

of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1988

Employment rose sharply in November, and the unemployment rate was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 5.3 percent, and the civilian worker rate was 5.4 percent. Both have shown little movement since the spring.

Nonagricultural payroll jobs, as measured by the survey of business establishments, increased by 465,000 to 107.4 million. Total civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, rose by a similar amount to 116.0 million.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The civilian worker unemployment rate and the number of unemployed persons were essentially unchanged in November at 5.4 percent and 6.6 million persons, respectively. These series have moved within relatively narrow ranges for most of this year--5.3 to 5.6 percent for the jobless rate and 6.5 to 6.8 million persons for the level of unemployment. (See table A-2.)

Jobless rates for adult men (4.8 percent), adult women (4.8 percent), teenagers (13.9 percent), whites (4.6 percent), blacks (11.2 percent), and Hispanics (8.1 percent) showed little or no movement in November. Whereas all of these groups have shown some improvement over the past year, the largest drop occurred among teenagers--3 percentage points. Most of this was among white teens, as the rate for black teenagers continues to remain above 30 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of newly unemployed persons, those unemployed less than 5 weeks, has been between 3.0 and 3.2 million every month since mid-1987. In contrast, the number of long-term unemployed, those jobless for more than half a year, has declined over this period, from 1.1 million to about 700,000. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment expanded by 455,000 to 116.0 million in November, and the employment-population ratio gained 0.2 percentage point to reach a record high of 62.6 percent. Most of November's employment gain occurred among adult women, whose employment increased by 380,000. Over the year, total civilian employment has increased by 2.5 million. The number of persons voluntarily working part-time schedules, at 15.5 million in November, was 1.1 million more than a year earlier. (See tables A-2 and A-4.)

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis After remaining essentially unchanged from August to October, the civilian labor force jumped by 560,000 to 122.6 million in November. As a result, the labor force participation rate rose 0.3 percentage point to a record 66.5 percent. Over the year, the labor force has expanded by 2.0 million, 1.4 million of whom were adult women. (See table A-2.)

	Quart aver	erly ages	Mon	thly data	L	
Category	198	8		1988		Oct.~ Nov.
	11	111	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA			usands of			
Labor force 1/	122,968	123,569	123,628	123,699	124,277	578
Total employment 1/	116,352	116,878	117,032	117,208	117,681	473
Civilian labor force	121,258	121,880	121,924	122,012	122,572	
Civilian employment.	114,642	115,189	115,328	115,521	115,976	
Unemployment	6,616	6,691	6,596	6,491	6,595	
Not in labor force	63,131	62,960				
Discouraged workers	910	930	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			cent of 1			l
Unemployment rates:		:e				
All workers 1/	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	0.1
All civilian workers.	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	.1
Adult men	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	
Adult women	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	
Teenagers	15.0	15.6		14.9	13.9	-1.0
White	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	0
Black	12.0	11.2	10.8	11.0	11.2	.2
Hispanic origin	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.7	8.1	.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA			•		I	I
Nonfarm employment	105,609		usands of	p106,975	-107 / 20	p463
Goods-producing	25,498	25,650			p107,438 p25,860	
Service-producing	80,111	80,878	81,089	, 31, 234	p81,578	p115
•		<u> </u>	La		l	<u> </u>
	1	1	lours of w	vork		
Average weekly hours:						
 Total private 	34.8	34.7	34.7	p34.9	p34.7	
Manufacturing	41.1	41.1	41.2	p41.2		
Overtime	3.9	3.9	3.9	p4.0	p4.0	р0
1/ Includes the res	ident Arm	ed Forces	*	N.A	.≕not ava	ilable.

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

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. p=preliminary.

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Total nonagricultural employment rose by 465,000 in November, seasonally adjusted, to a level of 107.4 million. Increases were widespread, occurring in both goods-producing and service-producing industries. (See table B-1.)

The service-producing sector added 345,000 jobs in November, after seasonal adjustment. Following more moderate growth in recent months, employment gains in the services industry itself totaled 195,000, with increases spread across most of its major industries. Elsewhere in the sector, transportation and public utilities jobs increased by 40,000, mostly in the transportation component. Job growth of 30,000 in wholesale trade occurred mainly in the distribution of durable goods. Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by about 20,000 for the second month in a row. Employment in retail trade and in government was little changed after seasonal adjustment.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment rose sharply for the second month in a row. The 70,000 increase reflected widespread gains among durable and nondurable goods industries, with particular strength in machinery, electrical equipment, and lumber and wood products. Construction employment rose by 55,000, after seasonal. adjustment, as seasonal cutbacks were smaller than usual. In contrast, the number of mining jobs continued to edge downward in November, having declined by nearly 20,000 in the past 4 months, all of it in the oil and gas extraction component.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls dropped by 0.2 hour in November, seasonally adjusted, to 34.7 hours, the same level as in September. In manufacturing, both the workweek and overtime were unchanged at historically high levels of 41.2 and 4.0 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 127.0 (1977=100), was essentially unchanged in November, as the drop in the workweek about offset the gain in employment. The index for manufacturing rose by 0.5 percent to 97.4. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were little changed in November on a seasonally adjusted basis. Average weekly earnings declined 0.7 percent, reflecting the decrease in the workweek. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings remained at \$9.45, and average weekly earnings fell by \$1.89 to \$327.92. (See table B-3.) The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 181.5 (1977=100) in November, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from October. For the 12 months ended in November, the increase was 3.3 percent. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.4 percent during the 12-month period ending in October. 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. (Beginning in 1989, the Hourly Earnings Index will no longer be published in this release.) (See table B-4.)

The Employment Situation for December 1988 will be released on Friday, January 6, 1989, at 8:30 A.M. (EST). Release dates for the balance of 1989 are as follows:

Feb. 3May 5Aug. 4Nov. 3March 10June 2Sept. 1Dec. 8April 7July 7Oct. 6

Revisions in Household Survey Data

In accordance with usual practice, the Employment Situation release of December data will incorporate annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

Changes in Data Presentation

Beginning with data for January 1989, this release will introduce a new table showing seasonally adjusted average hourly earnings series for major industry divisions, manufacturing earnings excluding overtime, and total private real earnings. This will coincide with the Bureau's discontinuance of the Hourly Earnings Index, now shown in table B-4.

In addition, a broader-based diffusion index of employment change, comprised of 349 private nonagricultural industries, will replace the 185industry index shown in table B-6. This table will also include a diffusion index for manufacturing, comprised of 143 industries.

