numbers, the Bureau of Labor Statistics -- and these are rough numbers now. I don't have the exact. But 1991, it was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250 to \$260 million.

1995, \$345, \$350 million, something like that.

Ms. Abraham. I'd have to go back. We get money from two places. We get money from appropriations -- I don't know what the right terms are for this. And then we get money that we have access to out of the unemployment trust funds.

So I'd want to make sure that those were apples and apples and not apples and oranges.

I just don't have the figures here.

Senator Mack. The appropriated amount in 1991 was \$255 million. And 1995 was \$351.

The other thing, frankly --

Ms. Abraham. Those don't sound like comparable numbers to me. But I'd have to go back and double-check that. They just seem too different to be comparable, given what I know has been happening to our budget.

Senator Mack. Well, I would think if there was something that was significant from 1991 to 1995, you probably would be aware of it.

The House allowance was \$350. The Senate allowance was \$352. And appropriations, \$351.

Ms. Abraham. That sounds right. That sounds right. It's the \$255 in 1991 that I'm wondering about. But I just don't know.

Senator Mack. From 1991 to 1992, it went from \$255 to \$301. The real before that, it was \$243. The real before that, \$233. The real before that, \$218.

All I'm saying is it just seems to me that there's just been a constant increase in the amount of money we've been expending.

Ms. Abraham. Maybe I should follow up on this because what my figures are showing is -- actually, no. Those numbers do sound -- I take back what I was saying. Those do track to what I am looking at.

I would only add to that, though, that taking out cost increases over which we have no control, there has been essentially no change since 1991.

So in terms of real resource availability --

Senator Mack. Yes. And that's why I go back to the point again about, if you had -- well, let me back up a moment again, too.

When we began the negotiations with the General Accounting Office with respect to -- they're taking a 25 percent reduction over a two-year period. 25 percent.

Ms. Abraham. Right.

Senator Mack. I spent some time with Mr. Bowsher going over how this would be accomplished. And the thing that he said that he needed the most was flexibility, rather than for me to design how he's going to do it, to say to him, look, here's your target. You design the way that you're going to get there.

And what I'm asking you is, would it be helpful to you if we were to say to you, you determine what is the most effective and efficient way for you to do this, still carrying out your objective.

Ms. Abraham. We clearly are going to have a better outcome if we have that kind of flexibility.

The Senate Appropriations Committee's mark, for example, took 8 percent out of all of our budget lines, 8 percent out of our price programs, 8 percent out of our employment and unemployment programs, and so on.

I very much hope that that's something that, if we end up with that funding level, that we can talk about, since given that our priorities are national economic statistics, our employment and price programs are not where we'd choose to go first to make budget cuts.

There was also some language that you may have noted in the Senate Appropriations Committee report concerning our occupational safety and health statistics program.

And again, language that says, you'll preserve a particular program, does make our task more complicated. Though at the same time I recognize that these are decisions that are the Congress' to make.

Senator Mack. But you cite that as an example of the kind of legislative direction that we give you that makes it difficult for you to focus the resources you have on the primary responsibility.

Ms. Abraham. It certainly makes our task more complicated.

Senator Mack. Okay. Well, let me just say to you, I will make every effort to get the message across that if we're going to be making these kinds of reductions, they ought to be done in a way that gives you the greatest autonomy and flexibility in making those decisions.

Let me just raise a few questions, then.

There's an area having to do with manufacturing jobs that I want to focus on because it does seem that many people focus on manufacturing jobs as if that's an indicator of what's going on in the economy. And I guess to some extent, it is.

We seem to decry a reduction in manufacturing jobs as if some other type of job was not as beneficial to the individual or to the country.

I'm going to read you the question that was prepared for me because in it, it really has that same bias.

During the past year, service-producing jobs have been rising, while the number of goods-producing jobs has been falling.

Again, as if there was something bad about service-related jobs as compared to, "goods-producing jobs."

What economic forces have led to this shift in employment? And again, think about it in terms of -- as I started working through these things this morning, I thought about over the years how we're constantly being reminded at what happened in the agricultural sector of our society over many decades, in which the employment level in agriculture dropped

year after year, decade after decade, and for a period of time this was considered to be a disaster taking place in the country.

And then the realization that there was a shift towards, well, manufacturing jobs are good.

Aren't we experiencing something similar to that where we've seeing a move away from manufacturing into some other, what we still call service-related jobs, which I suspect some of that is in high-tech, new technologies?

Ms. Abraham. Maybe what I could do is make a general observation and then ask Tom to add to this because he's writing me a note here and I'll let him make his points himself.

I just have a very general observation and I think your analogy with what happened in agriculture is apt over an extended period, and I'll get some precise figures to back this up and provide to you.

We have seen substantial increases over time in productivity in the manufacturing sector, at least as currently measured. We've not seen over long periods of time again, the same kind of increase in productivity in all other parts of the economy.

And I think that that has been an important factor in the long-term trends in manufacturing employment, though there are obviously other things going on as well.

Do you want to add to that, Tom?

Mr. Plewes. I think if you look at manufacturing, you see it composed of three different pieces. It's only composed of those three pieces by definition.

The extractive industries -- mining, oil and gas, construction, and then what we traditionally think of as manufacturing, both the durable and non-durable goods sectors, I say that because, if you look at, then, within that, you'll see that the mining sector has been very, very slow and that is a consequence of some long-term trends, as well as in the oil and gas industry, not very much growth in demand.

Construction industry -- except for heavy construction -- has been very slow, related to other outside forces, in some cases, the availability of funds, the interest rates.

The defense sector -- we're losing, or we were losing for a while, some 8,000 to 10,000 jobs a month in manufacturing from defense cutbacks. That's slowed considerably now. We're only losing a few thousand a month.

Exports -- except in industrial machinery and in some of the electronic goods -- the export industries have had some difficulties recently.

And then there's the whole consumer demand, which is always a mixed bag, some of which -- some industries like apparel are really suffering both from lower demand and from the fact that the work is outgoing into other countries.

You take all that and then you add to that the fact that there is a long-term shift of where the work is done from the manufacturing sector to the service sector, that the manufacturing companies aren't doing some of the things themselves any more. They're downsizing and parceling out production to the service sector.

All of those things are impinging on this.

But that's the long-term trend. What's happening since April, I think, is the focus. And that focus has to do with weakness in construction, continued weakness in defense, problems in exports, and some consumer demand problems.

Senator Mack. Well, let me ask you this. What offsets that, then? When we see, for example, there's an increase, even though, as I've indicated, it's about half of what we've experienced in the past, are there new jobs being created?

Mr. Plewes. We're seeing tremendous job growth, although we saw a little pause this summer, tremendous job growth in business services, those services to business. The transportation sector is doing great.

Senator Mack. Let me ask you. Identify for us what those business services would be.

Mr. Plewes. The business services are computer services, guard services, all those kinds of things that companies used to do for themselves that now they're contracting out and other companies are doing it for them, for example.

Transportation services. The transportation sector.

Representative Stark. Mr. Chairman, would you yield?

What you're suggesting is that at Harley Davidson, the jobs cleaning the factory and guarding the factory are currently counted as manufacturing jobs because they work at Harley Davidson.

But if Harley Davidson went out and contracted with ABC Janitorial or Hertz Rent-A-Guard, the jobs would be considered service.

They're the same jobs, but you put them into the service category.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Plewes. That's exactly what's happening in long-term trends, sir.

Senator Mack. How significant is that in evaluating then, what's happening to the, "true manufacturing job?"

Ms. Abraham. That's unfortunately hard for us to answer.

Senator Mack. I suspect with a larger budget, you would be able to.
(Laughter.)

Ms. Abraham. This is a good example of the kind of questions that if we had more data, we might be able to give a good answer to.

(Laughter.)

Sorry.

(Laughter.)

Senator Mack. We can chalk that question down as not actually being on the list of priorities.

(Laughter.)

Ms. Abraham. We collect information establishment by establishment on employment. But when we go to ABC Janitorial, we don't ask them, who are your clients?

So we can infer, I think, that there is some of this going on, anecdotally. We think it is. Quantitatively, how important it is, we really, I don't think, have the data.

Senator Mack. Okay. Let me move you to a different level, though.

I guess what I'm really looking for is if there are fewer jobs in, let's say, the manufacturing sector, other than what you've explained to us is happening as jobs move out of being paid for by the manufacturer to a service entity, are there new industries out there that are developing?

Are there new technologies that -- for example, where does a software manufacturing company show up? In manufacturing or in service?

Mr. Plewes. Right now, it shows up in manufacturing. A small part of it shows up in publishing, depending on how much of the manufacturing is printing of the materials that go with it and how much is the diskettes.

Senator Mack. But let's say a small firm, 25, 30 people, that do nothing but produce software. That shows up in manufacturing.

Mr. Plewes. Right now, it does.

Ms. Abraham. Printing and publishing.

Senator Mack. Are you all involved in an internal debate about how these reports ought to be organized?

Ms. Abraham. We are. We've talked about this a bit before. And maybe this does, I'm afraid, bring us back to our budget again.

Senator Mack. You just can't get away from it, can you?

(Laughter.)

Ms. Abraham. There is a government-wide project to revise the standard industrial classification structure, which we would agree is rather badly out of date at this point. Tom has been very involved with this.

To implement that revision, we need funds. We requested in our Fiscal Year '96 budget, to go out and change the way that enterprises are coded so that we can produce -- classifieds, that we can produce statistics on the new basis.

And that was one of the things that we had to drop.

Senator Mack. Do you remember how much that was?

Ms. Abraham. That was about \$2.6 million requested for Fiscal Year '96.

Senator Mack. All right. Well, listen. I'm not going to keep pushing this. Enough discussion about the budget.

Ms. Abraham. That's okay.

(Laughter.)

This doesn't get down to the level of detail that I think you were really pushing for. But I do have a table here which I will leave for you which shows where we've seen job growth over different periods. That gives a sense of where the growth has occurred.

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

Senator Mack. Okay.

Ms. Abraham. It's broken down in a little more detail than goods and services.

Senator Mack. I will now turn to Congressman Stark.

Representative Stark. My first question is on the structural change in jobs.

Do you make any differentiation between short- and long-term trends, which I gather look bad for manufacturing in this country for a host of reasons. But over whatever long-term is, five years, 10 years, it seems that manufacturing jobs will continue to decline. And I don't know that there's a lot we can do about that.

It's my understanding that there is some concern among people worrying about a recession that a short-term decrease, say, in the manufacturing sector, that falls even below that normal downward long-term trend, is of concern.

Is that something that you can quantify for us? Or is that an issue that we should concern ourselves with?

Ms. Abraham. I'm not sure I understand quite what you're asking.

Representative Stark. Well, in the long-term, manufacturing in this country is on the decline. Ten years from now, there will be a lot less assembly, a lot less foundries, a lot less machine tool manufacturing.

There's a lot less that will go on -- a lot of steel rolling, it appears, for a variety of reasons, a lot less furniture assembly in manufacturing.

