

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1988

Payroll employment continued to increase in July and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reported today. Both the overall and the civilian worker jobless rates were 5.4 percent.

Nonagricultural payroll employment, as measured by the survey of business establishments, rose by 285,000 in July, seasonally adjusted. By contrast, total civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, was about unchanged, after increasing by an unusually large amount in June.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons in July totaled 6.6 million, seasonally adjusted, and the unemployment rate for civilian workers was 5.4 percent. Both figures were little changed from June. Since July of last year, the number of unemployed persons has fallen by 630,000, and the jobless rate has declined six-tenths of a percentage point.

A large part of the over-the-year improvement in unemployment occurred among adult men. Their jobless rate for July (4.5 percent) and that for adult women (5.1 percent) were essentially unchanged, while the rate for teenagers rose by 1.6 percentage points to 15.2 percent, near its May level. The rates for whites (4.7 percent) and blacks (11.4 percent)--including black teenagers (31.1 percent)--were little changed from June. The rate for Hispanics fell to 8.0 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment was essentially unchanged at 115.1 million in July, following large swings in recent months. The employment-population ratio held at a high of 62.3 percent. The civilian labor force edged upward by 210,000 in July to 121.7 million. This was 1.8 million above the July 1987 level. (See table A-2.)

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Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Employment in nonagricultural establishments rose by 285,000 in July. This increase, coupled with a substantial upward revision of the preliminary June estimates, brought the number of payroll jobs to 106.3 million, seasonally adjusted. Strong gains occurred in manufacturing and several industries in the service-producing sector. (See table B-1.)

Table A.	Major	indicators	of	labor	market	activity,	seasonally adjusted
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	Quart avei	erly ages	Mor	thly data	1							
Category	198	38		1988		June- July						
	I	II	May	June	July	change						
HOUSEHOLD DATA				persons								
Taban famor 1/	100 000		usands of	200								
Labor force 1/	122,882	122,968	122,692	123,157 116,703	123,357 116,732	200						
Total employment <u>l</u> / Civilian labor force	115,954	116,352	115,909 120,978	121,472	121,684							
	121,142	121,258 114,642	114,195	115,018								
Civilian employment Unemployment	114,214 6,928	6,616	6,783	6,455		170						
Not in labor force	62,825	63,131	63,396	63,090		-45						
Discouraged workers	1,027	910	N.A.	N.A.	N•A•	N.A.						
	Percent of labor force											
Unerslowment notes.	Percent of labor force											
Unemployment rates: All workers 1/	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4	0.2						
All civilian workers.	5.7	l l	· 5.6	5.3	-	.1						
Adult men	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.6		1						
Adult women	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9		.2						
Teenagers	16.0	15.0	15.6	13.6		1.6						
White	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	.2						
Black	12.5		12.4	11.5		1						
Hispanic origin	7.9		9.0	9.0	8.0	-1.0						
ESTABLISHMENT DATA												
			usands of									
Nonfarm employment		p105,597		p106,021		p283						
Goods-producing	25,260		25,466	p25,590		p82						
Service-producing	79,410	p80,100	80,023	p80,431	p80,632	p201						
		I	Hours of w	vork								
Average weekly hours:			······································			[
Total private	34.7	p34.8	34.7	p34.7	p34.9	p0.2						
Manufacturing	41.0	•	41.0	p41.1	p41.1	p(
Overtime	3.8	p3.9	3.9	p3.9	p3.9	р(
<pre>1/ Includes the resi</pre>	dent Arm	d Forces		N A	.=not ava	<u>ilablo</u>						

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Manufacturing continued to display vigorous employment growth, as the number of factory jobs rose by 70,000 to reach 19.6 million. As in the previous month, most of this increase was in durable goods manufacturing, especially machinery. Elsewhere in the goods sector, employment in construction rose very slightly in July, after increasing by 70,000 in June. While jobs in general building contracting have shown little strength this summer, there have been strong gains in the special trades (plumbing, electrical, masonry, etc.).

Employment in the service-producing sector rose by about 200,000 in July. Retail trade gained 80,000 jobs, equaling June's strong growth; recent increases have been widespread throughout the industry, except for general merchandise stores. Employment in the fast-growing services division was up by a relatively modest 65,000 in July but has gained about 360,000 jobs since April. Wholesale trade continued to exhibit strong job growth with an increase of 25,000, entirely in durable goods distribution.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose by 0.2 hour to 34.9 hours in July, seasonally adjusted. While the factory workweek and overtime were unchanged at 41.1 and 3.9 hours, respectively, they remained very high by historical standards. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 126.3 (1977=100), rose by 0.7 percent, seasonally adjusted. The index for manufacturing rose by 0.6 percent to 96.7. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.4 percent in July to \$9.32, seasonally adjusted, and average weekly earnings rose by 1.0 percent, reflecting the increases in hourly earnings and in the length of the workweek. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents to \$9.25, and average weekly earnings increased by \$1.63 to \$324.68. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 178.9 (1977=100) in July, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.5 percent from June. For the 12 months ended in July, the increase was 3.6 percent. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.5 percent during the 12-month period ending in June. The HEI is computed so as to exclude 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.)

Beginning in 1989, the Hourly Earnings Index will no longer be published in this release. For further information, see "Employment Cost Index Series to Replace Hourly Earnings Index," Monthly Labor Review, July 1988, pp. 32-34. ECI data are currently published quarterly in a news release, in the Monthly Labor Review, and in Current Wage Developments.

The Employment Situation for August 1988 will be released on Friday, September 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, 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.

