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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1988

Nonagricultural payroll employment continued to increase in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Both the overall and the civilian worker jobless rates, which had dipped slightly in April, returned to their March levels of 5.5 and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Payroll employment, as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments, rose by 210,000 in May. In contrast, total civilian employment, as estimated through the monthly survey of households, showed a drop of 520,000 following a 600,000 increase in April. Recent over-themonth movements in the household employment series have been somewhat erratic.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate, which had been drifting downward since last fall, edged up in May, returning to their March levels. About 6.8 million persons were unemployed in May, and the civilian worker unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, seasonally adjusted. Since May 1987, the unemployment level has decreased by about 800,000, and the jobless rate has declined by 0.7 percentage point. (See table A-2.)

Most of the over-the-month change in joblessness occurred among adult men, whose unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage point to 4.9 percent, following a drop of the same magnitude in April. The rates for adult women (4.9 percent), teenagers (15.6 percent), whites (4.7 percent), blacks (12.4 percent), and Hispanics (9.0 percent) all were little changed over the month, (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

At 5.9 weeks, the median duration of unemployment was about unchanged in May, remaining at one of its lowest levels during the 1980's. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The estimate of total civilian employment--114.2 million--showed a drop of about 520,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in May, nearly offsetting April's large increase. Consequently, the employment-population ratio fell to 61.9 percent. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force also declined in May, to 121.0 million about the same level as in March. As a result, the labor force participation rate decreased, to 65.6 percent. (See table A-2.)

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

	Quart aver	erly ages	Мот	thly date		
Category	1987	1988		1988		Apr May
	IV	ľ	Mar.	Apr.	May	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA				_		
			usands of			
Labor force 1/	122,316	122,882	122,639	123,055	122,692	-363
Total employment 1/	115,235	115,954	115,839		115,909	-536
Civilian labor force	120,568	121,142	120,903	121,323	120,978	-345
Civilian employment	113,486	114,214	114,103		114,195	-518
Unemployment	7,082	6,928	6,801	6,610	6,783	173
Not in labor force	62,899	62,825	63,208		63,396	ι
Discouraged workers	910	1,027	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Per	cent of	labor for	·e	
Unemployment rates:				1000		T
All workers 1/	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1
All civilian workers.	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	.2
Adult men	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.9	.3
Adult women	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	1 .1
Teenagers	16.6	16.0	16.5		15.6	
White	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	1 .1
Black	12.2	12.5	12.8		12.4	.2
Hispanic origin	8.5	7.9	8.2	9.3	9.0	
ESTABLISHMENT DATA2/						<u> </u>
_		The	usands of	f jobs		
Nonfarm employment	103,683	104,670	105,020	p105,269	p105,478	p209
Goods-producing	25,116	25,260	25,330	p25,438	p25,446	p8
Service-producing	78,567	79,410	79,690	p79,831	p80,032	p201
1		LI	dours of	work		
Average weekly hours:				[·	T
Total private	34.8	34.7	34.6	p34.9	p34.7	p-0.2
Manufacturing	41.1	41.0	40.9	p41.2	p41.1	p1
Overtime	3.9	3.8	3.7	p4.0	p4.0	p0
	<u> </u>	L				

^{1/} Includes the resident Armed Forces. N.A.=not available.
2/ Establishment data have been revised to reflect

^{2/} Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

p=preliminary.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Employment growth in nonagricultural establishments moderated in May, as payroll jobs increased by 210,000 to 105.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Employment gains were essentially confined to the service-producing sector. (See table B-1.) The payroll employment estimates shown in this news release have been adjusted to reflect annual benchmark revisions and the incorporation of new seasonal factors. (See the explanatory note on pages 4-5.)

Following 3 months of growth, payroll employment in the goods-producing sector showed little movement in May. Construction employment, which had posted strong gains over the prior 3 months, was unchanged. There was also no change in mining and manufacturing jobs. Within manufacturing, however, there were small gains in several industries—fabricated metals, machinery, and rubber and plastics products—where employment has been boosted by rising exports. These increases were largely offset by small declines in several other industries.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry led over-themonth increases with an employment gain of 80,000, slightly less than average. Within services, business services has had slower than usual growth in recent months, while health services has been particularly strong. Wholesale trade added 25,000 jobs, mostly in its durable goods component. Over the year, wholesale trade employment has risen by 275,000, three-fourths of which was in durable-goods distribution. Employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry was down slightly in May. The finance component, which had been one of the best performers throughout much of the expansion, has lost about 10,000 jobs since January.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined by 0.2 hour in May to 34.7 hours, seasonally adjusted, while the factory workweek edged down 0.1 hour to 41.1 hours. These declines followed sharp increases in the previous month. Manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.0 hours, after seasonal adjustment. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 124.5 (1977=100), fell 0.4 percent, seasonally adjusted. The index for manufacturing also declined, 0.3 percent, to 95.8. Both series were up slightly from March. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.7 percent in May, seasonally adjusted, while average weekly earnings were unchanged. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents to \$9.26, and average weekly earnings increased 47 cents to \$320.40. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 178.8 (1977=100) in May, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.5 percent from April. For the 12 months ended in May, the increase was 3.4 percent. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.7 percent during the 12-month period ending in April. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements—fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. (See table B-4.)

REVISIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY DATA

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect complete counts of employment (benchmarks). The counts are principally derived from unemployment insurance tax records for the first quarter of 1987. In addition, new seasonal adjustment factors have been calculated to take account of the experience through March 1988.

The effects of these adjustments on current data are shown in table B, which presents data prior to seasonal adjustment for February 1988, the last month of final published estimates prior to this benchmark revision.

Reflecting these changes, all establishment data series have been revised from April 1986 forward, and the seasonally adjusted series have been revised from January 1983 forward. The June 1988 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain a discussion of the effects of the benchmark, current seasonal adjustment factors, and revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings. All of the revised historical series will be published in a special supplement to Employment and Earnings, which is expected to be issued in about a month. This supplement, when combined with the historical volume, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-84 (BLS Bulletin 1312-12), will comprise the full historical series on national data from the establishment survey.

The Employment Situation for June 1988 will be released on Friday, July 8, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Table B. Establishment survey employment estimates for February 1988, not seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	Februa emplo esti	Difference	
	As revised	Before revision	
Total nonfarm employment	103,373	102,969	404
Total private	85,844	85,396	448
Mining	720	742	-22
Construction	4,628	4,641	-13
Manufacturing		19,288	-27
Transportation and public utilities	5,446	5,441	5
Wholesale trade	5,979	5,855	124
Retail trade	18,521	18,201	320
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,571	6,625	-54
Services	24,718	24,603	115
Government	17,529	17,573	-44
Federal	2,955	2,955	0
State	4,109	4,098	11
Local	10,465	10,520	-55

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, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 55,800 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 300,000 establishments employing over 38 million people.