Okay?

Now, you recognize that and we do and I don't suppose there's much we should or could do about that.

On the other hand, if, in the short-run, there's a dip in manufacturing jobs because there's a strike in all three huge automotive corporations so that for six months there is a huge lay-off, that could impact in the short-term towards getting us into a recession. But it would have nothing to do, really, with the long-term trend.

Do you sort that out? And is that not a correct assumption, that there are two concerns in these changes?

Ms. Abraham. We do look some at special things that are going on that might have been affecting manufacturing employment in recent months.

Representative Stark. Interest rates, for example, as Mr. Plewes mentioned could hurt housing and auto purchasing.

Ms. Abraham. But if I understand what you're getting at, we don't really attempt to try to assess, for example, the linkages between policy and what's happening to manufacturing employment.

I don't know if there are any of these special factors that you want to add anything.

That's really not something that we do.

Representative Stark. Thank you.

Senator Mack. I just really have one more question to raise.

Average hourly earnings have grown at 3.2 percent annual rate over the past three months, 3 percent over the past 12 months, and 2.8 percent during all of 1994.

This seems to be an acceleration in earnings and taking today's report in conjunction with yesterday's census bureau data, we may finally be seeing higher incomes for the average worker.

Do you believe that we are seeing an upward trend in earnings?

Ms. Abraham. I think it depends a little bit on how you look at those numbers.

If you look back quarter-by-quarter, we haven't really seen an acceleration for the past five quarters, six quarters, in average hourly earnings.

But it is also true, as you note, that if you look back over a somewhat longer period of time, a period of several years, year-over-year, average hourly earnings were up 3 percent through September. The CPI was up 2.6 percent through August. It's running a little ahead.

If you look back over the previous several years, average hourly earnings were running more in line or even a bit below what the Consumer Price Index was running.

So there's been no sharp changes in recent months or anything of that sort. But there has been somewhat of a change over the past several years in that regard.

Senator Mack. In your mind, is there a correlation to lower inflation rates and higher hourly earnings?

Maybe I can say that a different way.

Do you think that over time, the American worker is better off, as measured by their incomes during periods -- and does that usually occur during periods of time when inflation is low?

Ms. Abraham. I would hesitate to draw any general conclusion on that.

Senator Mack. Well, do me a favor. Take a look at that because I want to pursue that at some point.

Ms. Abraham. I can take a look at it. I don't know whether I will be able to really draw a firm conclusion. But I'll look at it.

Senator Mack. All right. I have no further questions.

Representative Stark. Mr. Chairman, I have one other picky little issue, and I would address the witnesses and the Chair on this.

I think there is widespread belief and agreement that the Consumer Price Index either is not as accurate as we would like or it does not reflect as accurate a picture as we would like. And I think the professionals are trying to correct that.

I think the Chair, and I know this Member, feels that we should proceed to do the best technical job we can to bring that number into focus.

Now, this may sound a bit partisan, but it really isn't. Earlier this year, the Speaker of the House suggested that we would remove the BLS budget from the horizon if they didn't reduce the CPI. And my good friend from Wyoming, your colleague, the senior Senator, has suggested

that he would instruct the BLS to knock seven-tenths of one percent off the CPI.

Now, I don't mean to quarrel with the Senator or the Speaker's result. If they'd like to lower cost of living indexes or lower bracketing, that I have no quarrel with. Those are issues on which reasonable people can differ.

But what I would suggest, and I would ask Dr. Abraham and the Chair if they don't agree, that the proper way to do that would be for us to legislate from the CPI. In other words, if we want to, in effect, lower the indexing, the proper thing as legislators would be to take the professionally calculated CPI, hoping that its accuracy will improve over time, and say, we will make this change or this addition -- the CPI minus 2 percent or plus 2 percent -- where we set the adjuster but not the CPI.

I know that's a tricky little question. But if we start actually setting the CPI, it will become meaningless, as much political debate does over time.

I'd like to ask Dr. Abraham and the Chairman if there is some concurrence. I don't want to prejudice whether we should raise it or lower it. But we ought to encourage the professionals to find the best way they can to calculate it.

Then if we feel, for other reasons, economic reasons, budget reasons, political reasons, that that number ought to be used as the baseline adjust from it, we should do it in that manner.

Now I hope that doesn't sound critical and I offer that as constructive suggestion and see whether there's some concurrence here this morning, and that is a process.

Ms. Abraham. You've characterized this as a picky little question. I guess from the point of view of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, this is a fundamental question.

I would agree with the way that you've characterized this in the sense that it's my view that it's the job of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to use the best possible methods to come up with the best possible data. And I think it is important, as I think it's quite widely recognized that the data that we produce be produced on the basis of our best professional judgment. And that it would be in no one's interest were there to be a perception that those numbers were being interfered with, since obviously, if the users of the data can't trust that the numbers represent the professionals' best job, if they have any reason to think they've been interfered with, at some point, there will no longer be value in producing them.

Senator Mack. I agree with that and I would indicate that I think that what we ought to be doing -- as you know, there's an effect here that's both on benefit levels and tax levels.

Representative Stark. Taxes, right.

Senator Mack. This is not something where you cut spending.

Representative Stark. It cuts across the board.

Senator Mack. It plays both sides. And it seems to me that the thing we ought to be doing is we ought to be finding the most accurate information possible, and making decisions from that.

But it's interesting, since you've raised these questions with respect to the CPI. I was jogging this morning and sometimes that's dangerous when you have a tendency to think a little bit because there's nobody bothering you. There's nobody whispering in your ear about what you should be thinking or saying.

Maybe we ought to be changing these incentives, if you will, away from CPI and relating it to the growth of the nation.

If everything were tied to how well we did in economic growth, people would begin focusing on what do you do to encourage growth, as opposed to all of our efforts on trying to offset the cost in the economy.

Representative Stark. Great minds. The Democratic Health Reform Bill, I think, led to the growth in domestic product as a possible baseline for the increase in medical expenditures over time.

Senator Mack. Well, we have common ground to work on.

Representative Stark. It's not a bad idea. But we want that to be an accurate index.

Senator Mack. Absolutely.

Representative Stark. So you and I aren't squabbling over the index. It's a question of the index plus or minus. Then we've got to get at how much money do we have. If the country grows to beat the band, do we have enough money to increase Social Security or our own pay, for example, at that level.

Senator Mack. Growth will take care of it. And with that, unless you've got further questions --

Representative Stark. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mack. The hearing is adjourned.

Ms. Abraham. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE
PETE STARK, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER**

I would like to join with the chairman in welcoming Commissioner Abraham and her colleagues from the Bureau of Labor Statistics before the Joint Economic Committee this morning.

Earlier this year, there was a slowdown in economic growth and some concern that the economy might go into a recession. In the first half of the year, the economy grew a bit less than 2 percent, compared to 4.1 percent in 1994, and the number of new jobs went up only 133,000 per month compared to 295,000 in 1994.

The August data, which showed a 260,000 increase in employment, suggested that the economy may be rebounding. But today's data again raise questions. In September, the number of jobs rose by only 121 thousand, which is actually slightly below the weak pace of the first half of the year, while the number of jobs in manufacturing fell by 32 thousand. The unemployment rate remained at 5.6 percent.

As I look at today's data, I have to draw the conclusion that the Federal Reserve missed an opportunity to get the economy back on the right track when it decided not to lower interest rates last month. Inflation is down -- it was 2.6 percent for the 12 months ending in August -- and it is well below when the Fed did cut rates in July. But employment growth is too weak and the economy is not where it should be, particularly in the interest-sensitive sector of manufacturing. The story told by today's numbers is that it is time for the Fed to stop dragging its heels on interest rates.

One of the issues that hangs like Damocles sword over the BLS and the government's other statistical agencies is the proposed cuts in their budgets for this fiscal year. The Republican appropriations bills propose to cut BLS by as much as \$22 million, which would require an 8 percent cut across the board in most of its programs.

A recent *Washington Post* article reports that the spending cuts will affect the core national statistics programs at the BLS and leave no room to improve the quality of those statistics.

This week a *New York Times* editorial concludes that the cuts will leave policymakers "flying blind." Perhaps some Republicans think that if the government doesn't know what is going on in the economy, it will be less likely to meddle. What they don't understand is businesses will still have to make investment and hiring decisions, but with inferior data. In addition, the Federal Reserve will still have to make monetary policy, but with statistics that are even less reliable than they are right now. There is no question that the efficiency and performance of the private sector of the economy, and not just the government sector, will suffer.

At a time when the U.S. economy is in a terrific competitive battle with other countries, the way in which the pending appropriations bills would cut the quality of economic statistics will hogtie U.S. businessmen and policymakers and help guarantee that we lose. Republicans have been charging off on many crusades without enough thought given to the consequences, and this is just another example.

I ask unanimous consent that the *Washington Post* article and *New York Times* editorial be included in the hearing record.

I hope to question Commissioner Abraham about the BLS budget after her statement, and I want to thank her for being here this morning.

THE WASHINGTON POST

SEP 29 1995

Government's Top Three Statistical Agencies Bracing for Major Budget Cuts

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Staff Writer

The federal government's number-crunching is in the news these days, with the Supreme Court scheduled to hear a challenge to the accuracy of the 1990 census and members of Congress complaining that the consumer price index overstates inflation.

But as they try to cope with these issues, the government's three main statistical agencies are facing major budget cuts.

Commissioner Katharine G. Abraham said this week that cuts in the Bureau of Labor Statistics budget voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee could force the agency to drop or drastically curtail several programs—and perhaps delay an updating of the CPI scheduled to be finished two years from now.

At the Commerce Department, Undersecretary for Economic Affairs Everett Ehrlich said, "We are at the point at which the integrity of every statistic we produce is at risk."

The House already has passed a 1996 appropriations bill that would slash the administrator's request for Commerce's two statistical sections—the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis—from \$397 mil-

lion to \$300 million, which is \$20 million less than this year's figure.

Commerce had requested the increase partly to fund preliminary work on the 2000 census, including testing new data collection methods that would hold down its cost, Ehrlich said.

In contrast to the House, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the entire \$397 million request for Census and the BEA.

The BLS, on the other hand, fared far worse in the Senate than the House. The House bill cut its requested \$377 million to \$347 million, about \$5 million less than this year's figure. But the Senate committee lopped off another \$17 million, cutting \$22 million below the 1995 level.

"We are really cutting into things that are major BLS programs, starting to dismantle them," said Abraham. The cuts actually are larger than they appear because the agency has to absorb about \$12 million in unavoidable increases in costs, such as federal pay raises and payments to other federal and state agencies that actually gather most of the raw data that underlie BLS statistics, she said.

White House economist Martin Neil Bailly said that one reason the statistical agencies are under such pressure is that "there just are not a lot of lobbyists walking the halls to . . . preserve these budgets. Most people just don't realize how important these statistics are [both for] public policy and private-sector decisions."