HOUSEHOLD DAYA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	isonally a	djusted		S	easonally	adjusted	adjusted				
Employment status and sex	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988			
TOTAL												
loninstitutional population ²		186,247	186,402	184,605	185,847	185,964	186,088	186,247	186,402			
Labor force ²		124,713	125,561	121,610	122,639	123,055	122,692	123,157	123,357			
Participation rate ³		67.0	67.4	65.9	66.0	66.2	65.9	66.1	66.2			
Total employed ²	116.372	117,894	118,739	114,359	115,839	116,445	115,909	116,703	116,732			
Employment-population ratio ⁴		63.3	63.7	61.9	62.3	62.6	62.3	62.7	62.6			
Resident Armed Forces		1,685	1,673	1,720	1,736	1,732	1,714	1,685	1,673			
Civilian employed	114,652	116,209	117,066	112,639	114,103	114,713	114,195	115,018	115,059			
Agriculture		3,546	3,541	3,212	3,204	3,228	3,035	3,085	3,046			
Nonagricultural industries	110,898	112,663	113,524	109,427	110,899	111,485	111,160	111,933	112,014			
Unemployed		6,819	6,823	7,251	6,801	6,610	6,783	6,455	6,625			
Unemployment rate ⁵		5.5	5.4	• 6.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4			
Not in labor force	60,779	61,534	60,841	62,995	63,208	62,909	63,396	63,090	63,045			
Men, 16 years and over												
oninstitutional population ²		89,367	89,445	88,534	89,168	89,225	89,287	89,367	89,445			
Labor force ²		69,624	70,205	67,671	68,148	68,445	68,318	68,429	68,521			
Participation rate ³		77.9	78.5	76.4	76.4	76.7	76.5	76.6	76.6			
Total employed ²		65,996	66,676	63,711	64,332	64,892	64,583	64,934	65,002			
Employment-population ratio ⁴		73.8	74.5	72.0	72.1	72.7	72.3	72.7	72.7			
Resident Armed Forces		1,523	1,512	1,561	1,573	1,569	1,553	1,523	1,512			
Civilian employed		64,473	65,164	62,150	62,759	63,323	63,030	63,411	63,490			
Unemployed		3,628	3,529	3,960	3,816	3,553	3,736	3,495	3,519			
Unemployment rate ⁵		5.2	5.0	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.1			
Women, 16 years and over												
Ioninstitutional population ²		96,880	96,957	96,071	96,679	96,739	96,801	96,880	96,957			
Labor force ²		55,089	55,356	53,939	54,491	54,610	54,374	54,728	54,836			
Participation rate ³		56.9	57.1	56.1	56.4	56.5	56.2	56.5	56.6			
Total employed ²		51,898	52,063	50,648	51,507	51,553	51,327	51,769	51,730			
Employment-population ratio ⁴		53.6	53.7	52.7	53.3	53.3	53.0	53.4	53.4			
Resident Armed Forces		162	161	159	163	163	161	162	161			
Civilian employed		51,736	51,902	50,489	51,344	51,390	51,166	51,607	51,569			
Unemployed		3,191	3,294	3,291	2,985	3,057	3,047	2,960	3,106			
Unemployment rate ⁵		5.8	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7			

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' 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 ³ Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

 Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
 ⁵ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident) Armed Forces).

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	1	٤	Seasonally	adjusted		
Employment status, sex, and age	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988
TOTAL							2		
Civilian noninstitutional population	182,885	184.562	184,729	182.885	184,111	184,232	184,374	184,562	184,729
Civilian labor force		123,028	123,888	119,890	120,903	121,323	120,978	121,472	121,684
Participation rate		66.7	67.1	65.6	65.7	65.9	65.6	65.8	65.9
Employed		116,209	117,066	112,639	114,103	114,713	114,195	115,018	115,059
Employment-population ratio ²		63.0	63.4	61.6	62.0	62.3	61.9	62.3	62.3
Unemployed		6.819	6.823	7.251	6.801	6.610	6,783	6.455	6.625
Unemployment rate		5.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4
Men, 20 years and over]						1
Civilian noninstitutional population	79.625	80,526	80,608	79,625	80,260	80,326	80,402	80,526	80.608
Civilian labor force		63,134	63,320	62,106	62,497	62,791	62,662	62,667	62,769
Participation rate		78.4	78.6	78.0	77.9	78.2	77.9	77.8	77.9
Employed		60.350	60.622	58,783	59.407	59.883	59.590	59,797	59,954
Employment-population ratio ²		74.9	75.2	73.8	74.0	74.5	74.1	74.3	74.4
Agriculture		2.416	2.454	2.333	2.253	2.255	2.181	2.208	2.247
Nonagricultural industries		57,934	58,168	56,450	57,154	57,627	57.409	57,588	57.706
Unemployed		2,784	2,697	3.323	3.089	2.909	3.072	2,870	2,815
Unemployed		4.4	4.3	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population		89,502	89,588	88.632	89,261	89,307	89.382	89.502	89,588
Civilian labor force		50,420	50,426	49.886	50.542	50.612	50,441	50,642	50,775
Participation rate		56.3	56.3	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.4	56.6	56.7
Employed		47,972	47,783	47.206	48,132	48,170	47.960	48,169	48,199
Employment-population ratio ²		53.6	53.3	53.3	53.9	53.9	53.7	53.8	53.8
Agriculture		704	650	620	656	692	587	616	54
Nonagricultural industries		47.268	47.133	46,586	47,476	47,478	47,373	47,553	47,65
Unemployed		2,448	2.643	2.680	2,411	2,442	2,481	2,473	2,570
Unemployment rate		4.9	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population		14,534	14,533	14,628	14,591	14,598	14,590	14,534	14,533
Civilian labor force		9,474	10,143	7,898	7,865	7,919	7,875	8,163	8,14
Participation rate		65.2	69.8	54.0	53.9	54.2	54.0	56.2	56.0
Employed		7,887	8,661	6,650	6,564	6,660	6,645	7,051	6,90
Employment-population ratio ²		54.3	59.6	45.5	45.0	45.6	45.5	48.5	47.
Agriculture		425	438	259	295	280	267	260	25
Nonagricultural industries		7,461	8,223	6,391	6,269	6,380	6,378	6,791	6,65
Unemployed	1,513	1,588	1,482	1,248	1,301	1,259	1,230	1,112	1,23
Unemployment rate	15.3	16.8	14.6	15.8	16.5	15.9	15.6	13.6	15.2

