

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Media contact:

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 523-1371

503 10/

USDL 89-55

523-1944

523-1959 523-1913 TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS

RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY,

FEBRUARY 3, 1989

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1989

Employment rose substantially in January 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 and have shown little movement in recent months.

The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs, as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments, increased by 410,000 in January, after seasonal adjustment. Total civilian employment derived from the survey of households, which has generally shown smaller gains than payroll employment over the past year, rose by 700,000.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the level and the rate of unemployment were little changed in January, at 6.7 million and 5.4 percent, respectively, after seasonal adjustment. These measures have hovered near their present levels for the past several months. (See table A-2.)

Similarly, jobless rates for most major worker groups, including adult men (4.6 percent), adult women (4.7 percent), whites (4.6 percent), and blacks (12.0 percent), showed little or no movement from December. The rates for teenagers (16.4 percent) and Hispanics (8.4 percent) edged up over the month. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

Both the mean and median duration of unemployment, at 12.7 and 5.7 weeks, respectively, were about unchanged from December. Persons jobless for 6 months or more, at about 750,000 in January, accounted for 11 percent of the unemployed total. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment increased by 700,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in January to a level of 116.7 million. This gain followed much smaller monthly increases during most of 1988. With the large January rise in employment, the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the working-age population that is working—rose to a record 62.9 percent. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force rose by 870,000 after seasonal adjustment to 123.4 million. As a result, the labor force participation rate also was at a record level--66.5 percent. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs rose by 410,000 in January, on a seasonally adjusted basis, to a level of 108.0 million. Employment growth occurred in both the goods—and service-producing sectors, with the largest gains in construction and retail trade. These two industries undergo very large seasonal movements from December to January, often resulting in erratic seasonally adjusted changes. (See table B-1.)

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

	Quart aver	erly	Mon	thly date					
Category	198	18	198	8	1989	Dec Jan.			
	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	change			
HOUSEHOLD DATA		The	ousands of	persons					
Labor force 1/	123,570	124,084	124,215	124,259	125,124	865			
Total employment 1/	116,892	117,539	117,652	117,705	118,407	702			
Civilian labor force	121,881	122,388	122,510	122,563	123,428				
Civilian employment	115,202	115,843	115,947	116,009	116,711				
Unemployment	6,678	6,545	6,563	6,554	6,716	162			
Not in labor force	62,959	62,865	62,734	62,839	62,216	-623			
Discouraged workers	941	951	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			
		Pas	cent of 1	abor for					
Unemployment rates:		161	Cent of 1	abor tore					
All workers 1/	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.1			
All civilian workers.	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	.1			
Adult men	4.7		4.8	4.7	4.6	1			
Adult women	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7				
Teenagers	15.3	14.6	14.1	14.8	16.4	1.6			
White	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0			
Black	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.6	12.0	.4			
Hispanic origin	8.0	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.4	.8			
ESTABLISHMENT DATA		· · · · · · ·			L	<u> </u>			
	104 170		ousands of			T			
Nonfarm employment		p107,344		p107,640					
Goods-producing	25,650		25,849						
Service-producing	80,828	p81,516	81,570	p81,748	p82,008	p260			
	Hours of work								
Average weekly hours:					l	T			
Total private	34.7	p34.8	34.8	p34.7	p34.9	p0.2			
Manufacturing	41.1	p41.1	41.2	p40.9	p41.0	p.1			
Overtime	3.9	р3.9	3.9	p3.9	p3.9	p0			
1/ Includes the rest	1 2 2 2 2 2	L. Fanana	'	·	=not ava				

^{1/} Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing posted its fourth consecutive monthly gain, adding 45,000 jobs. Growth was split between durable and nondurable goods industries, with increases in fabricated metals, motor vehicle equipment, food processing, and printing and publishing. Aided by unseasonably warm weather across much of the country, construction employment declined less than usual from December to January, increasing by 100,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Among the service-producing industries, retail trade had the largest over-the-month increase-135,000, seasonally adjusted. Wholesale trade continued to exhibit strength, with the addition of 35,000 jobs. Transportation and public utilities employment rose by 45,000, with most of the gain in transportation. The services industry saw a modest employment increase of 75,000; the health services component rose by 35,000, while business services experienced a small decline. After increasing in the prior 4 months, finance lost nearly 10,000 jobs in January.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls increased by 0.2 hour in January, seasonally adjusted, to 34.9 hours. The manufacturing workweek edged up 0.1 hour to 41.0 hours, and factory overtime remained at 3.9 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 128.5 (1977=100), rose by 1.0 percent, after seasonal adjustment. The index for manufacturing increased by 0.7 percent to 97.3. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers, which had shown relatively little change in the prior 2 months, climbed by 0.6 percent in January, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose 1.2 percent. On an unadjusted basis, average hourly earnings increased by 9 cents to \$9.55, while weekly earnings edged down 67 cents to \$329.48. Over the year, both hourly and weekly earnings increased by about 4 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for February 1989 will be released on Friday, March 10, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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 onnagricultural 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 \$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. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