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at

that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The labor force equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

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

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;
- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

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

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

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

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error

from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000; for total unemployment it is 224,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$8.50 per issue or \$22.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

	Not seas	onally ac	 ijusted	_	Sea	sonally a	adjusted ¹		
Employment status and sax	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ² . Labor force ² . Participation rate ³ . Total employed ² . Employment-population ratio ⁴ . Resident Armed Forces. Civilian employed. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployed. Unemployment rate ⁵ . Not in labor force.	121,421 65.9 114,103 61.9 1,726 112,377 3,541 108,836	121,996 65.6 115,637 62.2 1,732 113,905 3,193 110,712 6,359	122,489 65.8 115,936 62.3 1,714 114,222 3,292 110,930 6,553 5.3	121,633 66.0 114,060 61.9 1,726 112,334 3,269 109,065 7,573 6.2	122,924 66.2 115,878 62.4 1,749 114,129 3,293 110,836 7,046	123,084 66.3 116,145 62.5 1,736 114,409 3,228 111,182 6,938 5.6	66.0 115,839 62.3 1,736 114,103 3,204 110,899 6,801 5.5	123,055 66.2 116,445 62.6 1,732 114,713 3,228 111,485 6,610 5,4	122,69 65. 115,90 62. 1,71 114,19 3,03 111,16 6,78
Hen, 16 years and over					,	12,12		,	
Noninstitutional population ² . Labor force ² . Participation rate ³ . Total employed ² . Employment-population ratio ⁴ . Resident Armed Forces. Civilian employed. Unemployed. Unemployment rate ⁵ .	67,738 76.7 63,660 72.0 1,566 62,094 4,078	67,798 76.0 64,288 72.1 1,569 62,719 3,510	68,272 76.5 76.5 64,696 72.5 1,553 63,143 3,575	76.7 63,543 71.9 1,566 61,977 4,259	68,243 76.6 76.6 64,396 72.3 1,588 62,808 3,847	68,343 76.7 64,636 72.5 1,577 63,059 3,707	68,148 76.4 76.4 64,332 72.1 1,573 62,759 3,816	68,445 76.7 76.7 64,892 72.7 1,569 63,323 3,553	68,31 76. 64,58 72. 1,55 63,03 3,73
Women, 16 years and over	į								
Noninstitutional population ² . Labor force ² . Participation rate ³ . Total employed ² . Employment-population ratio ⁴ . Resident Armed Forces. Civilian employed. Unemployed. Unemployment rate ⁵ .	53,683 56.0 50,443 52.6 160 50,283 3,240	54,198 56.0 51,349 53.1 163 51,186 2,849	54,218 56.0 51,240 52.9 161 51,079 2,978	53,831 56.1 50,517 52.7 160 50,357 3,314	54,681 56.6 51,482 53.3 161 51,321 3,200	54,740 56.7 51,509 53.3 159 51,350 3,231	54,491 56.4 51,507 53.3 163 51,344 2,985	54,610 56.5 51,553 53.3 163 51,390 3,057	54,37 56. 51,32 53. 16 51,16 3,04

¹ The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. ² Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the

United States.

^{*} Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional popula-

tion.
* Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional

^{*} Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

	 Not seas	sonally a	djusted		Sea	sonally a	adjusted¹		
Employment status, sex, and age	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	 May 1988
TOTAL								-	
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio ² . Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	119,695 65.6 112,377 61.6 7,318	120,264 65.3	65.5 114,222 62.0 6,553	119,907 65.7 112,334 61.5 7,573	121,175 65.9 114,129 62.1 7,046	121,348 66.0 114,409 62.2 6,938	120,903 65.7 114,103 62.0 6,801	121,323 65.9 114,713 62.3 6,610	120,978 65.6 114,195 61.9 6,783
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employment-population ratio ² . Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployment rate.	58,828 74.0	62,442 77.7 59,504 74.1 2,280 57,224	62,696 78.0 78.0 59,745 74.3 2,336 57,409 2,952	79,474 62,129 78.2] 58,673 73.8 2,383 56,290 3,456 5.6]	62,440 77.9 59,287 74.0 2,323	62,696 78.2 59,625 74.3 2,280 57,344 3,071	62,497 77.9 59,407 74.0 2,253 57,154 3,089	62,791 78.2 59,883 74.5 2,255 57,627	62,662 77.9 59,590 74.1 2,181 57,409 3,072
Women, 20 years and over			İ	į		i			
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force. Participation rate. Employed. Employed. Agriculture. Nonagricultural industries. Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	56.2) 47,104	89,307 50,465 56.5 48,162 53.9 637 47,525 2,303 4.6	50,426 56.4 48,018 53.7 644 47,373	88,464 49,728 56.2 47,028; 53.2; 629; 46,399; 2,700; 5.4;	50,558 56.7 47,977 53.8 646 47,331 2,581	50,640 56.8 48,005 53.8 654 47,351 2,635	50,542 56.6 48,132 53.9 656 47,476 2,411	50,612 56.7 48,170 53.9 692 47,478 2,442	50,441 56.4 47,960 53.7 587 47,373 2,481
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	İ	İ	į	į	į	į	į	į	
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	14,595; 7,823; 53.6; 6,445; 44.2; 303; 6,142; 1,378; 17.6;	14,598 7,357 50.4 6,239 42.7 276 5,962 1,118 15.2	7,652 52.4 6,459 44.3 312 6,147 1,193	14,595 8,050 55.2 6,633 45.4 257 6,376 1,417	14,592 8,177 56.0 6,865 47.0 323 6,542 1,312	8,011 54.9 6,779 46.5 293 6,486 1,232	7,865 53.9 6,564 45.0 295 6,269 1,301	7,919 54.2 6,660 45.6 280 6,380 1,259	7,875 54.0 6,645 45.5 267 6,378 1,230