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 depenupon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and ot' factors. However, the numerical value is always such that ne 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 a lable for \$8.50 per issue or \$25.00 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. Fo. unemployment and other labor force

.tegories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status and sex	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	
TOTAL										
Noninstitutional population		186,801	186,949	185,225	186,402	186,522	186,666	186,801	186.949	
Labor force	122,366	124,119	124,344	122,349	123,357	123,723	123,628	123,699	124,277	
Participation rate		66.4	66.5	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.5	
Total employed	115,564	117,937	118,019	115,259	116,732	116,872	117,032	117.208	117.681	
Employment-population ratio		63.1	63.1	62.2	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.9	
Resident Armed Forces		1,687	1,705	1,755	1,673	1,692	1,704	1,687	1,705	
Civilian employed		116,250	116,314	113,504	115,059	115,180	115,328	115,521	115,976	
Agriculture	3,020	3,316	3,111	3,172	3,046	3,151	3,169	3,266	3.276	
Nonagricultural industries		112,934	113,203	110,332	112,014	112,029	112,158	112,255	112,700	
Unemployed	6,802	6,182	6,325	7,090	6,625	6,851	6.596	6.491	6,595	
Unemployment rate		5.0	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	
Not in labor force	62,859	62,682	62,605	62,876	63,045	62,799	63,038	63,102	62,672	
Men, 16 years and over										
Noninstitutional population	88,849	89,637	89.716	88.849	89,445	89,504	89.577	80.027	00.740	
Labor force		68,451	68,448	68,019	68.521	68,723	68.608	89,637	89,716	
Participation rate		76.4	76.3	76.6	76.6	76.8	76.6	68,544	68,721	
Total employed ²		65,184	64.984	64,174	65.002	64.954		76.5	76.6	
Employment-population ratio		72.7	72.4	72.2	72.7	72.6	65,052 72.6	64,943	65,079	
Resident Armed Forces		1.526	1.542	1,593	1,512	1.529	1.540	72.5	72.5	
Civilian employed		63,658	63,442	62.581	63,490	63,425	63.512	1,526	1,542	
Unemployed		3,267	3,464	3,845	3,519	3,768		63,417	63,537	
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.5	3,555	3,600 5.3	3,642	
Women, 16 years and over									0.0	
Noninstitutional population	96.376	97,164	97,234	96.376	96.957	07.040				
Labor force		55.668	55,895	54,330		97,018	97,089	97,164	97,234	
Participation rate		57.3	55,695	54,330	54,836	55,000	55,020	55,155	55,556	
Total employed		52,753	53,035	51,085	56.6	56.7	56.7	56.8	57.1	
Employment-population ratio		54.3	54.5	53.0	51,730	51,918	51,979	52,265	52,602	
Resident Armed Forces		161	163	162	53.4	53.5	53.5	53.8	54.1	
Civilian employed		52.592	52,872	50,923		163	164	161	163	
Unemployed		2,915	2.860	3,245	51,569	51,755	51,815	52,104	52,439	
Unemployed		5.2	5.1	5,245	3,106	3,083	3,041	2,890	2,954	
onenployment rate	3.1	0.2	5.1	0.0	5./	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	

' 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

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

States.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, sex, and age	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	
TOTAL										
Civilian noninstitutional population	183,470	185,114	185,244	183,470	184,729	184,830	184,962	185,114	185,244	
Civilian labor force		122,432	122,639	120,594	121,684	122,031	121,924	122,012	122.57	
Participation rate		66.1	66.2	65.7	65.9	66.0	65.9	65.9	66.	
Employed		116,250	116,314	113,504	115,059	115,180	115,328	115,521	115,97	
Employment-population ratio	. 62.0	62.8	62.8	61.9	62.3	62.3	62.4	62,4	62.	
Unemployed	. 6,802	6,182	6,325	7,090	6,625	6,851	6,596	6,491	6,59	
Unemployment rate	. 5.6	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5,3	5.	
Men, 20 years and over		ļ								
Civilian noninstitutional population	. 79,885	80,851	80,924	79,885	80,608	80,669	80,751	80,851	80.924	
Civilian labor force		63.023	62.996	62,299	62,769	62,925	62,881	62.892	63.01	
Participation rate		78.0	77.8	78.0	77.9	78.0	77.9	77.8	77.	
Employed		60.405	60,101	59,164	59.954	59.834	60,024	59,989	59.98	
Employment-population ratio		74.7	74.3	74.1	74.4	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.	
Agriculture	·	2,400	2.268	2.297	2.247	2.311	2,236	2.330	2.32	
Nonagricultural industries	57.056	58,005	57.833	56.867	57,706	57,523	57,788	57,659	57.66	
Unemployed		2,618	2,895	3,135	2,815	3,090	2,857	2,902	3.03	
Unemployed	· · · -	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	. 88,923	89,807	89.887	88,923	89.588	89.670	89.735	89.807	89.887	
Civilian labor force		51,809	52,100	50.254	50,775	50,934	50,912	51,172	51.61	
Participation rate		57.7	58.0	56.5	56.7	56.8	56.7	57.0	57.4	
Employed	48,166	49,379	49,721	47,634	48,199	48,466	48.452	48,771	49.15	
Employment-population ratio	. 54.2	55.0	55.3	53.6	53.8	54.0	54.0	54.3	54.	
Agriculture	. 624	678	642	636	542	586	633	647	65	
Nonagricultural industries	47,542	48,701	49,078	46,998	47,657	47,881	47,818	48,124	48.49	
Unemployed	2,525	2,430	2,379	2,620	2,576	2,468	2,461	2,401	2,45	
Unemployment rate	. 5.0	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.1	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,663	14,456	14,433	14,663	14.533	14,491	14.477	14.456	14.43	
Civilian labor force		7,599	7,542	8,041	8,141	8,172	8,131	7,948	7.94	
Participation rate		52.6	52.3	54.8	56.0	56.4	56.2	55.0	55.	
Employed	6,354	6,465	6,492	6,706	6,907	6.879	6.853	6,761	6.84	
Employed Employment-population ratio		44.7	45.0	45.7	47.5	47.5	47.3	46.8	47.	
Agriculture	162	238	200	239	257	254	301	289	29	
Nonagricultural industries		6.228	6,292	6,467	6,650	6,625	6,552	6.472	6.54	
Unemployed		1,134	1,050	1,335	1,234	1,293	1,278	1.187	1.10	
Unemployed		14.9	13.9	16.6	15.2	15.8	15.7	14.9	13.	