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

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status and sex	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	
TOTAL										
Noninstitutional population ²	185,571	187,098	187,340	185,571	186,666	186,801	186,949	187,098	187,340	
Labor force ²	121,491	123,816	123,791	122,784	123,688	123,778	124,215	124,259	125,124	
Participation rate ³	65.5	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.3	66.4	66.4	66.8	
Total employed ²	113,888	117,674	116,482	115,804	117,074	117,260	117,652	117,705	118,407	
Employment-population ratio ⁴	61.4	62.9	62.2	62.4	62.7	62.8	62.9	62.9	63.2	
Resident Armed Forces		1,696	1,696	1,749	1,704	1,687	1,705	1,696	1,696	
Civilian employed	112,139	115,978	114,786	114,055	115,370	115,573	115,947	116,009	116,711	
Agriculture		2,870	2,831	3,256	3,176	3,238	3,236	3,193	3,300	
Nonagricultural industries	109,350	113,108	111,955	110,799	112,194	112,335	112,709	112,816	113,411	
Unemployed	7,603	6,142	7,309	6,980	6,614	6,518	6,563	6,554	6,716	
Unemployment rate ⁵	6.3	5.0	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	
Not in labor force		63,282	63,549	62,787	62,978	63,023	62,734	62,839	62,216	
Men, 16 years and over						 				
Noninstitutional population ²	89,033	89,792	89,914	89,033	89.577	89.637	89,716	89,792	89.914	
Labor force ²	67,410	68,161	68,197	68,219	68,604	68,569	68,686	68,638	69,032	
Participation rate ³	75.7	75.9	75.8	76.6	76.6	76.5	76.6	76.4	76.8	
Total employed ²		64,645	63,944	64,420	65,015	64,976	65.074	65.055	65.322	
Employment-population ratio ⁴	70.8	72.0	71.1	72.4	72.6	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.6	
Resident Armed Forces	1,588	1,534	1.532	1,588	1.540	1.526	1,542	1,534	1,532	
Civilian employed	61,458	63,111	62,412	62,832	63,475	63,450	63,532	63,521	63,790	
Unemployed	4,364	3,517	4,252	3,799	3,589	3,593	3,612	3,583	3,710	
Unemployment rates	6.5	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.4	
Women, 16 years and over						}				
Noninstitutional population ²	96,538	97.306	97,427	96.538	97.089	97,164	97,234	97.306	97,427	
Labor force ²	54,082	55,655	55,594	54,565	55,084	55,209	55,529	55,621	56,09	
Participation rate ³	56.0	57.2	57.1	56.5	56.7	56.8	57.1	57.2	57.6	
Total employed ²	50.842	53,029	52,538	51,384	52.059	52,284			53,08	
Employment-population ratio*	52.7	54.5	53.9	53.2	53.6	53.8	52,578	52,650	54.5	
Resident Armed Forces	161	162	164	161	164	161	54.1	54.1	164	
Civilian employed	50,681	52,867	52 374	51,223	51.895		163	162		
Unemployed	3,239	2,625	3.057	3,181		52,123	52,415	52,488	52,921	
Unemployment rates	6.0	4.7	5.5	5.B	3,025	2,925 5.3	2,951	2,971	3,006	

^{&#}x27; The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted

and seasonally adjusted columns.

Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

Unemployment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

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

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, sex, and age	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	
TOTAL			1	: !		. — !	!			
Civilian noninstitutional population	183,822	185,402 122,120	185,644 122,095	183,822 121,035	184,962 121,984	185,114 122.091	185,244 122,510	185,402	185,644	
Participation rate		65.9	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.1	,	
									66.5	
Employed		115,978	114,786	114,055	115,370	115,573	115,947		116,711	
Employment-population ratio ²	61.0	62.6	61.8	62.0	62.4	62.4	62.6	62.6	62.9	
Unemployed		6,142	7,309	6,980	6,614	6,518	6,563	6,554	6,716	
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Men, 20 years and over		ŀ					ļ	İ	İ	
Civilian noninstitutional population	80,120	81,001	81,162	80,120	- 80.751	80,851	80.924	81.001	81,162	
Civilian labor force	62,031	62,792	62.926	62,421	62.884	62,915	62,995	63,002	63,358	
	77.4	77.5	77.5	77.9	77.9		77.8			
Participation rate						77.8		77.8	78.1	
Employed	58,357	59,858	59,442	59,315	59,979	60,004	59,999	60,049	60,420	
Employment-population ratio ²		73.9	73.2	74.0	74.3	74.2	74.1	74.1	74.4	
Agriculture	2,077	2,120	2,054	2,302	2,249	2,315	2,313	2,292	2,277	
Nonagricultural industries	56,280	57,738	57,387	57,013	57,730	57,689	57,686	57,757	58,143	
Unemployed	3,674	2,934	3,485	3,106	2,905	2,911	2,996	2,953	2,938	
Unemployment rate	5.9	4.7	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian noninstitutional population	89,110	89.954	90.072	89,110	89,735	89.807	89,887	89.954	90.072	
Civilian labor force	50,317	51,786	51,850	50,462	50,991	51,201	51,558	51,587	51,998	
Participation rate	56.5	57.6	57.6	56.6	56.8	57.0	57.4	57.3	57.7	
Employed	47,633	49,601	49.287	47.894	48.535	48,788	49,113	49,165	49.543	
Employment-population ratio ²	53.5	55.1	54.7	53.7	54.1	54.3	54.6	,		
Agriculture	539	589	606	639	638	640	640	54.7 646	55.0	
	47.094	49.012	48.681						715	
Nonagricultural industries			,	47,255	47,897	48,148	48,473	48,519	48,827	
Unemployed	2,684 5.3	2,186 4.2	2,563 4.9	2,568 5.1	2,456 4.8	2,413 4.7	2,445 4.7	2,422 4.7	2,455 4,7	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian population	14 502	14 447	14 410	14 500	14 477	14.456	14 400	44447	44.440	
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,592	14,447	14,410	14,592	14,477	14,456	14,433	14,447	14,410	
Civilian labor force	7,394	7,542	7,319	8,152	8,109	7,975	7,957	7,974	8,071	
Participation rate	50.7	52.2	50.8	55.9	56.0	55.2	55.1	55.2	56.0	
Employed	6,150	6,519	6,057	6,846	6,856	6,781	6,835	6,795	6,748	
Employment-population ratio ²	42.1	45.1	42.0	46.9	47.4	46.9	47.4	47.0	46.8	
Agriculture	173	161	171	315	289	283	285	255	-307	
Nonagricultural industries	5,977	6,358	5,886	6,531	6,567	6,498	6,550	6,540	6,441	
Unempioyed	1,244	1,023	1,261	1,306	1,253	1,194	1,122	1,179	1,323	
Unemployment rate	16.8	13.6	17.2	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.1	14.8	16.4	

