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USDL 88-273

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1988

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATLON: 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 slighty 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 downard 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 etimate 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

| Category | Quarterly averages |  | Monthly data |  |  | Apr. May change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 | 1988 | 1988 |  |  |  |
|  | IV | I | Mar. | Apr. | May |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force 1/......... | 122,316 | 122,882 | 122,639 | 123,055 | 122,692 | -363 |
| Total employment 1/.. | 115,235 | 115,954 | 115,839 | 116,445 | 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 | 114,713 | 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 | 62,909 | 63,396 | 487 |
| Discouraged workers.. | 910 | 1,027 | N.A. | N.A. | . N.A. | N.A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: -_T_ Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  | 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 |
| Teenagers........... | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 15.6 | -. 3 |
| White. | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | . 1 |
| Black.......... | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.4 | . 2 |
| Hispanic origin.... | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.0 | -. 3 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA2/ Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment..... Goods-producing....... Service-producing.... | 103,683 | 104,670 | 105,020 | p105,269 | P105,478 | P209 |
|  | 25,116 | 25,260 | 25,330 | p25,438 | p25,446 | p8 |
|  | 78,567 | 79,410 | 79,690 | p79,831 | p80,032 | p201 |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing........ | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.9 | p41.2 | p41.1 | P-. 1 |
| Overtime............. | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | p4.0 | p4.0 | p0 |

[^0]2/ Establishment data have been revised to reflect
March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment
factors.
papreliminary.

## 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 benchoark 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 goodsproducing 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 industriesfabricated 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 alightly 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.

## WeekIy 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 (1977a100) 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 $B_{\text {, }}$ 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 estabilshment data series have been revised from April 1986 forward, and the seasonally adjusted serles have been revised from January 1983 forward. The June 1988 1ssue 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 relzased 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 | ```February 1988 employment estimates``` |  | 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................................... | 19,261 | 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 12 th, which may or may not corres pond 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 $\mathrm{U}-1$ and the most comprehensive yields $\mathrm{U}-7$. The overall unemployment rate is $U-5 a$, while $U-5 b$ 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 nor;
- The houschold 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 houschold 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 $\mathbf{2}$ most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When $: 1!$ 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 establiṣhments.

## 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 availabie for $\$ 8.50$ per issue or $\$ 22.00$ per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Ẅashington, 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 $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$, and Q of that publication:

Table A-1. Employment status of the popuzation, Ineluding Armed Foress in the United States, by sex
(Numbers in thousands)

' The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.
'Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
© Unemployment as percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian popuiation by exx and age
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | Not seasonally majusted |  |  | Sensonaliy adjusted ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | May <br> 1987 | Apr. <br> 1988 | May <br> 1988 | May <br> 1987 | Jan. 1988 | Feb. 1988 | Mar. <br> 1988 | Apr. 1988 | May <br> 1988 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 182,533\| | 184,2321 | 184,374\| | 182,533\| | 183,8221 | 183,9691 | 184,111\| | 184,232 | 184,374 |
| Civilian labor force. | 119,6951 | 120,264 | 120,775 | 119,907 | 121,175 | 121,348 | 120,9031 | 121,323\| | 120,978 |
| Participation rate. | 65.61 | 65.31 | 65.51 | 65.71 | 65.91 | 66.01 | 65.71 | 65.91 | 65.6 |
| Employed............. | 112,3771 | 113,905 | 114,222\| | 112,3341 | 114,1291 | 114,4091 | 114,1031 | 114,713! | 114,195 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 61.61 | 61.81 | 62.01 | 61.51 | 62.11 | 62.21 | 62.01 | 62.31 | 61.9 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,318 | 6,359 | 6,5531 | 7.5731 | 7,0461 | 6,9381 | 6,8011 | 6,6101 | 6,783 |
| Unemployment rate. | 6.11 | 5.31 | 5.41 | 6.31 | 5.81 | 5.71 | 5.61 | 5.41 | 5.6 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 79,4741 | 80,3261 | 80,402 | 79,4741 | 80,1201 | 80,2031 | 80,2601 | 80,3261 | 80,402 |
| Civilian labor force....... | 62,1471 | 62,4421 | 62,6961 | 62,129 | 62,440 | 62,6961 | 62,4971 | 62,7911 | 62,662 |
| Participation ra | 78.21 | 77.71 | 78.01 | 78.21 | 77.91 | 78.21 | 77.91 | 78.2 | 77.9 |
| Employed.... | 58,8281 | 59,5041 | 59,7451 | 58,6731 | 59,2871 | 59,625 | 59,4071 | 59,8831 | 59,590 |
| Employment-population ratioz | 74.01 | 74.11 | 74.31 | 73.81 | 74.01 | 74.31 | 74.01 | 74.51 | 74.1 |
| Agriculture. | 2,548 | 2,2801 | 2,3361 | 2,3831 | 2,3231 | 2,2801 | 2,2531 | 2,255 | 2,181 |
| Nonagricultural industrie | 56,2801 | 57,2241 | 57,4091 | 56,2901 | 56,9641 | 57,3441 | 57,1541 | 57,6271 | 57,409 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . . . . . | 3,3191 | 2,938 | 2,9521 | 3,4561 | 3,1541 | 3,0711 | 3,0891 | 2,9091 | 3,072 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.31 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 5.61 | 5.11 | 4.91 | 4.91 | 4.61 | 4.9 |
| Women, 20 years and ovir* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force... | 49,725 | 50,465 | 50,4261 | 49,728] | 50,558 | 50,6401 | 50,5421 | 50,6121 | $50,441$ |
| Participation rate | 56.21 | 56.51 | 56.41 | 56.21 | 56.71 | 56.81 | 56.61 | 56.71 | 56.4 |
| Emp loyed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 47,1041 | 48,1621 | 48,0181 | 47,0281 | 47,9771 | 48,005 | 48,132 | 48,1701 | 47,960 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 53.21 | 53.91 | 53.71 | 53.21 | 53.81 | 53.81 | 53.91 | 53.91 | 53.7 |
| Agriculture...... | 6901 | + 6371 | ${ }^{6} 6441$ | ${ }^{6} 6291$ | ${ }^{6461}$ | 6541 | 6561 | 6921 | 587 |
| Nonagricultural indus | 46,4141 | 47,5251 | 47,3731 | 46,3991 | 47,3311 | 47,3511 | 47,4761 | 47,4781 | 47,373 |
| Unemployed. .......... | 2,6211 | 2,3031 | 2,409) | 2,7001 | 2,5811 | 2,6351 | 2,4111 | 2,4421 | 2,481 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.31 | 4.61 | 4.81 | 5.41 | 5.11 | 5.21 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soth saxes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonfistitutional population. | 14,5951 | 14,5981 | 14,590 | 14,595 | 14,5921 | 14,5881 | 14,5911 | 14,5981 | 14,590 |
| Civilian labor force. ....... | 7,8231 | 7,3571 | 7,6521 | 8,0501 | 8,177 | 8,0111 | 7,865 | 7,9191 | 7,875 |
| Participation rate. | 53.61 | 50.41 | 52.41 | 55.21 | 55.01 | 54.91 | 53.91 | 54.21 | 54.0 |
| Employed. | 6,445 | 6,239 | 6,4591 | 6,633 | 6,865 | 6,7791 | 6,5641 | 6,660 | 6,645 |
| Employment-population ratiox. | 44.21 | 42.71 | 44.31 | 45.41 | 47.01 | 46.51 | 45.01 | 45.61 | 45.5 |
| Agriculture. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3031 | 2761 | 63121 | 6 2571 | ${ }_{6} 3231$ | 2931 | 6 2951 | 6 2801 | 267 6 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 6,1421 | 5,9621 | 6,1471 | 6,376 | 6,5421 | 6,486 | 6,2691 | 6,3801 | 6,378 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . | 1,378 \| | 1,118\| | 1,193\| | 1,4171 | 1,312 | 1,232 | 1,3011 | 1,259 | 1,230 |
| Unemployment rate. . | 17.61 | 15.21 | 15.6 | 17.6 | 16.01 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 15.91 | 15.6 |