The BLS's Abraham said that to cope with the House-passed cuts, she had tentatively planned to drop an up-

dating of the industrial classification of businesses in the monthly payroll survey, eliminate monthly employment and unemployment figures for 11 large states, drop measurement of export prices, cut back collection of data on worker injuries, end publication of information about collective bargaining agreements, and make other cuts.

The Senate committee cut more deeply because it chose to restore part of some very large reductions the House had made in funds for enforcement of various worker protection laws. As part of that shift, the Senate committee specifically directed that BLS not reduce its \$18 million program for tracking worker injuries at the state level. In addition, the committee indicated that every other BLS program area except the CPI revision be cut by 8 percent.

In any event, Abraham is now looking at what may be across-the-board cuts that would affect its core national statistics programs and leave no room for improving the quality of those numbers.

At Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis—the agency that produces national figures such as the gross domestic product, personal income and trade and other international transactions data—acting director Steven Landefeld said that if the House-passed \$300 billion budget stands, a wide range of statistics would disappear.

The BEA probably would have to eliminate most of its collection of data about investment in U.S. firms or sub-

sidaries, its publication of regional and state personal income figures, and possibly its data on spending on pollution control, Landefeld said.

"We would retain those components we need to do the balance-of-payments or GDP. Anything that is not feeding into these core accounts would be eliminated," he said.

Landefeld also is worried about the possibility that the BLS may drop its measurement of both import and export price statistics. "We would lose the source for [adjusting for inflation] \$1 trillion of GDP, and that is also one of the most volatile parts of GDP," he said.

But Abraham said the import and export price statistics might have to go if the BLS is forced to cut 8 percent from its overall effort to track prices.

Plans to Fly Blind on the Economy

The Republicans' budget plans in Congress will severely limit the collection of data vital to tracking what the economy is doing, and will weaken agencies like the Securities and Exchange Commission that enforce rules of economic fair play.

The consequences could be damaging. Capital markets in the United States are the envy of the world because investors, big and small, feel confident that they can buy and sell stocks, bonds and other securities at a fair price. That confidence flows directly from tight supervision over brokers and dealers by the S.E.C.

Under its current chairman, Arthur Levitt, oversight has been exercised with a light touch. Mr. Levitt has stripped away needless rules governing how corporations raise money from the public and, where possible, has sought voluntary agreements rather than imposed edicts. Where Mr. Levitt has exercised regulatory powers has been on behalf of small investors, requiring that dealers offer them the best price available in the market. Mr. Levitt's reward: The Senate is debating whether to cut his

budget by between 10 and 20 percent.

The Republicans are also going after data collection and information gathering. The theory seems to be that if the Government does not know what it is doing it will be tempted to meddle less with private industry.

Thus, at a time when the Bureau of Labor Statistics is designing an expensive fix of the Consumer Price Index, which controls the inflation adjustment to Federal spending and tax revenues, the G.O.P. is debating whether to cut its budget by 10 percent. At a time when the Census Bureau is preparing for the next census and designing procedures to correct the undercount of minorities, the Republicans propose whacking millions of dollars out of its budget. At a time when everything Congress does depends on an accurate picture of the economy, the G.O.P. proposes cutting the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Flying blind, Congress might, as the G.O.P. hopes, meddle less. More likely it will still meddle, only less wisely.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to comment on the employment and unemployment data released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment grew by 121,000 in September, with gains in services and retail trade partially offset by a loss in manufacturing. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

Services had the largest employment increase, adding 106,000 jobs. More than half that gain was in business services, led by growth in its help supply component. This industry rebounded in August and September following 5 months of weakness. Health services continued its long-term growth trend. The number of jobs in social services rose in September following very little growth during the summer. Retail trade employment expanded by 48,000 in September, after seasonal adjustment. Gains were widespread, with eating and drinking places and automotive dealers and service stations showing the biggest increases. Department stores also added jobs, but employment losses in apparel stores accelerated in September. Wholesale trade employment was little changed for the second straight month, following 2 years of strong growth.

Manufacturing employment fell by 32,000 in September. Factory job losses since March now total 200,000; over that period, only industrial machinery and electronic components have shown steady increases. Employment was down over the month in automobile manufacturing, apparel, textiles, paper, and printing and publishing; there was a modest rebound in food processing. The number of jobs in apparel factories has been declining since late 1991, but losses have accelerated recently, totaling 45,000 since April. Losses in the related textiles industry, though less than in apparel, also have accelerated and have totaled 25,000 over the same five months.

In contrast to factory employment, which fell over the month, the factory workweek edged up by a tenth of an hour following a rise of two-tenths of an hour in the previous month. Factory overtime also was up in September.

Construction employment rose by 16,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in September, following 2 months of little movement. Employment in the industry likely is weaker than the September figure

suggests. Because of sluggish hiring this spring and summer, there were fewer workers to lay off than our seasonal factors expected.

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 4 cents in September after a decline of 2 cents in the preceding month. While there have been strong gains in hourly earnings in three of the last four months, the quarter-by-quarter changes have been quite steady for more than a year.

In the household survey, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent, about the level that has prevailed for some months. Except for declines in the rates for black teens and Hispanics, there was little over-the-month movement in the unemployment rates for the various demographic groups. Total employment increased by 361,000 in September, and the civilian labor force grew by 380,000. Neither of these series has shown a consistent pattern of growth in 1995.

The number of workers with a marginal attachment to the labor force -- that is, those who want and are available for work but stopped looking some time in the past year -- continued to be below its year-earlier level. The number of discouraged workers -- persons who have stopped looking for work specifically because they do not believe there are jobs available for them -- also was down from a year earlier.

To summarize, the overall employment and unemployment picture changed very little in September. Payroll employment continued to grow slowly, and the number of factory jobs declined further. The unemployment rate remained at 5.6 percent, essentially where it has been for the past several months.

Before responding to any questions you might have about this month's report, I would like to spend a few minutes discussing how reduced funding for the Bureau will affect the labor force data we report in the Employment Situation release. At the lower funding levels that have been proposed, we would plan to reduce the number of households in the Current Population Survey from 56,000 to 50,000. One result would be that, with the release of the January 1996 figures, monthly labor force and unemployment data for the 11 large states (as well as New York City and the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area) would no longer be estimated directly from the survey. While we would continue to publish monthly estimates for these areas in the State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment news release, they would be developed using the modeling approach that has been used in the other 39 states and the District of Columbia since 1989. Their release by BLS would be delayed by about 4 weeks each

month, although some states might be able to report their estimates concurrently with the release of the national data.

The impact of the sample cut on the national statistics would be to increase the variability of most national estimates by about 5 percent. For example, under the reduced sample, a month-to-month change of 0.19 percentage points in the national unemployment rate would represent a statistically significant change at the 90-percent confidence level; the corresponding change under the current design is 0.18 points. With this sample reduction, the Bureau expects to achieve annual cost savings of about 2 1/2 million dollars.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

USDL 95-405

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, October 6, 1995.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1995

Nonfarm payroll employment rose modestly in September and the unemployment rate remained at 5.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of payroll jobs increased by 121,000, although the number of factory jobs continued to decline. The jobless rate has shown little change over the past several months.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, October 1992 - September 1995

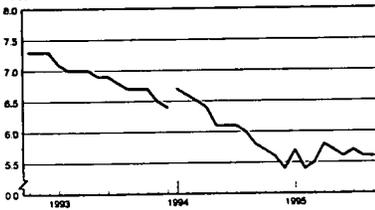
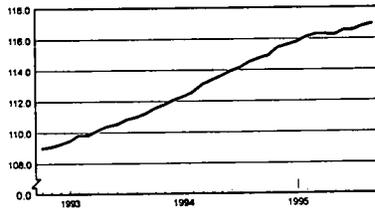


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, October 1992 - September 1995



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were essentially unchanged in September at 7.5 million and 5.6 percent, respectively. These measures have shown very little movement since the spring. In September, there was little or no change in the unemployment rates for adult women and men (each at 4.9 percent), teenagers (17.5 percent), whites (4.8 percent), and blacks (11.3 percent). The rate for Hispanics fell back to 8.9 percent, about the same as the figures for June and July. The number of unemployed persons who were on temporary layoff in September, 874,000, fell for the second straight month. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 361,000 in September to 125.1 million. The employment-population ratio (the proportion of the population that was employed), at 62.9 percent, remained about the same as in August. (See table A-1.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.- Sept. change
	1995		1995			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	132,139	132,440	132,518	132,211	132,591	380
Employment.....	124,625	124,960	124,959	124,779	125,140	361
Unemployment.....	7,514	7,480	7,559	7,431	7,451	20
Not in labor force.....	66,157	66,367	66,096	66,590	66,414	-176
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	.0
Adult men.....	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	0.1
Adult women.....	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	-1
Teenagers.....	17.2	17.8	18.2	17.7	17.5	-2
White.....	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	.0
Black.....	10.4	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.3	.0
Hispanic origin.....	9.3	9.2	8.8	9.9	8.9	-1.0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	116,368	p116,790	116,575	p116,837	p116,958	p121
Goods-producing ¹	24,266	p24,155	24,156	p24,163	p24,145	p-18
Construction.....	5,221	p5,235	5,226	p5,231	p5,247	p16
Manufacturing.....	18,463	p18,345	18,353	p18,357	p18,325	p-32
Service-producing ¹	92,102	p92,635	92,419	p92,674	p92,813	p139
Retail trade.....	20,769	p20,860	20,851	p20,840	p20,888	p48
Services.....	32,654	p32,965	32,820	p32,984	p33,090	p106
Government.....	19,262	p19,319	19,282	p19,353	p19,323	p-30
Hours of work ²						
Total private.....	34.4	p34.4	34.6	p34.3	p34.4	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	41.5	p41.5	41.3	p41.5	p41.6	p.1
Overtime.....	4.4	p4.4	4.3	p4.3	p4.5	p.2
Earnings ³						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$11.40	p\$11.50	\$11.50	p\$11.48	p\$11.52	p\$0.04
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	392.16	p395.98	397.90	p393.76	p396.29	p2.53

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

The number of workers who held more than one job was 7.7 million (not seasonally adjusted) in September. These workers comprised 6.1 percent of the total employed, the same proportion as a year earlier. (See table A-8.)

The civilian labor force grew by 380,000 to 132.6 million in September, seasonally adjusted. Over the past year, the labor force has expanded by 1.3 million. The labor force participation rate, at 66.6 percent in September, has fluctuated within a relatively narrow range since last spring. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

About 1.6 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in September, that is, they wanted and were available for work but had stopped looking for jobs sometime in the prior 12 months. This was 275,000 fewer than a year earlier. The number of discouraged workers—persons who had stopped looking for work specifically because they believed there were no jobs available for them—dropped by 180,000 over the year to 341,000. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by a modest 121,000 in September to 117.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. Services and retail trade had substantial job gains, while manufacturing experienced another employment decline. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 106,000 jobs in September, with business services again providing the largest part of the increase (59,000). Within business services, the help supply component added 35,000 jobs. This increase, combined with that for August, more than recouped the job losses the industry sustained earlier in the year. Computer services, another component of business services, continued to grow, adding 10,000 jobs in September. This industry has experienced uninterrupted growth over the last decade, with employment nearly doubling to 1.1 million. Elsewhere in the services industry, employment rose in health services (25,000) and social services (33,000) but declined in amusements and recreation and in membership organizations.