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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted		8	Seasonally	adjusted		
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Јап. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989
WHITE							<u> </u>	:	!
Civilian noninstitutional population	157,676	158,705	158,865	157,676	158,422	158,524	158,603	158,705	! : 158.86
Civilian labor force	103,120	104,972	105,020	104,188	105,036	105,051	105,395	105,411	106,10
Participation rate		66.1	66.1	66.1	66.3	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.
Employed Employment-population ratio ²		100,423	99,506 62.6	99,011	100,058	100,199	100,543 63.4	100,567	101,18
Unemployed	,	4,549	5,514	5,177	4,978	4,852	4,852	4,844	63. 4,92
Unemployment rate		4.3	5 5.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.
Men, 20 years and over	-		, ,						
Civilian labor force		54,731	54,854	54,470	54,839	54,861	54,922	54,898	55,21
Participation rate		77.9	78.0	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.2	78.
Employed Employment-population ratio ²		52,466 74.7	52,159 74,2	52,080	52,579	52,612	52,624	52,636	53,00
Unemployed		2,264	2,695	74.8 2,390	75.1	75.1 2,249	75.0 2,298	75.0	75.
Unemployment rate		4.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	2,262 4.1	2,20
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	42,545	43,748	43,803	42,677	43,191	43,298	43.625	43,644	43,93
Participation rate	55.8	57.0	57.0	56.0	56.4	56.5	56.9	56.9	57.
Employed		42,218	41,948	40,869	41,413	41,583	41,889	41,930	42,20
Employment-population ratio ²		55.0	54.6	53.6	54.1	54.2	54.6	54.6	54.
Unemployed		1,530	1,854	1,808	1,778	1,715	1,736	1,714	1,73
Ottemployment rate	4.5	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	6,441	6 404	6.000						
Participation rate		6,494 55.4	6,363 54.5	7,041 59.2	7,006 59.4	6,892	6,848	6,869	6,95
Employed	1	5,739	5,399	6,062	6,066	58.5 6.004	58.3 6,030	58.6 6.001	59.0 5,97
Employment-population ratio ²	46.1	49.0	46.2	51.0	51.4	51.0	51.3	51.2	51.
Unemployed		755	964	979	940	888	818	868	98
Unemployment rate		11.6	15.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	11.9	12.6	14.
Men Women		13.4 9.8	18.5 11.7	14.5 13.3	14.5 12.3	14.4 11.3	12.6 11.3	13.4 11.8	16.4 11.7
BLACK				,,,,,	.2,0	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.4
Divilian noninstitutional population	20,539	20,842	20 077	20 500	00.700				
Civilian labor force .		13,367	20,877 13,275	20,539 13,174	20,762	20,786	20,811	20,842	20,877
Participation rate		64.1	63.6	64.1	13,201 63.6	13,290 63.9	13,330	13,405	13,477
Employed		11,938	11,705	11,570	11,758	11,807	64.1 11,831	64.3 11,856	64.6 11,860
Employment-population ratio ²		57.3	56.1	56.3	56.6	56.8	56.8	56.9	56.8
Unemployed		1,428	1,570	1,604	1,443	1,483	1,499	1,549	1,61
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.7	11.8	12.2	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.6	12.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force Participation rate		6,146	6,163	6,093	6,117	6,157	6,146	6,179	6,22
Employed		74.2 5,559	74.3 5,504	74.8 5,470	74.2	74.6	74.3	74.6	75.0
Employment-population ratio ²		67.1	66.3	67.1	5,563 67.5	5,566 67.4	5,545	5,561	5,570
Unemployed		586	659	623	554	591	67.1 601	67.1 618	67.2 650
Unemployment rate	. 10.5	9.5	10.7	10.2	9.1	9.6	.9.8	10.0	10.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force		6,375	6,357	6,206	6,174	6,234	6,280	6,316	6,369
Participation rate		61.4	61.1	60.7	59.8	60.2	60.6	60.9	61.2
Employed Employment-population ratio ²		5,773 55.6	5,712 54.9	5,524	5,575	5,620	5,663	5,654	5,706
Unemployed		602	54.9 645	54.1 682	54.0 599	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.9
Unemployment rate		9.4	10.1	11.0	9.7	614 9.8	617 9.8	662 10.5	663 10.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force		846	755	875	910	899	904	910	88
Participation rate		38.8	34.7	40.3	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.7	40.5
Employed		606	490	576	620	621	623	641	577
Employment-population ratio ²		27.8	22.5	26.5	28.4	28.5	28.6	29.4	26.5
Unemployed Unemployment rate	257 34.4	240 28.3	265 35.1	299	290	278	281	269	304
				34.2	31.9	30.9	31.1	29.6	34.5
Men	35.2	30.0	37.8	34.6	31.9	32.8	32.1	29.8	36.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
Hispanic origin	1988	1988	1989	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1989	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	13,115	13,533	13,564	13,115	13,419	13,458	13,495	13,533	13,564	
	8,758	9,053	9,110	8,862	9,061	9,075	9,148	9,133	9,205	
	66.8	66.9	67.2	67.6	67.5	67.4	67.8	67.5	67.9	
	8,040	8,402	8,274	8,199	8,378	8,368	8,419	8,441	8,434	
	61.3	62.1	61.0	62.5	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.4	62.2	
	718	651	836	663	683	707	729	692	771	
	8.2	7.2	9.2	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.4	

^{&#}x27;The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

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	1	
Category	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989
CHARACTERISTIC									1
Civilian employed, 16 years and over		115,978 40,599	114,786 40.475	114,055 40,438	115,370 40,513	115,573 40.504	115,947 40.407	116,009 40,483	116,711 40.925
Married women, spouse present		29,344	29.323	28,435	28,836	28,890	28,995	29,053	29.589
Women who maintain families	6.174	6,473	6.435	6,153	6.253	6.344	6.375	6,399	
women who maintain families	0,174	0,473	0,435	0,153	0,200	0,344	0,375	6,399	6,416
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1.368	1,507	1,420	1,629	. 1.612	1.661	1,672	1,698	1.684
Self-employed workers		1,247	1,287	1.427	1,421	1,405	1,450	1,349	1.387
Unpaid family workers		116	124	143	137	177	125	149	189
Nonagricultural industries:							,		
Wage and salary workers	101,065	104,231	103,158	102.413	103,501	103,733	103,770	103,904	104,510
Government		17,627	17,532	17,080	17,145	17,240	17,387	17,423	17,393
Private industries	83.851	86,604	85,626	85.333	86,356	86,493	86,383	86,481	87,117
Private households	1,071	1,173	1,116	1,146	1,119	1,152	1.209	1,210	1,196
Other industries	82,780	85,431	84,510	84,187	85,237	85,341	85,174	85,271	85,921
Self-employed workers		8,612	8,517	8,246	8,570	8,479	8,619	8,602	8,718
Unpaid family workers	226	264	280	241	230	232	300	266	298
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME						l		i	
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,394	5,239	5,138	5,355	5.097	4.963	5.061	5,321	5,097
Slack work	2,683	2,620	2,634	2.351	2,266	2,220	2,279	2,549	2,302
Could only find part-time work	2,405	2,323	2,150	2.630	2,389	2,399	2,375	2,410	2,352
Voluntary part time	14,906	16,420	15,755	14,580	15,270	15,161	15.446	15,363	15,401
			,		·		}		1
Nonagricultural industries:				-					
Part time for economic reasons	5,191	4,961	4,914	5,113	4,862	4,727	4,819	5,033	4,837
Slack work	2,527	2,419	2,455	2,212	2,102	2,095	2,116	2,377	2,144
									2,283
voluntary part time	14,491	16,019	15,374	14,115	14,819	14,679	14,986	14,928	14,970
Could only find part-time work	2,363 14,491	2,258 16,019	2,112 15,374	2,554 14,115	2,317 14,819	2,319 14,679	2,288 14,986	2,307 14,928	2,283 14,970

