

1651

S. HRG. 104-322

---

---

# THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

---

---

## HEARING

before the

### JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

---

November 3, 1995

---

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON: 1995

22-262

---

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office  
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402

ISBN 0-16-052266-8

## JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

[Created pursuant to Sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress]

### SENATE

CONNIE MACK, Florida,

*Chairman*

WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., Delaware

LARRY E. CRAIG, Idaho

ROBERT F. BENNETT, Utah

RICK SANTORUM, Pennsylvania

ROD GRAMS, Minnesota

JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico

PAUL S. SARBANES, Maryland

EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts

CHARLES S. ROBB, Virginia

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JIM SAXTON, New Jersey,

*Vice Chairman*

THOMAS W. EWING, Illinois

JACK QUINN, New York

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Illinois

MARK SANFORD, South Carolina

MAC THORNBERRY, Texas

FORTNEY PETE STARK, California

DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin

LEE H. HAMILTON, Indiana

KWEISI MFUME, Maryland

ROBERT N. MOTTICE, *Executive Director*

BRIAN S. WESBURY, *Chief Economist*

LEE PRICE, *Minority Staff Director*

Prepared by DONALD C. EVANS III

## **CONTENTS**

---

### **OPENING STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN**

Senator Connie Mack, Chairman .....	1
-------------------------------------	---

### **WITNESS**

Statement of Katharine G. Abraham, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Accompanied by Thomas J. Plewes, Associate Commissioner for Employment and Unemployment; and Kenneth V. Dalton, Associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions .....	2
--	---

### **SUBMISSION FOR THE RECORD**

Prepared Statement of Commissioner Katharine G. Abraham together with Press Release No. 95-449 entitled, "The Employment Situation: October 1995," Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, November 3, 1995 .....	10
--	----

# THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Friday, November 3, 1995

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

The Committee met at 10:00 a.m., in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Connie Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

**Present.** Senator Connie Mack

**Staff Present.** Roni M. Singleton, Robert Mottice, Brian Wesbury, Greg Williams, Jeff Given, Lee Price, Bill Buechner, William Spriggs and Brad Stephenson.

## OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

**Senator Mack.** Good morning. Again, I have a limited amount of time this morning, so I don't think that our hearing will go on for an extended period of time.

I want to welcome Commissioner Abraham back to our regular monthly meeting where we discuss the employment and unemployment situation in the country. And, as I understand, payrolls for October are up 116,000, which is an indication, I guess, of a continuation of a slower growth trend; or, at least, that is what appears to be developing.

It's somewhat disappointing that employment has increased at less than its annual average for the second month in a row. However, I believe that the report that you will give us will indicate that unemployment has dropped from 5.6 to 5.5, which obviously is a good sign.

And, while there are other signs of stronger economic growth -- for example, GDP grew 4.2 percent at an annual rate in the third quarter, many recent pieces of economic data, including this employment report, suggests that this improvement is tenuous.

The National Association of Purchasing Managers reported that the manufacturing sector has contracted for three consecutive months. Retail

sales have slowed. Again, we've seen that report just recently -- in fact, in this morning's paper -- and job growth remains slower than in previous recoveries.

And, the chain-weighted index of real GDP, which will be the standard measure of U.S. output beginning in January, shows much slower growth than the fixed-weighted measure of output we have used for many years. In addition, growth in real median family incomes has been disappointing. And, that's something that we've talked about probably every hearing that we have had so far this year.

And, I believe the President recently referred to the American people as being in a funk. And, I think that that is a reflection, frankly, of four or five years of decline in real median income.

His comments about a funk reminds me of the malaise that President Carter spoke of in 1979 during a similar period of weak family income growth. The U.S. cured its malaise by reducing taxes, slowing the growth in government spending and slashing regulatory burdens.

These are the same policies that Republicans are proposing today. And, they are, in fact, the cure for any "funk."

We should not settle for mediocre rates of economic income or job growth. Policies which reduce taxes, reduce the burdens of government and balance the budget are absolutely essential for boosting American living standards and family incomes in the future.

Once again, I welcome Commissioner Abraham. And, I look forward to your report.

## **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. I do appreciate the opportunity to discuss with you this morning the labor market data that we've just released.

As you noted, payroll employment rose by 116,000 in October. And, the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.5 percent.

Overall job growth, I would note, would have been somewhat larger were it not for a net increase in strike activity that reduced the number of workers on payrolls by 23,000.

Job growth in the services industry totaled 57,000 in October, the second straight month of gains below the past year's monthly average. Employment in health services and in engineering and management services continued to expand.

But, employment in business services was about unchanged following large back-to-back increases. Within business services, a decline in personnel supply employment -- and that's mainly temporary help services -- offset continued expansion in computer services.

Employment developments elsewhere in the service-producing sector of the economy varied widely. The number of jobs in transportation advanced by 15,000, though 5,000 of that increase reflected workers returning from a strike. And, wholesale trade added 12,000 jobs.

There were also job gains in finance and real estate, probably reflecting the recent declines in mortgage interest rates.

In retail trade, employment essentially held steady in October following an increase in the prior month. Federal government employment continued to edge downward.

In construction, employment rose by 28,000 in October, after seasonal adjustment, on the heels of a similar increase in September. These job gains have been confined largely to special trade contractors.

There has been some indication in recent months of a pick-up in the housing market, again reflecting favorable home financing conditions. Despite the gains in the past two months, though, the pace of job growth in construction remains substantially below that set last year in 1994.

Employment declined by 21,000 in manufacturing. But, this merits a bit of special comment. That decrease --

**Senator Mack.** What was the number again?

**Ms. Abraham.** It was 21,000, a decline of employment in manufacturing of 21,000. The special circumstance that needs to be noted, though, is that that decrease reflects the absence from the payroll count of about 28,000 net new striking workers in manufacturing, mostly in aircraft manufacturing.

Had it not been for the strike activity, manufacturing employment would have been about unchanged in October, following job declines between March and September that had totaled about 200,000.

There were employment increases in several manufacturing industries in October, notably industrial machinery, fabricated metals and food products. But, employment continued to fall in apparel.

Both the factory workweek and factory overtime were down a bit in October. Neither of these measures has shown any clear trend in recent months.

One other thing to note with respect to the data from the payroll survey, average hourly earnings rose six cents in October, following fairly sharp increases in three of the prior four months. I would note, though, that this series is highly volatile from month-to-month, as we've talked about on earlier occasions.

The over-the-year increase in hourly earnings, which was 3.0 percent in October, is only slightly higher than the over-the-year gains registered earlier in the year.

Turning to the data from the household survey, the unemployment rate was about unchanged in October, at 5.5 percent, and has shown little definitive movement for some time. Jobless rates for most major demographic groups held steady in October.

Other measures of labor market difficulty from the household survey also showed little change over the month. I am referring there to the number of persons who are working part-time even though they would have preferred full-time work, people who are outside of the labor force because they haven't looked for work recently but who say, when asked, that they would like and are available for work, what we have taken to referring to as the "marginally attached," although that may not be the best term of art for this group.

And, similarly, the subset of that --

**Senator Mack.** What is the term again?

**Ms. Abraham.** Marginally attached.

**Senator Mack.** Attached to what?

**Ms. Abraham.** To the labor force.

**Senator Mack.** Oh, I see.

**Ms. Abraham.** But, that's the problem. It is, when you just say "marginally attached," a little ambiguous what you are talking about.

And, similarly, the subset of that group, who we refer to as discouraged workers -- people who say specifically that they are not looking for a job because they don't believe that there would be work for them -- all of those measures was little changed and also about at the level of a year ago.

In summary, the job market changed little in October. Employment continued to expand at a modest pace. And, the unemployment rate of 5.5 percent was basically in line with recent levels.

There's one more thing that I would like to mention today before taking any questions that you might want to raise. And, that is the benchmark revision that we have to announce today.

Once a year, we adjust the numbers from our payroll survey to incorporate information from the previous March on employment from state unemployment insurance tax reports, essentially the universe count of employment. It has become our practice to make an announcement when we release the October employment situation report as to the size of that benchmark for last March.

What our data are indicating is that the March 1995 payroll employment estimate will probably be revised upwards by about 590,000, which is to say that our expectation at this point is that the job growth for the period from March 1994 through March 1995 was probably about 590,000 larger than we have, to this point, reported.

We will be working on refining that number, trying to better understand where we went wrong, if you will. There were some special issues related to that that we are looking into.

But, since I know you are pressed for time, there are some additional details in the statement. And, if you want to pursue those, I would be happy to take questions about it.

**Senator Mack.** I might want to raise a question to you. Give me a sense of -- is it 594; is that what you said?

**Ms. Abraham.** It is 590,000.

**Senator Mack.** Yes, 590,000. How does that compare with previous years?

**Ms. Abraham.** That's a bit bigger revision than is typical. The average absolute value of the size of this revision has, over the past 10 years, been about 0.3 percent, with the range being from zero to as big as 0.7 percent. This one works out to about a 0.5 percent.

**Senator Mack.** I think maybe the numbers might be -- can you just kind of run through what those numbers might be?

**Ms. Abraham.** Looking back --

**Senator Mack.** And, the second question is: How do you make this determination now?

**Ms. Abraham.** As to the size of the benchmark revision?

**Senator Mack.** Yes. Again, give me a couple of those numbers so that I have a sense of what they --

**Ms. Abraham.** As a frame of reference here?

**Senator Mack.** Yes.



**Ms. Abraham.** This year, we are expecting it to be 590,000. That's a preliminary estimate.

Last year, it was 747,000. The year before, it was 263,000.

The year before that, it was a downward revision of 59,000. The year before that, there were some special things going on but it was a downward revision of 640,000.

**Senator Mack.** Okay. All right, that's all. And, again, give me a sense about how you -- how do you come up with this number?

Why should we feel more comfortable with it than what you have been doing?

**Ms. Abraham.** Well, the number that we report month-to-month is based on data from a sample of employers. If the employment growth in that sample of employers is in any way diverging from what's going on with the whole universe of employers, we could be going wrong.