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

-	Not se	asonally a	djusted		S	easonally	adjusted		
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988
WHITE									
ivilian noninstitutional population	157,058	158,166	158,279	157,058	157,868	157,943	158,034	158,166	158.2
Civilian labor force		106,015	106,381	103,248	104,171	104,574	104,209	104,691	104,6
Participation rate		67.0	67.2	65.7	66.0	66.2	65.9	66.2	6
Employed	99,609	101,069	101,432	97,917	99,274	99,751	99,297	99,932	99,7
Employment-population ratio ²		63.9	64.1	62.3	62.9	63.2	62.8	63.2	6
Unemployed Unemployment rate		4,946 4.7	4,949 4.7	5,331 5.2	4,897 4.7	4,824 4.6	4,913 4.7	4,759 4.5	4,8
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	54,625	55,085	55,196	54,198	54,522	54,699	54,618	54,662	54,7
Participation rate		78.8	78.9	78.3	78.2	78.5	78.3	78.2	7
Employed		53,016	53,182	51,670	52,245	52,538	52,314	52,491	52,0
Employment-population ratio ²		75.9	76.1	74.7	75.0	75.4	75.0	75.1	7
Unemployed		2,069	2,014	2,528	2,277	2,161	2,304	2,171	2,
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	
Women, 20 years and over						10.000	40.007	40.001	40
Civilian labor force		42,742	42,568	42,241	42,841	42,986	42,827	42,921	42,
Participation rate		55.9	55.7 40,671	55.7 40,343	56.2 41,183	56.3 41,297	56.1 41,104	56.2 41,183	41,
Employee		53.7	53.2	53.2	54.0	54.1	53.8	53.9	
Unemployed		1,724	1,897	1,898	1,658	1,689	1,723	1,738	1,
Unemployment rate		4.0	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	.,
Both cover 16 to 10 years									
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	8,436	8,188	8,617	6,809	6,807	6,889	6,764	7,108	6,
Participation rate	70.5	69.0	72.6	56.9	57.2	58.0	57.0	59.9	{
Employed		7,034	7,579	5,904	5,845	5,916	5,879	6,258	6,
Employment-population ratio ²		59.3	63.9	49.3	49.1	49.8	49.5	52.7	1 5
Unemployed		1,154	1,038	905	962	973	885	850	
Unemployment rate		14.1	12.0	13.3	14.1	14.1	13.1	12.0 12.8	
Men		14.2	12.9	13.5 13.1	15.7 12.4	14.5 13.7	12.4	11.1	.
BLACK					1				
ivilian noninstitutional population	20,373	20,683	20,715	20,373	20,596	20,622	20,650	20,683	20,
Civilian labor force		13,231	13,700	13,039	13,098	13,078	13,069	12,989	13,
Participation rate		64.0	66.1	64.0	63.6	63.4	63.3	62.8	
Employed		11,597	12,031	11,381	11,420	11,482	11,452	11,489	11,
Employment-population ratio ²		56.1	58.1	55.9	55.4	55.7	55.5	55.5	
Unemployed		1,634	1,669	1,658	1,678	1,597	1,617	1,500	1
Unemployment rate	13.5	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.8	12.2	12.4	11.5	
Men, 20 years and over	6 150	6 109	6 161	6,061	6,127	6,163	6,107	6,064	6
Civilian labor force Participation rate		6,128 74.6	6,161 74.9	75.1	75.0	75.3	74.5	73.8	
Employed		5,518	5,569	5,384	5,429	5,511	5,449	5,458	5,
Employment-population ratio ²		67.2	67.7	66.7	66.4	67.3	66.5	66.5	
Unemployed	696	1	592	677	699 11.4	652 10.6	658 10.8	606 10.0	
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.0	9.6	11.2	11.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	6,104	.6,043	6,284	6,116	6,136	6,093	6,059	6,074	6.
Participation rate		,	61.0	60.4	59.9	59.4	59.0	59.0	
Employed		1	5,616	5,417	5,465	5,407		5,421	5
Employment-population ratio ²			54.5	53.5	53.3	52.7		52.7	
Unemployed			668	699	671	686	1	652	
Unemployment rate		10.6	10.6	11.4	10.9	11.3	10.6	10.7	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force			1,254	862		.822		852	
Participation rate			57.4	39.8		37.7	1	39.0	
Employed			846			564 25.9	ſ		
Employment-population ra o ²		1	•			25.9			
Unemployed				1	i	31.4	1	1	
Men			32.0		1	27.6	1	1	
									1

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

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(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted									
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,887	13,306	13,344	12,887	13,192	13,230	13,268	13,306	13,344	
Civilian labor force	8,583	9,132	9,133	8,447	8,803	8,828	8,859	9,027	8,984	
Participation rate	66.6	68.6	68.4	65.5	66.7	66.7	66.8	67.8	67.3	
Employed	7,883	8,334	8,396	7,762	8,079	8,010	8,058	8,219	8,264	
Employment-population ratio ²	61.2	62.6	62.9	60.2	61.2	60.5	60.7	61.8	61.9	
Unemployed	700	798	737	685	724	818	801	809	720	
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.2	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.0	

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

Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional

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

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted			Seasonall	y adjusted	I	
Category	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	114,652	116,209	117,066	112,639	114,103	114,713	114,195	115,018	115,059
Married men, spouse present	40,402	40,606	40.657	40.262	40,481	40,459	40,267	40,485	40,535
Married women, spouse present		28,426	28,138	28,283	28,805	28,859	28,567	28,713	28,654
Women who maintain families	6,031	6,055	6,127	6,033	6,160	6,055	5,957	6,085	6,145
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER					-				
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,967	1,862	1,853	1,625	1,648	1,678	1,526	1,562	1,539
Self-employed workers	1,572	1,466	1,482	1,424	1,423	1,385	1,346	1,359	1,346
Unpaid family workers	215	217	207	153	142	155	159	167	148
Nonagricultural industries:									1
Wage and salary workers		103,780	104,659	100,825	102,279	102,538	101,927	103,000	103,133
Government		16,672	16,433	16,876	16,908	17,015	16,887	17,064	16,959
Private industries	85,996	87,108	88,226	83,949	85,371	85,523	85,040	85,935	86,174
Private households	1,353	1,227	1,251	1,212	1,175	1,092	1,156	1,150	1,123
Other industries	84,643	85,881	86,975	82,737	84,196	84,431	83,884	84,786	85,051
Self-employed workers		8,568	8,605	8,216	8,366	8,637	8,917	8,577	8,528
Unpaid family workers	269	315	259	266	248	281	307	301	255
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:		ļ	ļ						
Part time for economic reasons	6,219	5,785	6,141	5,428	5,343	5,194	4,844	5,317	5,382
Slack work		2,251	2,450	2,429	2,520	2,236	2,227	2,364	2,490
Could only find part-time work		3.059	3,309	2,683	2,535	2,502	2,315	2,637	2,581
Voluntary part time	11,826	13,013	12,357	14,437	14,603	15,016	14,790	14,507	15,070
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,848	5.492	5,869	5,154	5,106	4,924	4,623	5.076	5,18
Slack work	· ·	2,098	2,292	2,261	2,325	2,121	2,120	2,199	2.351
Could only find part-time work		2.935	3,214	2,599	2,475	2,397	2,236	2,566	2,545
Voluntary part time		12,520	11,911	13,953	14,141	14,592	14,338	14.083	14,669

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Percent)