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 population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	
WHITE										
Civilian noninstitutional population	157,449	158,524	158,603	157,449	158,279	158,340	158,422	158,524	158,60	
Civilian labor force		105,295	105,509	103,731	104,603	105,007	105,043	105,002	105,47	
Participation rate		66.4	66.5	65.9	66.1	66.3	66.3	66.2	66.	
Employed		100,723	100,818 63.6	98,492	99,725 63.0	99,901	100,019	100,144	100,57	
Employment-population ratio		4,572	4,691	5,239	4,878	63.1 5,106	63.1 5,024	63.2 4,858	63. 4,89	
Unemployment rate		4.3	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.	
Men, 20 years and over	54.940	54.004	54 0 0 4	54.004						
Civilian labor force		54,924 78.4	54,921 78.3	54,381	54,732	54,825	54,850	54,878	54,94	
Participation rate	1	52,930	52,700	51,969	78.3 52,603	78.4 52,464	78.3 52,594	78.3 52,614	78. 52,59	
Employment-population ratio		75.5	75.1	74.9	75.2	75.0	75.1	75.1	75.	
Unemployed		1,994	2,221	2,412	2,129	2,361	2,255	2,263	2,35	
Unemployment rate		3.6	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.	
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	42.850	43,814	44,071	42,464	42,887	43.177	40.170	40.000	40.00	
Participation rate		57.2	57.4	42,464	42,887	43,177	43,170	43,258 56.4	43,66 56.	
Employed		42,093	42,378	40,606	41,040	41,399	41,371	41,553	41,91	
Employment-population ratio	54.0	54.9	55.2	53.4	53.7	54.1	54.0	54.2	54.	
Unemployed		1,721	1,693	1,858	1,847	1,778	1,799	1,706	1,74	
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force		6,557	6,518	6,886	6,983	7,005	7,023	6,866	6,86	
Participation rate		55.7 5,700	55.5 5,741	57.7	58.9	59.2	59.5	58.3	58.	
Employment-population ratio ²	1 -	48.4	48.9	5,917 49.6	6,081 51,3	6,038	6,054	5,977	6,06	
Unemployed		857	777	969	902	51.0 967	51.3 969	50.8 889	51.0 80	
Unemployment rate		13.1	11.9	14.1	12.9	13.8	13.8	12.9	11.	
Men Women		14.4 11.6	12.3 11.5	14.8 13.3	14.6	13.8 13.8	15.0 12.5	14.8 11.0	12. 11.	
BLACK	·							11.0		
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,482	20,786	20,811	20,482	20,715	20,736	20,762	20,786	20.81	
Civilian labor force		13,307	13,350	13,193	13,293	13,262	13,191	13,290	13,34	
Participation rate	64.3	64.0	64.1	64.4	64.2	64.0	63.5	63.9	64.	
Employed	11,632	11,873	11,923	11,589	11,774	11,764	11,771	11,829	11,85	
Employment-population ratio	56.8 1,545	57.1 1,434	57.3 1,427	56.6	56.8	56.7	56.7	56.9	56.	
Unemployment rate	11.7	10.8	10.7	1,604 12.2	1,519 11.4	1,498 11.3	1,419 10.8	1,461 11.0	1,49 11.	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	6,053	6,147	6,130	6,045	6,070	6,154	6,123	6,158	6,13	
Participation rate Employed	74.6 5,454	74.4 5,593	74.2 5,557	74.5	73.8	74.7	74.2	74.6	74.	
Employee		67.7	67.2	5,430 66.9	5,492 66.8	5,566	5,581	5,576	5,53	
Unemployed		554	574	615	578	67.6 588	67.7 542	67.5 582	66. 59	
Unemployment rate	9.9	9.0	9.4	10.2	9.5	9.6	8.8	9.4	9.	
Women, 20 years and over	6 050.	6 200	6 070							
Civilian labor force Participation rate	6,252 ⁻ 61.3	6,309 61.0	6,370 61.5	6,207	6,307	6,182	6,147	6,238	6,30	
Employed	5,594	5,681	5,769	60.9 5,537	61.2 5,650	59.9	59.5	60.3	60.	
Employee		54.9	55.7	54.3	54.8	5,572	5,564 53.8	5,630 54,4	5,68 54.	
Unemployed	659	628	601	670	657	610	583	607	61	
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.0	9.4	10.8	10,4	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	872	851	849							
Participation rate	40.1	39.0	849 38.9	941 43.3	917	926	921	894	91	
Employed	585	600	597	43.3	42.0	42.4	42.2	41.0	41. 62	
Employment-population ratio	26.9	27.5	27.4	28.6	28.9	28.7	28.7	28.5	28.	
Unemployed	287	252	252	319	285	300	294	272	28	
Unemployment rate	32.9	29.5	29.7	33.9	31.1	32.4	31.9	30.4	31.	
Men	32.1	33.1	31.5	32.2	30.4	32.2	31.7	33.5	32.	
Women	33.7	25.2	27.5	35.8	31.8	32.7	32.2	26.5	30.	

See footnotes at end of table. Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Not sea	asonally a	ljusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Hispanic origin	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,043	13,458	13,495	13,043	13,344	13,381	13,419	13,458	13,495	
Civilian labor force	8,788	9,109	9,201	8,763	8,984	8,935	9,063	9,058	9,172	
Participation rate	67.4	67.7	68.2	67.2	67.3	66.8	67.5	67.3	68.0	
Employed	8,002	8,428	8,462	7,978	8,264	8,185	8,394	8,361	8,428	
Employment-population ratio	61.4	62.6	62.7	61.2	61.9	61.2	62.6	62.1	62.5	
Unemployed	786	681	740	785	720	750	669	697	744	
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.5	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.4	7.4	7.7	8.1	

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

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	asonaliy a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted							
Category	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988		
CHARACTERISTIC											
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	113,809	116,250	116,314	113,504	115,059	115,160	115.328	115.521	115.976		
Married men, spouse present		40,888	40,600	40,645	40,535	40,505	40,531	40,483	40,31		
Married women, spouse present	28,688	29,399	29,439	28,175	28,654	28,832	28,801	28,851	28,97		
Women who maintain families	6,218	6,386	6,423	6,237	6,145	6,282	6,251	6,367	6,410		
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER											
Agriculture:											
Wage and salary workers	1,492	1,670	1,559	1,595	1,539	1,580	1,593	1.709	1,67		
Self-employed workers	1,384	1,471	1,437	1,407	1,346	1,416	1,438	1.414	1,46		
Unpaid family workers	144	175	115	155	148	163	134	183	12		
Nonagricultural industries:											
Wage and salary workers	102,245	104,127	104,123	101,943	103,133	103,097	103,415	103,781	103.751		
Government	17,307	17,472	17,657	17,118	16,959	17,112	17,103	17.231	17.430		
Private industries	84,938	86,655	86,465	84,825	86,174	85,984	86,312	86,550	86,320		
Private households	1,244	1,185	1,213	1,286	1,123	1,108	1,085	1,142	1.25		
Other industries	83,694	85,470	85,252	83,539	85.051	84,877	85,227	85,408	85,069		
Self-employed workers	8,316	8,583	8,793	8,222	8,528	8,491	8,575	8,366	6,629		
Unpaid family workers	228	224	288	235	255	243	228	227	298		
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME											
All industries:											
Part time for economic reasons	5,430	4,668	4,955	5,534	5,382	5,181	5,053	4,893	5.025		
Slack work	2,504	2,125	2,322	2,408	2,490	2.318	2,190	2,166	2,241		
Could only find part-time work	2,569	2,246	2,237	2,696	2,581	2,491	2,356	2,382	2.347		
Voluntary part time	15,639	16,164	16,721	14,523	15,070	15,021	15,314	15,078	15,540		
Nonagricultural industries:											
Part time for economic reasons	5,152	4,452	4,699	5,241	5,185	4,959	4.814	4.662	4,761		
Slack work	2,293	1,990	2,138	2,209	2,351	2,178	2.031	2.043	2.072		
Could only find part-time work	2,510	2,174	2,180	2,597	2,545	2,429	2,284	2,298	2,264		
Voluntary part time	15,232	15,691	16,298	14,064	14,669	14,585	14,861	14,596	15.063		