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

 $^{^{\,2}}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Not seas	onally ac	justed		\$ea	sonally a	djusted¹		
Hispanic origin	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1988	May 1988
MITE			14						
Civilian noninstitutional population	103,271	157,943 103,758	104,125	103,416		157,773 104,530	157,868 104,171	157,943 104,574	158.034 104,209
Participation rate	65.9) 97,908	65.7 99,141	65.91 99,414			66.31 99,4741			
Employment-population ratio ²	62.4 5,363	62.8 4,617	62.9 4,711	62.41 5,5871	62.8 5,208	63.0 5.056	62.9 4,897	63.2 4.824	
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.5							
Men, 20 years and over	54,282	54.430	54,703	54,238	54,455	54,650	£4 522	54.699	54.61
Participation rate	78.6	78. 1	78.4	78.5	78. 3	78. 5	78. 2	78. 5	78.
Employment-population ratio ²	51,807 75.01	52,275 75.0	52,523 75.31		52,053 74.8	52,389 75.2	52,245 75.0	52,538 75.4	
Unemployed	2,474	2,155	2,180	2,612	2,402	2,260	2,277	2,161	2,30
Unemployment rate	4.61	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.4	4. 1	4.2	4.0	4.
Momen, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	42.151	42,882	42,808	42.182	42,710	42.915	42,841	42,986	42.82
Participation rate	55.6	56. 2	56,0	55.7	56. 1	56.3	56. 2	56.3	56.
Employed	40,303 53.2	41,297 54.1		40,268 53.1	40,896 53.7		41,183 54.0		
UnemployedUnemployment rate	1,848	1,586 3.7	1,663 3.9				1,658	1,689	1,72
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	7.7	3, 1	3. 9	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.9	4,1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	6,838	6,445	6,614	6,996	7,087	6,965	6.807	6,889	6,76
Participation rate	57. 2 5,798	54. 2 5.569		58.5	59. 6	58.6	57.2	58.0	Ś 7.
Employment-population ratio ²	48.5	46. 9							
UnemployedUnemployment rate	1,041	876 13. 6						973	88
Men	16. 3	14. 1	13.0	17.0	14.4	12. 2	15.7		
Women	14.1	13. 1	13. 2	13.3	13.6	12. 7	12.4	13.7	12.4
BLACK		ļ			.				
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,312 12,861	20,622 12,941		20,312 12,889					
Participation rate	63. 3	62.8	63. 2	63.5	64. 4			13,078 63.4	
Employed	11,119 54.7	11,3941 55.31		11,129 54.8	11,608 56.5	11,504 55.9	11,420 55.4	11,482	11,45
Unemployed	1,742	1,547		1,760					
Unemployment rate	13. 5	12.0	12.3	13. 7	12. 2	12.6	12.8	12. 2	12.
Men, 20 years and over	6,051	6,142	6 122	6 037		- 1	!		
Participation rate	75. 2	75. 1	6,123 74.7	6,037 75.0	6,115) 75.01	6,1661 75.61	6,1271 75.01		
Employed	5,311 66.0	5,467 66.8	5,465 66.71	5,296 65.8)	5,497	5,472	5,429	5,511	5,449
Unemployed	740	675	658	741	67. 5 618	67. 1 694	66. 4 699	67. 31 6521	
Unemployment rate	12. 2	11.0	10.7	12. 31	10. 1	11.3	11.4	10.6	
Homen, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	5,991	6.062	.6,061	j 5,9871	6,244		5 , , , ,		
Participation rate	59. 3	59. 1	59.0	59. 3	61.1	59. 9	6,136† 59.9	6,093 59,41	
Employed Employment-population ratio ²	5,294 52,4)	5,4121 52.71	5,414) 52.71	5,292 52,4	5,550 54.3	5,495 53,71	5,465 53.3	5,407	5,414
Unemployed	697 11. 6	650	647	695	694	636	671	52.71 6861	
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.6	11. 1	10. 4 	10. 9j	11.3	10.
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	819	737	857	865 I	863 ₁	870 I	834 i	000	903
Participation rate	37. 9 514	33. 81	39. 3j	40.0	39. 8	40. Oj	38.3	822 37. 7	41. 4
Employment-population ratio2	23. 8	516) 23. 7)	560 25. 7	541 _[25.0]	561 25, 81	537 24. 7	526¦ 24. 2!	564) 25. 91	
Unemployed	305) 37. 3)	221 ₁ 30. 01	297 34. 61	324	302	333	308	2581	314
Мел	38.0	24. 8	33, 1	37. 51 38. 31	35. 0) 35. 1)	38. 3) 42. 0)	36. 9 39. 0	31. 4] 27. 6]	
Women	36. 5 _]	35.8	36. 7¦	36. 61	34. 9 	34.7	35.0	35. 5	
HISPANIC ORIGIN	!	!	1	1	. [į	į	į	
ivilian noninstitutional population	12.809 8.506	13,230	13,268 8,819	12,809 8,549	13,115 8,879	13,153	13.192	13,230	
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	66.5	66.7	67.7	68. 6	8,8031 66.71	8,828! 66.7!	
	7,791	8,0021	8,058	7,797	8,2381	8,268	8,079	8.010	
Employed Employment-population ratio ²	60.8	60. 51	60.71	60. 9	62. 81	62.9	61.2	60.51	60.7

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

2 Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninbigitized for stitutional population.

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

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Catavani	 Not sea	sonally a	djusted	 Seasonally adjusted						
Category	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	
CHARACTERISTIC	ļ		!				!			
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	40,189 28,410	113,905 40,338 28,888 6,109	114,222 40,388 28,681 6,034	112,334 40,075 28,314 5,963	114,129 40,404 28,441 6,168	114,409 40,475 28,707 6,157		114,713 40,459 28,859 6,055	40,267 28,567	
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER	ļ		i			İ	ļ	ļ		
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers. Self-employed workers. Unpaid family workers. Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers. Government. Private industries. Private households Other industries. Self-employed workers. Unpaid family workers.	1,501 194 100,475 16,910 83,566 1,265 82,301 8,093	1,688 1,356 149 101,897 17,236 84,660 1,087 83,573 8,533 283	1 1,685 1,419 1 188 1 101,786 1 17,090 84,696 1 1,180 83,516 8,846 297	1,672 1,429 165 100,634 16,708 83,926 1,240 82,686 8,157 276	1,666 1,454 138 102,507 17,197 85,310 1,147 84,163 8,150 237	1,414	1,648 1,423 142 102,279 16,908 85,371 1,175 84,196 8,366 248	1,385 155 102,538 17,015 85,523 1,092 84,431	1,346 159 101,927	
PERSONS AT MORK PART TIME ¹ All industries: Part time for economic reasons. Slack work Could only find part-time work Voluntary part time	2.156	 4,851 2,167 2,287 16,082	 4,674 2,096 2,215 15,544	5,333 5,333 2,292 2,677 14,498	 5,367 2,396 2,640 14,571	 5,566 2,478 2,598 14,572	5,343 5,343 2,520 2,535 14,603	 5,194 2,236 2,502 15,016	4,844 2,227 2,315 14,790	
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons	4,898 2,013 2,475 14,660	4,624 2,053 2,196 15,540	4,484 2,008 2,126 15,012	5,058 2,126 2,603 13,995	5,145 2,260 2,566 14,096	5,254 2,327 2,457 14,123	5,106 2,325 2,475 14,141	4,924 2,121 2,397 14,592	4,623 2,120 2,236 14,338	