Retail trade employment rose by 48,000 in September. Eating and drinking establishments added 20,000 jobs, partially recouping large August losses. Auto dealers and service stations again had strong employment growth, and miscellaneous retail and department stores also made gains. Apparel and accessory stores continued its downward path, with a particularly steep over-the-month loss (15,000).

Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, finance, insurance, and real estate continued a pattern of slow job growth. Employment in each of the three major components of this industry division has been on an upward path over the last several months. In transportation and public utilities and in wholesale trade, employment was little changed over the month. Government employment declined by 30,000 with losses concentrated in the state and local education components where employment had risen substantially in August. The decline in employment on a seasonally adjusted basis reflected the increasing trend for schools to be open in August. This change has shifted some of the seasonal employment buildup in education from September to August. The Federal government, excluding the postal service, continued to downsize.

Manufacturing employment declined by 32,000 in September, bringing factory job losses since March to 200,000. Over the month, job declines were widespread. The largest decreases occurred in apparel and textiles, where job losses have accelerated in recent months, and in motor vehicles. Electronic components and industrial machinery, industries which have shown consistent strength in 1995, again added jobs in September.

Employment in construction rose by 16,000, after seasonal adjustment, as weak hiring earlier this year resulted in fewer September layoffs than expected, based on the seasonal factors. Over the past year, construction has added 170,000 workers, less than half as many as in the prior year.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.1 hour to 34.4 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek also was up by 0.1 hour to 41.6 hours, and factory overtime rose by 0.2 hour to 4.5 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.5 percent to 132.9 (1982=100) in September, offsetting a similar decline in the prior month. The manufacturing index was unchanged at 106.3, seasonally adjusted. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 4 cents in September to \$11.52, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.6 percent to \$396.29, reflecting increases in the workweek and hourly pay. Over the past year, average hourly and weekly earnings rose by 3.0 and 2.1 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for October 1995 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Effective with the data for January 1996, scheduled for release in February, BLS plans to discontinue publishing table A-9, "Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states." Because of anticipated budget reductions, we expect that the Current Population Survey will no longer be of sufficient size to provide data for these 11 states directly. Estimates for these states, based on the method currently used for all other states and the District of Columbia, will be included in the news release, "State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment," issued about 4 weeks after "The Employment Situation" news release.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted ¹				
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	197,248	198,801	199,005	197,248	198,286	196,452	198,615	198,801	199,005
Civilian labor force	131,155	133,383	132,341	131,291	131,811	131,669	132,518	132,211	132,591
Participation rate	66.5	67.1	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.4	66.7	66.5	66.6
Employed	123,775	125,828	125,173	123,544	124,319	124,485	124,959	124,779	125,140
Employment-population ratio	62.8	63.3	62.9	62.7	62.7	62.9	62.9	62.8	62.9
Agriculture	3,575	3,697	3,430	3,411	3,357	3,451	3,406	3,362	3,273
Nonagricultural industries	120,201	122,229	121,744	120,233	120,962	121,034	121,650	121,417	121,867
Unemployed	7,379	7,457	7,167	7,647	7,462	7,384	7,550	7,431	7,451
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6
Not in labor force	66,093	65,418	66,664	65,957	66,476	66,583	66,096	66,590	66,414
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,578	95,287	95,397	94,578	95,024	95,110	95,191	95,287	95,397
Civilian labor force	70,721	72,132	71,288	70,791	71,255	71,345	71,358	71,109	71,437
Participation rate	74.8	75.7	74.7	74.9	75.0	75.0	74.9	74.8	74.9
Employed	66,997	68,326	67,848	66,682	67,110	67,390	67,263	67,106	67,408
Employment-population ratio	3,724	3,807	3,642	4,109	4,145	3,955	3,955	4,001	4,029
Unemployed	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Unemployment rate									
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	87,321	87,805	87,940	87,321	87,691	87,750	87,818	87,805	87,940
Civilian labor force	68,996	67,446	67,374	68,909	67,250	67,232	67,258	67,077	67,343
Participation rate	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.3	78.6
Employed	63,837	64,394	64,417	63,517	63,841	63,994	64,066	63,871	64,091
Employment-population ratio	73.2	73.3	73.3	72.7	72.8	72.9	73.0	72.7	72.7
Agriculture	2,403	2,441	2,375	2,293	2,242	2,344	2,327	2,288	2,298
Nonagricultural industries	61,534	61,953	62,042	61,224	61,599	61,649	61,739	61,583	61,795
Unemployed	3,059	3,052	2,957	3,382	3,410	3,238	3,192	3,206	3,282
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,672	103,514	103,608	102,672	103,262	103,342	103,424	103,514	103,608
Civilian labor force	60,434	61,250	61,053	60,500	60,556	60,524	61,180	61,102	61,154
Participation rate	58.9	59.2	58.9	58.9	58.6	58.6	59.2	59.0	59.0
Employed	56,779	57,600	57,527	56,962	57,208	57,095	57,676	57,672	57,732
Employment-population ratio	55.3	55.6	55.5	55.5	55.4	55.2	55.7	55.7	55.7
Unemployed	3,655	3,650	3,525	3,538	3,347	3,429	3,604	3,430	3,422
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,658	96,327	96,408	95,658	96,141	96,204	96,285	96,327	96,408
Civilian labor force	57,175	57,055	57,520	57,031	56,819	56,773	57,471	57,346	57,392
Participation rate	59.8	59.2	59.7	59.6	59.1	59.0	59.7	59.5	59.5
Employed	54,039	53,963	54,588	54,044	54,007	53,915	54,819	54,468	54,600
Employment-population ratio	56.5	56.0	56.6	56.5	56.3	56.0	56.8	56.8	56.8
Agriculture	893	885	799	847	828	791	797	809	753
Nonagricultural industries	53,146	53,068	53,793	53,197	53,266	53,124	53,782	53,688	53,847
Unemployed	3,138	3,102	2,904	2,987	2,722	2,857	2,662	2,649	2,792
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,269	14,569	14,657	14,269	14,454	14,498	14,531	14,569	14,657
Civilian labor force	6,084	6,872	7,447	7,351	7,742	7,864	7,790	7,787	7,856
Participation rate	48.9	60.9	50.8	51.5	53.6	54.2	53.6	53.5	53.8
Employed	5,800	7,589	6,170	6,063	6,381	6,576	6,376	6,411	6,479
Employment-population ratio	40.6	52.0	42.1	42.8	44.1	45.4	43.9	44.0	44.2
Agriculture	279	390	262	271	267	318	295	265	253
Nonagricultural industries	5,521	7,179	5,908	5,812	6,094	6,261	6,080	6,146	6,225
Unemployed	1,184	1,303	1,277	1,286	1,360	1,286	1,415	1,377	1,378
Unemployment rate	17.0	14.7	17.1	17.1	17.8	18.4	18.2	17.7	17.5

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin
(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	165,832	167,058	167,200	165,832	168,708	168,822	168,831	167,058	167,200
Civilian labor force	111,191	112,815	112,039	111,381	111,569	111,541	112,197	111,971	112,247
Participation rate	67.1	67.5	67.0	67.2	66.9	66.9	67.2	67.0	67.1
Employed	105,776	107,479	106,886	105,740	105,933	106,145	106,770	106,567	106,851/
Employment-population ratio	63.8	64.3	63.9	63.8	63.5	63.6	64.0	63.8	63.9
Unemployed	5,416	5,336	5,152	5,641	5,633	5,396	5,427	5,404	5,395
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	57,507	57,800	57,773	57,478	57,594	57,592	57,618	57,559	57,700
Participation rate	77.3	77.1	77.0	77.2	77.0	77.0	76.9	76.8	77.0
Employed	53,248	53,567	53,595	54,926	54,558	55,133	55,263	55,128	55,318
Employment-population ratio	74.2	74.2	74.1	73.8	73.5	73.7	73.8	73.6	73.8
Unemployed	2,259	2,234	2,178	2,552	2,638	2,459	2,353	2,433	2,472
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	47,787	47,632	48,074	47,737	47,432	47,275	47,965	47,881	47,958
Participation rate	59.7	59.1	59.8	59.6	58.9	58.7	59.5	59.4	59.4
Employed	45,491	45,366	45,988	45,560	45,403	45,215	45,873	45,824	45,968
Employment-population ratio	56.8	56.3	57.0	56.9	56.4	56.1	56.9	56.8	57.0
Unemployed	2,296	2,266	2,086	2,177	2,029	2,060	2,092	2,057	1,970
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,687	7,383	6,192	6,188	6,542	6,674	6,614	6,332	6,499
Participation rate	52.2	64.2	53.7	54.6	57.2	58.3	57.8	56.8	58.4
Employed	5,036	6,546	5,303	5,294	5,575	5,797	5,634	5,617	5,544
Employment-population ratio	44.6	56.9	46.0	46.5	48.8	50.6	49.1	48.6	48.1
Unemployed	661	838	889	912	967	877	980	914	955
Unemployment rate	14.8	11.3	14.4	14.8	14.8	13.1	14.8	14.0	14.7
Men	15.5	12.3	15.2	16.2	15.2	14.5	14.6	15.7	16.0
Women	13.8	10.2	13.4	13.3	14.3	11.6	15.0	12.1	13.3
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,955	23,284	23,323	22,955	23,192	23,291	23,249	23,284	23,323
Civilian labor force	14,472	14,910	14,786	14,477	14,803	14,707	14,856	14,715	14,823
Participation rate	63.0	64.0	63.4	63.1	63.8	63.3	63.0	63.2	63.6
Employed	12,982	13,230	13,173	12,927	13,336	13,142	13,033	13,049	13,147
Employment-population ratio	56.6	56.8	56.5	56.3	57.5	56.8	56.1	56.0	56.4
Unemployed	1,490	1,680	1,613	1,550	1,467	1,565	1,823	1,666	1,676
Unemployment rate	10.3	11.3	10.9	10.7	9.9	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,642	6,704	6,724	6,637	6,749	6,721	6,666	6,666	6,729
Participation rate	72.1	72.0	72.3	72.1	73.0	72.8	71.7	71.6	72.4
Employed	6,044	6,081	6,120	5,989	6,158	6,117	6,059	6,039	6,083
Employment-population ratio	65.6	65.3	65.8	65.1	66.8	66.0	65.2	64.9	65.4
Unemployed	598	623	605	648	591	604	607	627	646
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,042	7,112	7,135	7,001	7,153	7,067	7,085	7,105	7,116
Participation rate	61.1	60.8	60.9	60.7	61.4	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.7
Employed	6,393	6,449	6,455	6,369	6,593	6,433	6,422	6,408	6,442
Employment-population ratio	55.4	55.1	55.1	55.2	56.8	55.3	55.0	55.3	55.0
Unemployed	648	663	681	633	560	614	663	638	674
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.0	7.8	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	788	1,094	927	839	901	918	905	945	978
Participation rate	35.5	46.0	40.2	37.8	39.4	40.4	39.8	41.5	42.4
Employed	545	700	596	570	585	571	552	542	522
Employment-population ratio	24.5	30.7	26.0	25.7	26.6	25.1	24.3	23.8	23.0
Unemployed	244	394	328	269	317	347	353	403	356
Unemployment rate	30.9	36.0	35.4	32.1	35.1	37.8	39.0	42.8	36.4
Men	30.3	39.8	31.9	30.8	40.0	36.7	41.8	48.3	32.7
Women	31.6	32.1	36.8	33.4	30.5	36.6	36.3	38.9	39.7