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 d	ata –
Measure	19	87		1988			1988	
	<u>111_</u>	IV	_ 1		- 111	Sept.	_Oct.	Nov.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	 1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	 2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	 4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	 5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	 5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	 6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
U-6 Totai full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus .1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	 8.2	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.5
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 discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force	 9.0	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	unem	Number of ployed pe thousand	rsons	Unemployment rates						
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	
CHARACTERISTIC							<u> </u>			
Total, 16 years and over	7,090	6,491	6,595	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Men, 16 years and over	3,845	3,600	3,642	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	
Men, 20 years and over	3,135	2,902	3,038	5.0	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	
Women, 16 years and over	3,245	2,890	2,954	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	
Women, 20 years and over	2,620	2,401	2,458	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,335	1,187	1,100	16.6	15.2	15.8	15.7	14.9	13.9	
Married men, spouse present	1,487	1,305	1,399	3.5	3.0	3.4	3,1	3.1	3.	
Married women, spouse present	1,247	1,101	1,144	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.0	
Women who maintain families	579	543	528	8.5	8.6	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.0	
Full-time workers	5,684	5,164	5,315	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.	
Part-time workers	1,415	1,311	1,292	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.	
Labor force time lost	~-			6.8	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.	
INDUSTRY		!								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,243	4,952	5,048	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	
Goods-producing industries	1;876	1,847	1,830	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	
Mining	62	70	67	7.0	5.3	6.8	8.6	9.0	8.	
Construction	664	622	680	10.6	10.2	11.0	9.2	9.9	10.	
Manufacturing	1,150	1,155	1,083	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.	
Durable goods	616	635	610	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.	
Nondurable goods	534	520	473	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.	
Service-producing industries	3,367	3,105	3,218	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.	
Transportation and public utilities	277	208	266	4.5	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.3	4.	
Wholesale and retail trade	1,545	1,369	1,413	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.	
Finance and service industries	1,545	1,528	1,539	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	-4.	
Government workers	611	434	423	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.	
Agricultural wage and salary workers	200	191	169	11.1	10.8	11.4	11.3	10.0	9.	

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force. Agregate 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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	asonally a	ijusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Weeks of unemployment	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	
DURATION										
Less than 5 weeks	3,131	3,056	3,080	3,218	2,965	3,197	3,139	3,062	3,153	
	2,039	1,747	1,909	2,029	2,078	1,957	1,823	1,814	1,924	
	1,633	1,379	1,335	1,834	1,629	1,676	1,596	1,551	1,487	
	770	660	682	899	838	859	789	778	776	
	863	719	653	935	791	817	807	773	711	
	14.0	13.1	12.5	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.5	12.5	
	5.9	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	
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	
	46.0	49.4	48.7	45.4	44.4	46.8	47.9	47.6	48.0	
	30.0	28.3	30.2	28.7	31.1	28.7	27.8	28.2	29.3	
	24.0	22.3	21.1	25.9	24.4	24.5	24.3	24.1	22.6	
	11.3	10.7	10.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.1	11.8	
	12.7	11.6	10.3	13.2	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.0	10.8	

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	asonally a	djustad	Seasonally adjusted						
Reasons	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED										
Job losers	3,171	2,641	2,909	3,307	3,087	3,138	3,087	2,909	3,037	
On layoff	825	691	757	878	852	891	816	853	810	
Other job losers	2,346	1,950	2,152	2,429	2,235	2,247	2,271	2,056	2,227	
Job leavers	950	1,059	966	926	904	997	994	986	948	
Reentrants	1,929	1,805	1,740	1,974	1,901	1,869	1,761	1,764	1,765	
New entrants	752	676	709	855	776	793	745	728	805	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Job losers	46.6	42.7	46.0	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.9	45.5	46.3	
On layoff	12.1	11.2	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.1	12.4	13.4	12.4	
Other job losers	34.5	31.5	34.0	34.4	33.5	33.1	34.5	32.2	34.0	
Job leavers	14.0	17.1	15.3	13.1	13.6	14.7	15.1	15.4	14.5	
Reentrants	28.4	29.2	27.5	28.0	28.5	27.5	26.7	27.6	26.9	
New entrants	11.1	10.9	11.2	12.1	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.4	12.3	
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE										
Job losers	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	
Job leavers	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
New entrants	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	

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

Sex and age	unem	Number of ployed pe i thousand	rsons	Unemployment rates						
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	
Total, 16 years and over	7,090	6,491	6,595	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4	
16 to 24 years	2,641	2,433	2,365	11.6	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.6	
16 to 19 years	1,335 649	1,187 561	1,100 510	16.6 19.2	15.2	15.8 18.7	15.7 20.5	14.9 17.3	13.9 15.4	
18 to 19 years	691 1,306 4,442	628 1,246 4,060	588 1,265 4,231	14.8 8.9 4.5	13.0 8.5 4.2	13,9 8,4	12.7 8.2	13.3 8.7	12.7 8.9	
25 to 54 years and over	3,909 513	4,000 3,629 409	4,231 3,769 426	4.5 4.7 3.4	4.2 4.4 3.1	4.4 4.6 3.2	4.2 4.4 2.9	4.1 4.3 2.7	4.2 4.4 2.8	
Men, 16 years and over	3,845	3,600	3,642	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	
16 to 24 years	1,414	1,419	1,281	12.0	11.3	11.5	11.4	12.1	11.0	
	710	698	604	17.2	16.6	15.9	16.7	16.9	14.5	
16 to 17 years	356	331	304	20.4	17.9	17.6	21.7	19.1	17.2	
18 to 19 years	355	367	300	14.8	14.7	14.7	13.4	15.3		
20 to 24 years	704	721	677	9.2	8.4	9.0	8.5	9.5	9.0	
25 years and over	2,419	2,189	2,362	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.3	
25 to 54 years	2,109	1,923	2,079	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	
55 years and over	313	258	275	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	
Women, 16 years and over	3,245	2,890	2,954	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	
16 to 24 years	1,227	1,014	1,085	11.2	10.5	10.7	10.4	9.5	10.3	
	625	489	496	16.0	13.6	15.8	14.7	12.8	13.1	
16 to 17 years	293	230	206	17.9	17.0	19.8	19.0	15.3	13.2	
	336	261	268	14.7	11.2	12.9	12.0	11.3	13.0	
20 to 24 years	602	525	589	8.6	8.7	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.7	
	2,023	1,872	1,869	4.7	4.5	4.4	4,4	4.2	4.2	
25 to 54 years	1,800	1,706	1,690	4. 9	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	
55 years and over	200	150	152	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not sea	isonally a	ljusted	Seasonally adjusted							
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988		
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in labor force	26,021 16,882 64,9 15,112 58,1 1,771 10,5 9,139	26,590 17,137 64.5 15,527 58.4 1,610 9.4 9,453	26,641 17,129 64.3 15,496 58.2 1,634 9,5 9,512	26,021 16,869 64.8 15,017 57.7 1,852 11.0 9,152	26,451 17,021 64.4 15,319 57.9 1,701 10.0 9,430	26,490 16,993 64,1 15,299 57.8 1,694 10.0 9,497	26,540 16,892 63 6 15,301 57.7 1,592 9.4 9,648	26,590 17,073 64.2 15,431 58.0 1,642 9.6 9,517	26,64 17,09 64. 15,37 57. 1,71 10,0 9,54		