[^1]${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employmert status of the civilian population by roce, sex, age, and Mispanic origin
(Numbers in thousands)


[^2]wroup are not presented and Hispantics are included in bath the white and black population groups.
(In thousands)

| category | Not seasonaliy adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1988 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Characteristic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over. | 112,377 | 1113,905 | [114,222 | 1112,334 | [114,129 | 1114,409 | [114,103 | 1114,713 | 114,195 |
| Married men, spouse present. Married women, spouse presen | 40,189 28,410 | 40,338 28,888 | 40,388 <br> 28,681 | \| 40,075 | 10,404 <br> 28,441 | 40,475 28,707 | \| 40,481 | 40,459 | 40,267 28,567 |
| Married women, spouse present Women who maintain families.. | 28,410 6,051 | 28,888 6,109 | 28,681 6,034 | 28,314 5,963 | 28,441 6,168 | 28,707 6,157 | 28,805 6,160 | 28,859 6,055 | 28,567 5,957 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF HORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary worker | 1,846 | 1,688 | 1,685 | 1,672 | 1,666 | 1,677 | 1,648 | 1,678 | 1,526 |
| Self-employed workers. | 1,501 | 1,356 | 1,419 | 1,429 | 1,454 | 1,414 | 1,423 | 1,385 | 1,346 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers.. Government........... | 100,475 | 101,897 | 1101,786 | 1100,634 | 1102,507 | 102,683 | 1102,279 | 1102,538 | 101,927 |
| Government. ........ | 16,910 | 17,236 | 17,090 | 16,708 | \| 17,197 | 16,948 | \| 16,908 | 17,015 | 16,887 |
| Private industries. | 83,566 | 84,660 | 84,696 | 83,926 | 85,310 | 85,735 | 85,371 | 85,523 | 85,040 |
| Private household | 1,265 | 1,087 | 1,180 | 1,240 | 1,147 | 1,170 | 1,175 | 1,092 | 1,156 |
| Other industries. | 82,301 | 83,573 | 83,516 | 82,686 | 84,163 | 84,565 | 84,196 | 84,431 | 83,884 |
| Self-employed workers. | 8,093 | 8,533 | 8,846 | 8,157 | 8,150 | 8,312 | 8,366 | 8,637 | 8,917 |
| Unpaid family workers. | . 268 | - 283 | 297 | 276 | 237 | 228 | 248 | 281 | 307 |
| persons at mork pakt time ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons | 5,139 | 4,851 | 4,674 | 5,333 | 5,367 | 5,566 | 5,343 | 5,194 | 4,844 |
| Slack work. | 2,156 | 2,167 | 2,096 | 2,292 | 2,396 | 2,478 | 2,520 | 2,236 | 2,227 |
| Could only find part-time wor | 2,561 | 2,287 | 2,215 | 2,677 | 2,640 | 2,598 | 2,535 | 2,502 | 2,315 |
| Voluntary part time. | 15,243 | 16,082 | 15,544 | 14,498 | 14,571 | 14,572 | 14,603 | 15,016 | 14,790 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons. | 4,898 | 4,624 | 4,484 | 5,058 | 5,145 | 5,254 | 5,106 | 4,924 | 4,623 |
| Slack work................. | 2,013 | 2,053 | 2,008 | 2,126 | 2,260 | 2,327 | 2,325 | 2,121 | 2,120 |
| Could only find part-time work | 2,475 | 2,196 | 2,126 | 2,603 | 2,566 | 2,457 | 2,475 | 2,397 | 2,236 |
| Voluntary part titme.......... | 14,650 | 15,540 | 15,012 | 13,995 | 14,096 | 14,123 | 14,141 | 14,592 | 14,338 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, lliness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemploymant measurbs based on varytng definitions of unemployment and the labor force, sasonally adjusted
(Percent)


