

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 523-1371

523-1944

523-1959

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523-1913

USDL 89-426

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS

RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL

8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1989

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1989

Employment rose moderately and unemployment was unchanged in August. the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate was 5.1 percent and the civilian worker rate was 5.2 percent; both measures were 5.2 percent in July.

Monagricultural payroll employment, as measured by the survey of business establishments, rose by 110,000 in August to 108.9 million. The overall increase would have been twice as large were it not for the effects of strike activity during the survey reference period. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, was little changed over the month.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

At 6.4 million, seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed persons was essentially unchanged in August. The civilian unemployment rate held at 5.2 percent over the month and has shown little movement since April. August jobless rates for adult men (4.4 percent), teenagers (14.5 percent), whites (4.5 percent), blacks (11.1 percent), and Hispanics (9.0 percent) were all about the same as in the previous month. The rate for adult women fell 0.3 percentage point to 4.7 percent, after rising by half a point over the prior 5 months. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

At 11.3 weeks in August, mean duration of unemployment declined over the month, as the number of long-term unemployed--those jobless for 15 weeks or more-fell by 170,000. Median duration of unemployment was also lower in August than in July, but that change resulted primarily from an improved method of calculating the median. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was 117.6 million, seasonally adjusted, in August, little changed from the previous month. The proportion of the working-age population that was employed (the employment-population ratio) held at 63.0 percent. It has been at or near that high level since the beginning of the year. (See table A-2.)

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

	Quarte: average	-	Mont	hly data							
Category	198	9		1989	·	July- Aug. change					
	ı	11	June	July	Aug.	<u></u>					
HOUSEHOLD DATA		Tho	usands of	persons							
Labor force 1/	124,979:	125,464	125,768:	125,622:	125,706	84					
Total employment 1/.:	118,588;	118,964	119,207:	119,125:	119,285	160					
Civilian labor force	123,291;	123,790:	124,102:	123,956:	124,018	62					
Civilian employment.	116,900:	117,289	117,541;	117,459:	117,597	138					
Unemployment	6,391:	6,501:	6,561:	6,497:	6,421	-76					
Not in labor force	62,482:	62,388;	62,228;	62,527:	62,580	: 53					
Discouraged workers.	855	869:	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.					
Ì	Percent of labor force										
Unemployment rates:		:	:			;					
All workers 1/:	5.1:	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	-0.1					
All civilian workers:	5.2	5.3:	5.3	5.2:	5.2	0					
Adult men	4.5:	4.4:	4.3	4.3	4.4	1					
Adult women	4.6	4.8:	4.9:	5.0	4.7	:3					
Teenagers	15.0:	15.1;	15.6	14.7:	14.5	2					
White	4.4:	4.5;	4.5	4.6:	4.5	1					
Black	11.6:	11.2	11.9:	10.9:	11.1	2					
Hispanic origin	7.2:	8.1	8.1	9.0	9.0	.0					
ESTABLISHMENT DATA		T	housands	of jobs	···-	•					
Nonfarm employment	107,680:	108,339	108,607:	p108,791	p108,901	: p110					
Goods-producing:	25,634:	25,664:		p25,683							
Service-producing	82,047	82,676:		p83,108							
		н	ours of w	ork							
Average weekly hours:	1	 ;									
Total private	34.7:	34.7:	34.6	p34.8	p34.6	p-0.2					
Manufacturing	41.1:	41.1:	41.0			p1					
Overtime	3.9:	3.8		p3.9		p1					

I/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. N.A.=not available.

p=preliminary.

The civilian labor force (124.0 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.5 percent) both were unchanged from July, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the labor force has risen by 2.0 million. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 110,000 in August to a seasonally adjusted level of 108.9 million. The size of the increase was reduced by a net loss of 108,000 workers from payrolls due to labor-management disputes. Over the past year, nonfarm employment has increased by 3.0 million. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, mining employment grew by 20,000 in August, as workers in the coal industry returned to work from wildcat strikes. Construction employment increased slightly in August, following a large job gain in the previous month.