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 population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civilian (employed	Unem	ployed	Unemplo	yment rate
Occupation	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988
Total, 16 years and over	113,809	116,314	6,802	6,325	5.6	5.2
Managerial and professional specialty		29,800	584	483	2.0	1.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	13,444	14,430	355	266	2.6	1.8
Professional specialty	14,822	15,370	229	217	1.5	1.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,461	35,863	1,518	1,421	4.1	3.8
Technicians and related support	3,346	3.538	84	90	2.5	2.5
Sales occupations	13,577	14.044	633	604	4.5	4.1
Administrative support, including clerical	18,538	18,281	801	727	4.1	3.8
Service occupations	15,199	15,469	1.236	1,123	7.5	6.8
Private household	965	941	46	58	4.5	5.8
Protective service	1,939	1.929	97	92	4.8	4.5
Service, except private household and protective	12,296	12,619	1,093	973	8.2	7.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,712	13,779	750	750	5.2	5.2
Mechanics and repairers	4,456	4,425	163	198	3.5	4.3
Construction trades	5,108	5.172	398	353	7.2	6.4
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,148	4,182	189	199	4.4	4.5
Dperators, fabricators, and laborers	17,936	18.057	1.627	1,524	8.3	7.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,172	8,279	686	587	7.7	6.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,867	4,903	293	339	5.7	6.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,897	4,874	647	598	11.7	10.9
Construction laborers	809	739	190	208	19.0	22.0
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,088	4,135	458	390	10.1	8.6
arming, forestry, and fishing	3,235	3,326	296	269	8.4	7.5

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civ	ilian			oor force							
Veteran status		itutional lation	1				Unemployed					
and age			Total		Employed		Number		Percent of labor force			
	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1 <u>98</u> 8	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988		
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS												
Total, 30 years and over	7,861	7,907	7,257	7,325	6,918	7,051	339	274	4.7	3.7		
30 to 44 years	6,112	5,769	5,796	5,498	5,507	5,295	289	203	5.0	3.7		
30 to 34 years	832	613	790	570	716	534	74	36	9.4	6.3		
35 to 39 years	2,439	2,001	2,319	1,923	2,227	1,851	92	72	4.0	3.7		
40 to 44 years	2,841	3,155	2,687	3,005	2,564	2,910	123	95	4.6	3.2		
45 years and over	1,749	2,138	1,461 .	1,827	1,411	1,756	50	71	3.4	3.9		
NONVETERANS										1		
Fotal, 30 to 44 years	19,819	20,789	18,776	19,706	18,031	18,917	745	789	4.0	4.0		
30 to 34 years	8,949	9,175	8,513	8,738	8,134	8,338	379	400	4.5	4.6		
35 to 39 years	6,420	7,049	6,071	6,678	5,861	6,428	210	250	3.5	3.7		
40 to 44 years	4,450	4,565	4,192	4,290	4,036	4,151	156	139	3.7	3.2		