What we do in this benchmarking process is to compare our estimate to what is essentially an actual universe count of employment. We have information from all of the employers who file unemployment insurance reports on what their employment was as of March.

So, we are essentially comparing our survey sample estimate and bringing it into line with the actual universe employment counts.

**Senator Mack.** So, you are saying that the benchmark is actually, in essence, an actual count?

**Ms. Abraham.** Pretty much. About 96 percent of employment is covered by unemployment insurance.

There are some groups that are not covered, for instance, railroad employees. People who work for religious organizations may not be covered. Catholic school, parochial school teachers, for example, may not be covered.

For those groups, our information is a bit less good in some cases. But, with that caveat, yes, we have essentially got universe information.

**Senator Mack.** Okay. I do have just a few other questions to ask. You mentioned average hourly and average weekly incomes.

**Ms. Abraham.** Yes.

**Senator Mack.** Earnings have gone up. And, I think you indicated that that is a continuation of what has been happening, I think, for the last three or four months but yet warned about the fact that this data can shift fairly easily or quickly.

My question is: Do you sense whether there is a trend developing?

**Ms. Abraham.** I'm afraid my answer is a sort of on the one hand/on the other hand kind of answer. But, then, you know I'm an economist.

**Senator Mack.** I was going to say that I'm not surprised by that.

(Laughter.)

**Ms. Abraham.** You know, I'm looking at these numbers. And, if you look, counting this month, in four out of the last five months, we have seen increases in average hourly earnings that are sizable.

You know, on the other hand, looking back at this series over time, it does go up and down a lot from month to month. It's entirely possible that we could get something in November that was a small increase, even a decrease, which we've seen a number of. And, that would really make the picture look different.

I think it's probably better with these data to take a bit longer perspective, because they are so volatile month-to-month. If you go back and look at the over-the-year changes in average hourly earnings, over-the-year ended in October, they had gone up 3 percent.

If you look back, it was 3.1 percent in September, 3.1 percent in August, 3.3 percent in July. That 3 percent increase in October is actually identical to the 3 percent over-the-year change as of October 1994.

So, there are certainly some things that people may want to look at here. But, when you take a bit longer picture, it's not so clear what is going on.

**Senator Mack.** All right. Are there any significant seasonal factors that affected the numbers in October?

**Ms. Abraham.** No, with the possible exception of some small impact on the construction employment figures, related to the fact that we had less build-up in the spring and that may have had some small impact on what our seasonally-adjusted numbers are looking like now. There really was not anything noteworthy.

**Senator Mack.** And, again, speaking of seasonal adjustments, how are you doing with respect to the household survey?

**Ms. Abraham.** Well, the household survey has been behaving in what seems like a very sensible way. At this point, we don't have any particular concerns about seasonal adjustment of those data.

**Senator Mack.** Okay. I thought earlier in the year that you all did have some concerns about that.

What you are saying now is you feel that this transition is taking place and you are pretty comfortable with what is being developed?

**Ms. Abraham.** Yes. I don't know if you want to add anything to that, Tom.

**Mr. Plewes.** One of the measures that we have as to how well our seasonal adjustment is doing is if we take a look at seasonally adjusting the data series up through the current month. As you know, we forecast our seasonal factors and so we let people know what we are going to be doing.

If you look at that, which is called a concurrent adjustment, it is not changing very much, which indicates that the seasonal patterns are pretty much behaving. So, we have some hope that we are fairly well representing the seasonal pattern.

**Senator Mack.** I think I really only have one further point to make. And, it really was triggered by some of the comments you made in your report.

And, that has to do with construction and items related to the construction -- interest rates, mortgage rates. During this past week, I had the opportunity on several occasions to speak with some economists and some experts on Wall Street with respect to this debate that has been raging, at least inside the Beltway, with respect to the budget and balancing the budget over the next seven years.

Their feeling was pretty much that if we are successful in completing this debate with an agreement over a balanced budget over the next seven years that they believe that long-term interest rates could come down as low as 5 percent. And, I think that most people would agree that if we saw long-term interest rates -- and, I might add my own kind of personal feeling here is that I think for long-term interest rates to come down to 5 percent, there has to be a combined commitment not only in the Congress with respect to fiscal policy but there also has to be a commitment on the part of the Fed with respect to monetary policy, that their long-term goal is price stability.

The combination of the two would say to me that really, for the first time, since interest rates and inflation of the late 70s and early 80s kind of changed the psyche of American attitude with respect to inflation and future prices that it's possible that interest rates could come down to 5 percent long-term. And, what an impact that would have on jobs and business formation.

And, I would think that we would see some fairly significant job growth occurring in those interest rate-sensitive markets. And, I assume that you would agree with that.

I'm not asking you to agree with the 5 percent prediction but that if it were to take place it would have an impact on job growth.

**Ms. Abraham.** It's always a bit hard to predict what the impact of different developments would be precisely on employment.

**Senator Mack.** And, that's where you want to leave it?

**Ms. Abraham.** Yes.

**Senator Mack.** All right. Well, I will let you leave it there, then.

And, I don't have any further questions. I thank you for coming in this morning.

**Ms. Abraham.** Thank you very much, Senator.

**Senator Mack.** All right.

[Whereupon, at 10:20 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

## SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

---

---

### PREPARED STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Payroll employment rose by 116,000 in October and the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.5 percent. Overall job growth would have been somewhat larger were it not for a net increase in strike activity that reduced the number of workers on payrolls by 23,000.

Job growth in the services industry totaled 57,000 in October, the second straight month of gains below the past year's monthly average. Employment in health services and in engineering and management services continued to expand in October, but employment in business services was about unchanged, following large back-to-back increases. Within business services, a decline in personnel supply employment offset continued expansion in computer services. October job growth in services was further tempered by declines in other component industries, such as hotels and motion pictures.

Employment developments elsewhere in the service-producing sector of the economy varied widely. The number of jobs in transportation advanced by 15,000 (though 5,000 of this increase reflected workers returning from a strike) and wholesale trade added 12,000 jobs. There were also job gains in finance and real estate, probably reflecting the recent declines in mortgage interest rates. In retail trade, employment essentially held steady in October, following an increase in the prior month. Federal government employment continued to edge downward.

In construction, employment rose by 28,000 in October, after seasonal adjustment, on the heels of a similar increase in September. The construction job gains have been confined largely to special trade contractors. There has been some indication in recent months of a pick-up in the housing market, again reflecting favorable home financing conditions. Despite the gains in the past two months, the pace of job growth in construction remains substantially below that set last year.

Employment declined by 21,000 in manufacturing, but the decrease reflects the absence from the payroll count of 28,000 striking workers, mostly in aircraft manufacturing. Had it not been for this strike activity,

manufacturing employment would have been about unchanged in October, following job declines between March and September that totaled about 200,000. There were employment increases in several manufacturing industries in October, notably industrial machinery, fabricated metals, and food products, but employment continued to fall in apparel. Both the factory workweek and factory overtime declined by two-tenths of an hour in October. Neither of these measures has shown any clear trend in recent months.

Average hourly earnings, as measured by the payroll survey, rose 6 cents in October, following fairly sharp increases in 3 of the prior 4 months. I would note, however, that this series is highly volatile from month to month and that the over-the-year increase in hourly earnings of 3.0 percent for October is only slightly higher than the over-the-year gains registered earlier in the year.

Turning to the data from the household survey, the unemployment rate was about unchanged in October at 5.5 percent and has shown little definitive movement for some time. Jobless rates for most major demographic groups held steady in October, though the rates for adult men and blacks fell slightly. Total employment and the labor force were basically unchanged over the month.

Other measures of labor market difficulty from the household survey also showed little change over the month. The number of persons employed part time even though they would have preferred full-time work slipped a bit to 4.4 million, but has not shown any meaningful trend over the past year. Among those outside the labor force, the number of persons marginally attached to the labor market -- those who are not currently looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for work and have looked for employment sometime in the recent past -- was little changed over the year at 1.6 million. The number of discouraged workers -- a subset of the marginally attached who give a job market reason for not currently looking for work -- was 412,000, about the same as a year earlier.

In summary, the job market changed little in October. Employment continued to expand at a modest pace, and the unemployment rate of 5.5 percent was basically in line with recent levels.

Before responding to any questions you may have about the October data, I would like to spend a few moments discussing preliminary estimates of our benchmark revisions scheduled for release next June. Once a year, the Bureau adjusts the payroll survey's sample-based employment estimates to incorporate the previous year's March universe employment counts in a process known as benchmarking. These universe

employment counts are derived principally from state unemployment insurance tax reports that nearly all employers are required to file. By early November of each year, we typically have completed preliminary tabulations of these universe counts for the first quarter of the year. We routinely share our estimate of the anticipated size of the benchmark revision for the prior March at the time we release our October Employment Situation report.

Preliminary 1995 first quarter universe tabulations suggest that there was stronger job growth than we previously reported for the 12-month period ending in March 1995. Indications at this time are that the March 1995 payroll employment estimates will be revised upwards by approximately 590,000 or 0.5 percent. The historical average for benchmark revisions over the past decade has been plus or minus 0.3 percent, with the absolute value of the revisions ranging in size from zero to 0.7 percent.

Final benchmark adjustments for March 1995 are scheduled to be formally introduced next June. In the interim, BLS will continue to validate the UI universe counts and other benchmark source material. At this time, it appears that approximately one-quarter of the total benchmark revision stems from an updated estimate of employment in the sectors not covered by the UI universe tabulations, for which employment counts must be developed from alternative sources. Over the coming months, the Bureau will continue benchmark development and analysis activities which will include a focus on estimation procedures in this area.

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 95-449

Household data:

National

(202) 606-6378

606-6373

Transmission of material in this release is

606-6392

embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),

State

606-6555

Friday, November 3, 1995.

Establishment data:

606-5902

Media contact:

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1995

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in October and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.5 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The number of payroll jobs increased by 116,000, as several service-producing industries and construction experienced gains. Manufacturing employment was down, reflecting a strike in the aircraft industry.