Manufacturing employment showed little growth over the month. In the durable goods sector, only the auto industry posted a substantial gain, as an increase of 25,000 offset declines in the previous 2 months. Job losses continued in the electrical equipment industry, where employment has declined by more than 40,000 since last November. Employment in nondurable goods was virtually unchanged in August. Food industry employment fell slightly after showing gains in the previous 2 months, and printing and publishing continued its pattern of small job gains.

In the service-producing sector, employment in communication and public utilities fell by 130,000, due to the strikes in the telephone communications industry. Job growth in finance, insurance, and real estate was especially strong—25,000. Employment in the services industry rose by 85,000; the health services component increased by 50,000, continuing its strong growth, while employment in business services rose by 20,000, reversing a decrease in the previous month. Over the year, employment in services has grown by 1.3 million. Retail and wholesale trade both showed little job growth in August.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined by 0.2 hour in August to 34.6 hours, seasonally adjusted, following an increase of the same magnitude in July. The manufacturing workweek and factory overtime both edged down 0.1 hour to 40.9 hours and 3.8 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined by 0.5 percent to 128.5 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing index was 96.4 for the fourth consecutive month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were about unchanged in August, after seasonal adjustment, while average weekly earnings declined by 0.7 percent. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings fell 3 cents to \$9.60, and average weekly earnings declined \$2.01 to \$336.00. Over the year, both average hourly and average weekly earnings increased by 3.9 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for September 1989 will be released on Friday, October 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 55.800 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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

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

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated for 6 months, along with the introduction of new benchmarks, which are discussed at the end of the next section, and again with the release of data for October. In both surveys, revisions to data published over the previous 5 years are made once a year.

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, D.C., 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		\$	easonally -	adjusted		
Employment status and sex	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²		168,149	188,286	186,522	187,708	187,854	187,995	188,149	188,286
Labor force ²		127,904	127,132	123,692	125,343	125,283	125,768	125,622	125,706
Participation rate ³		68.0	67.5	66.3	66.8	66.7	66.9	66.8	66.8
Total employed2	118,429	121,168	120,780	116,895	118,797	118,888	119,207	119,125	119,285
Employment-population ratio*		64.4	64.1	62.7	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.3	63.4
Resident Armed Forces		1,666	1,588	1,692	1,684	1,673	1,666	1,666	1,688
Civilian employed	116,737	119,502	119,092	115,203	117,113	117,215	117,541	117,459	117,597
Agriculture	3,455	3,713	3,633	3,142	3,104	3,112	3,096	3,219	3,307
Nonagricultural industries		115,789	115,460	112,061	114,009	114,102	114,445	114,240	114,290
Unemployed		6,736	6,352	6,797	6,546	6,395	6,561	6,497	6,421
Unemployment rates		5.3	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1
Not in labor force	61,434	60,245	61,155	62,830	62,365	62,571	62,228	62,527	62,580
Men, 16 years and over									ļ
Noninstitutional population ²	89,504	90,315	90,384	89.504	90.094	90,167	90,237	90,315	90,384
Cabor force ²		71.072	70,587	68,685	69,360	69.114	69,507	69.245	69.337
Participation rate ¹		78.7	78.1	76.7	77.0	76.7	77.0	76.7	76.7
Total employed	66,405	67,764	67,431	64,931	65,767	65,713	66,110	65.961	65,934
Employment-population ratio*	74.2	75.0	74.6	72.5	73.0	72.9	73.3	73.0	72.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,529	1,499	1,519	1.529	1,521	1,511	1,501	1,499	1.519
Civilian employed	64,876	66,265	65,912	63,402	64,246	64.202	64.609	64.462	64,415
Unemployed	3,450	3,308	3,157	3,754	3.593	3,401	3,397	3,284	3,403
Unemployment rates	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
Women, 16 years and over-					,				
Noninstitutional population ²	97.018	97.834	97.902	97.018	97,614	07.60~	07.75	07.05:	
Labor force ²		56.832	56,544	55.007	55.983	97,687	97,758	97,834	97,902
Participation rate ³	56.9	58.1	57.8	56.7	-,	56,169	56,261	56,377	56,370
Total employed		53,404	53,349	51.964	57.4 53.029	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.6
Employment-population ratio*		54.6	54.5	53.6	54.3	53,175	53,097	53,164	53,352
Resident Armed Forces	163	167	169	163	163	54.4	54.3	54.3	54.5
Civilian employed	51,861	53,237	53,180	51.801	52.868	162	165	167	169
Unemployed	3,209	3,428	3,195	3,043	2.953	53,013	52,932	52,997	53,183
Unemployed	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.3	2,994	3,164	3,213	3,018
Andrehalmon (616	""	0.0	3.7	J 43	3.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4

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

States.

Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
 Total employment 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	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989
TOTAL				. •					
Civilian noninstitutional population	184.830	186,483	186.598	184.830	186,024	186,181	186,329	186,483	186,598
Civilian labor force		126,238	125,444	122,000	123,659	123,610	124,102	123,956	124,018
Participation rate	66.8	67.7	67.2	66.0	66.5	66.4	66.6	66.5	66.5
Employed		119.502	119.092	115,203	117,113	117,215	117.541	117.459	117.597
Employment-population ratio ²	63.2	64.1	63.8	62.3	63.0	63.0	63.1	63.0	63.0
Unemployed	6.659	6,736	6,352	6.797	6.546	6,395	6.561	6,497	6.421
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Men, 20 years and over				1					
Challes and address and annual state of the	90 een	01 670	01 754	90.660	01 412	91 524	84 500	94 670	04.75
Civilian noninstitutional population	80,669	81,679	81,754	80,669	81,413	81,524	81,592	81,679	81,754
Civilian labor force	63,396	64,325	64,167	62,916	63,709	63,503	63,831	63,656	63,643
Participation rate	78.6	78.8	78.5	78.0	78.3	77.9	78.2	77.9	77.8
Employed	60,594	61,710	61,603	59,839	60,757	60,798	61,093	60,921	60,853
Employment-population ratio ²	75.1	75.6	75.4	74.2	74.6	74.6	74.9	74.6	74.4
Agriculture	2,438	2,546	2,529	2,273	2,252	2,284	2,256	2,342	2,364
Nonagricultural industries	58,156	59,165	59,074	57,566	58,505	58,514	58,837	56,579	58,489
Unemployed	2,803	2,614	2,564	3,077	2,952	2,705	2,737	2,734	2,790
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	89,670	90,607	90,684	89,670	90,318	90,432	90,526	90,607	90,684
Civilian labor force	50,637	52.038	52,000	50.959	51,992	52,171	52.231	52,463	52.373
Participation rate	56.5	57.4	57.3	56.8	57.6	57.7	57.7	57.9	57.8
Employed	48.003	49,326	49.352	48,492	49,544	49,690	49,661	49.850	49,905
Employment-population ratio ²	53.5	54.4	54.4	54.1	54.9	54:9	54.9	55.0	55.0
Agriculture	650	743	682	609	615	628	610	627	644
Nonagricultural industries	47.354	48,583	48,670	47.883	48,929	49.062	49.051	49.223	49.261
Unemployed	2,633	2,712	2,648	2,467	2,448	2,480	2,570	2,613	2,468
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,491	14,196	14,160	14.491	14,293	14,224	14,211	14,196	14 160
Chillen labor force	9.363	9,875	9.276	8,125	7.958	7.936	8,040	7.837	14,160 8.003
Civilian labor force	64.6	69.6	65.5	56.1	55.7	55.8	56.6		-,
Participation rate	8,140	8.465	8.137	6.872	6,812	6.726	6.786	55.2	56.5
Employed	56.2	59.6	57.5	47.4	47.7	47.3		6,687	6,840
Employment-population ratio ²	368	425	422	260	237		47.8	47.1	48.3
Agriculture						200	230	249	300
Nonagricultural industries	7,773	8,041	7,715	6,612	6,575	6,526	6,556	6,438	6,540
Linomolouga	1,222	1,410	1,140	1,253	1,146	1,210	1,254	1,150	1,163
Unemployed	13.1	14.3	12.3	15.4	.14.4	15.2	15.6	14.7	14.5