		Quart	erly ave	rages		M	onthly da	ata
Measure	1987			1988				
	<u>+1</u>	- 111	IV	1		May	June	July
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers pius 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	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6
U-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							N.A.	N.A.
discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	unemp	lumber of bloyed per thousand		,	U	Unemployment rates'					
	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988		
CHARACTERISTIC											
Total, 16 years and over	7,251 3,960	6,455 3,495	6,625 3,519	6.0 6.0	5.6 5.7	5.4 5.3	5.6 5.6	5.3 5.2	5.4 5.3		
Men, 16 years and over	3,323	2.870	2,815	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.5		
Men, 20 years and over Women, 16 years and over	3,291	2,960	3,106	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7		
Women, 20 years and over	2,680	2,473	2,576	5,4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,248	1,112	1,234	15.8	16.5	15.9	15.6	13.6	15.2		
Married men, spouse present	1,611	1,311	1,268	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0		
Married women, spouse present	1,240	1,117	1,212	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1		
Women who maintain families	620	515	577	9.3	7.5	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.6		
Full-time workers	5,852	5,111	5,174	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.0 8.1		
Part-time workers Labor force time lost ²	1,393	- 1,345 	1,443 	8.1 6.9	7.7 6.5	7.4 6.2	7.7 6.4	7.8 6.3	6.4		
INDUSTRY											
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,454	4,878	4,955	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.4		
Goods-producing industries	2,037	1,758	1,833	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.3		
Mining	68	51	42	7.9	7.9	8.4	10.4	6.7	5.3		
Construction	674	654	630	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.2		
Manufacturing	1,295	1,054	1,161	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.2		
Durable goods	773	569	657	6.0	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.0		
Nondurable goods	522	485	504	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.6		
Service-producing industries	3,417	3,120	3,122	5.6	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.0		
Transportation and public utitities	276	273	223	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.5		
Wholesale and retail trade	1,548	1,351	1,415	6.8	6.8	5.9	6.3	5.9 4.6	6.2		
Finance and service industries	1,593	1,497	1,484	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.6 2.9	4.6 2.8	4.5		
Government workers	601	499	538	3.4	2.8	3.0	13.9	9.7	10.8		
Agricultural wage and salary workers	198	168	186	10.9	11.0	10.6	13.9	9.7	10.0		

¹ 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 available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

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(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	sonally ac	ljusted		s	easonally	adjusted		
Weeks of unemployment	July	June	July	July	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988
DURATION				,	i				
Less than 5 weeks	3,415	3,661	3,164	3,186	3,009	3,125	3,075	3,066	2,965
	2,276	1,631	2,186	2,144	2,101	1,956	2,110	1,890	2,078
	1,762	1,527	1,473	1,920	1,722	1,540	1,609	1,512	1,629
	787	732	685	945	887	725	784	727	838
	975	795	788	975	835	816	825	785	791
	13.4	12.5	12.7	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	13.6
	5.9	4.7	5.6	6.6	6.6	5 6	5.9	6.0	6.3
Total unemployed Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 15 to 26 weeks 27 weeks and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	45.8	53.7	46.4	43.9	44.0	47.2	45.3	47.4	44.4
	30.5	23.9	32.0	29.6	30.8	29.5	31.1	29.2	31.1
	23.6	22.4	21.6	26.5	25.2	23.3	23.7	23.4	24.4
	10.6	10.7	10.0	13.0	13.0	10.9	11.5	11.2	12.6
	13.1	11.7	11.5	13.4	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.1	11.9

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	sonally ad	justed	,	S	easonally	adjusted		
Reasons	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers On layoff Other job losers Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	3,385 839 2,546 1,068 1,911 1,089	2,848 726 2,122 884 1,876 1,210	2,957 781 2,176 975 1,880 1,011	3,529 916 2,613 989 1,930 844	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	3,059 863 2,196 944 1,723 777	3,087 852 2,235 - 904 1,901 776
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed Job losers On layoff Other job losers Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	100.0 45.5 11.3 34.2 14.3 25.6 14.6	100.0 41.7 10.6 31.1 13.0 27.5 17.8	100.0 43.3 11.4 31.9 14.3 27.5 14.8	100.0 48.4 12.6 35.8 13.6 26.5 11.6	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	100.0 47.0 13.3 33.8 14.5 26.5 11.9	100.0 46.0 12.8 33.5 13.6 28.5 11.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									ł
Job losers Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	2.8 .9 1.6 .9	2.3 .7 1.5 1.0	2.4 .8 1.5 .8	2.9 .8 1.6 .7	2.6 .9 1.5 .7	2.4 .8 1.5 .8	2.7 .8 1.5 .7	2.5 .8 1.4 .6	2. 1.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Sex and age	unemp	lumber of bloyed per thousand			Unemployment rates'						
	July 1987	June 1988	July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr 1988	May 1988	June 1988	July 1988		
Total, 16 years and over	7.251	6,455	6.625	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4		
16 to 24 years	2,701	2,341	2,468	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9		
16 to 19 years	1,248	1,112	1,234	15.8	16.5	15.9	15.6	13.6	15.2		
16 to 17 years	586	512	569	17.5	17.6	17.8	16.1	15.4	17.5		
18 to 19 years	624	627	630	13.9	15.8	14.2	15.3	12.9	13.0		
20 to 24 years	1,453	1,229	1,234	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.4	8.5		
25 years and over	4,538	4.077	4,150	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2		
25 to 54 years	4,078	3,654	3,691	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4		
55 years and over	462	442	461	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.9	3.1		
Men, 16 years and over	3,960	3,495	3,519	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.3		
16 to 24 years	1,415	1,247	1,334	11.9	12.1	11.2	11.6	10.5	11.3		
16 to 19 years	637	625	704	15.9	17.8	15.8	16.2	14.7	16.6		
16 to 17 years	292	290	302	17.1	18.5	17.2	16.7	17.0	17.9		
18 to 19 years	307	360	370	13.7	17.3	14.7	15.8	14.2	14.7		
20 to 24 years	778	622	630	9.9	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.2	8.4		
25 years and over	2,535	2.235	2,174	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.9		
25 to 54 years	2,238	1,940	1,906	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1		
55 years and over	300	279	275	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.1		
Women, 16 years and over	3,291	2,960	3,106	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.7		
16 to 24 years	1,286	1,094	1,134	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.5		
16 to 19 years	611	487	530	15.7	15.2	16.0	15.0	12.4	13.6		
16 to 17 years	294	222	267	18.0	16.6	18.4	15.5	13.7	17.0		
18 to 19 years	317	267	260	14.1	14.2	13.7	14.7	11.6	11.2		
20 to 24 years	675	607	604	9.5	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7		
25 years and over	2,003	1,842	1,976	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5		
25 to 54 years	1,840	1,714	1,785	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7		
55 years and over	162	163	186	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.0		