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

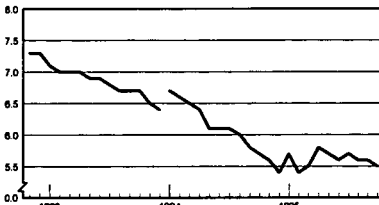
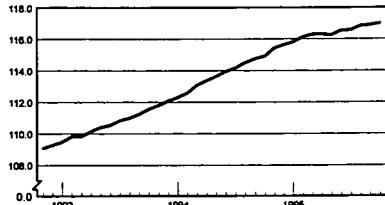


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,  
Millions November 1992 - October 1995



### Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were about unchanged in October at 7.2 million and 5.5 percent, respectively. The jobless rate has remained in a very narrow range in recent months. The unemployment rate for adult men fell four-tenths of a percentage point in October to 4.5 percent. The rate for blacks (9.9 percent) also fell; this series often fluctuates widely from month to month. The rates for adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (17.1 percent), whites (4.8 percent), and Hispanics (9.4 percent) showed little or no change. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

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

Total employment, at 125.4 million in October, changed little over the month. The proportion of the working-age population that was employed (the employment-population ratio) was 63.0 percent in October. This ratio has been at or near that level over the past 12 months. The number of persons



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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Sept.-
	1995		1995			Oct.
	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	change
<b>HOUSEHOLD DATA</b>						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	132,139	132,440	132,211	132,591	132,648	57
Employment.....	124,625	124,960	124,779	125,140	125,399	259
Unemployment.....	7,514	7,480	7,431	7,451	7,249	-202
Not in labor force.....	66,157	66,367	66,590	66,414	66,544	130
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	-0.1
Adult men.....	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.5	-.4
Adult women.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	.1
Teenagers.....	17.2	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.1	-.4
White.....	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	.0
Black.....	10.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	9.9	-1.4
Hispanic origin.....	9.3	9.2	9.9	8.9	9.4	.5
<b>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</b>						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	116,368	p116,767	116,838	p116,888	p117,004	p116
Goods-producing <sup>1</sup> .....	24,266	p24,157	24,165	p24,150	p24,154	p4
Construction.....	5,221	p5,239	5,233	p5,258	p5,286	p28
Manufacturing.....	18,463	p18,343	18,357	p18,319	p18,298	p-21
Service-producing <sup>1</sup> .....	92,102	p92,610	92,673	p92,738	p92,850	p112
Retail trade.....	20,769	p20,857	20,837	p20,882	p20,890	p8
Services.....	32,654	p32,953	32,986	p33,053	p33,110	p57
Government.....	19,262	p19,310	19,346	p19,303	p19,298	p-5
Hours of work <sup>2</sup>						
Total private.....	34.4	p34.5	34.4	p34.5	p34.7	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	41.5	p41.5	41.5	p41.7	p41.5	p-.2
Overtime.....	4.4	p4.4	4.3	p4.5	p4.3	p-.2
Earnings <sup>2</sup>						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$11.40	p\$11.50	\$11.48	p\$11.53	p\$11.59	p\$0.06
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	392.16	p396.87	394.91	p397.79	p402.17	p4.38

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

working part time for economic reasons fell slightly in October to 4.4 million. This series has shown no clear trend for more than a year. (See tables A-1 and A-3.)

The number of workers who held more than one job in October was 8.0 million (not seasonally adjusted). These multiple jobholders comprised 6.3 percent of the total employed, little different from a year earlier. (See table A-8.)

The civilian labor force, at a seasonally adjusted level of 132.6 million in October, was unchanged from the previous month. The labor force participation rate also was unchanged at 66.6 percent. (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 October—that is, they wanted and were available for work but had stopped looking for jobs sometime in the prior 12 months. This was about the same number as a year earlier. The number of discouraged workers—persons who had stopped looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available to them—was 412,000 in October. (See table A-8.)

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

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 116,000 in October to 117.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. The increase was held down by a net rise in strike activity, which removed 23,000 workers from payrolls. Most industry divisions in the service-producing sector showed job gains over the month. (See table B-1.)

Employment in the services industry rose by 57,000 in October, the second straight month of relatively slow growth. Sizable increases occurred in health, engineering and management, and auto repair services. Employment in business services, which had grown by nearly 400,000 jobs over the year ending in September, was essentially unchanged in October, as further gains in computer services were offset by a decline in personnel supply. There were small declines in several other services industries.

Employment in transportation and public utilities rose by 22,000, more than reversing a decline in the previous month. A job gain of 14,000 in trucking and warehousing included a return of 5,000 workers who had been on strike. Air transportation added 6,000 jobs for the second consecutive month. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment rose sharply; the increase of 18,000 resulted from strength in real estate, mortgage banking, and credit agencies. Wholesale trade also added workers, largely in durable goods distribution. Employment in retail trade was little changed, following a large increase in the previous month. While auto dealers and service stations posted a sizable job gain, there was a decline of similar magnitude in miscellaneous retail (such as drug stores and catalog companies). Employment in eating and drinking places declined in October, reversing an increase in September.

Manufacturing employment declined by 21,000 in October. A strike in the aircraft industry removed 26,000 workers from payrolls. Job losses continued in apparel and in printing and publishing. A number of manufacturing industries recorded job gains, including fabricated metals, industrial machinery (despite a strike involving 2,000 workers), electronic components, and food processing.

Construction employment rose by 28,000, following a similar increase in September. Despite these gains, the increase in construction employment over the past year is still only about 60 percent of the growth in the prior 12 months. Mining continued its downward slide, losing 3,000 jobs in October.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.2 hour in October to 34.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime fell by 0.2 hour, to 41.5 hours and 4.3 hours, respectively, the same levels as in August. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.8 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis to 134.0 (1982=100) in October. The manufacturing index fell 0.5 percent to 105.8. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls advanced 6 cents in October to \$11.59 (seasonally adjusted) following a gain of 5 cents in the previous month. Average weekly earnings increased by 1.1 percent, reflecting gains in both the workweek and hourly pay. Over the past year, average hourly earnings rose by 3.0 percent and average weekly earnings rose by 2.4 percent. (See table B-3.)

---

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

Effective with the data for January 1996, scheduled for release on February 2, 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 all of these 11 states directly. Estimates for these states, based on the method currently used for each of the 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.

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 56,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. In March 1994, the sample included about 390,000 establishments employing over 47 million people.

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

### Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

**Establishment survey.** The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on*

*nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector.

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

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

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

### Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

#### Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$13.00 per issue or \$31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

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

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

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	197,430	190,005	190,192	197,430	198,452	198,615	198,801	199,005	199,192
Civilian labor force	131,879	132,341	132,853	131,848	131,869	132,518	132,211	132,591	132,848
Participation rate	66.8	69.6	69.7	66.7	66.4	66.7	66.5	68.6	68.6
Employed	124,724	125,173	125,979	124,141	124,485	124,959	124,779	125,140	125,390
Employment-population ratio	63.2	65.9	66.2	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.0
Agriculture	3,523	3,430	3,479	3,484	3,451	3,409	3,362	3,273	3,455
Nonagricultural industries	121,202	121,744	122,500	120,647	121,034	121,550	121,417	121,867	121,944
Unemployed	7,155	7,167	6,884	7,505	7,284	7,556	7,431	7,461	7,249
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Not in labor force	65,550	66,664	66,329	65,784	66,583	66,096	66,500	66,414	66,544
<b>Men, 16 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	94,871	95,397	95,492	94,871	95,110	95,191	95,287	95,397	95,492
Civilian labor force	71,168	71,288	71,324	71,133	71,245	71,338	71,109	71,437	71,291
Participation rate	75.2	74.7	74.7	75.1	75.0	74.9	74.8	74.9	74.7
Employed	67,424	67,848	67,850	67,068	67,200	67,303	67,108	67,408	67,494
Employment-population ratio	71.2	70.9	71.1	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.4	70.7	70.7
Unemployed	3,745	3,842	3,474	4,074	3,955	3,956	4,001	4,029	3,797
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	87,438	87,340	88,027	87,438	87,750	87,818	87,905	87,840	88,027
Civilian labor force	67,262	67,374	67,473	67,177	67,232	67,258	67,077	67,343	67,251
Participation rate	77.1	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.6	78.4
Employed	64,294	64,417	64,711	63,820	63,994	64,066	63,871	64,061	64,243
Employment-population ratio	73.5	73.3	73.5	73.0	73.0	73.0	72.7	72.8	73.0
Agriculture	2,377	2,375	2,398	2,398	2,344	2,327	2,288	2,288	2,363
Nonagricultural industries	61,917	62,042	62,313	61,481	61,649	61,739	61,583	61,795	61,880
Unemployed	3,068	2,957	2,762	3,357	3,238	3,192	3,208	3,262	3,008
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.5
<b>Women, 16 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,758	103,608	103,700	102,758	103,342	103,424	103,514	103,608	103,700
Civilian labor force	60,711	61,053	61,539	60,813	60,524	61,180	61,102	61,154	61,357
Participation rate	59.1	58.9	59.3	59.9	58.8	59.2	59.0	59.0	59.2
Employed	57,201	57,527	58,129	57,092	57,090	57,578	57,872	57,732	57,905
Employment-population ratio	55.8	55.5	56.1	55.5	55.2	55.7	55.7	55.7	55.8
Unemployed	3,410	3,525	3,410	3,431	3,429	3,804	3,540	3,422	3,432
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,729	96,408	96,487	95,729	96,204	96,285	96,327	96,408	96,487
Civilian labor force	57,302	57,520	57,978	56,961	56,773	57,471	57,346	57,392	57,618
Participation rate	59.9	59.7	60.1	59.5	59.0	59.7	59.5	59.5	59.7
Employed	54,473	54,586	55,113	54,080	53,915	54,519	54,498	54,500	54,710
Employment-population ratio	56.9	56.8	57.1	56.5	56.0	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.7
Agriculture	888	793	847	863	791	787	809	733	821
Nonagricultural industries	53,585	53,793	54,266	53,217	53,124	53,732	53,689	53,947	53,889
Unemployed	2,829	2,934	2,864	2,881	2,857	2,962	2,849	2,792	2,908
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,261	14,857	14,878	14,261	14,498	14,531	14,589	14,857	14,878
Civilian labor force	7,183	7,447	7,412	7,518	7,884	7,790	7,787	7,858	7,778
Participation rate	50.4	50.8	50.5	52.7	54.2	53.8	53.5	53.6	53.0
Employed	6,907	6,110	6,154	6,231	6,578	6,375	6,411	6,470	6,446
Employment-population ratio	47.9	42.1	41.9	43.7	45.4	43.9	44.0	44.2	43.9
Agriculture	257	262	233	302	319	295	295	253	272
Nonagricultural industries	5,700	5,908	5,920	5,929	6,261	6,080	6,146	6,225	6,174
Unemployed	1,228	1,277	1,258	1,287	1,288	1,415	1,377	1,378	1,332
Unemployment rate	17.1	17.1	17.0	17.1	16.4	18.2	17.7	17.5	17.1