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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally adj	usted			Seasonally	adjusted		
State and employment status	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	20.714	21,115	21,151	20,714	21.012	21.043	21,078	21,115	21,151
Civilian labor force		14,200	14,337	13,912	14,131	14,159	14,142	14,160	14.338
Employed		13,524	13.606	13,172	13,374	13,373	13,411	13,457	13,584
Unemployed		676	731	740	757	786	731	703	754
Unemployment rate		4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.3
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population		9,752	9,771	9,527	9,693	9,711	9,731	9,752	9,771
Civilian labor force		6,174	6,103	5,958	6,102	6,162	6,121	6,168	6,125
Employed		5,871	5,786	5,647	5,837	5,862	5,820	5,863	5,802
Unemployed		303	317	311 5.2	265	300	301	305	323
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	5.2	J.2	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population		8,793	8,796 5,908	8,757 5 764	8,786 5,760	8,787	8,790	8,793	8,796
Civilian labor force Employed		5,849 5,495	5,908 5,523	5,764 5,364	5,760 5,394	5,887	5,797	5,807	5,932
		353	385	5,364 400	5,394	5,472	5,450	5,425	5,508
Unemployed		6.0	6.5	400 6.9	300 6.4	415 7.0	347	382	424
Unemployment rate	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	7.0	6.0	6.6	7.1
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,594	4,606	4,607	4,594	4,604	4,604	4,605	4,606	4,607
Civilian labor force	3,097	3,149	3,146	3,093	3,137	3,119	3,144	3,157	3,152
Employed	3,024	3,060	3,035	3,009	3,020	3,015	3,051	3,054	3.027
Unemployed		89	111	84	117	104	93 !	103	125
Unemployment rate	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,956	7,012	7,016	6,956	6,999	7,002	7,007	7,012	7,016
Civilian labor force		4,596	4,652	4,519	4,587	4,566	4,572	4,583	4,624
Employed		4,291	4,337	4,159	4,251	4,229	4,238	4,255	4,284
Unemployed Unemployment rate		305 6.6	315 6.8	360 8.0	336 7.3	337 7.4	334	328	340
New Jersey		0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4
		0.050							
Civilian noninstitutional population		6,050	6,052	6,018	6,042	6,044	6,047	6,050	6,052
Civilian labor force		3,910	3,956	3,994	3,969	3,983	3,979	3,937	3,972
Employed		3,772	3,816	3,847	3,825	3,828	3,829	3,785	3,816
Unemployed Unemployment rate		138 3.5	139 3.5	147 3.7	144 3.6	155 3.9	150	152	156
		0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
New York		i	1						
ivilian noninstitutional population		13,776	13,776	13,766	13,777	13,774	13,773	13,776	13,776
Civilian labor force		8,544	8,564	8,553	8,537	8,589	8,517	8,494	8,543
Employed		8,185	8,192	8,112	8,171	8,206	8,149	8,141	8,154
Unemployed Unemployment rate		359 4.2	371 4.3	441 5.2	366 4.3	383 4.5	368 4.3	353 4.2	389
North Carolina							4.0	4.2	4.6
Sulling populational population	4,840	4,906	4,912	4,840	4,889	4,894	4,900	4 000	
ivilian noninstitutional population		3,377	3,378	3,314	3,332	3,339	3,332	4,906 3,367	4,912
Employed		3,249	3,255	3,181	3,235	3,236	3,209	3,367	3,372
Unemployed	1 1	128	123	133	97	103	123	135	3,250 122
Unemployment rate		3.8	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.6
Ohio				an a			ł		
ivilian noninstitutional population	. 8,174	8,212	8,215	8,174	8,203	8,205	8,208	8,212	8,215
Civilian labor force		5,327	5,360	5,263	5,252	5,298	5,251	5,311	5,345
Employed		5,052	5,075	4,945	4,973	5,000 ⁱ	4,947	5,016	5,041
Unemployed	. 305	276	284	318	279	298 ;	.304	295	304
Unemployment rate	. 5.8	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	sonally adj	usted ¹	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		
	1987	1988	1988	1987	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988		
Pennsylvania											
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,305	9,330	9,331	9,305	9,325	9,325	9,327	9,330	9,331		
Civilian labor force	5,724	5,770	5,739	5,709	5,735	5,786	5,815	5,707	5,726		
Employed	5,425	5,478	5,491	5,394	5,433	5,526	5,500	5,394	5,465		
Unemployed	300	292	248	315	302	260	315	313	261		
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	4.3	5.5	5.3	4.5	5,4	5.5	4.6		
Texas											
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,044	12,079	12,081	12,044	12,072	12,072	12,075	12,079	12,081		
Civilian tabor force	8,390	8,375	8,420	8,351	8,277	8,381	8,354	8,359	8,351		
Employed	7,731	7,804	7,868	7,659	7,757	7,814	7,768	7,739	7,772		
Unemployed	659	571	552	692	520	567	586	620	579		
Unemployment rate	7,9	6.8	6.6	8.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.4	6.9		

' These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs. ² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted		S	asonally	/ adjust	ed	
Industry	Nov. 1987	Sept. 1988	0ct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> ∕	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> /
	104,548	107,138	107,854	108,332	103,678	106,271	106,425	106,737	106,975	107,438
Total private	87,034	89,939	90,104	90,408	86,520	88,941	89,066	89,205	89,459	89,877
Goods_producing industries	25,351	26,126	26,141	26,100	25,123	25,663	25,639	25,648	25,741	25,860
Mining Oil and gas extraction	745 424.3	740 418.6	736 415.8	731 412.4	736 418	740 424	739 423	734 419	729 413	722 406
Construction General building contractors	5,227 1,385.1	5,660 1,460.5	5,643 1,455.9	5,565 1,442.5	5,090 1,348	5,330 1,400	5,340 1,401	5,365 1,404	5,364 1,393	5,419 1,403
Manufacturing Production workers	19,379 13,256	19,726 13,498	19,762 13,523	19,804 13,563	19,297 13,175	19,593 13,382				
Durable goods Production workers	11,400 7,609	11,606 7,753	11,642 7,782	11,688 7,828	11,355 7,564	11,566 7,720	11,547 7,705	11,537 7,689		11,642 7,780
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 Notor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	536.7 589.3 766.4 277.3 1,437.1 2,058.3 2,108.7 2,060.7 863.1 704.3	789.5 280.6 1,470.0 2,156.6 2,130.3 2,042.4 857.8 716.4	597.3 790.6 279.7 1,477.5 2,167.9 2,134.6 2,048.9 862.4	796.6 282.7 1,479.5 2,182.3 2,141.2 2,067.8	750 531 585 768 279 1,429 2,062 2,100 2,062 2,100 2,047 379	756 541 589 282 1,464 2,151 2,122 2,052 2,052 3857 715 387	281	1,460 2,159 2,124 2,032	588 794 282 1,469 2,172 2,126 2,045 859 719	590 798 284 1,471 2,187 2,133 2,053
Nondurable goods Production workers	7,979 5,647	8,120 5,745	8,120 5,741	8,116 5,735	7,942 5,611	8,027 5,662	8,013 5,647	8,012 5,643	8,053 5,678	8,077 5,698
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures 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	55.2 736.1 1,117.8 684.0 1,535.3 1,039.7	54.9 727.3 1,095.7 690.9 1,569.8 1,072.5	55.2 726.1 1,098.3 691.3 1,579.3 1,071.6 169.8	54.2 726.3 1,099.1 693.8 1,588.7 1,074.5	1,636 54 733 1,110 683 1,528 1,041 167 845 145	726 1,096	1,572 1,070	1,632 51 722 1,087 688 1,575 1,069 168 874 146	51 722 1,086 690 1,581 1,072 169	53 723 1,091 692 1,581 1,076 170
Service-producing industries	79,197	81,012	81,713	82,232	78,555	80,608	80,786	81,089	81,234	81,578
Transportation and public utilities Transportation Communication and public utilities	5,498 3,265 2,233	5,665 3,413 2,252	5,675 3,426 2,249	5,697 3,442 2,255	5,466 3,231 2,235	5,598 3,345 2,253	5,605 3,351 2,254	5,618 3,366 2,252	5,623 3,372 2,251	5,662 3,405 2,257
Wholesale trade Durable goods Nondurable goods	5,975 3,518 2,457	6,241 3,718 2,523	6,272 3,742 2,530	6,287 3,759 2,528	5,958 3,514 2,444	6,174 3,681 2,493	6,192 3,696 2,496	6,219 3,714 2,505		6,270 3,755 2,515
Retail trade General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places	19,050 2,665.7 3,016.1 2,021.4 6,162.8	19,387 2,489.5 3,116.1 2,109.3 6,556.2	19,406 2,549.1 3,147.3 2,106.6 6,421.9	19,638 2,690.4 3,182.4 2,107.9 6,381.7	18,761 2,495 2,979 2,026 6,216	19,261 2,545 3,097 2,088 6,369	2,539	19,291 2,533 3,110 2,095 6,384	2,519	19,348 2,517 3,145 2,114 6,440
Finance, insurance, and real estate Finance. Insurance Real estate	3,289 2,039 1,254	3,297 2,079 1,330	6,693 3,294 2,086 1,313	3,304 2,091 1,309	6,608 3,299 2,042 1,267	6,684 3,300 2,077 1,307	6,689 3,298 2,081 1,310	6,692 3,300 2,083 1,309	6,710 3,307 2,090 1,313	3,314 2,093
Services Business services Health services	24,578 5,322.3 6,954.4	25,814 5,588.0 7,322.9	25,917 5,601.4 7,364.9	25,982 5,615.7 7,413.5	24,604 5,287 6,962	25,561 9,500 7,238	25,662 5,512 7,271	25,737 5,538 7,323	25,814 5,546 7,365	26,008 5,577 7,421
Government Federal State Local	17,513	17,199 2,968 4,004 10,227	17,750 2,969 4,169 10,612	17,924 2,973 4,216	17,158 2,974 3,988 10,196	17,330 2,951 4,059	17,359 2,956 4,070 10,333	17,532 2,989 4.086	17,516 2,990 4,071	17,561 2,991 4,097