| Category | Number of unemployed persans (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. $1988$ | Mar. <br> 1988 | Apr. <br> 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 7,573 | 6,610 | 6,7831 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 4,259 | 3,553 | 3,7361 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Men, 20 years and over. | 3,456 | 2,909 | 3,0721 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 3,314 | 3,057 | 3,0471 | 6.2 | 5. 9 | 5. 9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 2,700 | 2,442 | 2,481! | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 1,417 | 1,259 | 1,230 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 15.6 |
| Married men, spouse present.. | 1,659 | 1,262 | 1,3591 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Married women, spouse present. | 1,247 | 1,128 | 1,157 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Women who malntain families... | 627 | 573 | 5451 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Full-time workers. | 6,053 | 5,302 | 5,418 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Part-time workers..... | 1,502 | 1,299 | 1,341 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. |  |  | 1,--1 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods-producing industries.......................... | 2,234 | 4, 1,903 | 5,099 1,925 | 6.3 | 5.8 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.6 6.5 | 5. 6 | 5.7 6.6 |
| Mining.......................................... . | 104 | 70 | 801 | 13.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 10.4 |
| Construction. | 749 | 679 | 6601 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| Manufacturing. | 1,381 | 1,154 | 1,185 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Durable goods.... | 796 | 621 | 6361 | 6.2 | 5. 5 | 5. 9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Nondurable goods........................... | 585 | 534 | 5481 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Service-producing industries.................. | 3,400 | 2,890 | 3,1741 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Transportation and public utitities........ | +275 | 243 | 2811 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| Wholesale and retall trade................... | 1,597 | 1,330 | 1,430\| | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6. 4 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Finance and service industries.............. | 1,528 | 1,317 | 1,4631 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Government workers................................ | 583 | 520 | 5091 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers............ | 174 | 199 | 2461 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 13.9 |

${ }^{2}$ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
2 Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on
part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially avallable labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Weeks of unemployment | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1987 | Apr. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988 | Apr. <br> 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 to 14 weeks..... | 1,798 | 1,751 | 1,753 | 3,165 | 3,089 | 3,145 | 3,009 2,101 | 3,125 1,956 | 3,075 2,110 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 2,265 | 1,827 | 1,765 | 2,067 | 1,733 | 1,740 | 1,722 | 1,540 | 1,609 |
| 15 to 26 weeks.. | 1,105 | 963 | 891 | 274 | -839 | 841 | 1887 | - 725 | - 784 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,160 | 864 | 874 | 1,093 | 894 | 899 | 835 | 816 | 825 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks. Median duration, in weeks. | 15.5 6.6 | 14.4 6.8 | 14.4 5.9 | 14.8 6.6 | 14.4 6.4 | 14.4 6,4 | 13.7 6.6 | 13.4 5.6 | 13.8 5.9 |
| percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 44.5 | 43.7 | 46.3 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 47.2 | 45.3 |
| 5 to 14 weeks.... | 24.6 | 27.5 | 26.8 | 28.7 | 31.9 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 29.5 | 31.1 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 31.0 | 28.7 | 26. 9 | 27.4 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 23. 3 | 23.7 |
| 15 to 26 weeks.. | 15.1 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 10.9 | 11.5 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 15.9 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.1 |

Table A-8, Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Reasen | Not seasonally adjuster |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May 1987 | Apr. <br> 1988 | May <br> 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Feb.$1988$ | Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NUREER OF UMEMPLOVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers. | 3,412 | 2,977 | 3,058 | 3,612 | 3,209 | 3,207 | 3,139 | 2,916 | 3,236 |
| On layoff. | 815 | 785 | . 698 | . 924 | 888 | 884 | 899 | 821 | 793 |
| Other job losers. | 2,597 | 2,192 | 2,360 | 2,688 | 2,320 | 2,323 | 2,240 | 2.095 | 2,443 |
| Job leavers.... | 830 | 895 | 820 | 931 | 1,082 | 961 | 1,075 | 993 | 926 |
| Reentrants. | 2.044 | 1,643 | 1,835 | 1,995 | 1,917 | 1,951 | 1,756 | 1,784 | 1,789 |
| New entrants. | 1,033 | 843 | 841 | 999 | 885 | 864 | 887 | 915 | 807 |
| percent distritution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers..... | 46.6 | 46.8 | 46.7 | 47.9 | 45.2 | 45.9 | 45.8 | 44.1 | 47.9 |
| On layoff.. | 11.1 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.7 |
| Other job losers. | 35.5 | 34.5 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 32.7 | 31.7 | 36.2 |
| Job leavers., | 11.3 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 13.7 |
| Reentrants.. | 27.9 | 25.8 | 28.0 | 26.5 | 27.0 | 27.9 | 25.6 | 27.0 | 26.5 |
| New entrants. | 14.1 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 11.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| unemployed as a percent of the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers. | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Job leavers. | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants. | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| New entrants.. | . 9 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 |

Table A-9. Unamployed persons by sax and age, seasonally adjusted

| sox and aga | Number of unamployed parsons (in thousands) |  |  | Unamployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May <br> 1987 | Apr. $1988$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Feb. 1988 | Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 7,573 | 6,610 | 6,783 | 6. 3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| 16 to 24 years......... | 2,895 | 2,532 | 2,519 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 1,417 | 1,259 | 1,230 | 17.6 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 15.6 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 717 | 580 | 509 | 21.0 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 16.1 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 702 | 658 | 720 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.3 |
| 20 to 24 years... | 1,478 | 1,273 | 1,289 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| 25 years and over. | 4,657 | 4,082 | 4,251 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 4,134 | 3,625 | 3,744 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| 55 years and over. | 532 | 446 | 520 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,259 | 3,553 | 3,736 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 16 to 24 years...... | 1,586 | 1,315 | 1,354 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 12. 1 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 803 | 644 | 664 | 19.6 | 16.4 | 15.6 | 17.8 | 15.8 | 16. 2 |
| 16 to 17 years. | 401 | 291 | 275 | 22.7 | 19.4 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 16.7 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 402 | 352 | 388 | 17.2 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 15.8 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 783 | 671 | 690 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 |
| 25 years and over. | 2,648 | 2,243. | 2,363 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4. 3 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| . 25 to 54 years. | 2,310 | 1,951 | 2,051 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| 55 years and over. | 348 | 276 | 323 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 3,314 | 3,057 | 3,047 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5. 6 | 5.6 |
| 16 to 24 years......... | 1,309 | 1,217 | 1,166 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 |
| 16 to 19 years. | . 614 | 615 | 566 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 15.0 |
| . 16 to 17 years. | 316 | 289 | 234 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 15.5 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 300 | 306 | 332 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 14.7 |
| 20 to 24 years... | 695 | 602 | 600 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| 25 years and over. | 2,009 | 1,838 | 1,888 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| 25 to 54 years.. | 1,824 | 1,674 | 1,693 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 55 years and over. | 184 | 170 | 197 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 |