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

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

			Quart	erly av	eragės		Ho	nthly d	lata
	Neasura		19	87		1988	1988		
		1	111	ш	117	_ I	Mar.	Apr.	 May
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1]
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3. 2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	5. 1	4.8	4.6	4.5.	4.4	4. 2	4.1	4.3
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	6. 2	5.9	 5.6	5.5	5. 4	5.3	5.1	5. 2
U-5a	Total unemployed as a parcent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5
U-56	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
U-6	Total full-time job:eekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	9. 0	8.5	8. 2	8. 1	8.0	7.9] 7.6	7.6
y -7	Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	9. 9	9. 3	9. 0	8.8	8.8	N. A.	N. A.	 N. A.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) ;			Unemployment rates¹					
	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988
CHARACTERISTIC									ļ
Total, 16 years and over	7,573 4,259 3,456 3,314 2,700 1,417	6,610 3,553 2,909 3,057 2,442 1,259	6,783 3,736 3,072 3,047 2,481 1,230	6. 4 5. 6 6. 2 5. 4	5. 8 5. 8 5. 1 5. 9 5. 1 16. 0	5. 7 5. 6 4. 9 5. 9 5. 2 15. 4	5. 6 5. 7 4. 9 5. 5 4. 8 16. 5	5. 4 5. 3 4. 6 5. 6 4. 8 15. 9	5. 6 5. 6 4. 9 5. 6 4. 9 15. 6
Married men, spouse present	1,659 1,247 627	1,262 1,128 573	1,359 1,157 546		3.6 4.2 8.9	3. 4 4. 1 8. 3	3.4 4.0 7.5	3.0 3.8 8.7	3.3 3.9 8.4
Full-time workersPart-time workersLabor force time lost ²	6,053 1,502	5,302 1,299	5,418 1,341		5. 4 8. 3 6. 6	5. 3 7. 9 6. 6	5. 3 7. 7 6. 5	5. 1 7. 4 6. 2	5. 2 7. 7 6. 4
INDUSTRY									!
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Goods-producing industries	5,634 2,234 749 1,381 796 585 3,400 275 1,597 1,528 583 174	4,793 1,903 70 679 1,154 521 534 2,890 243 1,330 1,317 520 199	5,099 1,925 80 660 1,185 636 548 3,174 281 1,430 1,463 509 246	7. 7 13. 0 12. 1 6. 3 6. 2 6. 5 5. 6 4. 4 7. 0 4. 9 3. 4	5. 8 7. 1 7. 7 12. 2 5. 5 5. 8 5. 8 5. 3 6. 1 4. 9 3. 0 11. 5	5.79 7.80 11.06 5.99 5.31 5.16 4.5 2.82	5.6 6.5 7.9 10.7 5.2 5.3 5.2 4.2 4.2 2.8	5. 3 6. 5 8. 4 10. 6 5. 3 4. 7 3. 8 4. 7 3. 8 4. 1 3. 0	5.7 6.6 10.4 10.5 5.4 9 6.0 5.2 4.4 4.6 2.9

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force. $^{\rm 2}$ Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on

part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours. $\begin{tabular}{ll} \hline \end{tabular}$

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

	Not sea	sonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted					
Weeks of unemployment	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	1,105 1,160	2,781 1,751 1,827 963 864 14.4 6.8	3,035 1,753 1,765 891 874 14.4	3,308 2,165 2,067 974 1,093 14.8 6.6	3,089 2,263 1,733 839 894 14.4 6.4	3,084 2,145 1,740 841 899 14.4 6,4	3,009 2,101 1,722 887 835 13.7 6.6	3,125 1,956 1,540 725 816 13.4 5.6	3,075 2,110 1,609 784 825 13.8 5.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Total unemployed	100. 0 44. 5 24. 6 31. 0 15. 1 15. 9	100. 0 43. 7 27. 5 28. 7 15. 1 13. 6	100. 0 46. 3 26. 8 26. 9 13. 6 13. 3	100. 0 43. 9 28. 7 27. 4 12. 9 14. 5	100. 0 43. 6 31. 9 24. 5 11. 8 12. 6	100. 0 44. 3 30. 8 25. 0 12. 1 12. 9	100. 0 44. 0 30. 8 25. 2 13. 0 12. 2	100. 0 47. 2 29. 5 23. 3 10. 9 12. 3	100.0 45.3 31.1 23.7 11.5

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Table A-8. Reason for Unemployment

	Not sea:	sonally a	djusted	_	:	Seasonall	y adjuste	i	
Reason	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	 Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers On layoff Other job losers Job leavers. Reentrants.	3,412 815 2,597 830 2,044 1,033	2,977 785 2,192 895 1,643 843	3,058 698 2,360 820 1,835 841	3,612 924 2,688 931 1,995	3,209 888 2,320 1,082 1,917 885	3,207 884 2,323 961 1,951 864	3,139 899 2,240 1,075 1,756 887	2,916 821 2,095 993 1,784 915	3,236 793 2,443 926 1,789 807
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	ļ						1		
Total unemployed. Job losers. On layoff. Other job losers. Job leavers. Reentrants. New entrants.	100. 0 46. 6 11. 1 35. 5 11. 3 27. 9 14. 1	100. 0 46. 8 12. 3 34. 5 14. 1 25. 8 13. 3	100. 0 46. 7 10. 7 36. 0 12. 5 28. 0 12. 8	100. 0 47. 9 12. 3 35. 7 12. 4 26. 5 13. 3	100. 0 45. 2 12. 5 32. 7 15. 3 27. 0 12. 5	100. 0 45. 9 12. 7 33. 3 13. 8 27. 9 12. 4	100. 0 45. 8 13. 1 32. 7 15. 7 25. 6 12. 9	100. 0 44. 1 12. 4 31. 7 15. 0 27. 0 13. 8	100. 0 47. 9 11. 7 36. 2 13. 7 26. 5 11. 9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.9 .7 1.7 .9	2.5 .7 1.4 .7	2.6 .7 1.5 .7	3.0 .8 1.7 .8	2.6 .9 1.6 .7	2.6 .8 1.6 .7	2.6 .9 1.5 .7	2. 4 . 8 1. 5 . 8	2.7 .8 1.5 .7

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates 1					
	May 1987	Apr. 1988	 May 1988	May 1987	 Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	 Mar. 1988	 Apr. 1988	May 1988
Total, 16 years and over. 16 to 24 years. 16 to 19 years. 18 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 years and over. 25 to 54 years. 55 years and over. Men, 16 years and over. 16 to 24 years. 16 to 19 years. 16 to 19 years. 18 to 19 years.	7,573 2,895 1,417 717 702 1,478 4,657 4,134 532 4,259 1,586 803 401 402	6,610 2,532 1,259 580 658 1,273 4,082 3,625 446 3,553 1,315 644 291 352	7.00 1,289 1,289 1,289 1,289 1,281 3,744 520 3,736 1,354 664 275 388	6.3 12.5 17.6 21.0 15.2 15.2 9.8 4.8 5.1 3.6	5.8 11.6 16.0 18.7 14.5 9.1 4.5 4.7 3.5 5.8 12.2 16.4 19.4	5.7 15.4 17.4 13.9 4.5 4.7 3.3 5.6 11.3 15.6 11.3	5.6 11.7 116.5 17.6 15.8 14.2 4.5 2.9 5.7 12.1 17.8 18.5 17.3	5. 4 11. 2 15. 9 17. 8 14. 2 14. 1 4. 3 2. 9 15. 3 11. 2 15. 8 17. 2 14. 7	5.6 11.3 15.6 16.1 15.3 8.9 4.3 4.5 15.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 11.6 15.8
20 to 24 years	783 2,648 2,310 348	671 2,243. 1,951 276	690 2,363 2,051 323	9.9 4.9 5.1 3.9	9.9 4.4 4.5 4.0	9.0 4.3 4.5 3.4	9. 1 4. 3 4. 5 3. 4	8.8 4.1 4.2 3.1	9.1 4.3 4.4 3.7
Women, 16 years and over. 16 to 24 years. 16 to 19 years. 16 to 17 years. 18 to 19 years. 20 to 24 years. 25 years and over. 25 to 54 years. 55 years and over.	3,314 1,309 614 316 300 695 2,009 1,824 184	3,057 1,217 615 289 306 602 1,838 1,674	3,047 1,166 566 234 332 600 1,888 1,693	6. 2 11. 8 15. 6 19. 1 13. 1 9. 7 4. 7 5. 0 3. 0	5. 9 10. 9 15. 6 17. 9 14. 1 8. 2 4. 6 4. 9 2. 8	5. 9 10. 8 15. 1 18. 0 13. 1 8. 4 4. 7 4. 9 3. 1	5.5 11.3 15.2 16.6 14.2 9.1 4.1 4.4 2.3	5. 6 11. 3 16. 0 18. 4 13. 7 8. 7 4. 2 4. 5 2. 7	5.6 11.0 15.0 15.5 14.7 8.8 4.3 4.5 3.2