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

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Employment status	Not sea	sonally ac	ljusted	Seasonally adjusted'							
Employment status	July	June	July	July	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July		
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988		
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,826	26,396	26,451	25,826	26,243	26,289	26,340	26,396	26,451		
Civilian labor force	17,118	17,013	17,508	16,611	16,779	16,733	16,698	16,735	17,021		
Participation rate	66.3	64.5	66.2	64.3	63.9	63.7	63.4	63.4	64.4		
Employed	15,043	15,140	15,633	14,725	14,853	14,939	14,818	15,017	15,319		
Employment-population ratio ²	58.2	57.4	59.1	57.0	56.6	56.8	56.3	56.9	57.9		
Unemployed	2,076	1,873	1,874	1,886	1,926	1,795	1,879	1,718	1,701		
Unemployment rate	12.1	11.0	10.7	11.4	11.5	10.7	11.3	10.3	10.0		
Not in labor force	8,708	9,383	8,943	9,215	9,464	9,556	9,642	9,661	9,430		

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 unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civilian e	employed	Unemp	loyed	Unemployment rate		
Occupation	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	
Total, 16 years and over ¹	. 114,652	117,066	7,453	6,823	6.1	5.5	
Managerial and professional specialty	27,692	29,006	698	677	2.5	2.3	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13,696	14,541	310	316	2.2	2.1	
Professional specialty		14,465	388	361	2.7	2.4	
Fechnical, sales, and administrative support	35,308	35,880	1,589	1,537	4.3	4.1	
Technicians and related support	. 3,525	3,659	67	89	1.9	2.4	
Sales occupations		13,926	681	626	4.8	4.3	
Administrative support, including clerical		18,295	840	822	4.4	4.3	
Service occupations	. 15,330	15,635	1,250	1,173	7.5	7.0	
Private household	. 1,004	992	62	60	5.8	5.7	
Protective service	1,972	2,028	85	79	4.2	3.7	
Service, except private household and protective	. 12,354	12,615	1,103	1,034	8.2	7.6	
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,892	14,134	788	676	5.4	4.6	
Mechanics and repairers	4,478	4,623	208	141	4.4	3.0	
Construction trades	. 5,251	5,364	387	338	6.9	5.9	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	. 4,163	4,146	194	198	4.5	4.6	
Dperators, fabricators, and laborers	. 18,102	18,432	1,760	1,445	8.9	7.3	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	. 8,289	8,211	774	640	8.5	7.2	
Transportation and material moving occupations	. 4,766	4,900	335	277	6.6	5.4	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	. 5,047	5,321	651	527	11.4	9.0	
Construction laborers	. 867	971	161	124	15.7	11.4	
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	. 4,180	4,350	490	403	10.5	8.5	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,328	3,979	258	255	5.6	6.0	

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was

in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

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(Numbers in thousands)

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	Civi	lian	Civilian labor force									
Veteran status	noninsti popul							Unemp	loyed			
and age			Total		Employed		Number		Percent of labor force			
	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July -1988		
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS				1						1		
Total, 30 years and over	7,843	7,905	7,260	7,281	6,877	7,044	383	237	5.3	3.3		
30 to 44 years	6,210	5,910	5,956	5,653	5,623	5,455	333	198	5.6	3.5		
30 to 34 years	915	685	871	646	786	621	85	25	9.8	3.9		
35 to 39 years	2,589	2,142	2,484	2,034	2,348	1,957	136	77	5.5	3.8		
40 to 44 years	2,706	3,083	2,601	2,973	2,489	2,877	112	96	4.3	3.2		
45 years and over	1,633	1,995	1,304	1,628	1,254	1,589	50	39	3.8	2.4		
NONVETERANS												
Total, 30 to 44 years	19,510	20,450	18,474	19,358	17,665	18,630	809	728	4.4	3.8		
30 to 34 years	8,869	9,159	8,494	8,735	8,103	8,385	391	350	4.6	4.0		
35 to 39 years	6,231	6,810	5,882	6,451	5,643	6,210	239	241	4.1	3.7		
40 to 44 years	4,410	4,481	4,098	4,172	3,919	4,035	179	137	4.4	3.3		

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; 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.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

0	Not sea	sonally adj	usted'	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	July 1987	June 1988	July 19 8 8	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1988	June 1988	July 1988		
California											
vilian noninstitutional population	20,562	20,972	21,012	20,562	20,860	20,894	20,931	20,972	21.01		
Civilian labor force		14,176	14,299	13,799	13,976	14,077	14,142	14,105	14,13		
Employed		13,405	13,461	13,037	13,272	13,362	13,251	13,315	13,37		
Unemployed		771	838	762	704	715	891	790	75		
Unemployment rate		5.4	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	6.3	5.6	5		
Florida											
vilian noninstitutional population	9,443	9,671	9,693	9,443	9,609	9,628	9,648	9,671	9,69		
Civilian labor force		6,142	6,199	5,890	6,066	6,093	6,086	6,115	6,10		
Employed		5,847	5,886	5,581	5,771	5,773	5,780	5,831	5,83		
Unemployed		295	313	309	295	320	306	284	26		
Unemployment rate	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.6	4		
Illinois											
ivilian noninstitutional population	8,742	8,781	8,786	8,742	8,770	8,773	8,776	8,781	8,78		
Civilian labor force		5,808	5,869	5,801	5,749	5,746	5,733	5,709	5,76		
Employed		5,405	5,507	5,378	5,330	5,332	5,352	5,332	5,39		
Unemployed		404	362	423	419	414	381	377	5,33		
Unemployment rate		6.9	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.6	6		
Massachusetts											
vilian noninstitutional population	4,589	4,603	4,604	4,589	4,599	4 500	4 600	4 600	4.0		
Civilian labor force		3,217	3,200	3.080		4,599	4,600	4,603	4,6		
Employed		3,106	· · · ·		3,190	3,163	3,124	3,188	3,1:		
Unemployed			3,085	3,000	3,096	3,072	3,036	3,076	3,02		
Unemployment rate		110 3.4	116 3.6	80 2.6	94 2.9	91 2.9	88 2.8	112 3.5	11		
Michigan	2.0	5.4	3,0	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.5	3		
•			ļ								
ivilian noninstitutional population	6,935	6,993	6,999	6,935	6,977	6,981	6,986	6,993	6,99		
Civilian labor force		4,594	4,658	4,536	4,488	4,556	4,498	4,553	4,58		
Employed		4,267	4,296	4,159	4,117	4,220	4,205	4,253	4,2		
Unemployed		326	362	377	371	336	293	300	33		
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.1	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.4	6.5	6.6	7		
New Jersey					-						
vilian noninstitutional population		6,039	6,042	6,005	6,029	6,032	6,034	6.039	6.04		
Civilian labor force	4,037	4,024	4,053	3,950	3,985	3,969	3,922	3,955	3.96		
Employed	3,855	3,878	3,884	3,790	3,826	3,831	3,776	3,810	3,82		
Unemployed	182	147	168	160	159	138	146	145	14		
Unemployment rate	4.5	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3		
New York											
vilian noninstitutional population	13,759	13,774	13,777	13,759	13,770	13,769	13,770	13,774	13,77		
Civilian labor force	8.659	8,556	8,714	8,474	8,465	8,363	8,429	8,516	8,5		
Employed		8,266	8,350	8,086	8,142	8,072	8,071	8,220	.8,17		
Unemployed		289	365	388	323	291	358	296	30		
Unemployment rate	4.5	3.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.5	4		
North Carolina		-									
vilian noninstitutional population	4,814	4,883	4,889	4,814	4,864	4,869	4,875	4,883	4,88		
Civilian labor force	3,369	3,343	3,411	3,295	3,296	3,300	3,297	3,318	3,33		
Employed		3,227	3,302	3,150	3,171	3,177	3,183	3,213	3,23		
Unemployed	159	116	109	145	125	123	114	105	9		
Unemployment rate	4.7	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	2		
Ohio											
wilian noninstitutional population	8,159	8,199	8,203	8,159	8,188	8,190	8,194	8,199	8,20		
Employed	5,341	5,325	5,336	5,252	5,369	5,277	5,248	5,271	5,25		
		5,002	5,064	4,886	4,958	4,945	4,922	4,959	4,97		
Unemployed Unemployed		323 6.1	272	366	411	332	326	312	27		
		61	5.1	7.0	7.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	5		