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,244	18,702	18,752	18,244	18,554	18,804	18,633	18,702	18,752
Civilian labor force	12,008	12,483	12,457	11,997	12,229	12,229	12,323	12,383	12,456
Participation rate	65.8	66.8	66.4	65.8	65.3	65.7	66.1	66.2	66.4
Employed	10,839	11,270	11,374	10,809	10,895	11,131	11,235	11,159	11,351
Employment-population rate	59.4	60.3	60.7	59.2	58.7	59.8	60.2	59.7	60.5
Unemployed	1,169	1,183	1,083	1,191	1,216	1,098	1,088	1,225	1,105
Unemployment rate	9.7	9.5	8.7	9.9	10.0	9.0	8.8	9.9	8.9

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					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	123,775	125,826	125,173	123,644	124,319	124,485	124,959	124,779	125,140
Married men, spouse present	41,785	42,060	42,468	41,257	41,874	41,956	42,137	42,000	42,257
Married women, spouse present	31,871	31,814	32,175	31,805	32,022	31,918	32,309	32,228	32,175
Women who maintain families	7,107	7,202	7,171	7,029	7,175	7,201	7,081	7,269	7,100
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	34,197	35,313	35,598	34,242	35,209	35,300	35,692	35,775	35,602
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,296	37,510	37,380	37,835	37,301	37,374	37,860	37,453	37,606
Service occupations	16,535	17,144	16,582	16,749	16,987	16,794	16,759	17,025	16,818
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,628	13,722	13,655	13,452	13,479	13,459	13,433	13,296	13,506
Operator, fabricator, and laborer	18,239	18,185	18,184	18,023	17,985	17,936	17,746	17,758	17,974
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,681	4,041	3,793	3,632	3,568	3,550	3,561	3,511	3,567
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,824	1,883	1,836	1,712	1,747	1,848	1,832	1,772	1,744
Self-employed workers	1,694	1,680	1,554	1,630	1,560	1,593	1,551	1,542	1,491
Unpaid family workers	57	54	40	63	55	46	45	45	43
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	111,072	113,145	112,615	111,100	112,111	112,160	112,331	112,350	112,674
Government	18,362	17,758	18,214	18,308	18,493	18,387	18,358	18,328	18,196
Private industries	92,710	95,387	94,401	92,794	93,619	93,773	93,973	94,023	94,478
Private households	890	970	944	903	913	898	887	898	952
Other industries	91,820	94,417	93,457	91,891	92,706	92,875	93,086	93,130	93,495
Self-employed workers	8,998	8,675	9,008	8,989	8,763	8,785	8,908	8,869	9,017
Unpaid family workers	130	109	120	134	125	106	103	103	121
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,017	4,553	4,217	4,333	4,478	4,442	4,402	4,526	4,589
Slack work or business conditions	2,187	2,462	2,307	2,404	2,502	2,304	2,497	2,588	2,535
Could only find part-time work	1,558	1,453	1,608	1,687	1,720	1,795	1,872	1,567	1,738
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,969	15,070	18,282	17,800	17,666	17,745	18,299	18,113	17,959
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,831	4,318	4,078	4,154	4,229	4,185	4,234	4,318	4,451
Slack work or business conditions	2,070	2,311	2,198	2,290	2,364	2,158	2,395	2,446	2,432
Could only find part-time work	1,538	1,614	1,586	1,646	1,698	1,747	1,813	1,533	1,716
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,251	14,468	17,649	16,982	17,034	17,056	17,660	17,473	17,389

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	7,647	7,431	7,451	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
Men, 20 years and over	3,392	3,206	3,282	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9
Women, 20 years and over	2,957	2,849	2,792	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,268	1,377	1,378	17.2	17.6	16.4	18.2	17.7	17.5
Married men, spouse present	1,447	1,424	1,521	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5
Married women, spouse present	1,333	1,393	1,393	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9
Women who maintain families	688	545	620	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.5	7.0	8.0
Full-time workers	6,257	6,010	5,993	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Part-time workers	1,411	1,464	1,478	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	692	949	874	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,622	1,657	1,781	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	857	963	894	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.8	6.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,683	1,658	1,656	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	325	249	271	8.2	9.2	8.6	7.6	6.6	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,961	5,841	5,894	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9
Goods-producing industries	1,817	1,805	1,853	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
Mining	35	24	20	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.3
Construction	672	778	827	10.7	12.6	10.6	10.9	12.2	12.7
Manufacturing	1,110	1,003	1,006	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8
Durable goods	641	488	500	5.3	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.0
Non-durable goods	469	515	506	5.4	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.9	5.9
Service-producing industries	4,144	4,038	4,041	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	319	310	321	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,793	1,672	1,659	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.4	7.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	325	245	294	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9
Services	1,707	1,809	1,626	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.1
Government workers	611	571	502	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers	214	161	229	11.1	12.5	11.9	9.7	8.3	11.6

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					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,727	2,578	2,916	2,675	2,598	2,742	2,600	2,713	2,688
5 to 14 weeks	2,068	2,658	2,075	2,294	2,304	2,348	2,621	2,434	2,272
15 weeks and over	2,554	2,211	2,176	2,768	2,585	2,299	2,319	2,380	2,352
15 to 26 weeks	1,075	975	953	1,213	1,282	1,096	1,023	1,150	1,071
27 weeks and over	1,480	1,237	1,223	1,555	1,303	1,203	1,297	1,230	1,281
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.8	16.2	16.2	18.8	16.9	15.6	16.5	16.3	16.3
Median duration, in weeks	9.0	6.4	7.8	9.5	9.0	7.5	9.1	8.7	8.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	37.0	34.6	40.7	34.6	34.7	37.1	34.5	36.0	38.3
5 to 14 weeks	28.4	35.8	28.9	29.6	30.8	31.6	34.8	32.3	30.3
15 weeks and over	34.6	29.7	30.4	35.8	34.5	31.1	30.8	31.6	31.4
15 to 26 weeks	14.6	13.1	13.3	15.7	17.1	14.6	13.6	15.3	14.3
27 weeks and over	20.1	16.8	17.1	20.1	17.4	16.3	17.2	16.3	17.1

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,206	3,331	3,017	3,574	3,614	3,423	3,615	3,426	3,367
On temporary layoff	614	610	635	824	958	1,066	1,184	1,036	674
Not on temporary layoff	2,592	2,420	2,382	2,750	2,657	2,357	2,431	2,390	2,492
Permanent job losers	1,935	1,697	1,653	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	727	724	728	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	935	896	961	874	870	834	832	871	887
Reentrants	2,692	2,620	2,635	2,620	2,456	2,526	2,593	2,537	2,576
New entrants	546	609	555	600	522	540	571	574	614
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	43.4	44.7	42.1	46.6	46.4	46.7	47.5	46.2	45.2
On temporary layoff	6.3	12.2	6.9	10.7	12.6	14.6	15.6	14.0	11.7
Not on temporary layoff	35.1	32.5	33.2	35.9	35.6	32.2	31.9	32.3	33.5
Job leavers	12.7	12.0	13.4	11.4	11.7	11.4	10.9	11.8	11.9
Reentrants	36.5	35.1	36.8	34.2	32.9	34.5	34.1	34.2	34.6
New entrants	7.4	6.2	7.7	7.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	6.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Job leavers7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
New entrants4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5

¹ Not available.

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
	Total, 16 years and over	7,847	7,431	7,451	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
16 to 24 years	2,598	2,721	2,745	12.1	11.8	11.7	12.5	12.7	12.6
16 to 19 years	1,268	1,377	1,378	17.2	17.6	18.4	18.2	17.7	17.8
16 to 17 years	592	676	647	18.8	21.5	18.5	21.4	21.2	19.8
18 to 19 years	674	693	724	18.0	14.7	15.2	15.4	15.0	15.8
20 to 24 years	1,530	1,345	1,367	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.9	10.1
25 years and over	5,094	4,760	4,733	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3
25 to 54 years	4,528	4,169	4,163	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
55 years and over	583	598	565	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6
Men, 16 years and over	4,109	4,001	4,029	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
16 to 24 years	1,437	1,563	1,482	12.8	12.3	12.0	12.5	13.8	12.9
16 to 19 years	717	796	747	18.5	18.4	17.4	18.7	19.7	18.3
16 to 17 years	322	379	338	19.4	22.6	18.4	21.9	23.1	20.2
18 to 19 years	390	411	403	17.5	15.2	17.4	15.9	17.0	16.8
20 to 24 years	720	768	714	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	10.5	9.8
25 years and over	2,696	2,496	2,592	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
25 to 54 years	2,359	2,184	2,223	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
55 years and over	336	309	350	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,538	3,430	3,422	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6
16 to 24 years	1,161	1,156	1,233	11.6	11.4	11.3	12.8	11.5	12.8
16 to 19 years	551	581	630	15.9	15.7	15.2	17.6	15.5	16.5
16 to 17 years	270	297	309	18.2	20.4	18.6	21.0	19.2	19.3
18 to 19 years	284	283	321	14.2	14.0	12.8	14.9	12.8	14.8
20 to 24 years	610	577	553	9.3	8.2	9.0	9.7	9.2	10.4
25 years and over	2,388	2,264	2,142	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2
25 to 54 years	2,189	1,984	1,941	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
55 years and over	247	292	215	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.0

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
(in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1995
	NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE					
Total not in the labor force	66,093	66,664	23,855	24,109	42,238	42,556
Persons who currently want a job	5,862	5,514	2,306	2,100	3,557	3,414
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,856	1,563	870	679	986	903
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	521	341	314	193	207	148
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,337	1,242	556	487	781	755
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,525	7,666	4,138	4,157	3,387	3,510
Percent of total employed	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,484	4,395	2,720	2,669	1,743	1,728
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,654	1,682	519	490	1,134	1,173
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	248	287	179	205	69	82
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,116	1,296	697	790	419	506