£∕ = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted		s	easonall	y adjust	ed	
Industry	Nov. 1987	Sept. 1988	0ct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> /
Total private	34.8	34.8	34.9	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.6	34.7	34.9	34.7
Mining	42.6	42.2	42.7	42.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.1	38.4	39.0	37.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing Overtime hours	41.4 4.1	41.3 4.2	41.3 4.1	41.5 4.1	41.2 3.9	41.1 3.9	41.0 3.9	41.2 3.9	41.2 4.0	41.2 4.0
Durable goods Overtime hours	42.0 4.2	42.0 4.3	42.0 4.3	42.2 4.4	41.8 4.0	41.8 4.0	41.6 4.1	41.9 4.0	41.9 4.2	41.9 4.2
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 Overtime hours.	40.4 402.4 43.7 43.8 42.4 42.4 42.9 41.4 42.9 41.5 42.9 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.5	40.2 40.1 42.8 44.0 42.7 42.7 41.0 43.0 41.6 39.3 40.5 40.5	40.9 40.1 42.6 43.6 43.9 42.9 43.9 42.9 43.9 44.9 43.1 44.9 43.9 44.9 43.9 43.9 43.9 43.9 43.9	40.2 39.79 42.79 442.3 422.4 42.3 42.4 42.4 42.4 42.4 42	40.7 402.4 433.8 422.5 422.5 422.7 422.9 422.9 422.9 422.9 429.2 49.2 49.2	40.5 39.7 42.4 44.0 41.7 43.0 41.6 42.6 42.5 41.8 39.2 40.2 39.2 3.7	40.0 39.01 43.5 44.8 42.4 42.8 42.8 42.8 42.8 42.8 43.5 39 40.1 3.6	39.9 39.6 44.0 44.0 44.0 42.0 44.0 42.0 41.0 43.5 41.6 39 41.6 2 39.6 41.7	40.7 39.4 42.4 43.2 44.8 44.2 42.9 42.9 43.3 44.2 43.3 44.2 43.3 43.1 42.1 42.1 43.1 43.2 43.3 40.3 43.2 43.3 40.3 43.2 43.3 40.4 43.3 40.4 43.3 40.4 43.3 40.4 43.3 40.4 43.4 43	40.5 39.4 42.7 43.7 44.3 42.5 41.0 42.5 41.0 44.2 42.1 39.4 42.1 42.1 39.4 40.2 3.7
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 Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	40.7 40.9 42.0 37.4 43.8 38.3 42.1 42.0 38.4	40.9 41.2 41.4 37.0 43.7 38.5 42.3 42.7 41.6 37.5	40.7 41.2 41.2 37.1 43.3 43.3 42.3 42.3 44.8 41.7 37.9	41.1 40.3 41.3 37.2 43.5 38.1 42.6 42.0 37.8	40.4 (2) 43.5 43.5 43.5 42.) 42.) 41.8 38.3	40.5 (2) 41.1 36.9 43.2 38.0 42.3 (2) 41.6 37.0	40.4 (2) 41.1 36.8 43.2 38.0 42.1 (2) 41.5 37.6	40.3 (2) 41.1 37.1 43.3 38.1 42.1 (2) 41.6 37.5	40.5 (2) 41.0 36.9 43.2 37.9 (2) (2) 41.6 37.9	40.8 (2) 40.9 36.9 43.2 37.8 42.4 (2) 41.7 37.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.3	59.4	39.6	39.3
Wholesale trade	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.2	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.1	38.0
Retail trade	29.0	29.0	29.1	28.8	29.Z	29.3	29.0	28.9	29.2	29.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	35.8	36.0	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.4	32.6	32.7	32.4	32.6	32.8	32.5

1/ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance; insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for 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 sufficent precision. p = preliminary.

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

	Ave	rage hou	rly earn	ings	Ave	rage weel	kly earn:	ings
Industry	Nov. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1987	Sept. 1988		Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> /
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$9.13 9.10	\$9.40 9.37	\$9.45 9.43	\$9.45 9.42		\$327.12 325.14	\$329.81 329.11	\$327.9 326.8
Mining	12.54	12.75	12.73	12.70	534.20	538.05	543.57	535.9
Construction	12.83	13.13	13.14	13.07	475.99	504.19	512.46	491.4
Manufacturing	10.01	10.25	10.24	10.30	414.41	423.33	422.91	427.4
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.	8.47 7.71 10.30 12.04 13.89 10.10 10.83 9.98 13.18 13.18 13.79 9.83	10.78 8.67 10.55 12.25 14.08 10.32 11.05 10.19 13.49 14.17 9.97 7.99	10.78 8.76 8.04 10.57 12.20 14.02 10.31 11.07 10.16 13.50 14.17 10.05 8.08	10.84 8.71 8.00 10.56 12.27 14.13 10.37 11.14 10.21 13.55 14.23 10.05 8.09	442.68 342.19 313.03 436.72 526.15 608.38 428.24 465.69 413.17 560.15 591.59 410.89 309.66	348.53 323.61 451.54 539.00 629.38 433.44 471.84 417.79 580.07 580.07 624.90 414.75	358.28 322.40 453.45 531.92 614.08 431.99 470.48 415.54 581.85 623.48 421.10	350.10 318.40 450.9 538.6 625.90 438.6 476.7 422.6 586.7 628.9 427.1
Nondurable goods 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.	8.98 13.75 7.29 5.98 11.49 10.39 12.55 14.77	9.50 9.12 13.98 7.43 6.19 11.70 10.70 12.76 15.08 9.18 6.31	9.48 9.04 13.98 7.44 6.20 11.65 10.69 12.78 15.27 9.20 6.34	9.54 9.13 14.65 7.49 6.21 11.69 10.68 12.87 15.34 9.26 6.36	375.96 365.49 562.38 223.65 503.26 397.94 535.89 651.36 377.16 236.16	373.01 575.98 307.60 229.03 511.29 411.95 539.75 674.08 381.89	367.93 575.98 306.53 230.02 504.45 406.22 540.59 684.10 383.64	375.2 590.4 309.3 231.0 508.5 406.9 548.2 682.6 388.9
Transportation and public utilities	12.21	12.41	12.41	12.47	479.85	490.20	492.68	491.3
Wholesale trade	9.72	10.01	10.08	10.02	371.30	381.38	385.06	380.7
Retail trade	6.18	6.37	6.39	6.44	179.22	184.73	185.95	185.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.89	9.14	9.29	9.26	322.71	327.21	334.44	329.6
Services	8.71	8.98	9.07	9.08	283.08	291.85	296.59	294.1