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1988	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force	56.2 1,955	26,289 16,506 62.8 14,764 56.2 1,742 10.6 9,783	16,650 63.2 14,807 56.2 1,843 11.1	16,472 64.0 14,475 56.3 1,997	26,146 16,926 64.7 15,076 57.7 1,850 10.9 9,220	26,196 16,779 64.1 14,884 56.8 1,895 11.3 9,417	26,243 16,779 63.9 14,853 56.6 1,926 11.5 9,464	26,289 16,733 63.7 14,939 56.8 1,795 10.7 9,556	26,340 16,698 63.4 14,818 56.3 1,879 11.3 9,642

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

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted (Numbers in thousands)

	 Civilian 	employed	Unemp	Loyed	 Unemployment rate 		
Occupation	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	
Total, 16 years and over ¹	112,377	114,222	7,318	6,553	6.1	5. 4	
Managerial and professional specialty	13,117	29,113 14,289 14,824	627 362 265	499 299 200	2. 2 2. 7 1. 8	1.7 2.0 1.3	
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,234 13,463	34,740 3,363 13,463 17,914	1,539 109 729 700	1,477 105 637 734	4. 2 3. 3 5. 1 3. 7	4.1 3.0 4.5 3.9	
Service occupations Private household Protective service Service, except private household and protective	899 1,887	15,250 905 1,884 12,461	1,197 52 104 1,041	1,116 51 94 970	 7.3 5.5 5.2 7.8	6.8 5.4 4.8 7.2	
Precision production, craft, and repair Mechanics and repairers Construction trades Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,341 4,990	13,859 4,553 5,180 4,126	881 198 453 230	749 163 364 223	 6.1 4.4 8.3 5.3	5. 1 3. 4 6. 6 5. 1	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7,943 4,714 4,724 810	17,540 7,988 4,823 4,729 717 4,011	1,806 820 315 671 178 493	1,596 642 283 671 186 485	9. 4 9. 4 6. 3 12. 4 18. 0	8.3 7.4 5.5 12.4 20.6	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,012	3,720	185	242	4.4	6. 1	

Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

 $^{^{\,2}}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted (Numbers in thousands)

	[C1V1	lian	Civilian labor force										
Veteran status and age	noninsti popul	tutional					Unemployed						
	i ! !		Total		Employed		 Number		Percent of labor force				
· — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988			
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS	!	 	 										
Total, 30 years and over	6,260 956 2,663 2,641	7,900 5,975 718 2,214 3,043 1,925	7,250 5,974 912 2,538 2,524 1,276	7,290 5,696 677 2,095 2,924 1,594	6,937 5,723 841 2,433 2,449 1,214	6,984 5,440 618 2,005 2,817 1,544	313 251 71 105 75 62	306 256 59 90 107 50	4.3 4.2 7.8 4.1 3.0 4.9	4. 2 4. 5 8. 7 4. 3 3. 7 3. 1			
NONVETERANS													
Total, 30 to 44 years	8,812 6,137	20,284 9,048 6,751 4,485	18,244 8,403 5,787 4,054	19,115 8,539 6,409 4,167	17,405 8,009 5,526 3,870	18,334 8,167 6,167 4,000	839 394 261 184	781 372 242 167	4. 6 4. 7 4. 5 4. 5	4. 1 4. 4 3. 8 4. 0			

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Non-veterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces;

published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

	Not seas	onally adj	justed¹	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	May. 1987	Apr. 1988	May. 1988	May. 1987	Јап. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1988		
California											
Civilian moninstitutional population Civilian labor force	13,783 13,018 766	20,894 14,037 13,338 699 5.0	20,931 14,066 13,251 815 5.8	20,481 13,863 13,020 843 6.1	20,787 13,981 13,267 714 5.1	753	20,860 13,976 13,272 704 5.0	20,894 14,077 13,362 715 5.1	20,931 14,142 13,251 891 6.3		
Florida			į								
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	5,879 5,581 297	9,628 6,035 5,731 304 5.0	9,648 6,104 5,816 288 4.7	9,398 5,863 5,548 315 5.4	9,568 5,993 5,698 295 4.9	9,588 6,013 5,695 318 5.3	9,609 6,066 5,771 295 4.9	9,628 6,093 5,773 320 5.3	9,648 6,086 5,780 306 5.0		
Illinois											
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	5,719 5,251 469	8,773 5,684 5,263 421 7.4	8,776 5,731 5,336 395 6.9	8,732 5,719 5,262 457 8.0	8,764 5,795 5,407 388 6.7	8,767 5,839 5,401 438 7.5	8,770 5,749 5,330 419 7.3	414	381		
Massachusetts											
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	3,063 2,960 103	4,599 3,135 3,044 92 2.9	4,600 3,106 3,022 84 2.7	4,585 3,081 2,972 109 3.5	4,597 3,142 3,036 106 3.4	4,598 3,147 3,041 106 3,4	4,599 3,190 3,096 94 2.9	4,599 3,163 3,072 91 2.9	4,600 3,124 3,036 88 2.8		
H1 ch1 gan											
Civilian moninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	4,520 4,151 369	6,981 4,511 4,171 340 7.5	6,986 4,507 4,212 295 6.5	6,922 4,508 4,140 368 8.2	6,966 4,472 4,018 454 10.2	6,972 4,530 4,149 381 8.4	6,977 4,488 4,117 371 8.3		6,986 4,498 4,205 293 6.5		
New Jersey											
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	3,875 168	6,032 3,954 3,829 125 3,2	6,034 3,966 3,817 149 3.8	5,997 4,000 3,834 166 4.2	6,024 4,037 3,884 153 3.8		6,029 3,985 3,826 159 4.0	6,032 3,969 3,831 138 3.5			
New York	<u> </u>										
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	8,305 7,924 380	13,769 8,224 7,942 282 3.4	13,770 8,270 7,929 340 4.1	13,752 8,462 8,062 400 4.7	13,768 8,524 8,120 404 4.7	13,769 8,505 8,172 333 3.9	13,770 8,465 8,142 323 3.8				
North Carolina											
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	3,231	4,869 3,252 3,142 109 3.4	4,875 3,291 3,182 109 3.3	4,800 3,235 3,094 141 4.4	4,852 3,291 3,135 156 4.7	4,858 3,300 3,180 120 3.6	4,864 3,296 3,171 125 3.8	4,869 3,300 3,177 123 3.7	114		
Ohio	į										
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	8,149 5,275 4,903 372 7.1	8,190 5,257 4,941 316 6.0	8,194 5,243 4,941 302 5.8	8,149 5,277 4,884 393 7.4	8,181 5,330 4,983 347 6.5	8,184 5,355 5,013 342 6.4	8,188 5,369 4,958 411 7.7	8,190 5,277 4,945 332 6.3	8,194 5,248 4,922 326 6.2		
Pennsylvania	į				į						
ivilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed	9,285 5,595 5,294 301 5.4	9,315 5,656 5,396 260 4.6	9,317 5,635 5,355 279 5.0	9,285 5,624 5,315 309 5.5	9,309 5,827 5,497 330 5.7	9,312 5,786 5,486 300 5.2	9,314 5,728 5,435 293 5.1	9,315 5,753 5,477 276 4.8	9,317 5,661 5,375 286 5.1		
Texas	İ		İ	į	j						
ivilian noninstitutional population	2,017 8,337 7,620 718 8,6	12,058 8,235 7,658 577 7.0	12,061 8,334 7,729 605 7.3	12,017 8,376 7,658 718 8.6	12,050 8,255 7,595 660 8.0	12,053 8,306 7,610 696 8.4	12,056 8,252 7,582 670 8.1	12,058 8,334 7,711 623 7.5			