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

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>WHITE</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	165,954	167,200	167,327	165,954	166,822	166,931	167,058	167,200	167,327
Civilian labor force	111,577	112,039	112,322	111,555	111,541	112,167	111,871	112,247	112,322
Participation rate	67.2	67.0	67.1	67.2	66.9	67.2	67.0	67.1	67.1
Employed	106,435	106,866	107,294	106,010	106,145	106,770	106,567	106,851	106,815
Employment-population ratio	64.1	63.9	64.1	63.9	63.6	64.0	63.8	63.9	63.8
Unemployed	5,141	5,152	5,027	5,545	5,396	5,427	5,404	5,398	5,417
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force	57,700	57,773	57,852	57,615	57,592	57,618	57,559	57,790	57,707
Participation rate	77.5	77.0	77.1	77.3	77.0	76.9	76.8	77.0	76.9
Employed	55,410	55,595	55,783	55,061	55,133	55,263	55,126	55,318	55,395
Employment-population ratio	74.4	74.1	74.3	73.9	73.7	73.8	73.6	73.8	73.8
Unemployed	2,294	2,178	2,069	2,554	2,459	2,355	2,433	2,472	2,312
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force	47,822	48,074	48,254	47,614	47,275	47,965	47,881	47,958	48,003
Participation rate	59.7	59.6	59.8	59.4	58.7	59.5	59.4	59.4	59.5
Employed	45,817	45,968	46,192	45,335	45,215	45,973	45,824	45,968	45,871
Employment-population ratio	57.2	57.0	57.2	56.8	56.1	56.9	56.8	57.0	56.8
Unemployed	2,005	2,066	2,061	2,079	2,060	2,092	2,057	1,970	2,131
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.4
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian labor force	6,052	6,192	6,216	6,326	6,674	6,614	6,532	6,499	6,522
Participation rate	53.5	53.7	53.8	56.0	58.3	57.6	56.8	56.4	56.5
Employed	5,206	5,303	5,319	5,414	5,797	5,634	5,517	5,544	5,549
Employment-population ratio	46.1	46.0	46.1	47.9	50.6	49.1	48.8	48.1	48.0
Unemployed	843	889	897	912	877	980	914	955	973
Unemployment rate	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.1	14.8	14.0	14.7	14.9
Men	13.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.6	15.7	16.0	17.6
Women	14.0	13.4	12.4	13.5	11.6	15.0	12.1	13.3	12.0
<b>BLACK</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,990	23,323	23,357	22,990	23,221	23,249	23,284	23,323	23,357
Civilian labor force	14,716	14,786	14,843	14,849	14,707	14,656	14,715	14,823	14,883
Participation rate	64.0	63.4	64.0	63.7	63.3	63.0	63.2	63.6	63.7
Employed	13,146	13,173	13,200	13,022	13,142	13,033	13,049	13,147	13,143
Employment-population ratio	57.2	56.5	57.9	56.8	56.6	56.1	56.0	56.4	57.4
Unemployed	1,570	1,613	1,423	1,827	1,565	1,623	1,666	1,676	1,470
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.9	9.5	11.1	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.3	9.9
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force	8,760	8,724	8,746	8,708	8,721	8,666	8,668	8,729	8,688
Participation rate	73.3	72.3	72.4	72.7	72.5	71.7	71.8	72.4	71.8
Employed	8,161	8,120	8,244	8,069	8,117	8,059	8,039	8,083	8,158
Employment-population ratio	66.8	65.8	67.0	65.8	66.0	65.2	64.9	65.4	66.1
Unemployed	599	605	502	637	604	607	627	646	530
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	7.4	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.6	7.9
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force	7,096	7,135	7,333	7,033	7,067	7,085	7,105	7,116	7,284
Participation rate	61.5	60.9	62.5	60.9	60.8	60.6	60.7	60.7	62.1
Employed	6,450	6,455	6,699	6,384	6,453	6,422	6,468	6,442	6,645
Employment-population ratio	55.9	55.1	57.1	55.3	55.3	55.0	55.3	55.0	56.6
Unemployed	646	681	634	649	614	663	636	674	638
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.5	8.6	9.2	8.7	9.4	9.0	9.5	8.8
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian labor force	860	927	864	910	916	905	945	878	911
Participation rate	36.7	40.2	37.4	40.9	40.4	39.8	41.5	42.4	39.4
Employed	535	599	578	569	571	552	549	622	610
Employment-population ratio	24.1	26.0	25.0	25.6	25.1	24.3	23.8	27.0	26.4
Unemployed	325	328	286	341	347	353	403	356	301
Unemployment rate	37.8	35.4	33.1	37.5	37.8	39.0	42.6	36.4	33.1
Men	35.9	31.9	33.4	35.9	36.7	41.6	46.3	32.7	33.6
Women	39.7	38.6	32.8	39.1	36.8	36.3	38.9	39.7	32.6

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
	<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>								
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,291	18,752	18,800	18,291	18,604	18,653	18,702	18,752	18,800
Civilian labor force	12,194	12,457	12,504	12,222	12,229	12,383	12,456	12,504	12,504
Participation rate	66.7	66.4	66.5	66.8	65.7	66.1	66.2	66.4	66.5
Employed	11,094	11,374	11,376	11,074	11,131	11,235	11,156	11,351	11,333
Employment-population ratio	60.7	60.7	60.5	60.5	59.8	60.2	59.7	60.5	60.3
Unemployed	1,100	1,083	1,126	1,146	1,098	1,088	1,225	1,105	1,171
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.8	9.9	8.9	9.4

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, because data for the 'other races' group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups, 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

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>									
Total employed, 16 years and over	124,724	125,173	125,879	124,141	124,485	124,959	124,778	125,140	125,399
Married men, spouse present	41,772	42,468	42,547	41,511	41,956	42,137	42,060	42,257	42,393
Married women, spouse present	31,968	32,175	32,460	31,764	31,918	32,309	32,226	32,175	32,234
Women who maintain families	7,169	7,171	7,126	7,096	7,201	7,081	7,268	7,100	7,055
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Managerial and professional specialty	34,462	35,596	36,031	34,275	35,300	35,692	35,779	35,692	35,827
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,508	37,380	37,327	37,669	37,374	37,660	37,435	37,608	37,364
Service occupations	18,848	18,532	18,879	17,952	18,794	16,759	17,025	16,818	17,084
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,682	13,655	13,665	13,467	13,459	13,433	13,296	13,509	13,463
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,503	18,164	18,336	18,122	17,896	17,746	17,758	17,974	17,995
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,711	3,795	3,740	3,655	3,560	3,561	3,511	3,567	3,699
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,813	1,836	1,877	1,764	1,848	1,832	1,772	1,744	1,844
Self-employed workers	1,668	1,554	1,557	1,652	1,593	1,551	1,542	1,491	1,541
Unpaid family workers	41	40	44	43	46	45	45	43	46
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	112,154	112,615	113,374	111,888	112,160	112,331	112,350	112,674	112,950
Government	18,460	18,214	18,394	18,201	18,387	18,358	18,306	18,196	18,193
Private industries	93,674	94,401	94,980	93,485	93,773	93,973	94,023	94,478	94,756
Private households	930	944	958	935	868	887	886	862	980
Other industries	92,744	93,457	94,022	92,550	92,907	93,086	93,138	93,496	93,776
Self-employed workers	8,915	8,008	8,023	8,878	8,785	9,096	8,869	9,017	8,943
Unpaid family workers	133	120	103	131	106	103	103	121	100
<b>PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME</b>									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,132	4,217	4,092	4,411	4,442	4,402	4,526	4,589	4,400
Slack work or business conditions	2,217	2,307	2,304	2,394	2,304	2,497	2,586	2,535	2,515
Could only find part-time work	1,660	1,606	1,504	1,791	1,785	1,872	1,967	1,736	1,836
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,684	18,282	18,673	17,644	17,745	18,299	18,113	17,959	17,683
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	3,919	4,073	3,923	4,226	4,165	4,234	4,316	4,451	4,255
Slack work or business conditions	2,060	2,196	2,221	2,257	2,150	2,385	2,448	2,432	2,441
Could only find part-time work	1,624	1,586	1,457	1,756	1,747	1,813	1,533	1,718	1,582
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,988	17,649	18,016	16,992	17,056	17,660	17,473	17,389	17,044

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their job during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes. 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 bed weather.



## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>									
Total, 16 years and over .....	7,505	7,451	7,249	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.5
Men, 20 years and over .....	3,357	3,282	3,028	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.5
Women, 20 years and over .....	2,861	2,792	2,908	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	1,287	1,378	1,332	17.1	18.4	18.2	17.7	17.5	17.1
Married men, spouse present .....	1,417	1,521	1,359	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.1
Married women, spouse present .....	1,309	1,303	1,303	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9
Women who maintain families .....	695	620	606	8.9	8.4	8.5	7.0	8.0	7.9
Full-time workers .....	6,168	5,993	5,824	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4
Part-time workers .....	1,380	1,478	1,438	5.6	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
<b>OCCUPATION<sup>2</sup></b>									
Managerial and professional specialty .....	861	874	849	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	634	684	654	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.8	6.1	6.0
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	1,694	1,656	1,540	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.9
Operators, laborers, and laborers .....	335	271	335	8.4	8.8	7.8	6.6	7.1	8.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....									
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers .....	5,852	5,894	5,719	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7
Goods-producing industries .....	1,770	1,853	1,803	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4
Mining .....	32	20	54	4.7	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.3	8.6
Construction .....	673	827	755	10.7	10.8	10.9	12.2	12.7	11.7
Manufacturing .....	1,065	1,006	994	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.7
Durable goods .....	580	500	533	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.2
Non-durable goods .....	485	506	461	5.8	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.3
Service-producing industries .....	4,082	4,041	3,916	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4
Transportation and public utilities .....	310	321	297	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade .....	1,846	1,889	1,825	7.2	6.2	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	258	204	240	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.3
Services .....	1,668	1,628	1,733	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.5
Government workers .....	595	502	530	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers .....	202	229	237	10.3	11.9	9.7	8.3	11.6	12.2

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

<sup>2</sup> 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					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>									
Less than 5 weeks .....	2,274	2,918	2,529	2,434	2,742	2,600	2,713	2,868	2,740
5 to 14 weeks .....	2,179	2,075	2,257	2,258	2,348	2,621	2,434	2,272	2,348
15 weeks and over .....	2,703	2,178	2,099	2,634	2,299	2,319	1,380	2,332	2,296
15 to 25 weeks .....	1,225	953	952	1,344	1,096	1,023	1,150	1,071	1,068
27 weeks and over .....	1,477	1,223	1,147	1,590	1,203	1,297	1,230	1,261	1,228
Average (mean) duration, in weeks .....	19.3	18.2	18.2	19.3	15.6	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2
Median duration, in weeks .....	9.6	7.8	7.9	10.1	7.5	9.1	8.7	8.0	8.1
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
Total unemployed .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks .....	31.8	40.7	38.7	31.9	37.1	34.5	36.0	38.3	37.1
5 to 14 weeks .....	30.5	28.9	32.8	29.6	31.8	34.8	32.3	30.3	31.8
15 weeks and over .....	37.8	30.4	30.5	38.5	31.1	30.6	31.6	31.4	31.1
15 to 26 weeks .....	17.1	13.3	13.8	17.6	14.8	13.6	15.3	14.3	14.5
27 weeks and over .....	20.6	17.1	16.7	20.9	18.3	17.2	16.3	17.1	16.6

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .....	3,188	3,017	3,104	3,513	3,423	3,615	3,426	3,367	3,452
On temporary layoff .....	837	835	719	948	1,056	1,164	1,036	874	872
Not on temporary layoff .....	2,531	2,382	2,384	2,865	2,357	2,431	2,390	2,492	2,480
Permanent job losers .....	1,820	1,653	1,686	(1) <sup>1</sup>	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs .....	712	728	698	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers .....	811	961	799	755	634	632	871	887	753
Reentrants .....	2,811	2,635	2,490	2,826	2,526	2,593	2,537	2,576	2,502
New entrants .....	565	555	492	614	540	571	574	614	550
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
Total unemployed .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .....	44.3	42.1	45.1	46.8	46.7	47.5	46.2	45.2	47.6
On temporary layoff .....	8.9	8.9	10.5	11.3	14.6	15.8	14.0	11.7	13.4
Not on temporary layoff .....	35.4	33.2	34.6	35.5	32.2	31.8	32.3	33.5	34.2
Job leavers .....	11.3	13.4	11.8	10.1	11.4	10.9	11.8	11.9	10.4
Reentrants .....	36.5	36.8	36.2	35.0	34.5	34.1	34.2	34.6	34.5
New entrants .....	7.9	7.7	7.1	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.6
<b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b>									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs .....	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Job leavers .....	.6	.7	.8	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8
Reentrants .....	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
New entrants .....	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>Total, 16 years and over</b> .....	7,505	7,451	7,249	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.5
16 to 24 years .....	2,564	2,745	2,604	11.8	11.7	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.3
16 to 19 years .....	1,287	1,378	1,332	17.1	18.4	18.2	17.7	17.5	17.1
18 to 19 years .....	372	547	352	17.8	18.5	21.4	21.2	19.8	20.3
18 to 19 years .....	721	724	678	16.8	15.2	15.4	15.0	15.8	14.9
20 to 24 years .....	1,277	1,387	1,272	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.9	10.1	9.5
25 years and over .....	4,992	4,733	4,674	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
25 to 34 years .....	4,435	4,165	4,138	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
35 years and over .....	610	565	549	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4
<b>Men, 16 years and over</b> .....	4,074	4,029	3,797	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.3
16 to 24 years .....	1,431	1,462	1,451	12.4	12.0	12.5	13.8	12.9	13.0
16 to 19 years .....	717	747	788	18.1	17.4	18.7	19.7	18.3	19.5
18 to 19 years .....	309	538	357	18.2	18.4	21.9	23.1	20.2	21.6
18 to 19 years .....	406	403	426	18.1	17.4	15.9	17.0	16.8	17.9
20 to 24 years .....	714	714	682	9.4	9.0	9.0	10.5	9.8	9.3
25 years and over .....	2,959	2,992	2,373	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.9
25 to 34 years .....	2,343	2,223	2,075	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
35 years and over .....	352	350	287	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.2
<b>Women, 16 years and over</b> .....	3,431	3,422	3,452	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6
16 to 24 years .....	1,133	1,283	1,153	11.2	11.3	12.6	11.5	12.6	11.5
16 to 19 years .....	570	830	544	16.0	15.2	17.6	15.5	16.8	14.5
18 to 19 years .....	283	309	295	17.4	18.6	21.0	19.2	19.3	19.0
18 to 19 years .....	315	321	252	15.4	12.8	14.9	12.8	14.8	11.6
20 to 24 years .....	563	633	609	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.4	9.7
25 years and over .....	2,310	2,142	2,301	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.5
25 to 34 years .....	2,092	1,941	2,081	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7
35 years and over .....	258	215	262	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.0	3.7

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

Table A-6. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	Oct. 1995
<b>NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE</b>						
Total not in the labor force .....	65,550	66,329	23,503	24,168	42,047	42,161
Persons who currently want a job .....	5,510	5,370	2,204	2,126	3,306	3,244
Searched for work and available to work now <sup>1</sup> .....	1,563	1,587	753	751	910	837
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects <sup>2</sup> .....	460	412	261	248	199	164
Reasons other than discouragement <sup>3</sup> .....	1,202	1,175	481	503	741	672
<b>MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS</b>						
Total multiple jobholders <sup>4</sup> .....	7,648	7,870	4,160	4,328	3,488	3,541
Percent of total employed .....	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time .....	4,388	4,505	2,665	2,709	1,722	1,796
Primary and secondary jobs both part time .....	1,776	1,860	609	603	1,167	1,257
Primary and secondary jobs both full time .....	209	291	152	227	57	84
Hours vary on primary or secondary job .....	1,236	1,274	720	769	516	504

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Includes those who were not currently looking for work, lack schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>			Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>California</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	23,503	23,614	23,628	23,503	23,576	23,586	23,599	23,614	23,628
Civilian labor force .....	15,587	15,651	15,719	15,586	15,328	15,474	15,500	15,638	15,736
Employed .....	14,430	14,540	14,556	14,366	14,166	14,258	14,288	14,507	14,503
Unemployed .....	1,156	1,111	1,163	1,221	1,162	1,216	1,213	1,131	1,232
Unemployment rate .....	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.8
<b>Florida</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	10,945	11,097	11,112	10,945	11,050	11,065	11,080	11,097	11,112
Civilian labor force .....	6,889	6,871	6,853	6,882	6,824	6,930	6,800	6,872	6,835
Employed .....	6,472	6,460	6,416	6,434	6,462	6,573	6,485	6,485	6,379
Unemployed .....	416	411	437	448	363	357	315	388	457
Unemployment rate .....	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.5	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.6	6.7
<b>Illinois</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	8,875	8,933	8,938	8,875	8,919	8,923	8,928	8,933	8,938
Civilian labor force .....	6,011	6,055	6,123	6,016	6,028	6,076	6,067	6,101	6,141
Employed .....	5,666	5,755	5,833	5,661	5,784	5,768	5,703	5,771	5,844
Unemployed .....	344	300	289	355	244	308	364	330	297
Unemployment rate .....	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.9	4.1	5.1	6.0	5.4	4.8
<b>Massachusetts</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	4,687	4,671	4,673	4,687	4,667	4,668	4,669	4,671	4,673
Civilian labor force .....	3,184	3,090	3,137	3,201	3,137	3,154	3,136	3,109	3,155
Employed .....	2,986	2,931	2,986	2,998	2,960	2,975	2,970	2,944	2,988
Unemployed .....	188	160	151	204	177	180	166	165	167
Unemployment rate .....	5.9	5.2	4.8	6.4	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
<b>Michigan</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	7,147	7,177	7,180	7,147	7,167	7,169	7,173	7,177	7,180
Civilian labor force .....	4,794	4,666	4,711	4,779	4,755	4,715	4,669	4,661	4,684
Employed .....	4,568	4,433	4,525	4,535	4,458	4,472	4,429	4,437	4,486
Unemployed .....	226	213	186	244	297	242	240	223	207
Unemployment rate .....	4.7	4.6	3.9	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.4
<b>New Jersey</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	6,065	6,129	6,132	6,065	6,120	6,122	6,125	6,129	6,132
Civilian labor force .....	4,045	4,028	4,083	4,040	4,140	4,108	4,063	4,028	4,079
Employed .....	3,792	3,806	3,862	3,769	3,868	3,828	3,795	3,799	3,841
Unemployed .....	253	222	221	271	272	280	267	229	238
Unemployment rate .....	6.3	5.5	5.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.8
<b>New York</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	13,987	13,989	13,990	13,987	13,987	13,986	13,987	13,989	13,990
Civilian labor force .....	8,528	8,508	8,500	8,559	8,434	8,602	8,621	8,611	8,520
Employed .....	7,999	7,963	7,991	8,008	7,940	8,069	8,013	8,024	7,986
Unemployed .....	529	546	509	552	494	533	608	587	534
Unemployment rate .....	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.2	7.1	6.8	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>			Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup>					
	Oct. 1994	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995	Oct. 1995
<b>North Carolina</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	5,409	5,471	5,479	5,409	5,446	5,454	5,462	5,471	5,479
Civilian labor force .....	3,656	3,631	3,637	3,635	3,661	3,648	3,652	3,626	3,605
Employed .....	3,496	3,475	3,498	3,464	3,500	3,501	3,486	3,456	3,466
Unemployed .....	170	156	139	171	161	147	166	170	139
Unemployment rate .....	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.9
<b>Ohio</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	8,428	8,459	8,463	8,428	8,447	8,450	8,454	8,459	8,463
Civilian labor force .....	5,526	5,566	5,601	5,545	5,557	5,550	5,586	5,585	5,819
Employed .....	5,278	5,299	5,363	5,269	5,287	5,290	5,284	5,287	5,356
Unemployed .....	247	268	237	276	269	270	303	298	264
Unemployment rate .....	4.5	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	4.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	9,282	9,278	9,279	9,282	9,272	9,273	9,275	9,278	9,279
Civilian labor force .....	5,801	5,830	5,827	5,770	5,848	5,868	5,795	5,844	5,805
Employed .....	5,471	5,477	5,544	5,424	5,484	5,552	5,475	5,468	5,508
Unemployed .....	329	353	282	345	364	316	320	377	297
Unemployment rate .....	5.7	6.1	4.8	6.0	6.2	5.4	5.5	6.4	5.1
<b>Texas</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	13,625	13,866	13,889	13,625	13,795	13,817	13,841	13,866	13,889
Civilian labor force .....	9,400	9,511	9,632	9,398	9,660	9,607	9,558	9,631	9,630
Employed .....	8,872	9,044	9,062	8,836	9,055	9,029	8,919	9,039	9,031
Unemployed .....	529	567	570	562	605	578	639	592	599
Unemployment rate .....	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.2