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Carnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers<u>1</u>/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977=100)

	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
Industry		Sept. 1988	0ct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 _E /	Percent change from: Nov. 1987- Nov. 1988	Nov. 1987	July 1988		Sept. 1988	0ct. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Nov. 1988 <u>p</u> ∕	Percent change from: 0ct. 1988- Nov. 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	93.8 184.1 156.7 176.2 178.8 179.6 162.4	92.8 186.6 160.6 179.7 182.6 184.5 168.1 197.0	92.9 186.5 160.8 179.8 182.9 186.0 168.4 200.1	N.A. 186.3 160.9 180.6 183.8 185.9 168.2 199.9	(3) 1.2 2.7 2.5 2.8 3.5 3.6 4.6	175.6 93.8 (5) 156.5 176.4 177.6 (5) 162.4 (5) 184.9	93.2 (5) 158.8 178.8 181.5 (5) 166.8 (5)	92.9 (5) 158.6 179.3	93.0 (5) 159.3 180.0 182.0 (5) 167.1 (5)	93.1 (5) 159.2 180.5 182.9 (5) 168.6 (5)	N.A. (5) 160.7 180.8 182.5 (5) 168.2 (5)	(4) (5) .9 .2 (5) 2 (5) 2 (5) 2 (5)

1/ See footnote 1, table B-2.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

3/ Change is -.4 percent from October 1987 to October 1988, the latest month available.

4/ Change is -.1 percent from September 1988 to October 1988, the latest month available.

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

cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. Data not available.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Beginning in 1989, publication of the Hourly Earnings Index series 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. 32-35.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<u>l</u>/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977=100)

	Not :	seasona	lly adj	usted		Sea	asonally	y adjus	ted	
Industry	Nov. 1987	Sept. 1988	0ct. 1988 <u></u> 2/	Nov. 1988£⁄	Nov. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1988	0ct. 1988 _E /	Nov. 1988 P
Total private	123.4	127.6	128.3	127.8	122.8	126.4	125.5	126.0	127.1	127.0
Goods-producing industries	102.4	106.3	106.7	105.9	101.2	103.3	102.8	103.1	103.9	104.5
Mining	85.9	84.4	84.9	83.0	84.1	85.6	83.5	82.8	83.5	81.3
Construction	138.0	155.6	157.6	149.1	136.4	142.4	142.5	143.4	145.2	147.2
Manufacturing	96.3	97.8	97.9	98.6	95.1	96.5	96.0	96.3	96.9	97.4
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 Notor vehicles and equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing.	103.4	105.7 116.1 90.9 70.0 55.5 94.0 93.2 103.6 100.0	107.1 117.6 91.0 69.4 54.1 94.4 103.8 103.8 103.8 103.8 103.2	117.0 90.2 70.5 55.4 95.4 94.9 105.6 102.8 93.2 111.5	114.6 87.3 66.8 54.1 91.2 89.0 101.5 99.1 88.7	103.9 115.1 88.0 69.0 55.3 92.7 93.7 103.1 93.1 88.2 108.2	102.3 112.0 87.5 68.7 54.8 92.6 102.8 99.9 90.9	114.2 87.5 69.7 55.0 93.1 93.2 103.1 100.2 91.4 107.9	104.8 114.5 88.3 70.1 55.0 93.3 93.7 103.1 100.6 91.8 110.1	105.2 114.2 89.3 70.4 55.6 94.1 94.3 103.9 101.0 91.8
Nondurable goods 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	99.8 102.9 79.5 83.9 87.6 102.5 135.2 96.8 85.5 120.5 58.7	108.4 78.5 31.6 85.1 102.7 138.3 99.5 88.6 124.3	106.6 78.8 81.1 85.4 101.7 137.6 99.0 89.4 125.6	85.8 103.0 138.7 100.2 87.6 127.2	73.8 82.7 86.1 101.4 133.4 96.7 85.3	100.6 73.7 81.2 84.7 101.9	101.9 137.0 98.7 86.6	69.1 80.4 84.5 101.4 137.5 98.4 86.1 123.9	102.5 69.6 80.2 84.0 101.3 137.3 99.8 88.3 124.8	70.9 80.2 84.3 102.1 136.8 99.9 87.6 125.8
Service-producing industries	135.1	139.3	140.2	139.9	134.7	139.1	138.1	138.7	139.9	139.4
Transportation and public utilities	112.2	116.0	116.8	116.6	111.0	114.7	114.5	114.6	115.3	115.3
Wholesale trade		1		128.1	i				127.3	127.6
Retail trade	124.9	126.9	127.2		Í	127.3	1	i		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	140.7	140.5	140.8	139.8	141.3	142.1	140.0	140.6	141.3	140.3
Services	154.9	162.1	163.6	162.8	155.3	161.5	160.7	162.0	163.4	163.0

 \underline{l} / See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Time span	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 68.9	51.9 70.8 61.4	54.1 62.2 51.9	51.4 68.1 49.5	53.0 67.3 £⁄64.9	58.9 67.8 £⁄68.9	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 6	46.2 71.9 69.7	48. 73.8 68.4	51.9 76.8 57.3	50.5 74.1 2/58.6	55.9 76.5 p/66.8	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 70.3	42.7 70.3 73.8	43.2 72.4 70.5	47.0 77.3 68.4	46.5 78.4 2/65.7	50.0 79.7 <u>p</u> /71.9	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 77.6	41.6 67.3 77.6	43.8 69.5 73.5	44.9 73.5 <u>E</u> /73.8	45.7 76.8 <u>p</u> /75.7	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 81.9

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment <u>l</u> \prime increased

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

Digitized for FRASER http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/ Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis spans. Beginning with the release of January 1989 data, the index shown in this table will be replaced by a broader-based index covering 349 private nonagricultural industries and a separate manufacturing index covering 134 industries. . p=preliminary.