[^3]Tabla A-10. Employment status of black and other workers
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjustea ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. $1988$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1988 \end{gathered}$ | Apr. <br> 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 25,7231 | 26,2891 | 26,3401 | 25,7231 | 26,146\| | 26,196 | 26,2431 | 26,2891 | 26,340 |
| Civilian labor force. | 16,424\| | 16,506\| | 16,6501 | 16,4721 | 16,9261 | 16,779 | 16,779 | 16,733] | 16,698 |
| Participation rate. | 63.91 | 62.81 | 63.21 | 64.01 | 64.71 | 64.11 | 63.91 | 63.71 | 63.4 |
| Employed........... | 14,469 | 14,764; | 14,8071 | 14,475 | 15,076 | 14,8841 | 14,8531 | 14,9391 | 14,818 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 56, 21 | 56.21 | 56. 21 | 56.31 | 57.71 | 56.81 | 56.61 | 56.81 | 56.3 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,955 | 1,7421 | 1,8431 | 1,9971 | 1,850\| | 1,895 | 1,9261 | 1,7951 | 1,879 |
| Unemployment rate. | 11.91 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 12.11 | 10.91 | 11.31 | 11.51 | 10.71 | 11.3 |
| Not in labor force... | 9,2981 | 9,7831 | 9,6901 | 9,251 | 9,220 | 9,417 | 9,464 | 9,556 | 9,642 |

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

| oceupation | Civilian employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over'. | 112,377 | 114,222 | 7,318 | 6,553 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Managerial and professional specialty....... | 27,536 | 29,113 | 627 | 499 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial. | 13,117 | 14,289 | 362 | 299 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Professional specialty..................... | 14,418 | 14,824 | 265 | 200 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support.............................. | 34,868 | 34,740 | 1,539 | 1,477 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Technicians and related support............................................ | 3,234 | 3,363 | - 109 | , 105 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Sales occupations........................................................... | 13,463 | 13,463 | 729 | 637 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 18,171 | 17,914 | 700 | 734 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Service occupations. | 15,125 | 15,250 | 1,197 | 1,116 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Private household....: | 899 | 905 | 1, 52 | 1, 51 | 5. 5 | 5.4 |
| Protective service.................................. | 1,887 | 1,884 | 104 | 94 | 5. 2 | 4.8 |
| Service, except private household and protective. | 12,339 | 12,461 | 1,041 | 970 | 7.8 | 7.2 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 13,456 | 13,859 | 881 | 749 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Mechanics and repairers........... | 4,341 | 4,553 | 198 | 163 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Construction trades..... | 4,990 | 5,180 | 453 | 364 | 8.3 | 6.6 |
| Other precision production, craft, and repalr. | 4,125 | 4,126 | 230 | 223 | 5. 3 | 5.1 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers. | 17,381 | 17,540 | 1,806 | 1,596 | 9.4 | 8.3 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.. | 7,943 | 7,988 | 1,820 | 1,642 | 9.4 | 7.4 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations......................... | 4,714 | 4,823 | 315 | 283 | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.................... | 4,724 | 4,729 | 671 | 671 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Construction laborers:................................................ | 810 | 717 | 178 | 186 | 18.0 | 20.6 |
| Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers........... | 3,914 | 4,011 | 493 | 485 | 11.2 | 10.8 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing................................................ | 4,012 | 3,720 | 185 | 242 | 4.4 | 6.1 |

${ }^{2}$ Persons with no previous work experience and those whose

[^4]Table A-12. Employment status of male Viatnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not saasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Veteran status and age | Civilian \|noninstitutional population |  | Civtlian laber force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Percent of labor force |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { May } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1987 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 30 years and over. | 7,836 | 7,900 | 7,250 | 7.290 | 6,937 | 6,984 | 313 | 306 | 4.3 | 4. 2 |
| 30 to 44 years ........ | 6,260 | 5,975 | 5,974 | 5,696 | 5,723 | 5,440 | 251 | 256 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 956 | 718 | 912 | 677 | 841 | 618 | 71 | 59 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 2,663 | 2,214 | 2,538 | 2,095 | 2,433 | 2,005 | 105 | 90 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 2,641 | 3,043 | 2,524 | 2,924 | 2,449 | 2,817 | 75 | 107 | 3. 0 | 3. 7 |
| 45 years and over | 1,576 | 1,925 | 1,276 | 1,594 | 1,214 | 1,544 | 62 | 50 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nonveterans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 30 to 44 years | 19,321 | 20,284 | 18,244 | 19,115 | 17,405 | 18,334 | 839 | 781 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| 30 to 34 years.... | 8,812 | 9,048 | 8,403 | 8.539 | 8,009 | 8,167 | 394 | 372 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| 35 to 39 years.. | \| 6,137 | 6,751 | 5,787 | 6,409 | 5,526 | 6,167 | 261 | 242 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| 40 to 44 years.. | I 4,372 | 4,485 | 4,054 | 4,167 | 3,870 | 4,000 | 184 | 167 | 4.5 | 4.0 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed forces;
pubilished data are 1 mited 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 eivilian population for eleven large states
(Numbers in thousands)