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands) Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted Industry May 1987 Peb. May p Apr. 1988 1987 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 1988 102,268 104,161 105,144 105,946 101,829 104,729 105.020 104.262 105.269 105.478 84.965 86,490 87,486 88,252 84,859 87.044 87,475 87,700 87,957 88,122 Goods-producing 24.650 25.180 24,653 25.451 25,180 25,271 25,330 25.438 25,446 723 716 733 Oil and gas extraction 393.8 414.7 416.2 414 419 416.3 401 415 423 423 5,192 5.012 4.787 5.083 5.286 4.967 5.083 5,240 General building contractors 1.311.3 1,290.6 1,390.2 348.8 1.316 1.365 1,377 1,383 1,401 1.396 Manufacturing 18,926 19,302 19,366 18,970 19.369 19.390 19,405 19,475 Production workers 12.890 13,165 13,210 13,268 12,923 13,225 13.249 13.251 13,279 13,301 11,159 11,393 11,470 Production workers 7,653 7,414 7,575 7,617 7,408 7,582 7,599 7,598 7,648 7.632 738 755 Furniture and fixtures..... 534.4 571.0 514 581 511.4 535.1 534.7 536 535 534 536 537 Stone, clay, and glass products 586.0 584 770 585 584.1 588.5 583 587 583 Primary metal industries 746.1 743 768 772 773 775 Blast furnaces and basic steel products 269.3 280.5 280.7 281.5 265 279 280 281 281 281 Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic equipment 1.432.9 448.9 1.396.8 1.439.2 1.397 1.435 1.438 1.439 1.444 1.449 2,114.4 2,007 2,099 2.010.1 2.105.4 2,121.0 2,085 2.110 2.117 2.091 2,072 2,115 2.108.5 109.1 049.2 . 030.9 043.9 050.2 2,048 2.036 2,031 2.025 2.044 2.050 872.6 848.4 869 839 837 835 840.3 854.3 848 852 Instruments and related products 693 705 Miscellaneous manufacturing 365.6 379.9 382.2 378.9 366 380 382 382 384 379 8,005 7,767 7,925 7,963 7,986 7,994 B,001 Production workers 5.590 5.593 5,643 5,650 5,653 5,653 1,647 1,601.0 1,618 1,647 1,648 Food and kindred products 1.578.3 1,649 1.640 52.1 50.4 55 54 Tobacco manufactures 49.7 55 721.3 728.0 721 732 732 729 728 Textile mill products..... 726.1 728.9 727 Apparel and other textile products 102.1 102.5 1,095 1,105 1,104 1,106 1,099 1.098.4 .104.4 1.100 Paper and allied products 675.6 686.8 686 688 689 1.499.9 Printing and publishing 1.548.4 1.555.7 1.554.5 1.501 1.538 1.544 1.548 1,554 1.556 1.051.9 1.057.3 1,020 1,047 1,049 1,052 Chemicals and allied products 1.017.6 1.050.2 1,055 1.059 Petroleum and coat products
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products..... 161.9 164.2 166.1 165 166 165 164 165 165 165.7 865.3 816 861.0 870.3 854 856 860 864 870 142.6 Leather and leather products 145.3 145.1 146.2 142 147 147 147 146 146 Service-producing..... 79.349 79,964 80,495 77,176 79,082 79,458 79,690 79,831 80,032 5.358 5,473 5,510 5,356 5,499 5,513 5,530 5,561 5,564 5.542 3,320 Transportation 3,149 Communication and public utilities 2,209 2,234 2,236 2,244 2,213 2,238 2,241 2,245 2,245 2,248 5,835 6,016 6.065 6,108 6,010 6,035 6,089 3,573 3,602 3,422 3,555 3,573 3,591 3,629 3,629 3,609 Nondurable goods 2,413 2.443 2.463 2,479 2,419 2,455 2.462 2.470 2.480 2,484 18,413 18,612 18,873 19,128 18,417 18,927 19,050 19, 128 Retail trade 2,468.4 General merchandise stores 2,337.5 2,436.0 2,445.6 3,001.3 3,011.1 2,412 2,526 2,561 2,543 2,542 2,547 3,055 3.042.5 3.029 3.044 3.045 2.943.9 2,053.7 2,034.1 2.038 2,055 1,999.2 2,062 2,064 6,092 6,319 Eating and drinking places 196.4 6.142.5 6,313.3 6.450.2 6.260 6.291 6.336 6.326 6,627 Finance, insurance, and real estate 6,599 6,539 6,633 6,636 6,651 6.539 6.640 6.649 6.639 3,267 3,293 3,292 3,289 3,273 3,308 3,305 3,306 3,296 Finance 3,302 2,065 1,278 2,016 2,058 2,063 2.065 2,017 2,052 2.053 2.060 2.065 1,248 1,272 1,249 1,285 1,282 1,273 1,278 Real estate..... 1,256 1,286 24,795 24.170 24.978 25.231 25.361 24,053 24.975 25.078 25,156 25,235 Business services..... 5.149.6 5.345.4 5.378.6 5.423.8 5,158 5,321 5,385 5,405 5,417 7,125 6,778 7,088 7,159 7,019 7,056 6.767.7 7,151.7 17.671 17.303 17.658 17.694 16.970 17.218 17,254 17.320 17.312 17.356 2,936 2,970 2,972 2.947 2,964 2,968 2,966 2,973 2,968 2,954 4,140 4,149 3,954 4,014 4,031 4,067 4,010 4,006 Local 10,567 10,541 10,604 10,080 10,239 10,268 10,319 10,304 10,335 10,346