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	sonally adj	usted'	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	July	June	July	July	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July		
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988		
Pennsylvania											
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,293	9,322	9,325	9,293	9,314	9,315	9,317	9,322	9,325		
Civilian labor force	5,794	5,786	5,882	5,633	5,728	5,753	5,661	5,702	5,735		
Employed	5,458	5,461	5,568	5,311	5,435	5,477	5,375	5,410	5,433		
Unemployed	335	325	315	322	293	276	286	292	302		
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5,3		
Texas											
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,028	12,067	12,072	12,028	12,056	12,058	12,061	12,067	12,072		
Civilian labor force	8,493	8,597	8,492	8,289	8,252	8,334	8,372	8,518	8,277		
Employed	7,752	7,911	7,930	7,600	7,582	7,711	7,770	7,926	7,757		
Unemployed	741	686	562	689	670	623	602	592	520		
Unemployment rate	8.7	8.0	6.6	8.3	8,1	7,5	7,2	6,9	6.3		

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¹ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.
² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

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

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Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted	Seasonally adjusted							
Industry	July 1987	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1988 <u>p</u> /		
Total	102,212	105,956	106,882	106,098	102,430	105,020	105,281	105,489	106,021	106,30		
Total private	86,057	88,268	89,459	89,607	85,421	87,700	87,973	88,139	88,661	88,9		
Goods_producing industries	24,997	25,470	25,900	25,896	24,788	25,330	25,435	25,466	25,590	25,6		
Mining Oil and gas extraction	727 406.7	735 418.2	742 421.4		722 408	733 419	737 421	739 425		7		
Construction General building contractors	5,288 1,392.9	5,289 1,388.9	5,507 1,452.3	5,628 1,464.5	4,997 1,320	5,192 1,383	5,238 1,400					
Manufacturing Production workers	18,982 12,893	19,446 13,271					19,460 13,280					
Durable goods Production workers	11,127 7,352	11,476 7,655										
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products. Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical and electronic equipment. Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	510.0 589.2 741.5 272.3 1,387.9 2,011.9 2,064.3 2,064.3 2,066.0 826.0	591.3 778.4 281.0 1,447.8 2,125.1 2,106.6 2,048.1 853.1 707.6	535.8 599.8 785.8 283.0 1,462.0 2,145.9 2,125.9 2,050.5 856.6 714.5	529.0 598.1 779.3 283.3 1,447.4 2,150.1 2,155.1 2,023.0 838.6 712.4	524 579 751 272 1,404 2,020 2,075 2,032 842	585 772 281 1,439 2,099 2,115 2,025 835 705	587 773 281 1,444 2,111 2,117 2,045 848 706	1,448 2,121 2,115	587 781 282 1,456 2,135 2,120 2,046 849 712	5 7 2,1 2,1 2,1 2,0 8 7		
Nondurable goods Production workers			8,070 5,695		7,879 5,574	7,994 5,653						
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	51.4 717.1 1,081.0 679.1 1,506.3 1,031.6 168.1 812.6	49.2 728.6 1,103.0 687.0 1,557.1 1,057.9 167.2 870.1	49.7 730.6 1,106.9 697.0 1,565.6 1,072.1 169.4 879.8	49.5 715.8 1,055.6 691.5 1,564.6 1,077.1 170.7 871.7	55 730 1,116 678 1,510 1,025 165	729 1,106 687 1,548	687 1,554 1,056 165 864	52 728 1,100 689 1,559 1,060 166	53 727 1,096 691 1,564 1,066 166 8 74	7 1,0 6 1,5 1,0 1		
ervice-producing industries	77,215	80,486	80,982	80,202	77,642	79,690	79,846	80,023	80,431	80,6		
Transportation and public utilities Transportation Communication and public utilities	3,134		3,348	5,593 3,322 2,271	5,373 3,151 2,222	5,530 3,285 2,245	3,298	5,556 3,308 2,248	3,328	5,5 3,3 2,2		
Wholesale trade Durable goods Nondurable goods	5,908 3,467	6,110 3,635	6,178 3,676	6,204 3,700	5,874 3,450 2,424	6,061 3,591 2,470	6,089 3,610	6,115 3,635 2,480	6,145 3,658	6,1 3,6 2,4		
Retail trade General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places	2,379.7 2,973.8 2,031.8	2,462.6 3,040.8 2,076.4	2,482.7 3,089.0 2,099.3	2,488.2 3,112.5 2,117.6	18,543 2,437 2,962 2,007 6,128	19,050 2,543 3,044 2,055 6,319	2,546 3,049 2,064	2,541 3,053 2,070	2,546 3,080 2,076	2,5		
Finance, insurance, and reel estate Finance Insurance Real estate	6,660 3,321 2,034 1,305	3,292 2,067	3,325 2,078	3,335 2,081	3,288 2,024	3,306 2,060	3,302 2,065	3,299 2,067	3,305	3,3 2,0		
Services Business services	15.214.8	15.432.2	15,504.7	25,752 5,530.0 7,287.8	5,179		5,420	5,443	5,477	5,4		
Government Federal State Local	16,156 2,983 3,752 9,421	2,969 4,107	2,986	2,988 3,830	2,941		2,963 4,041	2,957 4,050	2,951	2,9 4,0		

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p ≈ preliminary.