^{&#}x27; Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional

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

(Percent)

			Quart	erly ave	rages		Me	onthly d	sta
	Measure	1987		19	88		1,9	88	1989
		IV				<u>IV</u>	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.5	1.4	1.3	· 1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0
U-5	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
U-51	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
U-6	Total 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	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	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	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.2	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 rates¹							
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989		
CHARACTERISTIC											
Total, 16 years and over	6,980	6,554	6,716	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4				
Men, 16 years and over	3,799	3,583	3,710	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4 5.4	5.3	5.4		
Men, 20 years and over	3,106	2,953	2,938	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.4 4.8	5.3 4.7	5.5 4.6		
Women, 16 years and over	3,181	2,971	3,006	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4		
Women, 20 years and over	2,568	2,422	2,455	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,306	1,179	1,323	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.1	14.8	16.4		
Married men, spouse present	1,464	1,303	1,304	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3,1		
Married women, spouse present	1,221	1,111	. 1,115	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6		
Women who maintain families	593	571	557	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.0		
Full-time workers	5,550	5,317	5,295	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0		
Part-time workers	1,458	1,258	1,445	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.9		
Labor force time lost ²	-			6.6	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2		
INDUSTRY		.	.								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,260	4,927	5,177	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6		
Goods-producing industries	1,992	1,877	1,894	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4		
Mining	62	57	43	7.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.7	6.1		
Construction	747	662	663	11.9	9.6	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.4		
Manufacturing	1,183	1,158	1,189	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3		
Durable goods	680	656	661	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0		
Nondurable goods	503	502	528	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.7		
Service-producing industries	3,268 238	3,050 241	3,283 245	5.3 3.7	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.		
Transportation and public utitities	1,439	1,471	1,489	3.7 6.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.0		
Finance and service industries	1,439	1,4/1	1,550	6.2 4.9	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.		
Government workers	536	477	486	3.0	4.4 2.7	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.		
Agricultural wage and salary workers	209	163	176	11.4	10.8	2.6 10.2	2.5	2.7 8.8	2.1 9.1		

economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
 Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	asonally a	djusted		:	Seasonally	/ adjusted		
Weeks of unemployment	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	, Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,395 2,397 1,811 904 907	2,701 2,045 1,396 701 696	3,464 2,258 1,586 817 770	3,118 2,214 1,728 838 890	3,116 1,896 1,568 775 793	3,059 1,835 1,554 788 766	3,117 1,935 1,502 787 715	3,029 2,039 1,495 758 737	3,181 2,081 1,512 757 755
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.8 6.2	13.2 6.1	12.3 5.6	14.2 6.3	13.5 5.7	13.4 5.7	12.6 5.6	12.8 5.8	12.7 5.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0 44.6 31.5 23.8 11.9 11.9	100.0 44.0 33.3 22.7 11.4 11.3	100.0 47.4 30.9 21.7 11.2 10.5	100.0 44.2 31.4 24.5 11.9 12.6	100.0 47.4 28.8 23.8 11.8 12.1	100.0 47.4 28.5 24.1 12.2 11.9	100.0 47.6 29.5 22.9 12.0 10.9	100.0 46.2 31.1 22.8 11.5	100.0 47.0 30.7 22.3 11.2 11.1

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

	Not se	asonally a	djusted		:	Seasonally	y adjusted	ı	
Reasons	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1988	1988	1989	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1989
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	3,770	3,078	3,701	3,181	3,079	2,951	3,031	3,066	3,121
	1,272	866	1,210	872	833	844	814	819	827
	2,498	2,212	2,491	2,309	2,246	2,107	2,217	2,247	2,294
	1,133	903	1,067	1,046	985	984	963	998	985
	1,940	1,523	1,866	1,907	1,767	1,747	1,766	1,725	1,835
	759	638	675	870	761	747	799	799	780
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	49.6	50.1	50.7	45.4	46.7	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.4
	16.7	14.1.	16.6	12.5	12.6	13.1	12.4	12.4	12.3
	32.9	36.0	34.1	33.0	34.1	32.8	33.8	34.1	34.1
	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.3	14.7	15.1	14.7
	25.5	24.8	25.5	27.2	26.8	27.2	26.9	26.2	27.3
	10.0	10.4	9.2	12.4	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Job leavers	.9	.7	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6

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

Sex and age	unem	Number of ployed pe thousand	rsons	Unemployment rates'							
-	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.		
	1988	1988	1989	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1989		
Total, 16 years and over	6,980	6,554	6,716	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4		
	2,656	2,421	2,663	11.6	10:9	10.9	10.6	10.9	11.9		
	1,306	1,179	1,323	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.1	14.8	16.4		
	627	535	581	18.5	19.6	17.2	15.8	16.6	18.3		
	689	637	751	14.5	12.8	13.3	12.9	13.3	15.4		
	1,350	1,242	1,340	9.1	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.3		
	4,370	4,125	4,101	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1		
	3,861	3,687	3,632	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	516	457	474	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1		
Men, 16 years and over	3,799	3,583	3,710	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5		
	1,448	1,280	1,494	12.2	11.3	11.8	10.9	11.1	12.8		
	693	630	772	16.5	16.4	16.5	14.8	15.4	18.6		
	341	290	330	19.2	20.8	18.5	17.3	17.3	20.6		
	366	333	455	15.1	13.5	15.0	13.0	13.5	17.9		
	755	650	722	9.8	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.7	9.6		
	2,378	2,296	2,245	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0		
	2,056	1,999	1,986	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2		
	335	286	269	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0		
Women, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years 16 to 19 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	3,181	2,971	3,006	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4		
	1,208	1,141	1,169	11.0	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.9		
	613	549	551	15.6	14.5	13.3	13.3	14.2	14.0		
	286	245	251	17.7	18.2	15.8	14.1	15.8	15.9		
	323	304	296	13.9	12.0	11.6	12.8	13.1	12.7		
	595	592	618	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.7	9.1		
	1,992	1,829	1,856	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1		
	1,805	1,688	1,646	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3		
	181	171	205	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1		