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

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

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,489	23,599	23,614	23,489	23,564	23,576	23,586	23,599	23,614
Civilian labor force	15,468	15,639	15,651	15,456	15,209	15,328	15,474	15,500	15,638
Employed	14,207	14,422	14,540	14,175	13,921	14,166	14,258	14,288	14,507
Unemployed	1,261	1,217	1,111	1,280	1,288	1,162	1,216	1,213	1,131
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.8	7.1	8.3	8.5	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.2
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,929	11,090	11,097	10,929	11,036	11,050	11,055	11,060	11,097
Civilian labor force	6,877	6,849	6,871	6,873	6,822	6,824	6,930	6,900	6,872
Employed	6,405	6,476	6,460	6,427	6,472	6,462	6,573	6,485	6,485
Unemployed	472	372	411	446	350	363	357	315	388
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.4	6.0	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.6
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,870	8,928	8,933	8,870	8,815	8,919	8,923	8,928	8,933
Civilian labor force	5,930	6,089	6,055	5,959	6,061	6,028	6,078	6,067	6,101
Employed	5,632	5,739	5,755	5,630	5,730	5,784	5,768	5,703	5,771
Unemployed	298	350	300	329	331	244	306	364	330
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.5	4.1	5.1	6.0	5.4
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,685	4,669	4,671	4,685	4,666	4,667	4,668	4,669	4,671
Civilian labor force	3,177	3,173	3,090	3,195	3,144	3,137	3,154	3,136	3,109
Employed	3,007	3,012	2,931	3,019	2,987	2,980	2,975	2,970	2,944
Unemployed	170	161	160	176	156	177	180	166	165
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.3
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,144	7,173	7,177	7,144	7,164	7,167	7,169	7,173	7,177
Civilian labor force	4,776	4,758	4,666	4,772	4,812	4,755	4,715	4,669	4,661
Employed	4,524	4,523	4,453	4,513	4,533	4,458	4,472	4,429	4,437
Unemployed	252	235	213	259	273	297	242	240	223
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.1	4.8
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,062	6,125	6,129	6,062	6,118	6,120	6,122	6,125	6,129
Civilian labor force	4,032	4,096	4,028	4,042	4,134	4,140	4,108	4,063	4,028
Employed	3,775	3,836	3,806	3,774	3,865	3,868	3,826	3,795	3,799
Unemployed	257	259	222	268	269	272	280	267	229
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.7
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,988	13,987	13,889	13,986	13,980	13,987	13,986	13,987	13,989
Civilian labor force	8,445	8,685	8,508	8,511	8,496	8,434	8,602	8,621	8,611
Employed	7,942	8,090	7,963	8,012	7,961	7,940	8,069	8,013	8,024
Unemployed	503	596	546	538	535	494	533	608	587
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.2	7.1	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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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					
	Sept. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,401	5,462	5,471	5,401	5,438	5,446	5,454	5,462	5,471
Civilian labor force	3,649	3,878	3,631	3,648	3,609	3,661	3,648	3,652	3,628
Employed	3,485	3,513	3,475	3,469	3,452	3,500	3,501	3,486	3,456
Unemployed	164	155	156	177	157	161	147	166	170
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,424	8,454	8,459	8,424	8,444	8,447	8,450	8,454	8,459
Civilian labor force	5,502	5,634	5,566	5,516	5,602	5,557	5,550	5,569	5,585
Employed	5,232	5,358	5,299	5,220	5,340	5,287	5,280	5,294	5,297
Unemployed	270	276	268	295	262	269	270	303	288
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,280	9,275	9,278	9,280	9,271	9,272	9,273	9,275	9,278
Civilian labor force	5,778	5,896	5,830	5,791	5,805	5,848	5,868	5,785	5,844
Employed	5,424	5,568	5,477	5,412	5,475	5,484	5,552	5,475	5,468
Unemployed	355	327	353	380	329	364	316	320	377
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.4
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,601	13,841	13,866	13,601	13,773	13,795	13,817	13,841	13,866
Civilian labor force	9,316	9,589	9,811	9,340	9,630	9,660	9,607	9,558	9,631
Employed	8,758	8,978	9,044	8,754	9,054	9,025	9,029	8,919	9,039
Unemployed	558	611	567	586	576	635	578	639	592
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.1

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

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995P	Sept. 1995P	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995P	Sept. 1995P
Total	115,269	116,423	116,589	117,457	114,762	116,248	116,547	116,575	116,837	116,958
Total private	96,310	98,199	98,492	98,382	95,555	97,005	97,264	97,293	97,484	97,635
Goods-producing	24,478	24,478	24,657	24,595	24,030	24,228	24,240	24,156	24,163	24,145
Mining	607	597	586	592	598	582	582	577	575	573
Metal mining	49.5	52.8	52.8	51.6	49	51	52	52	52	51
Coal mining	110.9	106.7	106.7	107.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oil and gas extraction	339.9	318.7	317.6	314.4	336	320	320	315	313	311
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	107.1	108.9	108.7	108.2	103	104	104	104	104	104
Construction	5,371	5,555	5,594	5,548	5,077	5,190	5,230	5,228	5,231	5,247
General building contractors	1,263.5	1,298.9	1,296.7	1,269.7	1,214	1,237	1,241	1,235	1,229	1,221
Heavy construction, except building	817.0	806.4	814.9	830.0	740	730	737	741	744	752
Special trade contractors	3,290.3	3,451.8	3,482.8	3,447.9	3,123	3,223	3,252	3,250	3,258	3,274
Manufacturing	18,500	18,336	18,477	18,465	18,355	18,456	18,428	18,353	18,357	18,325
Production workers	12,806	12,630	12,787	12,801	12,671	12,772	12,738	12,672	12,685	12,670
Durable goods	10,527	10,535	10,593	10,617	10,481	10,611	10,597	10,569	10,584	10,573
Production workers	7,188	7,180	7,244	7,280	7,145	7,271	7,250	7,227	7,243	7,240
Lumber and wood products	769.7	762.4	766.4	763.8	758	757	753	750	751	753
Furniture and fixtures	506.4	494.7	495.2	495.8	504	501	497	492	495	494
Primary metal industries	546.6	549.1	552.2	549.3	535	542	543	539	540	537
Blas furnaces and basic steel products	707.8	706.8	711.8	712.6	704	718	716	712	710	709
Fabricated metal products	239.3	239.4	239.5	237.9	239	241	241	239	239	237
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,404.6	1,420.6	1,432.7	1,436.8	1,397	1,439	1,432	1,432	1,433	1,430
Computer and office equipment	1,992.7	2,040.6	2,039.1	2,048.3	1,995	2,034	2,041	2,045	2,047	2,050
Electronic and other electrical equipment	348.6	339.7	338.3	339.5	348	336	338	337	340	340
Electronic components and accessories	1,589.2	1,616.0	1,623.1	1,632.1	1,586	1,620	1,622	1,622	1,625	1,630
Transportation equipment	551.4	592.7	597.4	591.3	552	574	578	583	587	592
Motor vehicles and equipment	916.9	917.3	930.7	935.1	913	936	933	934	940	931
Aircraft and parts	469.2	440.2	438.7	438.8	469	462	449	442	440	439
Instruments and related products	857.6	845.1	843.6	840.2	857	846	846	846	843	840
Miscellaneous manufacturing	397.3	385.2	393.3	395.2	392	393	394	389	391	390
Nondurable goods	7,973	7,801	7,884	7,848	7,874	7,845	7,831	7,784	7,773	7,752
Production workers	5,618	5,450	5,543	5,521	5,526	5,501	5,488	5,445	5,442	5,430
Food and kindred products	1,751.7	1,719.4	1,762.8	1,757.1	1,677	1,667	1,695	1,682	1,677	1,683
Tobacco products	43.4	36.4	41.5	41.4	41	39	40	40	41	39
Textile mill products	675.7	647.1	653.2	648.4	671	664	660	651	650	644
Apparel and other textile products	980.3	894.5	911.9	904.2	971	931	921	913	907	895
Paper and allied products	691.3	692.3	692.6	685.7	689	690	689	688	688	683
Printing and publishing	1,543.7	1,555.4	1,551.2	1,547.0	1,547	1,555	1,561	1,557	1,553	1,550
Chemicals and allied products	1,058.4	1,048.7	1,047.8	1,044.6	1,058	1,048	1,045	1,043	1,041	1,043
Petroleum and coal products	152.0	146.5	145.8	143.1	149	145	144	143	142	141
Rubber and misc. plastics products	962.1	958.2	969.2	967.8	960	976	968	962	967	967
Leather and leather products	114.5	102.2	108.1	108.2	113	110	108	105	107	107
Service-producing	90,791	91,945	91,932	92,862	90,732	92,020	92,307	92,419	92,674	92,813
Transportation and public utilities	6,095	6,191	6,195	6,268	6,048	6,177	6,192	6,195	6,212	6,218
Transportation	3,896	3,905	3,912	3,999	3,813	3,910	3,920	3,925	3,946	3,954
Railroad transportation	242.5	239.4	236.8	238.7	240	240	238	236	236	236
Local and interurban passenger transit	429.8	392.7	392.5	486.7	418	439	443	458	464	473
Truckline and warehousing	1,847.5	1,897.7	1,905.3	1,896.2	1,824	1,872	1,878	1,873	1,881	1,874
Water transportation	171.5	165.4	163.2	160.2	168	161	158	157	158	157
Transportation by air	747.7	767.4	771.0	772.6	746	758	762	761	765	771
Pipelines, except natural gas	17.6	16.6	16.5	16.3	18	17	17	16	16	16
Transportation services	399.1	425.4	426.4	428.3	399	423	424	424	426	429
Communications and public utilities	2,239	2,296	2,283	2,269	2,235	2,267	2,272	2,270	2,266	2,264
Communications	1,317.2	1,372.3	1,371.1	1,368.3	1,314	1,359	1,366	1,367	1,364	1,364
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	921.5	913.7	911.8	901.1	921	908	906	903	902	900
Wholesale trade	6,198	6,376	6,372	6,358	6,191	6,298	6,320	6,333	6,338	6,339
Durable goods	3,563	3,696	3,693	3,681	3,564	3,653	3,667	3,674	3,678	3,681
Nondurable goods	2,635	2,680	2,679	2,677	2,617	2,645	2,653	2,659	2,660	2,658