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

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

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

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P
Total	115,829	116,588	117,389	117,971	114,935	116,547	116,575	116,838	116,888	117,004
Total private	96,363	98,498	98,334	98,394	95,740	97,264	97,293	97,492	97,585	97,706
Goods-producing	24,444	24,681	24,601	24,521	24,081	24,240	24,156	24,150	24,150	24,154
Mining	803	598	591	578	595	582	577	575	573	570
Metal mining	49.4	52.7	51.8	50.9	49	52	52	52	51	51
Coal mining	110.8	106.6	105.9	105.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Oil and gas extraction	335.3	317.6	315.4	314.1	331	320	315	313	312	310
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	107.0	108.7	108.3	107.7	104	104	104	104	105	104
Construction	5,347	5,596	5,560	5,554	5,088	5,200	5,226	5,233	5,258	5,286
General building contractors	1,264.5	1,298.8	1,278.4	1,269.9	1,222	1,241	1,235	1,231	1,229	1,228
Heavy construction, except building	609.7	614.5	628.0	625.9	734	737	741	744	750	749
Special trade contractors	3,272.7	3,482.7	3,453.1	3,458.3	3,132	3,252	3,250	3,258	3,279	3,309
Manufacturing	18,494	18,479	18,480	18,389	18,398	18,428	18,353	18,357	18,319	18,289
Production workers	12,801	12,786	12,785	12,736	12,709	12,738	12,672	12,684	12,655	12,648
Durable goods	10,548	10,596	10,617	10,589	10,513	10,597	10,589	10,587	10,573	10,559
Production workers	7,207	7,246	7,272	7,255	7,175	7,252	7,227	7,244	7,221	7,224
Lumber and wood products	768.4	768.2	763.6	761.8	761	753	750	751	752	754
Furniture and fixtures	509.3	496.4	496.7	496.7	505	497	492	496	495	493
Stone, clay, and glass products	545.9	551.6	549.4	547.3	537	543	539	539	538	538
Primary metal industries	709.6	712.3	713.5	711.8	708	719	712	710	710	710
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	239.1	239.6	239.1	236.8	239	241	239	239	236	237
Fabricated metal products	1,411.6	1,432.8	1,435.5	1,438.1	1,405	1,432	1,433	1,433	1,428	1,432
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,992.8	2,040.0	2,045.3	2,048.7	1,999	2,041	2,045	2,048	2,047	2,055
Computer and office equipment	342.2	339.4	340.0	341.9	345	338	337	339	340	343
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,590.7	1,622.7	1,633.0	1,634.3	1,589	1,622	1,622	1,624	1,631	1,633
Electronic components and accessories	553.5	568.8	560.7	563.8	554	578	583	586	591	594
Transportation equipment	1,781.0	1,736.5	1,742.7	1,712.1	1,761	1,753	1,742	1,751	1,739	1,712
Motor vehicles and equipment	921.2	923.3	936.8	935.2	921	933	934	942	933	934
Aircraft and parts	466.2	438.7	439.3	412.2	467	449	442	440	439	411
Instruments and related products	854.2	843.6	841.8	839.0	854	846	846	843	842	839
Miscellaneous manufacturing	402.4	393.9	395.8	399.4	394	394	389	392	391	392
Nondurable goods	7,948	7,883	7,843	7,800	7,885	7,831	7,784	7,770	7,748	7,740
Production workers	5,594	5,540	5,513	5,481	5,534	5,488	5,445	5,440	5,424	5,424
Food and kindred products	1,719.2	1,762.2	1,753.7	1,729.0	1,677	1,695	1,682	1,677	1,680	1,687
Tobacco products	43.7	41.2	41.3	41.7	41	40	40	40	39	39
Textile mill products	675.9	653.0	648.9	645.8	674	660	651	650	644	644
Apparel and other textile products	980.6	911.8	904.2	894.3	970	921	913	907	895	885
Paper and allied products	692.1	692.6	686.6	684.0	692	689	688	688	684	683
Printing and publishing	1,548.8	1,552.8	1,548.4	1,547.7	1,550	1,561	1,557	1,554	1,552	1,549
Chemicals and allied products	1,054.5	1,048.3	1,041.4	1,039.8	1,055	1,045	1,043	1,041	1,038	1,041
Petroleum and coal products	151.6	145.8	143.6	143.0	149	144	143	142	141	141
Rubber and misc. plastics products	968.1	967.1	966.9	967.6	965	968	962	965	966	965
Leather and leather products	113.6	107.9	107.8	107.2	112	108	105	106	106	106
Service-producing	91,385	91,927	92,788	93,450	90,894	92,307	92,419	92,673	92,738	92,850
Transportation and public utilities	6,117	6,197	6,250	6,279	6,061	6,192	6,195	6,217	6,200	6,222
Transportation	3,874	3,914	3,979	4,004	3,821	3,920	3,925	3,950	3,935	3,950
Railroad transportation	242.0	239.2	238.5	237.2	240	238	236	238	236	236
Local and interurban passenger transit	437.1	391.8	409.6	478.3	417	443	458	464	457	457
Trucking and warehousing	1,837.8	1,806.1	1,804.4	1,813.9	1,828	1,878	1,873	1,882	1,870	1,884
Water transportation	167.3	163.3	159.7	154.9	167	158	157	159	156	154
Transportation by air	747.6	769.9	771.5	775.7	748	762	761	764	770	778
Pipelines, except natural gas	17.8	16.5	16.3	16.2	18	17	16	16	16	16
Transportation services	403.9	427.4	429.4	427.9	403	424	424	427	430	427
Communications and public utilities	2,243	2,283	2,271	2,275	2,240	2,272	2,270	2,287	2,285	2,272
Communications	1,323.7	1,371.4	1,368.5	1,373.4	1,320	1,366	1,367	1,365	1,364	1,369
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	919.8	911.6	902.3	901.6	920	906	903	902	901	903
Wholesale trade	6,216	6,374	6,363	6,377	6,195	6,320	6,333	6,340	6,344	6,356
Durable goods	3,574	3,694	3,685	3,695	3,574	3,667	3,674	3,679	3,685	3,695
Nondurable goods	2,642	2,680	2,678	2,682	2,621	2,653	2,659	2,661	2,659	2,661