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

		udr sesso	nally adjust	PG	Sezsonally adjusted							
Industry	May 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988 p	May 1988 P	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988 p	May 1988 (
Total private	34.8	34.4	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.7	34.9	34.6	34.9	34.7		
Mining	42.4	41.9	42.8	42.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Construction	38.5	37.4	37.9	38.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Manufacturing	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	- 41.0	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.2	41.1		
Overtime hours	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0		
Durable goods	41.5	41.6 3.8	41,7	41.B 4.0	41.6 3.8	41.6	41.5 3.8	41.5 3.8	41.9 4.2	41.9 4.2		
Lumber and wood products	41.3	39.9	40.6	40.5	40.9	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.6	40.1		
Furniture and fixtures		39.0	39.1	38.9	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.3		
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.8	42.0	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3		
Primary metal industries		43.4	43.4	43.6	42.9	43.4	43.1	43.3	43.4	43.7		
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ,		43.7	43.8	43.9	43.0	44.0	43.8	43.7	43.6	43.9		
Fabricated metal products		41.6	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.6	42.0	42.1		
Machinery, except electrical		42.7	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.7	42.6	42.5	42.8	42.6		
Electrical and electronic equipment		40.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.1		
Transportation equipment		42.5	42.9	43.1	42.2	42.0	42.0	42,1	43.0	43.1		
Motor vehicles and equipment		43.0	44.1	44.6	42.3	42.1	42.3	42.3	44.1	44.3		
Miscellaneous manufacturing		41.6	41.4 39.1	41.2 39.1	41.4 39.4	41.8 39.1	41.3 39.3	41.4 39.2	41.7 39.4	41.4 39.3		
	1				1		!					
Nondurable goods	3.5	3.4	39.9	40.0 3.5	40.3 3.7	40.3 3.8	40.2 3.6	40.1 3.6	40.3 3.6	40.0 3.7		
Food and kindred products	40.1	39.6	39.6	40.2	40.1	40.6	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.2		
Tobacco manufactures	39.3	39.3	38.6	39.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Textile mill products		41.0	41.0	40.8	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.6	40.9		
Apparel and other textile products		37.0	36.8	36.8	37.1	36.8	37.0	37.0	37.4	36.8		
Paper and allied products		42.9	43.1	43.1	43.5	43.4	43.3	43.2	43.4	43.3		
Printing and publishing		38.2	38.0	37.6	38.0	38.1	38,1	38.1	38.2	37.8		
Chemicals and allied products		42.5	42,2	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.5	42.2	42.0		
Petroleum and coal products		43.7	44.1	44.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products		41.7 37.4	41.7 36.8	41.5 37.8	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.6		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		3/.4	36.8	37.8	38.4	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.1	37.5		
ransportation and public utilities		38.6	38.9	38.8	39.3	39.5	39.1	38.0	39.2	39.0		
Vholesale trade	1	37.9	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.1	38,2	38.1	38.3	38.1		
tetall trade	29.2	28.6	28.9	29.0	29.3	29.0	29,1	29.0	29.2	29.1		
Inance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	35.0	36.2	35.7	` (2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
ervices	32.4	32.3	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.4	32.7	32.5		

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to 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 nonagricultural payrolls.

^{*}This series is not published sessonally adjusted since the sessonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect Maruh 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural páyrolis by industry

t. A		Average hor	urly earnings		Average weekly samings					
industry	May 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988 P	Нау 1988 Р	May 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988 P	May 1988 F		
Total private	\$8.93 8.95	\$9.18 9.16	\$9.22	\$9.26 9.28	\$310.76 311.46	\$315.79 316.94	\$319.93 321.78	\$320.40 322.02		
Mining	12.50	12.59	12.58	12.53	530.00	527.52	538.42	531.27		
Construction	12.66	12.67	12.85	12.87	487,41	481.34	487.02	494.21		
Menufacturing	9.87	10.07	10.11	10.14	403.68	411.86	414.51	415.74		
Durable goods	10.38 8.37	10.59	10.65	10.67 8.55	430.77 345.68	440.54 337.16	444.11 344.69	446.01 346.28		
Furniture and fixtures Stone, ciay, and glass products Primary metal industries		7.76 10.36 12.07	7.81 10.40	7.87 10.45 12.14	302.15 439.13 510.18	302.64 435.12 523.84	305.37 442.00 526.01	306.14 447.26 529.30		
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	13.73	13.89	13.96	13.99	590.39 410.52	606.99 421.82	611.45	614.16 428.64		
Machinery, except electrical Electrical and electronic equipment Transportation equipment		10.84 10.04 13.20	10.88 10.09 13.29	10.91 10.11 13.29	446.46 398.29 542.27	462.87 410.64 561.00	463.49 411.67 570.14	462.58 412.49 572.80		
Motor vehicles and equipment	13.43 9.66 7.74	13.93 9.88 7.91	14.10 9.87 7.91	14.07 9.91 7.98	570.78 397.99 303.41	598.99 411.01 310.07	621.81 408.62 309.28	627.52 408.29 312.02		
Nendurable goods Food and kindred products	9.14	9.33	9.36	9.39	367.43	373.20	373.46	375.60		
Tobacco manufactures	8.99 14.60 7.12	9.07 14.42 7.31	9.12 14.99 7.35	9.13 15.29 7.32	360.50 573.78 298.33	359.17 566.71 299.71	361.15 578.61 301.35	367.03 605.48 298.66		
Apparel and other textile products Printing and publishing	5.87 11.41	6.03	6.04	6.06 11.68	217.78 494.05	223.11 494.21	222.27 499.53	223.01 503.41		
Chemicals and allied products	10.19 12.32 14.54	10.45 12.53 14.98	10.40 12.56 15.02	10.45 12.64 14.93	385.18 519.90 639.76	399.19 532.53 654.63	395.20 530.03 662.38	392.92 530.88 661.40		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.86	9.00	9.03	9.05 6.28	368.58 234.14	375.30 233.00	376.55 231.47	375.58 237.38		
Transportation and public utilities	11.93	12.19	12.17	12.18	466.46	470.53	473.41	472.58		
Wholesale trade	9.56	9.78	9.88	9.88	366.15	370.66	377.42	376.43		
Retali trade	6.09	6.24	6.25	6.27	177.83	178.46	180.63	181.83		
Finance, incurance, and real estate	8.72	8.97	9.05	9.17	316.54	321.13	327.61	327.37		
Services	8.40	8.80	8.82	8.87	272.16	284.24	287, 53	287.39		

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2. p = pretiminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal

Table 8-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers* on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry (1977 = 100)