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted		S	easonally	/ adjust	ed	
Industry	July 1987	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1988g/	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> ⁄	July 1988g/
Total private	35.0	34.6	35.0	35.1	34.8	34.6	34.9	34.7	34.7	34.9
Mining	42.0	42.2	42.6	42.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	38.6	38.2	38.7	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing Overtime hours	40.6 3.6	40.9 3.7	41.2 3.9	40.7 3.8	41.0 3.8	40.9 3.7	41.2 3.9	41.0 3.9	41.1 3.9	41.1
Durable goods Overtime hours	41.0 3.6	41.7 4.0	41.9 4.1	41.2 3.8	41.6 3.8	41.5 3.8	42.0 4.2	41.8 4.2	41.8 4.1	41.7
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	42.8 43.7 40.8 41.8 41.0 40.9 40.9 40.8 38.8 40.0 3.6 40.0	40.5 39.1 42.8 43.5 41.7 41.7 42.4 40.7 43.0 44.3 44.3 44.3 39.0 39.0 39.9 3.4 40.1	40.9 39.3 43.7 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.1 43.0 42.5 41.10 43.4 40.2 40.2 40.4	40.2 38.7 42.5 43.0 40.9 42.2 41.8 42.2 41.8 42.1 40.9 38.8 40.0 3.7 40.5	40.6 42.3 43.2 43.7 41.5 42.9 41.8 41.8 41.8 39 41.8 41.8 39.5 40.3 41.3 30.1	40.1 39.3 42.3 43.7 41.6 42.5 40.9 42.1 42.3 41.4 39.2 40.1 3.6 40.1	$\begin{array}{c} 40.6\\ 39.5\\ 42.5\\ 43.8\\ 42.0\\ 42.8\\ 41.2\\ 43.0\\ 44.1\\ 41.8\\ 39.4\\ 45.6\\ 40.3\\ 3.6\\ 40.1 \end{array}$	40.1 39.5 42.3 43.6 43.9 42.6 41.0 44.0 44.0 41.4 39.2 40.0 3.6 40.1	40.2 39.3 42.6 42.6 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	36.9	39.5 40.7 36.8 43.1 37.5 42.0 44.1 41.6 37.6	39.8 40.9 37.3 43.0 37.6 42.4 45.0 41.7 37.9	39.0 40.4 36.9 43.0 37.8 42.0 45.2 41.3 37.7	(2) 42.3 37.2 43.5 38.1 42.2 (2) 41.6 38.4	(2) 41.2 37.0 43.2 38.1 42.5 (2) 41.7 37.9	(2) 41.6 37.4 43.3 38.2 42.1 (2) 42.0 37.3	(2) 40.8 36.8 43.3 37.7 42.0 (2) 41.7 37.3	(2) 40.6 37.0 43.1 38.0 42.4 (2) 41.6 36.9	(2) 41.1 37.2 43.3 38.0 42.3 (2) 41.9 37.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.6	39.2	39.5	39.7	39.3	38.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.4
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.0	38.0	38.2
Retail trade	30.0	28.9	29.4	30.0	29.3	29.0	29.2	29.0	29.1	29.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	35.8	35.9	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.8	32.4	32.7	33.0	32.5	32.4	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.7

I/ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance; insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximatly four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls. 2/ These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision. p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earning	ngs of production	or nonsupervisory workersl/	an private
nonagricultural payrolls by industry		-	

	Ave	age hou	rly earn:	ings	Ave	rage weel	kly earn:	ings
Industry	July 1987	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1987	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1988 <u>p</u> /
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$8.90 8.96	\$9.26 9.27	\$9.23 9.28	\$9.25 9.32	\$311.50 311.81		\$323.05 322.02	\$324.68 325.27
Mining	12.41	12.54	12.55	12.61	521.22	529.19	534.63	532.14
Construction	12.60	12.87	12.87	12.94	486.36	491.63	498.07	498.19
Manufacturing	9.87	10.14	10.16	10.18	400.72	414.73	418.59	414.33
Durable goods. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces and basic steel products. Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical. Electrical and electronic equipment. Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing. Nondurable goods. Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures.	8.45 7.66 10.30 11.93 9.93 10.67 9.86 12.82 13.35 9.71 7.72 7.72 8.88 8.88 15.17	$\begin{array}{c} 10.67\\ 8.54\\ 7.87\\ 10.45\\ 12.13\\ 13.96\\ 10.23\\ 10.90\\ 10.12\\ 13.31\\ 14.10\\ 9.87\\ 7.94\\ 9.38\\ 9.15\\ 15.24\\ 15.24\end{array}$	10.70 8.59 7.89 10.47 12.16 13.97 10.27 10.93 10.15 13.38 14.17 9.90 7.93 9.39 9.39 9.12 15.78	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	425.58 341.38 341.38 510.60 595.63 405.14 446.01 397.36 525.62 546.02 396.17 299.54 396.17 299.54 367.20 355.20 355.20	345.87 307.72 447.26 527.66 527.66 426.59 462.16 411.88 572.33 624.63 406.64 309.66 374.26 366.92 601.98	351.33 310.08 448.12 531.39 621.67 452.37 464.53 417.17 575.34 627.73 410.85 312.44 377.48 368.45 628.04	347.33 307.28 448.38 524.17 461.67 461.67 461.67 410.64 555.94 586.87 410.64 310.40 378.40 378.40 378.40
Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	12.37	7.31 6.05 11.64 10.43 12.59 14.93 9.04 6.27	7.33 6.08 11.63 10.44 12.60 15.04 9.06 6.27	7.30 6.02 11.74 10.47 12.71 15.24 9.10 6.26	296.61 216.60 496.37 388.10 518.30 651.50 367.36 231.81	222.64 501.68 391.13 528.78	226.78 500.09 392.54 534.24 676.80 377.80	222.14 504.82 395.77 533.82 688.85 375.83
Transportation and public utilities	12.00	12.28	12.29	12.31	475.20	481.38	485.46	488.71
Wholesale trade	9.56	9.87	9.85	9.94	365.19	375.06	376.27	380.70
Retail trade	6.07	6.28	6.26	6.28	182.10	181.49	184.04	188.40
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.63	9.09	8.96	9.00	312.41	325.42	321.66	325.80
Services	8.34	8.84	8.78	8.80	273.55	286.42	287.11	290.40