[^5]2 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the variatjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not ceasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjustod |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maz. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 1988 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peb. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \cdot p \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Maypp } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 102,268 | 104.161 | 105.144 | 105,946 | 101,829 | 104,262 | 104,729 | 105.020 | 105,269 | 105,478 |
| Total private | B4,965 | 86.490 | 87.486 | 88, 252 | 84,859 | 87,044 | 87,475 | 87,700 | 87,957 | 88,122 |
| Goods-producing | 24.650 | 24.812 | 25,180 | 25.451 | 24,653 | 25.180 | 25.271 | 25.330 | 25,438 | 25,446 |
| Mining | 712 | 723 | 731 | 733 | 716 | 728 | 731 | 733 | 739 | 737 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 393.8 | 414.7 | 416.2 | 416.3 | 401 | 414 | 415 | 419 | 423 | 423 |
| Construction | 5,012 | 4.787 | 5,083 | 5,286 | 4,967 | 5,083 | 5,150 | 5.192 | 5,240 | 5,234 |
| General building contractors | 1,311.3 | 1,290.6 | 1,348.8 | 1,390.2 | 1,316 | 1,365 | 1,377 | 1,383 | 1.401 | 1,396 |
| Manulacturing | 18,926 | 19,302 | 19,366 | 19.432 | 18,970 | 19.369 | 19,390 | 19,405 | 19.459 | 19.475 |
| Production workers | 12,890 | 13,165 | 13,210 | 13,268 | 12,923 | 13,225 | 13,249 | 13,251 | 13.279 | 13,301 |
| Durable goods | 11.159 | 11,377 | 11.431 | 11,469 | 11, 159 | 11.393 | 11,404 | 11.411 | 11.458 | 11.470 |
| Production workers | 7,414 | 7,575 | 7.617 | 7,653 | 7.408 | 7,582 | 7,599 | 7,598 | 7.632 | 7,648 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 737.3 | 734.9 | 742.3 | 756.4 | 738 | 754 | 756 | 755 | 757 | 757 |
| Furniture and fixtures.. | 511.4 | 534.4 | 535.1 | 534.7 | 514 | 536 | 535 | 534 | 536 | 537 |
| Stone, clay, and olass products | 586.0 | 571.0 | 584.1 | 588.5 | 581 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 587 | 583 |
| Primary metal industries | 746.1 | 774.6 | 775.7 | 777.7 | 743 | 768 | 770 | 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 | 1,396.8 | 1,432.9 | 1.439.2 | 1,448.9 | 1,397 | 1.435 | 1,438 | 1.439 | 1,444 | 1.449 |
| Machinery, except electrical . | 2,010.1 | 2,105.4 | 2,114.4 | 2,121.0 | 2,007 | 2,085 | 2,091 | 2,099 | 2,110 | 2,117 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,054.7 | 2,108.5 | 2,109.1 | 2,107.3 | 2,072 | 2,112 | 2,112 | 2,115 | 2,118 | 2,116 |
| Transportation equipment. | 2,049.2 | 2.030.9 | 2,043.9 | 2,050.2 | 2,048 | 2,036 | 2.031 | 2.025 | 2,044 | 2,050 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 872.6 | 840.3 | 848.4 | 854.3 | 869 | 839 | 837 | 835 | 848 | 852 |
| Instruments and related products | 692.2 | 704.7 | 704.7 | 705.8 | 693 | 704 | 705 | 705 | 705 | 707 |
| Miscellaneous manulacturing | 365.6 | 379.9 | 382.2 | 378.9 | 366 | 380 | 382 | 382 | 384 | 379 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,767 | 7,925 | 7,935 | 7.963 | 7.811 | 7.976 | 7,986 | 7,994 | 8, 001 | 8.005 |
| Production workers | 5.476 | 5,590 | 5.593 | 5,615 | 5,515 | 5,643 | 5.650 | 5.653 | 5,647 | 5,653 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,578.3 | 1,589.6 | 1,590.4 | 1,601.0 | 1,618 | 1,547 | 1,549 | 1,647 | 1.648 | 1,640 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 51.5 | 52.1 | 50.4 | 49.7 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53 |
| Textile mill products... | 721.3 | 728.0 | 726.1 | 728.9 | 721 | 732 | 732 | 729 | 727 | 728 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,098.4 | 1,104.4 | 1,102*1 | 1.102.5 | 1.095 | 1,105 | 1, 104 | 1, 106 | 1.100 | 1,099 |
| Paper and allied products | 675.6 | 683.8 | 684.1 | 686.8 | 678 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 |
| Printing and publishing . | 1.499.9 | 1,548.4 | 1,555.7 | 1,554.5 | 1,501 | 1,538 | 1,544 | 1,54日 | 1,554 | 1.556 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,017.6 | 1,050.2 | 1,051.9 | 1,057.3 | 1.020 | 1.047 | 1.049 | 1,052 | 1.055 | 1.059 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 165.7 | 161.9 | 164.2 | 166.1 | 165 | 166 | 165 | 164 | 165 | 165 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 816.2 | 861.0 | 865.3 | 870.3 | 816 | 854 | 856 | 860 | 864 | 870 |
| Leather and leather products. | 142.6 | 145.3 | 145.1 | 146.2 | 142 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 146 | 146 |
| Strvict-producing. | 77,618 | 79,349 | 79.964 | 80,495 | 77,176 | 79,082 | 79,458 | 79,690 | 79,831 | 80,032 |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 5,358 | 5,473 | 5,510 | 5,564 | 5,356 | 5,499 | 5,513 | 5,530 | 5.542 | 5,561 |
| Transportation | 3,149 | 3,239 | 3,274 | 3,320 | 3,143 | 3,261 | 3,272 | 3,285 | 3,297 | 3,313 |
| Communication and public utilities | 2,209 | 2,234 | 2.236 | 2,244 | 2,213 | 2.238 | 2,241 | 2.245 | 2.245 | 2,248 |
| Wholesale trude | 5,835 | 6,016 | 6.065 | 6.108 | 5,841 | 6,010 | 6.035 | 6,061 | 6,089 | 6.113 |
| Durable goods. | 3.422 | 3,573 | 3,602 | 3.629 | 3.422 | 3,555 | 3.573 | 3.591 | 3.609 | 3,629 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,413 | 2,443 | 2,463 | 2.479 | 2,419 | 2.455 | 2,462 | 2,470 | 2,480 | 2,484 |
| Retail trade | 10.413 | 10,612 | 18,873 | 19,128 | 18,417 | 18.927 | 19.045 | 19.050 | 19,083 | 19,128 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,337.5 | 2,436.0 | 2,445.6 | 2,468.4 | 2,412 | 2,525 | 2,564 | 2,543 | 2,542 | 2,547 |
| Food stores | 2,943.9 | 3,001.3 | 3.011.1 | 3.042.5 | 2,957 | 3.014 | 3.029 | 3.044 | 3.045 | 3,055 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 1.999.2 | 2,034.1 | 2,053.7 | 2,070.1 | 1,994 | 2.038 | 2,047 | 2,055 | 2,062 | 2,064 |
| Eating and drinking places ....... | 6,196.4 | 6,142.5 | 6,313.3 | 6,450.2 | 6,092 | 6,260 | 6.291 | 6.319 | 6,326 | 6,336 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 6.539 | 6.599 | 6,627 | 6,640 | 6,539 | 6,633 | 6.636 | 6,651 | 6,649 | 6,639 |
| Finance | 3,267 | 3.293 | 3,292 | 3,289 | 3,273 | 3,308 | 3,305 | 3,306 | 3.302 | 3.296 |
| Insurance. | 2,016 | 2.058 | 2,063 | 2,065 | 2,017 | 2,052 | 2.053 | 2,060 | 2,065 | 2,065 |
| Real eslate. | 1,256 | 1,248 | 1,272 | 1,286 | 1,249 | 1,273 | 1,278 | 1.285 | 1,282 | 1,278 |
| Services | 24,170 | 24.978 | 25,231 | 25,361 | 24,053 | 24.795 | 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 | 5,435 |
| Heallh services | 6,767.7 | 7,081.4* | 7,111.0 | 7,151.7 | 6,778 | 7,019 | 7,056 | 7,088 | 7,125 | 7.159 |
| Govermment | 17,303 | 17.671 | 17.658 | 17,694 | 16,970 | 17,218 | 17,254 | 17.320 | 17,312 | 17,356 |
| Federal | 2,947 | 2,964 | 2,968 | 2,966 | 2.936 | 2,973 | 2.972 | 2.970 | 2.968 | 2.954 |
| State. | 4,010 | 4.140 | 4,149 | 4,124 | 3,954 | 4,006 | 4,014 | 4,031 | 4,040 | 4,067 |
| Local | 10,346 | 10.567 | 10.541 | 10,604 | 10,080 | 10,239 | 10,268 | 10,319 | 10,304 | 10,335 |