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					
	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P
Retail trade	20,620	21,017	20,966	20,932	20,580	20,798	20,851	20,837	20,882	20,890
Building materials and garden supplies	842.4	870.8	857.9	857.8	840	849	847	850	852	855
General merchandise stores	2,594.7	2,492.5	2,525.3	2,591.5	2,583	2,532	2,534	2,530	2,541	2,558
Department stores	2,262.5	2,181.8	2,214.5	2,278.1	2,232	2,215	2,216	2,215	2,226	2,247
Automotive dealers and service stations	3,303.1	3,384.4	3,384.7	3,376.9	3,296	3,353	3,357	3,371	3,368	3,374
New and used car dealers	983.9	1,007.9	1,011.2	1,014.0	979	998	996	1,002	1,005	1,009
Apparel and accessory stores	1,131.4	1,092.9	1,064.0	1,073.5	1,136	1,097	1,092	1,092	1,077	1,078
Furniture and home furnishings stores	914.6	943.7	948.7	959.5	915	948	947	953	958	960
Eating and drinking places	7,068.7	7,417.0	7,369.5	7,206.5	7,086	7,209	7,250	7,222	7,239	7,221
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,603.0	2,571.5	2,598.5	2,626.6	2,588	2,606	2,610	2,605	2,625	2,611
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,919	7,030	6,972	6,959	6,935	6,930	6,938	6,947	6,956	6,974
Finance	3,309	3,332	3,311	3,313	3,320	3,304	3,307	3,310	3,314	3,323
Depository institutions	2,065.4	2,064.3	2,046.3	2,041.1	2,072	2,054	2,052	2,049	2,049	2,047
Commercial banks	1,490.1	1,500.6	1,486.8	1,483.1	1,486	1,489	1,490	1,487	1,487	1,489
Savings institutions	296.2	281.2	277.8	275.7	300	284	282	280	279	277
Nondpository institutions	486.6	489.9	488.5	493.6	490	480	484	490	490	487
Mortgage bankers and brokers	241.6	201.9	230.3	232.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Security and commodity brokers	523.9	533.3	531.3	530.1	525	529	526	529	531	531
Holding and other investment offices	233.0	244.2	245.0	247.8	233	242	245	243	245	248
Insurance	2,232	2,253	2,246	2,247	2,236	2,240	2,242	2,246	2,249	2,251
Insurance carriers	1,540.5	1,544.7	1,540.1	1,540.1	1,544	1,534	1,538	1,540	1,543	1,543
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	691.2	708.1	705.6	706.8	692	706	704	706	706	708
Real estate	1,378	1,445	1,415	1,399	1,379	1,388	1,389	1,391	1,393	1,400
Services <sup>3</sup>	32,047	33,219	33,182	33,326	31,888	32,784	32,820	32,986	33,053	33,110
Agricultural services	598.8	643.2	621.2	616.0	578	582	586	588	587	594
Hotels and other lodging places	1,602.6	1,760.0	1,672.5	1,636.8	1,612	1,628	1,635	1,634	1,632	1,624
Personal services	1,114.9	1,100.7	1,106.5	1,112.2	1,140	1,145	1,144	1,142	1,133	1,138
Business services	6,526.7	6,754.4	6,830.4	6,889.2	6,592	6,689	6,600	6,681	6,749	6,748
Services to buildings	862.8	882.1	890.5	898.8	861	867	870	884	886	885
Personnel supply services	2,453.1	2,476.0	2,532.4	2,561.8	2,337	2,375	2,373	2,406	2,456	2,440
Help supply services	2,184.4	2,195.4	2,245.7	2,276.0	2,077	2,096	2,095	2,129	2,174	2,186
Computer and data processing services	970.5	1,061.9	1,087.5	1,076.7	974	1,045	1,051	1,063	1,072	1,081
Auto repair, services, and parking	399.8	406.9	403.6	403.9	398	402	402	403	402	404
Miscellaneous repair services	337.2	346.2	344.2	344.1	335	340	341	342	343	342
Motion pictures	496.4	606.4	590.5	584.2	505	598	603	592	603	594
Amusement and recreation services	1,295.3	1,738.5	1,577.2	1,457.0	1,364	1,511	1,522	1,525	1,505	1,496
Health services	9,077.1	9,326.3	9,322.2	9,349.0	9,074	9,253	9,267	9,298	9,322	9,345
Offices and clinics of medical doctors	1,554.3	1,593.0	1,597.6	1,601.9	1,553	1,565	1,586	1,581	1,586	1,600
Nursing and personal care facilities	1,662.8	1,704.2	1,705.2	1,707.7	1,681	1,689	1,693	1,697	1,704	1,708
Hospitals	3,778.5	3,829.6	3,822.9	3,832.1	3,781	3,811	3,811	3,822	3,827	3,836
Home health care services	577.1	617.8	620.3	622.0	575	606	610	619	619	620
Legal services	824.5	837.3	825.2	826.7	826	829	828	830	832	830
Educational services	1,968.0	1,627.7	1,855.1	2,029.9	1,943	1,867	1,867	1,906	1,889	1,904
Social services	2,219.9	2,246.3	2,284.3	2,300.1	2,216	2,274	2,246	2,269	2,293	2,296
Child day care services	523.7	478.4	532.9	538.9	510	524	525	536	527	525
Residential care	610.7	641.7	635.6	637.5	613	638	636	637	639	640
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	80.8	88.8	83.7	82.9	79	82	83	83	81	81
Membership organizations	2,058.8	2,103.2	2,044.5	2,048.1	2,066	2,062	2,065	2,072	2,059	2,056
Engineering and management services	2,588.3	2,730.5	2,718.6	2,737.5	2,595	2,710	2,716	2,722	2,727	2,746
Engineering and architectural services	786.3	817.3	810.4	813.9	785	801	803	804	806	812
Management and public relations	732.1	818.4	822.9	825.4	731	808	812	814	820	825
Services, nec	40.9	41.8	41.7	42.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,466	18,090	19,055	19,577	19,195	19,283	19,282	19,346	19,303	19,298
Federal	2,844	2,839	2,817	2,792	2,858	2,838	2,834	2,825	2,817	2,806
Federal, except Postal Service	2,020.7	1,998.2	1,975.6	1,951.2	2,031	1,993	1,990	1,992	1,972	1,971
State	4,707	4,544	4,544	4,708	4,589	4,612	4,600	4,604	4,594	4,590
Education	2,017.8	1,822.7	1,855.3	2,033.7	1,888	1,919	1,923	1,923	1,913	1,908
Other State government	2,689.0	2,721.5	2,689.0	2,668.4	2,701	2,693	2,677	2,681	2,681	2,682
Local	11,915	10,907	11,694	12,077	11,748	11,833	11,848	11,917	11,892	11,902
Education	6,790.9	5,471.9	6,475.9	6,906.0	6,544	6,609	6,647	6,706	6,663	6,653
Other local government	5,124.2	5,435.1	5,217.7	5,170.5	5,204	5,224	5,201	5,211	5,229	5,249

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P
Total private .....	35.0	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.9	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.5	34.7
Goods-producing .....	41.7	41.1	41.5	41.4	41.4	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.0
Mining .....	45.2	44.7	45.5	45.5	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.3	45.0	45.1
Construction .....	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing .....	42.3	41.5	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.5	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.5
Overtime hours .....	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3
Durable goods .....	43.1	42.2	42.8	42.5	42.9	42.2	41.9	42.4	42.5	42.3
Overtime hours .....	5.2	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
Lumber and wood products .....	41.8	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.3	40.6	40.1	40.7	40.7	40.9
Furniture and fixtures .....	41.2	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.7	39.4	39.2	39.9	39.6	39.5
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	44.2	43.7	44.0	43.6	43.5	43.0	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.9
Primary metal industries .....	44.7	43.3	43.8	43.8	44.9	43.8	43.0	43.6	43.7	44.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products .....	45.2	43.8	44.1	44.3	45.5	43.7	43.1	43.8	43.6	44.7
Fabricated metal products .....	43.2	42.2	42.9	42.6	42.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.7	42.3
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	43.7	43.0	43.4	43.0	43.7	43.2	42.8	43.5	43.4	43.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	42.3	41.4	42.2	42.3	42.2	41.5	41.3	41.6	42.1	42.2
Transportation equipment .....	44.5	43.4	44.3	43.4	44.4	43.6	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.3
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	45.9	44.2	45.4	44.4	45.8	44.3	44.2	44.6	44.9	44.4
Instruments and related products .....	41.8	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.4	41.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	40.6	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.1	40.0	39.6	40.0	40.2	39.9
Nondurable goods .....	41.3	40.6	40.9	40.6	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.3
Overtime hours .....	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Food and kindred products .....	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1	40.9
Tobacco products .....	41.9	40.4	39.9	42.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products .....	42.0	41.0	41.1	40.6	41.8	40.3	40.3	40.7	40.5	40.4
Apparel and other textile products .....	38.0	36.9	37.2	36.9	37.7	36.9	36.8	36.7	37.1	36.6
Paper and allied products .....	44.3	42.7	43.3	43.1	44.0	43.0	43.1	42.9	42.8	42.8
Printing and allied products .....	38.9	38.2	38.6	38.3	38.7	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.0
Chemicals and allied products .....	43.4	42.8	43.3	43.1	43.4	43.3	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.1
Petroleum and coal products .....	45.1	43.2	43.8	43.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	42.3	41.1	41.7	41.7	42.3	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.7
Leather and leather products .....	39.2	38.6	38.6	38.3	39.0	38.3	38.8	38.6	38.4	38.1
Service-producing .....	33.1	33.0	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.7	32.8	32.5	32.7	32.9
Transportation and public utilities .....	40.2	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.7	39.7
Wholesale trade .....	38.7	38.3	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.3	38.5
Retail trade .....	29.1	29.5	28.9	28.9	29.2	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.8	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	36.2	35.7	35.7	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services .....	32.7	32.7	32.3	32.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

payrolls.