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workersl⁄ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977=100)

	No	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted							
Industry	July 1987	May 1988	June 1988 <u>e</u> ⁄	July 1988 <u>p</u> ∕	Percent change from: July 1987- July 1988	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1988	June 1988 <u>p</u> /	July 1988⊵∕	Percent change from: June 1988- July 1988	
Total private nonfarm: Current dollars Constant (1977) dollars Mining Construction Manufacturing Transportation and public utilities Wholesale trade Retail trade Finance,insurance, and real estate. Services	181.8 154.0 174.7 174.9 176.5	93.6 184.2 157.5 178.5 180.5 182.2 165.8 195.9	93.0 184.5 157.5 178.7 180.4 181.6 165.6 193.7	N.A. 185.5 158.2 179.1 180.6 183.1 166.2 194.5	(2) 2.0 2.8 2.5 3.2 3.7 3.6 4.9	173.2 93.7 (4) 154.9 174.5 176.2 (4) 161.1 (4) 180.9	93.5 (4) 157.5 177.3 179.4 (4) 163.8 (4)	178.0 93.6 (4) 157.8 177.9 180.6 (4) 164.8 (4) 188.3	93.6 (4) 157.5	93.2 (4) 158.0 178.8 181.3 (4) 165.7 (4)	N.A. (4) 159.2 179.0 181.9 (4) 166.8 (4)	(3) (4) .8 .1 .3 (4) .7 (4)	

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

2/ Change is -.5 percent from June 1987 to June 1988, the latest month

available.

 $\underline{3}/$ Change is -.4 percent from May 1988 to June 1988, the latest month available. $\underline{4}/$ 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.

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N.A. Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Beginning in 1989, publication of the Hourly Earnings Index series will be discontinued.

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

(1977=100)

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	Not s	seasonal	ly adju	usted		Sea	sonally	r adjusi	ted	
Industry	July 1987	May 1988	June 1988 £⁄	July 1988⊵∕	July 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1988	M∍y 198 8	Jun≏ 1988£⁄	
Total privata	122.9	124.4	127.5	128.1	121.1	123.6	125.1	124.4	125.4	126
Goods-producing industries	99.8	102.3	105.1	103.8	99.3	101.6	102.7	102.1	103.2	103
Mining	81.5	83.5	85.2	8 4.6	81.9	83.2	85.9	84.4	85.2	85
Construction	145.9	143.3	152.1	155.1	133.0	139.1	141.1	139.3	144.0	142
Manufacturing	91.7	95.3	97.0	94.8	93.6	95.2	96.1	95.7	96.1	96
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture end fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Motor vehicles end equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	51.4 85.3 83.9 97.5 92.9 80.2 100.4	89.8 68.2 54.6 91.7 91.4 101.2 100.5 91.1 105.4	108.0 112.8 91.3 69.3 55.9 93.6 92.4 103.0 100.5 91.5 107.5	105.6 109.2 90.2 67.3 54.9 90.0 91.8 100.3 84.3 105.4	102.4 112.7 86.1 64.1 51.3 87.9 86.2 100.2 97.1 83.3 102.8	103.1 112.3 87.5 66.9 54.1 90.8 90.4 101.9 96.8 84.8 105.2	104.7 113.2 88.3 67.6 54.8 91.8 91.5 102.8 102.0 89.8 106.5	103.2 113.7 87.5 68.1 54.6 92.1 91.6 102.3 100.2 89.9 106.1	103.6 113.1 88.1 68.7 55.4 92.8 91.6 103.0 100.1 90.5 106.6	103 115 88 69 54 92 94 103 99 88 107
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Paper end allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	83.2 100.3 130.1 94.4 88.3	97.2 66.2 80.3 85.0 100.7 134.5 97.3 85.5 122.8	101.7 67.6 81.1 86.5 102.3 135.0 99.5 88.6 124.7	104.4 65.6 78.3 101.2 135.2 98.7 90.6 122.1	75.5 84.0 87.0 101.0 131.6 94.5 85.9 116.1	100.9 74.8 81.7 85.7 101.3 136.0 97.9 83.5 121.8	101.0 73.8 82.2 86.2 101.4 136.5 97.1 84.9 122.9	134.9 97.4 85.3	101.7 71.4 80.0 84.9 101.3 136.4 98.8 86.6 123.4	101 75 81 84 101 136 98 88 126
Service-producing industries	135.7	136.7	139.8	141.5	133.2	135.8	137.4	136.8	137.8	139
Transportation and public utilities	110.1	112.8	115.0	115.0	109.5	111.2	113.5	113.5	113.6	114
Wholesale trade	120.3	124.2	126.4	127.3	119.2	123.6	124.8	124.4	125.1	126
Retail trade	126.5	124.7	128.7	131.2	123.0	124.8	126.0	125.1	126.2	127
Finance, insurance, and real estate	143.5	139.5	142.0	144.5	141.4	139.6	141.1	140.1	140.4	142
Services	155.8	158.8	162.1	163.9	152.9	157.2	159.0	158.3	159.9	161

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percen	nt of industries	in which	employment <u>l</u> /	increased
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Time spen	'Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span: 1986 1987 1988	57.0 50.8 61.6	47.3 59.2 61.6	49.5 61.1 62.2	50.8 62.4 63.8	51.9 62.4 58.1	46.8 61.6 £/69.7	51.9 70.8 ₽-63.8	54.1 62.2	51.4 68.1	53.0 67.3	58.9 67.8	58.9 68.4
Over 3-month span: 1986 1987 1988	50.0 57.6 71.6	47.6 57.0 66.8	45.7 65.1 67.0	46.2 69.2 66.8	46.2 68.1 ₽∕71.6	46.2 71.9 ₽'70.8	48.1 73.8	51.9 76.8	50.5 74.1	55.9 76.5	59.7 78.1	59.2 73.0
Over 6-month span: 1986 1987 1988	48.1 64.6 73.5	47.3 64.3 70.3	43.8 63.0 £~70.5	42.7 70.3 ₽∕73.8	43.2 72.4	47.0 77.3	46.5 78.4	50.0 79.7	55.9 82.7	53.2 77.8	55.9 77.0	58.4 76.5
Over 12-month span: 1986 1987 1988	42.2 63.8 £⁄78.6	41.6 67.3	43.8 69.5	44.9 73.5	45.7 76.8	48.6 76.8	46.8 78.9	48.6 78.9	51.6 79.7	53.8 78.4	56.5 77.8	57.8 E⁄81.9

1/ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on the payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries. Data for the 12-month span are unadjusted.

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. p=preliminary.

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