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Employment status	Not sea	sonally a	ijusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	
Divilian noninstitutional population	26,146	26,697	26,779	26,146	26,540	26,590	26,641	26,697	26,779	
Civilian labor force	16,622	17,148	17,075	16,853	16,910	17,070	17,079	17,172	17,283	
Participation rate	63.6	64.2	63.8	64.5	63.7	64.2	64.1	64.3	64.5	
Employed	14,828	15,555	15,279	15,014	15,301	15,394	15,365	15,457	15,449	
Employment-population ratio ²	56.7	58.3	57.1	57.4	57.7	57.9	57.7	57.9	57.7	
Unemployed	1,794	1,593	1,795	1,839	1,609	1,676	1,714	1.715	1.833	
Unemployment rate	10.8	9.3	10.5	10.9	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.6	
Not in labor force	9,524	9,549	9,704	9,293	9,630	9,520	9,562	9.525	9,496	

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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civilian	employed	Unem	ployed	Unemploy	ment rate
Occupation	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989
Total, 16 years and over¹	112,139	114,786	7,603	7,309	6.3	6.0
Managerial and professional specialty		29,810 14,476 15,333	. 615 333 281	625 403 222	2.1 2.4 1.9	2.1 2.7 1.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,466 13,269	35,430 3,585 13,624 18,221	1,616 119 749 748	1,608 105 775 729	4.4 3.3 5.3 3.9	4.3 2.8 5.4 3.8
Service occupations Private household Protective service Service, except private household and protective	1,912	15,473 902 1,979 12,593	1,260 51 89 1,120	1,167 49 94 1,024	7.7 5.5 4.5 8.3	7.0 5.1 4.6 7.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,193 4,297 4,826 4,069	13,658 4,627 4,790 4,241	980 183 564 233	977 188 593 196	6.9 4.1 10.5 5.4	6.7 3.9 11.0 4.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction laborers Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17,207 7,926 4,644 4,636 658 3,979	17,574 8,180 4,687 4,707 626 4,081	1,998 779 440 779 283 495	1,944 798 412 734 204 530	10.4 9.0 8.7 14.4 30.1	10.0 8.9 8.1 13.5 24.5 11.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,888	2,841	331	287	10.3	9.2

^{&#}x27; Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was

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

(Numbers in thousands)

:	Civi					Civilian la	abor force					
Veteran status		itutional lation						Unemp	loyed			
and age			Total		Employed		Number		Percent of labor force			
	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989		
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS					·							
Total, 30 years and over	7,865	7,916	7,207	.7,254	6,840	6,969	367	285	5.1	3.9		
30 to 44 years	6,054	5,701	5,739	5,404	5,433	5,189	306	215	5.3	4.0		
30 to 34 years	794	582	750	530	704	514	46	16	6.1	3.0		
35 to 39 years	2,365	.1,937	2,258	1,868	2,112	1,781	146	87	6.5	4.7		
40 to 44 years45 years and over	2,895 1,811	3,182 2,215	2,731 1,468	3,006 1,850	2,617 1,407	2,894 1,780	114 61	112 70	4.2 4.2	3.7 3.8		
NONVETERANS												
Fotal, 30 to 44 years	19,996	20,988	18,801	19,767	17,879	18,836	922	931	4.9	4.7		
30 to 34 years	8,981	9,219	8,499	8,713	8,019	8,311	480	402	5.6	4.6		
35 to 39 years	6,598	7,177	6,201	6,761	5,942	6,418	259	343	4.2	5.1		
40 to 44 years	4,417	4,592	4,101	4,293	3,918	4,107	183	186	4.5	4.3		

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.

in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	asonally adj	usted¹			Seasonally	adjusted ²		
State and employment status	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989
California									_
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,701	20,973	20,994	20,701	20,903	20,927	20,951	20,973	20,994
Civilian labor force	13,867	14,131	14,168	13,913	14,053	14,063	14,186	14,198	14,220
Employed	13,090 777	13,520 611	13,407 761	13,188 725	13,330 723	13,363 700	13,451 735	13,524 674	13,505 715
Unemployed	5.6	4.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,576	9,819	9,839	9,576	9,755	9,777	9,798	9,819	9,839
Civilian labor force	5,922 5,626	6,094 5,766	6,052 5,693	6,019 5,720	6,133 5,831	6,170	6,144	6,085	6,155 5,793
Unemployed	296	3,760	358	299	302	5,862 308	5,823 321	5,755 330	362
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.9
Illinois							J.2		
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,735	8,712	8,709	8,735	8,720	8,718	8,716	8,712	8,709
Civilian labor force	5,722	5,796	5,791	5,765	5,745	5,771	5,844	5,817	5,837
Employed	5,300	5,436	5,419	5,371	5,395	5,388	5,433	5,429	5,491
Unemployed	422	360	372	394	350	383	411	388	346
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.7	5.9
Massachusetts						İ			
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,593	4,598	4,598	4,593	4,598	4,598	4,598	4,598	4,598
Civilian labor force	3,104	3,127	3,139	3,133	3,139	3,151	3,153	3,150	3,166
Employed	2,986	3,033	3,020	3,031	3,043	3,047	3,032	3,043	3,063
Unemployed	118 3.8	94 3,0	119 3.8	102 3.3	96 3.1	104 3.3	121 3.8	107 3.4	103 3.3
Michigan	•					0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,985	7,063	7,069	6,985	7,043	7,050	7.057	7.000	7.000
Civilian labor force	4,438	4,638	4,589	4,536	4,611	4,615	7,057 4,652	7,063 4,648	7,069 4,687
Employed	3,965	4,310	4,230	4,097	4,274	4,282	4,310	4,306	4,364
Unemployed	473	329	358	439	337	333	342	342	323
Unemployment rate	10.7	7.1	7.8	9.7	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.8
New Jersey							·		
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,023	6,050	6,051	6,023	6,044	6,046	6,048	6,050	6,051
Civilian labor force	3,964	4,013	4,009	4,001	3,973	3,963	3,978	4,043	4,046
Employed	3,785	3,854	3,825	3,850	3,823	3,810	3,821	3,875	3,888
Unemployed	178 4.5	159 4.0	184 4.6	151 3.8	150 3.8	153 3.9	157 3.9	168 4.2	156 3.9
New York							0.5	7.6	0.0
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,784	13,807	13,806	13,784	13,804	13,805	13,807	13,807	13,806
Civilian labor force	8,533	8,614	8,652	8,506	8,554	8,533	8,560	8,580	8.621
Employed	8,105	8,217	8,170	8,132	8,184	8,174	8,177	8,177	8,198
Unemployed	428	397	482	374	370	359	383	403	423
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
North Carolina									
Civilian Industriational population	4,864 3,255	4,959 3,358	4,967 3,381	4,864 3,307	4,934	4,943	4,951	4,959	4,967
Civilian labor force	3,255	3,358	3,231	3,307	3,358 3,237	3,387 [.] 3,254	3,386 3,266	3,371	3,435
Unemployed	166	111	150	149	121	133	120	3,254 117	3,302 133
Unemployment rate	5.1	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,207	8,281	8,286	8,207	8,263	8,269	8,276	8,281	8,286
Civilian labor force	5,275	5,352	5,384	5,324	5,311	5,349	5,366	5,355	5,420
Employed	4,899	5,066	5,015	4,981	5,004	5,049	.5,059	5,060	5,09
Unemployed	376	286	369	343	307	300	307	295	33
Unemployment rate	7.1	5.4	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.5	6.