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

| Industry | Wot atasonally adjustod |  |  |  | Sessonally adjuatod |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1997 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar} . \\ & 198 \mathrm{~g} \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1988 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { May } & \\ 1988 & D \end{array}$ | May 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 19 \mathrm{ga} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1988 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1989 \end{gathered}$ |
| Toial private. | 34.8 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 34.7 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\cdot$. | 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 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 47.5 | $4 \% .5$ | 47.9 | 41.9 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Lumber and wood producte . | 41.3 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 49.3 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures ... | 39.6 | 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. | 42.8 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.6 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.7 |
| Blast furna ces and basie steel products | 43.0 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 43.9 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 43:9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.1 |
| Machinery, excepl electrical | 42.0 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.6 |
| Electrical and elettronic equlpment | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | $41+1$ | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.1 |
| Transportation equipment ...... | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.1 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment. | 42.5 | 43.0 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 44.1 | 44.3 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 4.1 .7 | 41.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. | 39:2 | 39.2 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| Nondurable goads . | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.0 |
| Overtime hours | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 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) |
| Textlie mill products . . . . . . | 41.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 40.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 36.8 |
| Paper and allied products. | 43.3 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.3 |
| Printing and publishing.... | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38,1 | 33.1 | 38.2 | 37.8 |
| Chemicals and alled products | 42.2 | . 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 42.4 | 42,5 | 42.2 | 42.0 |
| Petroloum and coal products , ... | 44.0 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 44.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.6 |
| Leather and leather products .... | 38.7 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 37.8 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.5 |
| Transportation and pubile utilities | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.0 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.3 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 38.3 . | 38.1 | 38,2 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 38.1 |
| Retall trade. | 29.2 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.2 | 29.1 |
| Finance, inzuranea, and real astate .. | 36.3 | 35,8 | 36.2 | 3.5 .7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 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 menufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retall trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups secount for approximately four-ifiths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolis.

This series is not pubilishod seasonally edjusted since the seasonal component is amall relative to the trend-cyele andor irregular components and concequently cannot be separated with sulfielent precislon.
$\mathrm{p}=$ prellminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect Marih 1987 benchmarks and updated soasonal adjustment lactors.

Table B-3. Averege hourly and wookly eamings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by induatry