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995P	Sept. 1995P	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995P	Sept. 1995P
Retail trade	20,847	20,981	21,021	20,973	20,565	20,747	20,798	20,851	20,840	20,888
Building materials and garden supplies	843.8	879.7	870.5	858.1	838	849	849	847	849	850
General merchandise stores	2,538.2	2,478.2	2,490.7	2,521.8	2,555	2,532	2,532	2,534	2,529	2,537
Department stores	2,213.1	2,167.4	2,180.0	2,211.2	2,225	2,215	2,215	2,218	2,213	2,222
Food stores	3,291.7	3,380.6	3,384.7	3,387.4	3,298	3,343	3,353	3,357	3,371	3,371
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,161.1	2,236.9	2,246.7	2,244.5	2,145	2,205	2,208	2,206	2,216	2,229
New and used car dealers	980.8	1,004.4	1,008.3	1,013.0	975	1,000	998	998	1,002	1,007
Apparel and accessory stores	1,121.0	1,084.4	1,091.0	1,062.5	1,135	1,085	1,097	1,092	1,090	1,075
Furniture and home furnishings stores	897.3	938.2	943.9	951.0	906	944	946	947	953	961
Eating and drinking places	7,232.3	7,417.4	7,422.0	7,377.5	7,103	7,169	7,209	7,258	7,227	7,247
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,561.9	2,565.5	2,571.3	2,591.8	2,587	2,610	2,606	2,610	2,605	2,618
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,957	7,028	7,031	6,971	6,942	6,925	6,930	6,938	6,947	6,955
Finance	3,321	3,334	3,333	3,312	3,324	3,307	3,304	3,307	3,311	3,315
Depository institutions	2,070.4	2,070.5	2,064.7	2,047.4	2,072	2,060	2,054	2,052	2,048	2,049
Commercial banks	1,491.7	1,504.7	1,501.5	1,488.1	1,492	1,492	1,488	1,490	1,488	1,488
Savings institutions	301.7	283.5	280.8	277.9	303	285	284	282	280	279
Nondepository institutions	492.4	485.7	489.3	489.6	494	478	480	484	491	492
Mortgage bankers and brokers	248.5	228.6	232.9	231.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Security and commodity brokers	625.4	531.9	533.4	530.6	525	528	528	526	529	530
Holding and other investment offices	232.9	248.0	244.3	243.9	233	243	242	245	243	244
Insurance	2,232	2,253	2,252	2,242	2,236	2,237	2,240	2,242	2,245	2,246
Insurance carriers	1,542.9	1,545.5	1,543.8	1,536.6	1,546	1,534	1,534	1,538	1,539	1,540
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	689.5	707.2	708.2	705.5	690	703	706	704	706	706
Real estate	1,404	1,441	1,446	1,417	1,382	1,381	1,386	1,389	1,391	1,394
Services ¹	31,935	33,145	33,216	33,217	31,789	32,630	32,784	32,820	32,894	33,090
Agricultural services	606.8	652.1	644.8	623.7	574	577	582	586	590	590
Hotels and other lodging places	1,670.4	1,762.2	1,761.4	1,673.2	1,617	1,615	1,628	1,635	1,635	1,632
Personal services	1,113.8	1,103.2	1,101.0	1,111.9	1,139	1,146	1,145	1,144	1,142	1,137
Business services	6,438.1	6,632.5	6,757.7	6,823.5	6,358	6,567	6,589	6,600	6,684	6,743
Services to buildings	865.6	878.8	891.1	891.0	881	866	867	870	883	887
Personnel supply services	2,394.5	2,387.4	2,480.8	2,528.4	2,321	2,371	2,375	2,373	2,411	2,452
Help supply services	2,129.9	2,113.4	2,200.9	2,241.2	2,061	2,098	2,098	2,095	2,135	2,170
Computer and data processing services	963.0	1,050.8	1,082.2	1,068.2	967	1,039	1,045	1,051	1,063	1,073
Auto repair, services, and parking	988.0	1,033.8	1,035.8	1,031.5	984	1,018	1,022	1,025	1,030	1,027
Miscellaneous repair services	335.4	346.0	348.6	344.9	334	341	340	341	343	344
Motion pictures	481.2	608.6	607.6	589.1	491	598	598	603	593	601
Amusement and recreation services	1,434.8	1,754.4	1,734.8	1,581.4	1,354	1,471	1,511	1,522	1,522	1,509
Health services	9,053.9	9,303.6	9,323.3	9,320.4	9,055	9,223	9,253	9,267	9,295	9,320
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,547.7	1,593.9	1,597.6	1,594.1	1,548	1,580	1,585	1,586	1,590	1,594
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,851.3	1,897.7	1,704.5	1,707.6	1,659	1,683	1,689	1,693	1,698	1,706
Hospitals	3,776.7	3,830.3	3,831.2	3,825.3	3,779	3,810	3,811	3,811	3,824	3,829
Home health care services	572.8	612.2	616.6	619.2	572	600	606	610	618	618
Legal services	921.8	943.7	937.2	926.1	928	930	929	928	930	933
Educational services	1,806.5	1,840.1	1,825.9	1,872.1	1,840	1,875	1,887	1,887	1,904	1,908
Social services	2,200.1	2,243.7	2,245.4	2,291.7	2,211	2,275	2,274	2,246	2,268	2,301
Child day care services	514.2	475.4	476.1	529.0	509	522	524	525	533	523
Residential care	606.9	641.9	642.2	638.4	610	634	636	638	638	642
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	81.5	90.0	88.9	83.5	79	81	82	83	83	81
Membership organizations	2,050.3	2,126.8	2,102.5	2,048.3	2,065	2,060	2,062	2,065	2,071	2,063
Engineering and management services	2,581.0	2,732.7	2,730.8	2,724.1	2,589	2,685	2,710	2,716	2,732	2,732
Engineering and architectural services	788.9	815.4	817.6	811.3	785	795	801	803	805	807
Management and public relations	727.4	818.8	819.1	825.9	725	790	809	812	815	823
Services, nec	40.6	41.6	41.8	41.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	18,999	18,224	18,097	19,075	19,207	19,243	19,283	19,282	19,353	19,323
Federal	2,863	2,851	2,840	2,826	2,833	2,831	2,838	2,834	2,826	2,826
Federal, except Postal Service	2,044.1	2,011.7	1,999.4	1,983.2	2,039	1,995	1,993	1,990	1,984	1,979
State	4,539	4,362	4,349	4,542	4,589	4,602	4,612	4,600	4,610	4,591
Education	1,831.6	1,628.7	1,626.9	1,852.5	1,891	1,906	1,919	1,923	1,928	1,910
Other State government	2,707.0	2,733.1	2,721.9	2,689.2	2,698	2,696	2,693	2,677	2,682	2,681
Local	11,557	11,011	10,908	11,707	11,755	11,810	11,833	11,848	11,917	11,906
Education	6,360.1	5,503.4	5,471.1	6,490.9	6,554	6,606	6,609	6,647	6,705	6,685
Other local government	5,196.9	5,507.8	5,436.4	5,215.7	5,201	5,204	5,224	5,201	5,212	5,221

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

² This series is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Thus, the not seasonally

adjusted series can be used for analysis of cyclical and long-term trends.

³ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted				
	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1995 ^P
Total private	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.3	34.4
Goods-producing	41.9	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.4	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1
Mining	45.4	44.5	44.8	45.2	44.9	44.3	44.9	44.9	44.4	44.8
Construction	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	42.4	40.8	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.6
Overtime hours	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5
Durable goods	43.1	41.3	42.2	42.7	42.9	42.1	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.5
Overtime hours	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8
Lumber and wood products	41.5	39.9	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.3	40.8	40.1	40.7	40.8
Furniture and fixtures	41.2	38.8	40.0	40.1	40.7	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	44.2	43.2	43.7	44.3	43.6	42.4	43.0	42.9	43.1	43.5
Primary metal industries	45.0	42.8	43.4	43.8	44.9	43.8	43.8	43.0	43.7	43.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	45.8	43.6	44.0	44.0	45.3	44.1	43.7	43.1	44.0	43.5
Fabricated metal products	43.2	41.2	42.3	43.0	42.9	42.1	42.1	42.0	42.4	42.8
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.7	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.8	43.4	43.2	42.8	43.4	43.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment	42.2	40.6	41.4	41.8	42.0	41.4	41.5	41.3	41.6	41.7
Transportation equipment	44.8	42.1	43.5	44.4	44.3	43.4	43.6	43.3	43.8	44.0
Motor vehicles and equipment	46.4	42.5	44.2	45.4	45.9	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.6	44.9
Instruments and related products	41.8	40.8	41.2	41.3	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.1	38.9	39.7	40.2	39.9	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.8	40.1
Nondurable goods	41.4	40.1	40.6	40.9	41.0	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5
Overtime hours	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Food and kindred products	42.3	41.2	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.0	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1
Tobacco products	41.2	39.4	40.6	41.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	42.1	39.8	41.1	41.1	41.6	40.4	40.3	40.8	40.8	40.5
Apparel and other textile products	37.8	36.5	37.0	37.2	37.6	36.9	36.9	36.8	36.8	37.1
Paper and allied products	44.4	42.8	42.7	43.3	43.9	42.9	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.8
Printing and publishing	39.1	37.8	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	43.1	42.9	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.3	43.1	43.2	43.4
Petroleum and coal products	46.3	44.1	43.1	44.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	42.3	40.3	41.1	41.5	42.3	41.6	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.4
Leather and leather products	38.9	36.7	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.8	38.7	38.6
Service-producing	32.8	33.3	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.5	32.6
Transportation and public utilities	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.8	40.0	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.6
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	37.9	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3
Retail trade	29.0	29.7	29.5	28.9	28.9	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.5	36.3	35.7	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.8	32.6	32.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real 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 because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995P	Sept. 1995P	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995P	Sept. 1995P
Total private	\$11.22	\$11.41	\$11.39	\$11.56	\$390.46	\$398.21	\$396.37	\$399.98
Seasonally adjusted	11.18	11.50	11.48	11.52	387.95	397.90	393.76	396.29
Goods-producing	12.87	13.13	13.09	13.22	539.25	534.39	538.00	548.63
Mining	14.92	15.35	15.29	15.36	677.37	683.08	684.99	694.27
Construction	14.97	15.09	15.14	15.28	598.80	603.60	601.06	609.67
Manufacturing	12.14	12.38	12.34	12.47	514.74	505.10	512.11	522.49
Durable goods	12.76	12.90	12.90	13.05	549.96	532.77	544.38	557.24
Lumber and wood products	9.95	10.22	10.21	10.31	412.93	407.78	419.63	422.71
Furniture and fixtures	9.69	9.82	9.88	9.94	399.23	381.02	395.20	398.59
Stone, clay, and glass products	12.27	12.45	12.45	12.46	542.33	537.84	544.07	551.98
Primary metal industries	14.40	14.67	14.62	14.80	648.00	627.88	634.51	648.24
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	17.05	17.42	17.46	17.87	780.89	759.51	768.24	786.28
Fabricated metal products	11.99	12.10	12.11	12.22	517.97	498.52	512.25	525.46
Industrial machinery and equipment	13.04	13.21	13.23	13.35	569.85	558.78	567.57	578.08
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.57	11.72	11.74	11.82	488.25	475.83	486.04	494.08
Transportation equipment	16.71	16.64	16.59	16.90	748.61	700.54	721.67	750.36
Motor vehicles and equipment	17.27	17.19	17.09	17.50	801.33	730.58	755.38	794.50
Instruments and related products	12.55	12.77	12.72	12.90	524.59	521.02	524.06	532.77
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.71	10.03	10.00	10.15	389.37	390.17	397.00	408.03
Nondurable goods	11.31	11.67	11.59	11.67	468.23	467.97	470.55	477.30
Food and kindred products	10.64	10.93	10.90	10.98	450.07	450.32	454.33	461.16
Tobacco products	18.89	21.79	18.73	18.28	778.27	858.53	760.44	749.48
Textile mill products	7.44	7.42	7.42	7.42	307.32	307.32	307.32	307.32
Apparel and other textile products	7.44	7.62	7.66	7.71	281.23	278.13	283.42	286.81
Paper and allied products	13.96	14.42	14.22	14.33	619.82	617.18	607.19	620.49
Printing and publishing	12.26	12.32	12.32	12.49	479.37	465.70	469.39	480.87
Chemicals and allied products	15.27	15.72	15.66	15.76	658.14	674.39	671.81	682.41
Petroleum and coal products	19.32	19.26	19.20	19.36	894.37	849.37	827.52	851.84
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.65	11.02	10.96	11.00	450.50	444.11	450.46	456.50
Leather and leather products	7.99	8.03	8.12	8.21	310.81	294.70	314.24	318.55
Service-producing	10.62	10.83	10.80	10.97	348.34	360.64	356.40	357.62
Transportation and public utilities	13.91	14.24	14.22	14.28	557.79	571.02	568.80	568.34
Wholesale trade	12.09	12.42	12.37	12.47	464.26	476.93	473.77	477.80
Retail trade	7.54	7.67	7.65	7.76	218.66	227.80	225.68	224.26
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.85	12.32	12.27	12.37	420.68	447.22	438.04	440.37
Services	11.11	11.28	11.24	11.47	359.96	369.98	366.42	369.33