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	asonally adj	usted'	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989	Jan. 1988	,Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1989		
Pennsylvania											
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,337	9,400	9,404	9,337	9,385	9,390	9,396	9,400	9,404		
Civilian labor force	5,745	5,806	5,884	5,814	5,827	5,744	5,779	5,816	5,947		
Employed	5,388	5,562	5,592	5,489	5,523	5,436	5,510	5,543	5,689		
Unemployed	357	244	292	325	304	308	269	273	258		
Unemployment rate	6.2	4.2	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.3		
Texas											
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,016	12,000	11,997	12,016	12,007	12,005	12,003	12,000	11,997		
Civilian labor force	8,139	8,266	8,188	8,250	8,321	8,309	8,308	8,284	8,303		
Employed	7,458	7,751	7,566	7,600	7,732	7,708	7,725	7,693	7,713		
Unemployed	681	515	622	650	589	601	583	591	590		
Unemployment rate	8.4	6.2	7.6	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1		

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

NOTE: The not seasonally adjusted data for 1988 have been revised to reflect the latest 1988 population estimates for the States. These revised estimates were used to develop seasonally adjusted data for 1988 and seasonal factors to be used in 1989.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

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

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted		Se	easonally	y adjust	ad a	
Industry	Jan. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Jan. 1989 <u>e</u> /	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Jan. 1989g/
Total	102,802	108,313	108,487	106,514	104,262	106,737	106,973	107,419	107,640	108,048
Total private	85,593	90,386	90,645	88,993	87,044	89,205	89,481	89,855	90,094	90,520
Goods_producing industries	24,595	26,088	25,869	25,414	25,180	25,648	25,743	25,849	25,892	26,040
Mining Oil and gas extraction	722 418.0	731 412.4	724 410.5	713 405.7	728 414			722 406	719 402	719 402
ConstructionGeneral building contractors	4,642 1,276.6	5,559 1,445.7	5,382 1,415.5	5,056 1,353.6	5,083 1,365		5,366 1,393	5,413 1,406	5,436 1,414	5,538 1,446
Manufacturing Production workers	19,231 13,101	19,798 13,549		19,645 13,400	19,369 13,225	19,549 13,332	19,648 13,412		19,737 13,474	19,783 13,524
Durable goodsProduction workers	11,332 7,531		11,679 7,805	11,610 7,747		11,537 7,689	11,595 7,733		11,650 7,776	
Lumber and wood products	537.9 563.1 768.8 279.3 1,428.6 2,084.7 12,113.3 2,032.2 831.1 702.9	547.0 594.6 794.0 280.9 1,482.5 12,180.5 12,138.5 12,064.3 722.1	545.4 586.4 795.0 280.3 1,482.6 2,192.8 12,134.5 12,070.0 871.7 726.9	541.8 572.0 794.8 280.3 1,477.2 2,194.5 2,125.2 2,0558.2 725.3	536 583 768 279 1,435 2,085 2,112 2,036	538 585 787 280 1,460 2,159 2,124	540 588 794 282 1,469 2,126 2,126 2,045 859	796 282 1,474 2,185 2,130 2,050 860 721	794 279 1,477 2,188 2,126 2,050 857 725	540 593 794 280 1,483 2,195 2,123 2,060 867 726
Nondurable goodsProduction workers	7,899 5,570	8,116 5,736	8,084 5,698	8,035 5,653		8,012 5,643			8,087 5,698	8,111 5,726
Food and kindred products	57.0 728.5 1,096.6 682.0 1,536.5 1,040.3 163.2 852.4	54.6 725.4 11,100.5 692.8 11,590.8 11,071.8 168.5 888.8	54.3 724.3 1,095.2 692.9 1,598.0 1,073.8 166.1 889.8	53.4 722.7 1,089.0 690.1 1,595.2 1,073.9	1,538 1,047 166 854	722 1,087 688 1,575 1,069	52 722 1,086 691 1,581 1,071 169 882	53 723 1,093 691 1,583 1,073 1,073 1,073	52 724 1,095 692 1,592 1,076 168	51 726 1,097 694 1,597 1,080 167
Service-producing industries	78,207	82,225	82,618	81,100	79,082	81,089	81,230	81,570	81,748	82,008
Transportation and public util ties Transportation	3,210	5,693 3,444 2,249	3,467	5,650 3,406 2,244	3,261	5,618 3,366 2,252	5,631 3,380 2,251	3,407	5,667 3,419 2,248	5,713 3,458 2,255
Wholesale trade	3,537 2,428	3,762 2,530	3,782 2,530	3,776 2,510	3,555 2,455	3,714	3,736	3,758	6,300 3,778 2,522	
Retail trade	18,639 2,589.2 2,995.3 2,014.9 5,968.3	19,692 2,708.2 3,195.3 2,099.5 6,381.7	20,068 2,850.9 3,243.5 2,095.4 6,390.5	19,267 2,619.2 3,188.4 2,084.8 6,168.7	18,927 2,526 3,014 2,038 6,260	2,533 3,110 2,095	2,520 3,143 2,103	2,533 3,157 2,106	2,539 3,177 2,106	2,555 3,208 2,108
Finance, insurance, and real entate Finance			3,319 2,097 1,306	3,311 2,096 1,274	3,308 2,052 1,273	3,300	3,308	3,314	3,326	3,318 2,098
Services Business services Health services	24,378 5,239.4 7,002.6	25,921 5,602.2 7,406.7	25,961 5,629.1 7,450.9	25,695 5,511.2 7,484.6	24,795 5,321 7,019	5,538	5,553	5,563	5,607	5,595
Government FederalState. Local	17,209 2,953 3,975 10,281	17,927 2,971 4,192 10,764	17,842 2,990 4,156 10,696	2,982 4,028	2,973	2,989 4,086	2,989 4,070	2,989	2,999 4,071	3,003