		Not sea	concily adju	seted		Sessonally adjusted							
Industry	May 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988p	May 1988p	Percent change from: Hay 1987- Hay 1988	Hay 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Nar. 1988	Apr. 1988p	Жау 1988р	Persent change front: Apr. 1988- Hay 1988	
Total private nonfarm:										422.2			
Current dollars	172.8	177.2	178.0	178.7	3.4	172.9	176.6	176.7	177.0	177.8	178.8	0.5	
	94.1	93.8	93.7	н.л.	(2)	94.0	93.8	93.7	93.5 (4)	93.5	N.A.	(3) (4)	
Construction	181.5	183.6	184.2	184.0	1.4	(4)	(4)	156.8	157.5	157.5	157.6	.1	
Menufacturing	154.8	156.7	157.0	157.6	1.8	154.8	157.6		177.3	177.8	178.4	. 3	
Transportation and public utilities	174.4	177.7	178.2	178.5	2.4	174.2	176.8	177.0	179.4			.6	
Wholesale trade	174.9	179.2	179.1	179.4	2.5	176.0	178.3	179.1		179.5	180.5		
	176.7	180.4	182.3	182.4	3.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Retali trade	160.7	163.9	164.9	165.6	3 • 1	160.3	163.4	163.4	163.8	164.6	165.3	·•	
real astate	187.0	193.4	195.0	197.4	5.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	. (4)	(4)	
Services	179.7	187.6	188.4	190.0	5.9	180.0	186.5	186.3	186.9	188.2	190.4	1.2	

¹ See footnote 1, table 8-2.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1997 benchmarks and updated seasonal

See roomous 1, stoke 5-2.
 Change is -7 percent from April 1987 to April 1988, the latest month available.
 Change is less than .05 percent from March 1988 to April 1988, the latest month

a These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated

with sufficient precision.

N.A. Data not available.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

/1977 - 1004

)77 = 100)										
Industry	ĸ	ot seasons	nliy adjusto	ıd			Seasonaily	adjusted		
incustry	May 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988 P	May 1988 p	May 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988.p	Xay 1988
Total	120.5	121.0	123.5	124.5	120.4	123.0	123.9	123.6	125.0	124.5
ods-producing	99.0	98.6	100.8	102.5	98.7	100.5	101.1	101.6	102.7	102.2
flining	80.0	81.1	84.0	83.4	80.8	81.7	82.5	83.2	86.0	84 - 1
onstruction	136.9	124.3	135.6	143.8	133.0	132.1	136.0	139.1	141.1	139.6
lanufacturing	92.5	94.5	94.9	95.4	92.9	95.2	95.2	95.2	96.1	95.8
Durable goods	90.3	92.5	93.3	93.9	90.4	92.7	92.7	92.7	94.0	94.0
Lumber and wood products	103.8	99.4	102.3	104.3	103.0	103.0	103.6	103.1	104.5	103.0
Furniture and fixtures	108.4	111.6	112.0	111.2	110.3	113.7	113.2	112.3	113.2	113.
Stone, clay, and glass products		84.4	87.7	89.0	86.3	86.5	87.3	87.5	88.3	86.
Primary metal industries	63.0	67.4	67.6	68.1	63.0	66.5	66.4	66.9	67.4	68.
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	49.9	54.1	54.3	54.6	49.2	53.9	53.9	54.1	54.3	54.
Fabricated metal products	87.1	90.4	91.1	92.2	87.4	90.9	90.8	90.8	91.9	92.
Machinery, except electrical	84.6	91.2	91.4	91.5	84.8	90.0	90.2	90.4	91.6	91. 102.
Electrical and electronic equipment	98.5	101.8	101.5 99.8	101.4	99.6	102.2 97.5	101.8	101.9 96.8	99.8	102.
Motor vehicles and equipment	89.6	98.4 87.1	90.2	91.8	99.5	84.7	97.3 85.7	84.8	89.8	90.
Instruments and related products	101.4	135.9	105.5	105.4	102.0	106.0	105.0	105.2	106.3	106.
Miscellaneous manufacturing.	80.4	83.5	84.0	83.3	81.0	83.4	84.8	84.5	85.3	83.
Nondurable goods	95.8	97.3	97.2	97.7	96.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.
Food and kindred products	95.5	95.0	94.9	97.3	98.9	102.2	101.7	100.9	101.1	100.
Tobacco manufactures	69.9	71.4	66.8	67.0	76.3	77.2	75.B	74.8	74.0	73.
Textile mill products	81.9	81.1	80.6	80.7	82.2	B2.5	82.7	81.7	82.2	80.
Apparel and other textile products	85.3	85.5	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.1	85.5	85.7	86.2	84.
Paper and allied products	99.8	100.1	100.4	101.2	100.6	101.6	101.5	101.3	101.8	101.
Printing and publishing	129.7	136.2	136.3	134.5	130.3	134.9	135.5	136.0	136.5	134.
Chemicals and allied products	93.7	97.7	97.1	97.3	93.9	97.4	97.1	97.9	97.3	97.
Petroleum and coal products	85.3	81.2	83.5	85.6	85.3	86.3	84.5	83.5	84.3	84.
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	115.1	122.0	122.6	122.7	115.3	120.9	121.0	121.8	122.6	123.
Leather and leather products	57.2	55.7	54.7	56.8	56.7	57.5	57.2	56.9	55.2	56.
ice-producing	132.3	133.3	136.0	136.6	132.4	135.5	136.4	135.8	137.3	136.
ansportation and public utilities	108.4	109.4	111.1	112.0	109.0	112.6	111.8	111.2	112.7	112.
holesale trade	118.9	121.7	123.8	124.4	119.0	122.2	123.1	123.6	124.8	124.
etall trade	121.9	119.9	123.3	125.0	122.2	124.0	125.2	124.8	126.0	125.
nance, insurance, and real estate	141.2	138.2	140.3	138.9	141.5	141.3	141.6	139.6	141.0	139.
l l				1		!		- 1		

^{&#}x27; See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of Industries in which employment' increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over	1986	57.0	47.3	49.5	50.8	51.9	46.8	51.9	54.1	51.4	53.0	58.9	58.9
1-month span	1987	50.8 61.6	59.2 61.6	61.1 62.2	62.4 p62.7	62.4 p56.2	61.6	70.8	62.2	68.1	67.3	67.8	68.4
Over	1986	50.0	47.6	45.7	46.2	46.2	46.2	48.1	51.9	50.5	55.9	59.7	59.2
3-month	1987	57.6	57.0	65.1	69.2	68.1	71.9	73.8	76.8	74.1	76.5	78.1	73-0
span	1988	71.6	66.8	p66.8	p64.1		.	1					
Over	1986	48.1	47.3	43.8	42.7	43.2	47.0	46.5	50.0	55.9	53.2	55.9	58 - 4
3-month	1987	64.6	64.3	63.0	70.3	72.4	77.3	78.4	79.7	82.7	77.8	77.0	76 -
span	1988	p73.2	p67.6				-						
Over	1986	42.2	41.6	43.8	44.9	45.7	48.6	46.8	48.6	51.6	53.8	56.5	57.6
2-month pan	1987	63.8	67.3	69.5	73.5	76.8	76.8	78.9	78.9	79.7	p77.8	p77.8	•,

 $^{^{\}circ}$ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries. Data for the 12-month span are unadjusted. $\rho = \text{preliminary}$.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans. Data have been revised to reflect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.