| Induetry | Avarige hourty carminge |  |  |  | Avorage weotly eaminge |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> $1988 p$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tutal phtvats . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 88.93 | \$9.18 | \$9.22 | \$9.26 | \$310.76 | \$315.79 | \$319.93 | \$320.40 |
| Satbomally adjustad . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.95 | 9.16 | 9.22 | 9.28 | 311.46 | 316.94 | 321.78 | 322.02 |
| Ninm | 12.50 | 12.59 | 12.58 | 12.53 | 530.00 | 527.52 | 538.42 | 531.27 |
| Conatruetion. | 12.66 | 12.87 | 12.85 | 12.87 | 487.41 | 481.34 | 487.02 | 494.21 |
| Ementachutho | 9.87 | 10.07 | 10.11 | 10.14 | 403.68 | 411.86 | 414.51 | 415.74 |
| Oumbiog goods | 10.38 | 10.59 | 10.65 | 10.67 | 430.77 | 440.54 | 444.11 | 446.01 |
| Lumber And wrood products | 8.37 | 8.45 | 8.49 | 8.55 | 345.68 | 337.16 | 344.69 | 346.28 |
| Furniture and fixturet ........ Stone, clay, and glass products | 7.63 | 7.76 | 7.81 | 7.87 | 302.15 | 302.64 | 305.37 | 306.14 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 10.26 | 10.36 | 10.40 | 10.45 | 439.13 | 435.12 | 442.00 | 447.26 |
| Primary metal industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.92 | 12.07 | 12.12 | 12.14 | 510.18 | 523.84 | 526.01 | 529.30 |
| Flast furnaces and basic atcol producta | 13.73 | 13.89 | 13.96 | 13.99 | 590.39 | 606.99 | 611.45 | 614.16 |
| Fabrleated metal producte. | 9.94 | 10.14 | 10.22 | 10.23 | 410.52 | 421.82 | 426.17 | 428.64 |
| Machinery, except olectrical ...... | 10.63 | 10.84 | 10.88 | 10.91 | 446.46 | 462.87 | 463.49 | 462.58 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 9.81 | 10.04 | 10.09 | 10.11 | 398.29 | 410.64 | 411.67 | 412.49 |
| Trantportation equipment | 12.25 | 13.20 | 13.29 | 13.29 | 542.27 | 561.00 | 570.14 | 572.80 |
| Motor vehlclot and equipment | 13.43 | 13.93 | 14.10 | 14.07 | 570.78 | 598.99 | 521.81 | 627.52 |
| Instruments and folated products | 9.65 | 9.88 | 9.87 | 9.91 | 397.99 | 411.01 | 408.62 | 408.29 |
| Miscellaneous manufecturing | 7.74 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 7.98 | 303.41 | 310.07 | 309.28 | 312.02 |
| Mendurable goode | 9.14 | 9.33 | 9.36 | 9.39 | 367.43 | 373.20 | 373.46 | 375.60 |
| Food and kindred products | 8.99 | 9.07 | 9.12 | 9.13 | 360.50 | 359.17 | 361.15 | 367.03 |
| Tobaceo minnufaclures | 14.60 | 14.42 | 14.99 | 15.29 | 573.78 | 566.71 | 570.61 | 605.48 |
| Textlie mill products ........... | 7.12 | 7.31 | 7.35 | 7.32 | 298.33 | 299.71 | 301.35 | 298.66 |
| Apparal and other textile products | 5.87 | 6.03 | 6.04 | 6.06 | 217.78 | 223.11 | 222.27 | 223.01 |
| Paper and allled products | 11.41 | 11.52 | 11.59 | 11.68 | 494.05 | 494.21 | 499.53 | 503.41 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . | 10.19 | 10.45 | 10.40 | 10.45 | 385.18 | 399.19 | 395.20 | 392.92 |
| Chomlcals and allied producte | 12.32 | 12.53 | 12.56 | 12.64 | 519.90 | 532.53 | 530.03 | 530.88 |
| Putroteum and coal producte .............. | 14.54 | 14.98 | 15.02 | 14.93 | 639.76 | 654.63 | 662.38 | 661.40 |
| Rubber and misceliareous plastics products Leather and leather producte . . . . . . . . . | 8.86 | 9.00 | 9.03 | 9.05 | 368.58 | 375.30 | 376.55 | 375.58 |
| Leather and leather producte . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.05 | 6.23 | 6.29 | 6.28 | 234.14 | 233.00 | 231.47 | 237.38 |
| Trineportalion and prbilc utillios. | 11.93 | 12.19 | 12.17 | 12.18 | 466.46 | 470.53 | 473.41 | 472.58 |
| Whabuele trade | 9.56 | 9. 78 | 9.88 | 9.88 | 366.15 | 370.66 | 377.42 | 376.43 |
| Reven tre | 6.09 | 6.24 | 6.25 | 6.27 | 177.83 | 178.46 | 180.63 | 181.83 |
| Finavee, indur mot, and real eetate. | 8.72 | 6.97 | 9.05 | 9.17 | 316.54 | 321.13 | 327.61 | 327.37 |
|  | B. 40 | B. 80 | 8.82 | 0.87 | 272.16 | 284.24 | 287, 53 | 287.39 |

' 8et footnote 1, table 8-2.
$p=$ pretiminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to refiect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seasorta adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Indox for production or nonsupervieory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by Induatry

| Traseoty | Not emocomely ammenid |  |  |  |  | Semenolly aciurice |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | Mar. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1988p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1986 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jane } \\ & \text { \$998 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar: } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 198 e_{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1989 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Tread pativito nontern. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conettert (187) dot | 94.1 | 93.8 | 93.7 | M, $\boldsymbol{A}$. | (2) | 94.0 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 93.5 | 93.5 | N.A. | (3) |
|  | 181.5 | 183.6 | 184.2 | 184.0 | 1.4 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (6) |
|  | 154.8 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 157.6 | 1.8 | 154.8 | 157.6 | 156.8 | 157.5 | 157.5 | 157.6 | -1 |
| Monutactur | 874.4 | 177.7 | 178.2 | 178.5 | 2.4 | 174.2 | 176.8 | 177.0 | 177.3 | 177.8 | 178.4 | -3 |
| Trimeporatio | 174.9 | 179.2 | 179.1 | 179.4 | 2.5 | 176.0 | 178.3 | 179.1 | 179.4 | 179.5 | 180.5 | .6 |
|  | 176.7 | 180.4 | 182.3 | 182.4 | 3.3 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Fruali made. | 160.7 | 163.9 | 164.9 | 165.6 | 3.1 | 160.3 | 163.4 | 163.4 | 163.8 | 164.6 | 165.3 | - 4 |
| Mowtelato | 187.0 | 193.4 | 195.0 | 197.4 | 5.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
|  | 179.7 | 187.6 | 188.4 | 190.0 | 5.9 | 180.0 | 106.5 | 186.3 | 186.9 | 188.2 | 190.4 | 1.2 |

[^6]
## with sufficiem precision. N.A. Data not available. $p=$ pretiminary.