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted	ļ	s	easonall:	y adjust	ed	
Industry	Jan. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Jan. 1989 <u>e</u> /	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988g/	Jan. 1989 <u>p</u> /
Total private	34.4	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.9
Mining	42.1	41.9	42.8	42.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	35.9	37.7	37.2	36.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing Overtime hours	41.0 3.8	41.5 4.1	41.7 4.2	40.9 3.8	41.1 3.9	41.2 3.9	41.2 4.0	41.2 3.9	40.9 3.9	41.0 3.9
Durable goods	41.6 3.9	42.2 4.4	42.5 4.5	41.7 4.0	41.6 4.0	41.9 4.0	41.9 4.2	41.9 4.2	41.6 4.1	41.7 4.1
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. Food and kindred products. Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and misc. plastics products.	39.59.59.83.45.89 2.7 5.23.65.88.441.86 42.289 40.37.52.36.58.52.86 43.7.26.36 43.7.26.36 43.7.36 44.18.66 43.7.36 43.	40.0 39.8 42.9 44.0 42.8 42.8 42.6 42.0 39.7 40.3 40.3 40.3 40.3 41.4 43.6 42.0 39.7 39.7	40.4 40.5 42.2 44.0 44.7 43.9 43.9 42.0 39.7 40.6 39.8 41.0 39.8 41.0 39.8 41.0 38.4 43.9 44.9 44.9 44.9 44.9 44.9 44.9 44	39.7 39.3 41.8 43.4 43.8 41.9 40.8 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.0 43.5 40.4 38.1 39.4 40.4 38.1 39.4 41.3 41.3 41.3 41.3 41.3 41.3 41.3 41	40.2 39.6 43.4 44.0 44.0 44.7 41.7 42.0 42.1 41.8 39.1 40.6 (21.5 38.4 42.5 (22.5 (22.7 38.7	39.9 39.6 44.0 44.6 42.7 41.6 39.2 40.3 (21.1 43.3 (21.1 43.3 (21.1 43.3 (21.1 43.3 (21.1	40.7 39.4 43.8 44.3 44.3 42.6 43.3 41.9 39.1 40.6 43.3 41.9 39.1 40.6 43.8 41.9 39.1 40.6 43.8 41.9 41.9 41.9 41.0 43.8 41.9 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0 41.0	40.3 39.4 42.6 43.7 44.0 42.5 41.6 43.3 44.6 41.6 41.6 43.3 44.6 41.6 41.6 42.5 42.5 42.5 41.6 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.5 43.3 44.6 41.6 43.3 44.6 41.6 43.6 43.6 43.7 43.6 43.6 43.7 44.0 43.7 44.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 46.0	40.3 39.2 42.4 43.3 43.6 41.6 42.3 40.8 42.7 43.4 41.0 38.9 40.4 41.0 38.9 40.4 41.0 38.9 40.4 41.0 38.9 41.6 41.0	40.4 40.1 42.9 43.8 43.8 41.9 42.4 40.6 42.7 43.3 40.5 (2) 40.5 (2) 42.6 42.7 43.8 40.5 (2) 42.6 42.7 43.8 43.9 43.
Transportation and public utilities	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.5
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.3
Retail trade	28.3	28.8	29.5	28.6	29.0	28.9	29.2	29.0	29.1	- 29.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.2	35.7	35.8	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.7

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. ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers $\underline{l}\prime$ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

	Ave	rage hou	rly earn	ings	Avei	rage weel	kly earn:	ings
Industry	Jan. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>e</u> /	Jan. 1989 <u>e</u> /	Jan. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>e</u> /	Jan. 1989 <u>p</u> /
Total privateSeasonally adjusted	\$9.18 9.14	\$9.46 9.42	\$9.46 9.44	\$9.55 9.50		\$328.26 327.82	\$330.15 327.57	\$329.48 331.55
Mining	12.77	12.83	12.96	13.07	537.62	537.58	554.69	559.40
Construction	12.99	13.04	13.16	13.23	466.34	491.61	489.55	484.22
Manufacturing	10.07	10.30	10.37	10.38	412.87	427.45	432.43	424.54
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. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products.	10.60 8.51 10.55 10.062 10.805 12.805 110.805	10.85 8.680 10.611 12.231 14.011 10.357 110.357 110.24 13.609 9.1637 7.473 11.687	10.91 8.76 8.04 10.57 12.27 14.08 10.42 11.29 13.70 14.41 9.26 19.257 7.527 11.78 10.725	10.90 8.75 10.61 12.24 11.17 10.42 11.17 10.31 13.63 10.18 8.18 9.29 9.29 7.58 11.75 11.75 11.75	440.96 336.15 303.32 423.32 524.61 606.73 4643.83 592.45 415.07 310.03 374.66 366.93 374.66 366.93 374.99 392.35	318.40 451.99 536.90 616.44 439.88 478.08 423.94 592.96 635.55 422.10 321.17 385.97 374.64	353.90 3446.05 539.88 644.93 486.08 431.43 646.56 424.62 329.17 379.66 579.89 232.52 510.58	347.38 316.37 443.50 531.22 614.08 614.08 420.63 420.63 420.63 322.29 385.60 375.32 549.78 3231.58 500.65
Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	14.89 9.00 6.16	15.25 9.22 6.42	15.29 9.28 6.43	15.30 9.37 6.50	658.14 376.20 231.62	674.05 386.32	675.82 390.69	676.26 390.73
Transportation and public utilities	12.16	12.46	12.42	12.50	474.24	489.68	490.59	488.75
Wholesale trade	9.78	10.05	10,.12	10.23	370.66	381.90	386.58	389.76
Retail trade	6.24	6.43	6.41	6.47	176.59	185.18	189.10	185.04
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.96	9.27	9.32	9.50	324.35	330.94	333.66	344.85
Services	8.81	9.10	9.15	9,26	285.44	295.75	297.38	300.95

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

Industry	Jan. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Jan. 1989 <u>e</u> /	Percent change from: Dec. 1988- Jan. 1989
Total private2/: Current dollars	\$9.14 4.85 12.91 10.02 9.57 12.14 9.75 6.20 8.92 8.72	\$9.37 4.83 13.04 10.26 9.78 12.37 10.01 9.18 8.99	\$9.43 4.84 13.03 10.28 9.81 12.43 10.13 6.37 9.36 9.06	\$9.42 4.83 13.01 10.29 9.83 12.37 10.04 9.26	4.82 13.09 10.31 9.85 12.35 10.08 6.41	N.A. \$13.15 10.33 9.87 12.49 10.20 6.43 9.45	0.6 (4) .5 .2 .2 1.1 1.2 .3

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

^{2/} Includes mining, not shown separately, because its seasonal component is too small to be separated out with sufficient pracision.