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1995 ^P	Percent change from: Aug. 1995- Sept. 1995
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.18	\$11.37	\$11.43	\$11.50	\$11.48	\$11.52	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.38	7.36	7.39	7.43	7.41	N.A.	(.3)
Goods-producing	12.78	12.94	13.02	13.09	13.09	13.13	.3
Mining	14.95	15.18	15.30	15.47	15.46	15.41	-.3
Construction	14.82	14.99	15.10	15.09	15.08	15.13	.3
Manufacturing	12.12	12.28	12.32	12.40	12.41	12.45	.3
Excluding overtime ⁴	11.47	11.67	11.71	11.80	11.80	11.80	.0
Service-producing	10.62	10.83	10.88	10.95	10.92	10.97	.5
Transportation and public utilities	13.88	14.13	14.21	14.27	14.25	14.25	.0
Wholesale trade	12.08	12.31	12.36	12.44	12.42	12.47	.4
Retail trade	7.53	7.65	7.67	7.72	7.73	7.74	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.90	12.19	12.30	12.43	12.36	12.42	.5
Services	11.11	11.34	11.38	11.44	11.40	11.47	.6

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 July 1995 to August

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.

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Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry (1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1994	July 1995	Aug. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995 ^P	Sept. 1995 ^P
Total private	132.4	135.4	135.6	134.5	130.8	131.0	132.4	132.8	132.2	132.9
Goods-producing	114.0	110.5	113.0	113.8	110.0	108.9	109.7	109.2	109.5	109.8
Mining	56.5	54.7	55.0	55.3	54.8	53.8	54.8	54.3	53.3	53.8
Construction	153.1	157.8	158.3	157.4	139.1	136.9	141.9	143.4	142.0	143.1
Manufacturing	109.4	103.9	107.1	108.2	107.5	106.6	106.5	105.4	106.3	106.3
Durable goods	108.1	103.6	106.8	108.4	106.9	106.9	106.8	105.7	107.1	107.3
Lumber and wood products	140.0	132.5	137.2	136.5	135.7	132.3	132.7	130.4	133.0	132.7
Furniture and fixtures	129.8	116.2	122.8	123.6	127.8	122.3	121.7	119.8	122.3	121.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	113.0	111.1	113.4	114.1	108.6	107.7	109.9	108.1	108.9	108.4
Primary metal industries	93.2	88.4	90.7	91.6	92.4	92.5	92.5	89.8	91.4	91.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	75.0	71.6	72.1	71.4	74.0	72.8	72.6	70.8	71.9	70.3
Fabricated metal products	113.0	108.6	112.6	115.1	111.3	113.0	112.4	112.0	113.0	113.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	100.2	99.5	100.8	102.6	100.5	102.4	102.1	101.3	102.5	102.8
Electronic and other electrical equipment	107.1	103.9	106.7	106.5	106.5	107.0	106.9	106.7	107.5	108.1
Transportation equipment	119.8	111.6	116.7	120.2	118.3	118.3	118.2	116.8	119.0	118.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	159.5	146.0	154.9	160.0	156.8	156.4	155.9	155.1	158.4	157.8
Instruments and related products	74.9	72.5	73.5	73.6	75.1	73.8	73.5	73.6	74.2	73.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	107.1	98.4	103.7	105.9	104.8	104.1	104.7	101.8	103.0	103.8
Nondurable goods	111.2	104.4	107.5	107.9	108.3	106.3	106.1	105.0	105.1	105.0
Food and kindred products	123.9	117.5	123.2	123.9	114.7	114.6	116.1	114.6	114.2	114.7
Tobacco products	70.2	52.3	63.3	64.5	63.4	58.2	60.5	60.2	60.0	59.1
Textile mill products	100.2	90.1	94.1	93.8	98.3	94.2	93.1	91.9	93.1	91.5
Apparel and other textile products	91.0	78.7	81.8	81.7	89.6	83.9	82.9	81.3	81.0	80.6
Paper and allied products	113.5	109.9	109.6	110.0	111.7	109.8	109.4	109.9	109.2	108.3
Printing and publishing	127.7	124.0	125.0	125.8	126.7	126.0	125.6	125.3	124.8	124.5
Chemicals and allied products	102.0	102.3	102.9	103.6	102.0	102.6	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.8
Petroleum and coal products	87.0	80.3	78.3	78.0	85.2	78.0	78.3	78.7	78.1	78.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	143.8	135.3	140.2	141.7	143.3	143.2	141.2	138.5	140.3	140.8
Leather and leather products	54.2	44.8	50.6	50.7	52.8	50.9	50.0	48.4	49.9	49.8
Service-producing	140.6	146.6	145.8	143.8	140.1	141.0	142.5	143.5	142.4	143.3
Transportation and public utilities	125.3	127.0	126.8	128.0	123.8	123.6	124.7	125.7	125.4	126.2
Wholesale trade	117.8	121.9	121.4	121.0	117.4	118.5	120.0	120.5	120.2	120.6
Retail trade	129.6	134.8	134.2	130.8	128.7	128.8	129.5	130.4	129.4	130.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	123.9	129.2	126.8	125.0	124.2	122.8	124.7	127.2	125.0	124.8
Services	164.4	173.0	172.3	169.9	164.2	166.5	168.8	169.4	168.1	169.7

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 358 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	39.7	40.0	38.6	37.2	49.4	44.2	47.1	53.7	49.3	47.6	46.2	45.8
1992	42.3	45.2	50.1	57.3	53.7	48.2	53.5	49.6	53.4	57.0	52.2	58.1
1993	57.6	61.5	51.4	58.3	61.4	55.1	57.7	56.3	61.4	59.7	61.1	60.7
1994	60.0	63.3	65.9	62.4	58.0	63.8	60.5	61.5	60.7	61.1	65.3	61.1
1995	60.3	61.7	57.6	51.3	48.2	55.3	48.5	P64.1	P52.0			
Over 3-month span:												
1991	34.0	32.6	31.5	38.2	39.3	44.2	48.9	52.0	52.1	44.9	43.5	41.2
1992	40.2	42.6	50.7	56.3	56.3	54.6	50.6	51.3	52.5	54.9	58.7	59.1
1993	64.0	61.2	61.8	58.8	61.4	61.8	59.3	61.8	62.6	66.7	65.7	63.6
1994	68.8	70.9	69.8	67.1	68.0	66.0	68.4	68.3	67.8	67.3	68.1	67.4
1995	66.4	64.9	57.9	49.3	50.6	47.9	P52.5	P49.6				
Over 6-month span:												
1991	29.8	32.6	30.9	32.6	39.0	44.8	47.1	44.7	48.0	45.8	40.7	40.3
1992	43.4	46.2	46.3	50.8	55.1	55.3	52.7	52.2	56.7	55.9	63.6	63.2
1993	63.2	63.8	62.8	64.2	60.8	63.9	64.5	64.7	66.2	67.3	70.8	70.8
1994	71.2	70.2	70.5	69.5	69.8	69.1	70.5	70.9	69.0	69.0	67.4	67.0
1995	65.9	58.8	56.3	52.2	P49.4	P49.7						
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	61.4	62.9	62.9
1993	64.9	63.9	64.0	65.4	67.0	67.6	67.6	67.0	70.2	69.4	68.8	69.4
1994	68.4	70.8	71.9	70.2	69.5	69.7	70.4	70.8	70.4	70.2	68.0	64.0
1995	63.1	P60.3	P58.4									
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	32.4	35.6	32.4	35.3	47.1	42.4	44.6	52.2	43.2	47.5	42.1	38.5
1992	37.1	40.3	46.0	57.2	48.2	46.0	56.1	42.8	50.7	47.5	51.4	52.5
1993	52.2	57.9	52.9	44.2	51.4	46.0	50.7	48.6	56.1	54.7	56.5	54.3
1994	59.4	61.2	59.4	56.5	55.0	59.0	54.0	56.5	53.2	59.4	59.0	57.6
1995	56.8	54.7	49.6	44.2	36.7	41.7	39.6	P46.4	P42.4			
Over 3-month span:												
1991	23.7	23.0	20.9	33.1	35.6	37.4	47.1	47.1	50.4	39.9	37.4	32.7
1992	29.9	38.0	45.0	51.4	52.2	54.3	45.3	50.7	43.9	49.6	51.4	53.6
1993	60.8	60.4	57.2	46.4	45.4	50.7	49.6	54.3	53.2	60.1	56.1	57.6
1994	65.1	66.5	64.4	59.0	58.6	59.3	61.5	59.0	61.5	60.4	64.0	62.2
1995	61.5	58.1	47.1	35.6	32.4	28.8	P33.5	P33.1				
Over 6-month span:												
1991	14.7	20.5	21.6	24.8	34.9	38.5	42.8	40.6	41.4	39.2	31.7	33.1
1992	33.5	36.0	39.6	47.5	51.8	52.5	47.5	49.9	52.5	47.1	57.9	58.3
1993	57.6	56.5	56.1	55.0	49.3	52.2	55.4	57.9	56.8	57.6	65.1	62.9
1994	61.9	62.9	64.4	61.5	60.8	59.0	62.2	62.6	61.5	64.0	61.5	61.5
1995	57.2	47.1	40.3	32.7	P27.3	P27.7						
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	56.8	58.3	56.5
1993	56.8	57.9	55.8	58.6	57.2	57.6	58.6	59.0	61.2	60.4	60.1	59.4
1994	58.3	59.7	61.9	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.9	63.3	61.5	59.7	56.5	49.6
1995	46.8	P43.5	P41.4									

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.