NOTE: Data have been revsed to reflect March 1997 benctimarks and updated semond adjustment factors.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate woekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by Industry

| Industry | Not suasonality edjurted |  |  |  | Seasenally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Har. } \\ & 19 a 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1988 \quad 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mat } \\ & 198 \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr}_{\mathrm{pt}} \\ & 1988 \cdot \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1988 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 120.5 | 121.0 | 123.5 | 124.5 | 120.4 | 123.0 | 123.9 | 123.6 | 125.0 | 124.5 |
| Ooods-producing | 99.0 | 98.6 | 100.8 | 102.5 | 98.7 | 100.5 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 102.7 | 102.2 |
| Mlning . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 80.0 | 81.1 | 84.0 | 03.4 | 80.8 | 81.7 | 82.5 | 03.2 | 86.0 | 84.1 |
| Construction | 136.9 | 124.3 | 135.6 | 143.8 | 133.0 | 132.1 | 136.0 | 139.1 | 141.1 | 139.8 |
| Nanuiacturing | 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 | 9.4 .0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 103.8 | 99.4 | 102.3 | 104.3 | 103.0 | 103.0 | 103.6 | 103+1 | 104.5 | 103.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 108.4 | 111.6 | 112.0 | 111.2 | 110.3 | 113.7 | 113.2 | 112.3 | 113.2 | 113.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 88.4 | 84.4 | 87.7 | 89.0 | 86.3 | 86.5 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 88.3 | 86.9 |
| Primary metal industries ... | 63.0 | 67.4 | 67.6 | 68.1 | 63.0 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 66.9 | 67.4 | 68.1 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 49.9 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 54.6 | 49.2 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.1 | 54.3 | 54.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 87.1 | 90.4 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 87.4 | 90.9 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 91.9 | 92.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 84.6 | 91.2 | 91.4 | 91.5 | 84.8 | 90.0 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 91.6 | 91.6 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 98.5 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 107.4 | 99.6 | 102.2 | 101.8 | 101.9 | 102.9 | 102.5 |
| Transportation equipment. | 99.9 | 98.4 | 99.8 | 100.8 | 99.5 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 96.8 | 99.8 | 100.3 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 89.6 | 87.1 | 90.2 | 91.8 | 88.6 | 84.7 | 85.7 | B4.8 | 89.8 | 90.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 101.4 | 105.9 | 105.5 | 105.4 | 102.0 | 106.0 | 105.0 | 105.2 | 106.3 | 106.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 80.4 | 83.5 | 84.0 | 83.3 | 81.0 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 04.5 | 85.3 | 83.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 95.8 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 97.7 | 96.7 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 98.5 |
| Food and kindred products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 95.5 | 95.0 | 94.9 | 97.3 | 98.9 | 102.2 | 101.7 | 100.9 | -101.1 | 100.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 69.9 | 71.4 | 66.8 | 67.0 | 76.3 | 77.2 | 75.8 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 73.0 |
| Texille mill products . | 81.9 | 81.1 | 80.8 | 80.7 | 82.2 | B2. 5 | 82.7 | 81.7 | 82.2 | 80.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 85.3 | 85.5 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 85.1 | $85+5$ | 85.7 | 86.2 | 84.6 |
| Paper and allied products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 99.8 | 100.1 | 100.4 | 101.2 | 100.6 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 101.3 | 101.8 | 101.9 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 129.7 | 136.2 | 136.3 | 134.5 | 130.3 | 134.9 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 136.5 | 134.9 |
| Chemicals and allled products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 93.7 | 97.7 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 93.9 | 97.4 | 97.i | 97.9 | 97.3 | 97.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85.3 | 81.2 | 83.5 | 85.6 | 85.3 | 86.3 | 84.5 | 83.5 | 84. 3 | 84.9 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics producta . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 115.1 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 122.7 | 115.3 | 120.9 | 121.0 | 121.8 | 122.6 | 123.0 |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 57.2 | 55.7 | 54.7 | 56.8 | 56.7 | 57.5 | 57.2 | 56.9 | 55.2 | 56.3 |
| Service-producing. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 132.3 | 133.3 | 136.0 | 136.6 | 132.4 | 135.5 | 136.4 | 135.8 | 137.3 | 136.7 |
| Transportalion and public utilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 108.4 | 109.4 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 109.0 | 112.6 | 111.8 | 111.2 | 112.7 | 112.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 118.9 | 121.7 | 123.8 | 124.4 | 119.0 | 122.2 | 123.1 | 123.6 | 124.8 | 124.6 |
| Retail trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 121.9 | 119.9 | 123.3 | 125.0 | 122.2 | 124.0 | 125.2 | 124.8 | 126.0 | 125.5 |
| Finance, insurance, and real entita . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 141.2 | 138.2 | 140.3 | 138.9 | 141.5 | 141.3 | 441.6 | 139.6 | 141.0 | 139.3 |
| Services | 152.0 | 156.1 | 158.9 | 158.8 | 151.6 | 156.5 | 158.0 | 157.2 | .159.0 | 158.4 |
| ' See footnote 1, table B-2. $p=$ pretiminary. |  |  | NOTE: Data ustment fac | have been ors. | revised to | reflect Ma | ch 1987 | nnchmarks | and updat | deason |

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

| Time tpon | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | Msy | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oet. | Ner. | 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 | 1987 | 50.8 | 59.2 | 61.1 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 61.6 | 70.8 | 62.2 | 68.1 | 67.3 | 67.8 | 68.4 |
| span | 1988 | 64.6 | 61.6 | 62.2 | p62.7 | P56.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| 6 -month | 1987 | 64.6 | 64.3 | 63.0 | 70.3 | 72.4 | 77.3 | 78.4 | 79.7 | 82.7 | 77.8 | 77.0 | . 76.5 |
| span | 1988... | p73.2 | P67.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1986 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 44.9 | 45.7 | 48.6 | 46.8 | 48.6 | 57.6 | 53.8 | 56.5 | 57.8 |
| 12.month span | 1987 | 63.8 | 67.3 | 69.5 | 73.5 | 76*8 | 76.8 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 79.7 | P77.8 | P77.8 |  |

- Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans. on payrolis of 185 private nonagricuitural industries. Data for the 12 -month span are unadjusted.
$p=$ preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of incustries with employmert rising. (Hati of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are cerntered within the spans. Data have been revised 10 reflect March 1987 benchmarks and updated seqsonal adjustment factors.


[^0]:    1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
    N.A. $=$ not available.

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

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[^3]:    1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilitan labor force.

[^4]:    last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

[^5]:    1 These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of federal fund allocation programs.

[^6]:    1 See footnote 1. table B-2.
    : Change is -7 percent from April 1987 to April 1988, the latest month available.
    ${ }^{3}$ Changes is lees than 05 percert from March 1988 to April 1988, the latest month valimble.
    -There eries ere not seasonally adjusted since the sossonel componert is smal relative to the trend-cycte andfor irregular componerts and consequenty camot be sepprated