<sup>2</sup> These series are not published seasonally adjusted 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 workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995 <sup>P</sup>	Oct. 1995 <sup>P</sup>	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995 <sup>P</sup>	Oct. 1995 <sup>P</sup>
Total private .....	\$11.28	\$11.39	\$11.56	\$11.62	\$394.80	\$396.37	\$399.98	\$404.38
Seasonally adjusted .....	11.29	11.48	11.53	11.59	392.63	394.91	397.79	402.17
Goods-producing .....	12.85	13.09	13.20	13.18	535.85	538.00	547.80	545.65
Mining .....	14.91	15.31	15.34	15.39	673.93	694.36	697.97	700.25
Construction .....	15.05	15.15	15.29	15.28	595.98	601.46	610.07	611.20
Manufacturing .....	12.10	12.34	12.45	12.42	511.83	512.11	522.90	517.91
Durable goods .....	12.70	12.89	13.02	12.94	547.37	543.96	557.26	549.95
Lumber and wood products .....	9.96	10.20	10.29	10.27	414.34	419.22	422.92	425.12
Furniture and fixtures .....	9.70	9.88	9.95	9.89	399.64	395.20	399.00	395.60
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	12.22	12.48	12.55	12.57	540.12	544.50	552.20	548.05
Primary metal industries .....	14.37	14.90	14.99	14.56	642.34	632.18	643.42	637.73
Blast furnaces and basic steel products .....	17.08	17.44	17.59	17.26	772.02	763.87	775.72	764.82
Fabricated metal products .....	11.92	12.10	12.21	12.18	514.94	510.82	523.81	518.02
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	13.03	13.23	13.32	13.35	569.41	565.89	578.09	574.05
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	11.51	11.73	11.78	11.80	498.87	495.82	497.12	499.14
Transportation equipment .....	16.52	16.59	16.87	16.64	735.14	720.01	747.34	722.18
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	16.96	17.08	17.47	17.33	779.38	754.94	793.14	789.45
Instruments and related products .....	12.54	12.71	12.85	12.82	524.17	523.85	531.99	530.75
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	9.72	9.95	10.10	10.14	394.63	397.01	407.03	408.68
Nondurable goods .....	11.30	11.58	11.67	11.69	466.69	470.15	477.30	474.81
Food and kindred products .....	10.55	10.90	10.97	10.92	445.17	454.53	460.74	452.09
Tobacco products .....	18.71	18.84	17.95	19.31	783.95	761.14	716.21	812.95
Textile mill products .....	9.19	9.45	9.51	9.50	385.98	387.45	390.86	385.70
Apparel and other textile products .....	7.43	7.66	7.70	7.70	282.34	292.85	296.44	294.13
Paper and allied products .....	13.89	14.21	14.32	14.30	615.33	606.77	620.06	616.33
Printing and publishing .....	13.89	14.21	14.32	14.30	615.33	606.77	620.06	616.33
Chemicals and allied products .....	15.30	15.61	15.74	15.84	684.02	666.11	661.54	662.70
Petroleum and coal products .....	19.29	19.14	19.42	19.70	869.88	826.55	830.80	860.89
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	10.66	10.95	11.02	11.04	450.92	450.05	459.53	460.37
Leather and leather products .....	8.03	8.16	8.27	8.27	314.78	314.86	319.22	318.74
Service-producing .....	10.71	10.80	10.98	11.07	354.50	356.40	359.05	364.20
Transportation and public utilities .....	14.01	14.24	14.34	14.48	563.20	566.18	572.17	577.75
Wholesale trade .....	12.20	12.37	12.48	12.54	472.14	473.77	477.98	484.04
Retail trade .....	7.57	7.66	7.77	7.81	220.29	225.97	224.55	225.71
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	12.02	12.28	12.38	12.49	435.12	438.40	441.97	455.89
Services .....	11.20	11.24	11.47	11.55	386.24	387.55	370.48	376.53

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

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P	Percent change from: Sept. 1995 Oct. 1995
Total private:							
Current dollars .....	\$11.25	\$11.43	\$11.50	\$11.48	\$11.53	\$11.59	0.5
Constant (1982) dollars <sup>2</sup> .....	7.42	7.39	7.43	7.41	7.43	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing .....	12.81	13.02	13.09	13.09	13.12	13.15	.2
Mining .....	15.04	15.30	15.47	15.48	15.39	15.53	.9
Construction .....	14.80	15.10	15.09	15.09	15.14	15.13	-.1
Manufacturing .....	12.14	12.32	12.40	12.41	12.43	12.46	.2
Excluding overtime <sup>3</sup> .....	11.49	11.71	11.80	11.79	11.78	11.84	.5
Service-producing .....	10.70	10.88	10.95	10.93	10.98	11.06	.7
Transportation and public utilities .....	13.99	14.21	14.27	14.27	14.31	14.47	1.1
Wholesale trade .....	12.22	12.38	12.44	12.42	12.48	12.55	.8
Retail trade .....	7.56	7.67	7.72	7.74	7.75	7.79	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	12.05	12.30	12.43	12.37	12.43	12.52	.7
Services .....	11.20	11.38	11.44	11.40	11.47	11.55	.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.<sup>2</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.<sup>3</sup> Change was .3 percent from August 1995 to

September 1995, the latest month available.

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

N.A. = not available.

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Oct. 1994	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P	Oct. 1994	June 1995	July 1995	Aug. 1995	Sept. 1995P	Oct. 1995P
Total private .....	133.2	135.6	134.7	135.4	131.8	132.4	132.8	132.3	133.0	134.0
Goods-producing .....	113.4	113.0	113.9	113.0	110.3	109.7	109.2	109.5	109.8	109.7
Mining .....	55.9	55.0	55.5	55.3	54.3	54.6	54.3	53.2	53.9	53.8
Construction .....	150.5	156.4	157.8	158.1	138.5	141.9	143.4	142.0	143.5	145.4
Manufacturing .....	109.2	107.0	108.2	107.1	107.9	106.5	105.4	106.2	106.3	105.8
Durable goods .....	108.3	106.8	108.5	107.8	107.5	106.8	105.7	107.1	107.3	106.7
Lumber and wood products .....	139.9	137.2	136.8	136.7	137.2	132.7	130.4	133.0	133.0	133.9
Furniture and fixtures .....	130.6	123.3	123.8	123.5	127.9	121.7	119.8	122.6	121.7	120.8
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	112.8	113.2	113.5	112.4	106.9	108.9	108.1	108.7	108.6	108.7
Primary metal industries .....	93.0	90.7	91.9	91.8	93.1	92.5	89.8	91.2	91.3	91.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products .....	74.1	71.8	71.9	71.8	74.7	72.6	70.8	71.6	70.8	72.6
Fabricated metal products .....	113.7	112.5	114.9	114.3	112.2	112.4	112.0	112.9	113.4	112.7
Industrial machinery and equipment .....	100.3	100.9	102.6	101.9	100.7	102.1	101.3	102.8	102.6	102.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment .....	107.5	106.8	109.3	109.9	106.9	106.9	106.7	107.3	106.9	109.3
Transportation equipment .....	119.5	116.7	119.8	114.8	118.5	118.2	116.8	118.8	118.5	114.8
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	158.6	155.2	160.4	157.2	158.3	155.9	155.1	158.6	158.2	157.5
Instruments and related products .....	74.7	73.6	73.7	73.7	74.9	73.5	73.6	74.2	73.8	73.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	109.6	104.0	106.1	107.6	105.7	104.7	101.8	103.5	104.0	103.6
Nonurable goods .....	110.5	107.3	107.9	106.4	106.5	106.1	105.0	105.0	104.9	104.6
Food and kindred products .....	119.5	123.1	123.6	119.7	114.2	116.1	114.6	114.1	114.4	114.4
Tobacco products .....	71.8	63.1	62.9	67.8	63.9	60.5	60.2	59.7	57.5	60.0
Textile mill products .....	100.0	93.9	93.6	91.9	99.2	93.1	91.9	92.8	91.5	91.1
Apparel and other textile products .....	91.6	81.7	81.8	80.3	89.8	82.9	81.3	80.7	80.8	78.6
Paper and allied products .....	113.4	109.5	109.9	108.9	112.4	109.4	109.9	109.2	108.1	106.3
Printing and publishing .....	127.6	125.2	126.2	125.0	127.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.2
Chemicals and allied products .....	102.4	102.6	103.3	103.2	102.7	102.8	102.7	102.5	103.2	103.6
Petroleum and coal products .....	84.9	78.4	77.9	77.6	82.1	78.3	78.7	76.3	75.6	74.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	145.0	140.0	141.9	142.3	144.1	141.2	138.5	140.1	141.3	141.7
Leather and leather products .....	54.2	50.5	50.5	49.3	53.3	50.0	46.4	49.8	49.6	48.6
Service-producing .....	142.0	145.8	144.1	145.4	141.4	142.5	143.5	142.6	143.5	144.9
Transportation and public utilities .....	125.8	126.5	127.7	128.4	124.0	124.7	125.7	125.2	126.1	126.5
Wholesale trade .....	119.3	121.4	121.0	122.2	118.3	120.0	120.5	120.3	120.8	121.5
Retail trade .....	129.9	134.1	131.2	130.6	130.1	129.5	130.4	129.4	130.0	130.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	125.8	126.7	125.2	127.7	126.5	124.7	127.2	125.0	125.1	128.6
Services .....	166.8	172.4	170.4	172.9	165.8	168.8	169.4	168.7	170.1	171.8

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

P = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 358 industries <sup>1</sup>												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	39.7	40.0	38.6	37.2	49.4	44.2	47.1	53.7	49.3	47.8	46.2	45.8
1992	42.3	45.2	50.1	57.3	53.7	43.2	53.5	49.8	53.4	57.0	52.2	58.1
1993	57.8	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	46.2	55.3	48.5	54.9	P50.7	P54.8		
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	54.8	50.8	51.3	52.5	54.9	58.7	59.1
1993	64.0	61.2	61.8	59.8	61.4	61.8	59.3	61.8	62.6	66.7	65.7	63.6
1994	68.9	70.9	68.9	67.1	65.0	65.0	68.4	68.3	67.8	67.3	68.1	67.4
1995	66.4	64.9	57.9	49.3	50.8	47.9	52.8	P49.9	P63.1			
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	48.3	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	49.2	P49.3	P51.3					
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	49.0	52.5	55.8	60.7	59.7	61.4	62.8	62.9
1993	64.9	63.9	64.0	65.4	67.0	67.8	67.8	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	66.0	64.0
1995	63.1	60.8	P58.4	P58.3								
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries <sup>1</sup>												
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	43.2	48.0	58.1	42.8	50.7	47.5	51.4	52.5
1993	52.2	57.9	52.9	44.2	51.4	48.0	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	38.7	41.7	39.6	46.8	P40.6	P50.0		
Over 3-month span:												
1991	23.7	23.0	20.9	33.1	35.8	37.4	47.1	47.1	50.4	39.9	37.4	32.7
1992	29.9	36.0	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	48.4	48.4	50.7	49.6	54.3	53.2	60.1	56.1	57.8
1994	65.1	66.5	64.4	59.0	58.6	58.3	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	32.7	P33.5	P40.6			
Over 6-month span:												
1991	14.7	20.5	21.8	24.8	34.9	38.5	42.8	40.8	41.4	39.2	31.7	33.1
1992	33.5	36.0	39.6	47.5	51.8	52.5	47.5	48.9	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	26.6	P26.3	P29.9					
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	38.3	38.0	39.6	45.7	50.0	55.8	57.9	56.8	58.3	56.5
1993	58.8	57.9	55.8	56.6	57.2	57.6	58.6	59.0	61.2	60.4	60.1	59.4
1994	53.3	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	43.2	P41.4	P37.1								

<sup>1</sup> Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.  
P = preliminary.

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