^{3/} The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

 $[\]underline{4}\prime$ Change was -0.2 percent from November 1988 to December 1988, the latest month available.

^{5/} Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. u not available.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1977=100)

	Not	seaso	nally ad	justed		S	easona.	lly ad	justed	
Industry	Jan. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Jan. 1989 <u>p</u> /		Sept. 1988		Nov. 1988	Dec. 1988 <u>p</u> /	Jan. 1989g/
Total private	119.5	127.7	128.9	124.7	123.0	126.0	127.1	127.1	127.2	128.5
Goods-producing industries	96.9	105.8	104.8	100.6	100.5	103.1	104.0	104.5	103.6	104.5
Mining	81.3	82.7	83.4	81.8	81.7	82.8	83.5	80.9	81.5	82.2
Construction	114.9	149.2	141.2	128.0	132.1	143.4	145.3	147.5	144.8	147.0
Manufacturing	94.2	98.5	98.7	96.2	95.2	96.3	96.9	97.2	96.6	97.3
Durable goods. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces and basic steel 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. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing. Chemicals and allied products.	97.51 112.22 80.66.88 53.88 90.44 102.84 98.4.7 105.7 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 97.5 9	89.9 70.2 54.6 95.9 94.7 105.5 102.7 94.1 110.3 101.1 105.5 77.0 81.3 102.3 1139.3	104.0 119.0 187.3 704.7 97.3 106.3 103.0 105.3 105.7 107.5 815.3 815.3 140.9	94.8 100.6 84.0 69.6 94.1 103.1 100.7 108.9 98.4 99.0 79.0 79.1 83.9 99.8 137.6	103.0 113.7 86.5 53.9 90.0 102.2 84.7 106.0 102.2 77.2 82.5 101.6 104.9	101.7 114.2 87.5 69.7 93.2 103.2 100.4 107.9 84.2 98.7 100.4 107.9 84.4 101.4 137.5 101.5	55.1 93.6 93.6 103.4 100.7 91.9 109.5 83.1 99.4 102.7 80.2 83.9 101.3 137.6	104.7 114.5 88.9 70.0 54.8 94.3 103.7 109.6 109.6 109.7 103.3 772.7 80.2 101.3 137.2 101.3 139.6	105.4 113.6 88.9 69.3 93.6 94.3 102.9 99.3 102.9 102.0 102.0 102.0 102.0 102.0 102.0 102.0 102.0 103.6	95.6 106.3 116.2 89.9 69.9 54.7 94.7 102.4 99.9 90.6 109.7 100.0 85.7
Petroleum and coal products	121.1	86.2 127.1 56.3	127.8	82.9 126.5 56.0	86.3 120.9 57.5	123.9	87.3 124.7 56.4	86.3 126.0 55.1	86.5 125.2 56.0	85.5 126.3 57.3
Service-producing industries	131.9	139.8	142.2	138.1	135.5	138.7	139.9	139.6	140.2	141.7
Transportation and public ttilities	l .			114.8	112.6	114.6	115.0	115.2	116.0	117.2
Wholesale trade					122.2					129.9
Retail trade	1			123.8	124.0	125.7	127.2	126.7	127.3	129.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1 1		141.8	141.3	140.6	141.2	140.4	140.0	143.2
Services	152.6	162.5	163.0	161.0	156.5	162.0	163.5	163.2	164.0	164.9

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

	Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Time Span	04111	, 651		L			L	<u> </u>				
					Private	nonagric	ultural p	ayrolls,	349 indus	tries <u>l</u> /	,		
0ver	1-month span: 1987 1988	57.4 60.3 g/62.5	58.3 64.6	59.9 64.0	64.6 63.0	61.3 58.9	61.6 66.6	68.6 62.3	60.6 56.2	62.3 54.0	67.6 62.5	63.9 68.9	65.0 g/61.2
	3-month span: 1987 1988	61.3 70.6	62.2 68.8	67.3 68.3	68.9 67.2	69.3 69.1	69.8 69.8	71.5 68.8	72.5 61.9	72.1 62.6	73.4 68.3	74.5 g/71.6	68.2 p/73.4
Over	6-month span: 1987 1988	69.2 72.2	66.3 71.5	66.3 70.8	70.1 74.2	72.5 72.2	75.2 69.1	76.9 68.8	77.4 74.5	78.5 g/70.9	74.2 <u>p</u> /72.8	74.4	75.6
Over	12-month span: 1987 1988	68.1 77.2	70.3 78.1	71.1 74.2	74.1 73.9	76.6 75.6	77.2 p/75.9	77.4 <u>p</u> /77.2	77.8	79.1	78.7	77.8	80.5
					Mar	ufacturi	ng payrol	ls, 143 i	ndustries	l/			
	l-month span: 1987 1988	46.8 58.2 <u>p</u> /59.9	52.5 55.7	53.9 55.7	56.4 60.6	58.9 57.4	55.7 61.3	67.7 60.3	56.0 44.0	64.2 46.8	64.2 61.7	64.2 68.1	61.0 p/56.0
	3-month span: 1987	50.7 66.0	50.7 61.0	58.5 62.8	63.8 64.5	63.5 66.7	68.4 68.8	69.5 61.3	73.8 52.1	70.2 53.5	74.1 65.6	74.5 <u>p</u> /70.2	67.0 g/69.1
	6-month span: 1987 1988 1989	58.5 68.4	57.1 67.0	57.1 66.0	66.7 70.9	69.1 66.0	74.5 63.8	75.5 62.1	76.6 68.8	79.4 <u>p</u> /65.6	74.1 g/65.6	72.7	72.3
	12-month span: 1987 1988	59.6 74.1	63.5 72.3	64.5 68.8	68.8 70.6	73.0 72.0	73.8 <u>p</u> /70.9	75.2 g/70.6	75.2	75.9	75.9	75.2	79.1

^{1/} Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span. p/= preliminary.

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