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		\$	Seasonally	adjusted	ı	
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	158,340	159,400	159,470	158,340	159,098	159,200	159,297	159,400	159,470
Civilian labor force	106,146	108,113	107,597	105,013	106,312	106,164	106,455	106,424	106,446
Participation rate		67.8	67.5 102.938	66.3	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.8
Employed Employment-population ratio ²		103,215	64.6	99,907 63.1	101,458 63.8	101,465 63.7	101,693 63.8	101,581 63.7	101,670 63.8
Unemployed		4,898	4,659	5,106	4,854	4,699	4,762	4,843	4,777
Unemployment rate		4.5	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5
Men, 20 years and over	55,233	55,922	55.766	54,864	55.448	55,249	55,557	55,437	55.377
Participation rate		79.1	78.8	78.4	78.7	78.3	78.7	78.4	78.3
Employed		53,983	53,868	52,487	53,246	53,248	53,500	53,343	53,282
Employment-population ratio ²		76.4	76.2	75.0	75.5	75.5	75.8	75.5	75.3
Unemployed		1,939	1,898	2,377	2,202	2,001	2,057	2,094	2,095
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	42,884	43,869	43,886	43,149	44,016	44,084	44,050	44,302	44,169
Participation rate	56.0	56.8	56.8	56.4	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.4	57.2
Employed		41,902	41,948	41,378	42,207	42,282	42,236	42,411	42,372
Employment-population ratio ²		54.3 1,967	54.3 1,938	54.1 1,771	54.8 1.810	54.9	54.8	55.0	54.9
Unemployment rate		4.5	4.4	4,1	4.1	1,803 4.1	1,814 4.1	1,891 4.3	1,798 4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force		8,322	7,945	7;000	6,848	6,831	6,848	6,685	6,900
Participation rate	67.8	72.1	69.1	59.2	59.0	59.0	59.2	57.9	60.0
Employed Employment-population ratio ²	7,134 60.3	7,330 63.5	7,122 61.9	6,042 51.1	6,005 51.8	5,936	5,957	5,827	6,016
Unemployed		992	823	958	843	51.3 895	51.5 891	50.5 858	52.3 884
Unemployment rate		11.9	10.4	13.7	12.3	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.8
Men	11.2 11.1	11.3 12.6	10.3 10.4	13.9 13.5	13.1 11.5	14.8 11.2	13.4 12.6	12.4	12.9
BLACK							12.0	13.4	12.7
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,736	21,038	21.060	20,736	20,956	20.986	21,012	21 000	21 000
Civilian labor force		13,978	13,694	13,236	13,287	13,444	13,600	21,038 13,555	21,060 13,448
Participation rate		66.4	65.0	63.8	63.4	64.1	64.7	64.4	63.9
EmployedEmployment-population ratio ²		12,364 58,8	12,197	11,733	11,846	11,968	11,982	12,082	11,958
Unemployed	57.7 1,519	1,614	57.9 1,497	56.6 1,503	56.5 1,442	57.0	57.0	57.4	56.8
Unemployment rate	11.3	11.5	10.9	11.4	10.8	1,476 11.0	1,618 11.9	1,473 10.9	1,490 11.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,212	6,286	6,263	6,131	6,171	6,207	6,200	6,205	6,189
Participation rate	75.4 5,644	75.1 5.708	74.7 5,686	74.5 5,539	74.0 5,554	74.3 5,622	74.1	74.1	73.8
Employment-population ratio ²		68.2	67.8	67.3	66.6	67.3	5,619 67,2	5,629	5,580
Unemployed	568	578	578	592	617	586	581	67.2 576	66.6
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.8
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	6,166	6,400	6,338	6,188	2 227	0.5.5			
Participation rate	59.8	61.0	60.3	60.0	6,227 59.6	6,340 60.6	6,405 61.2	6,394	6,359
Employed	5,516	5,742	5,710	5,571	5,677	5,740	5,732	61.0 5,759	60.5 5,762
Employment-population ratio ²	53.5	-54.7	54.4	54.0	54.3	54.9	54.7	54.9	54.9
Unemployed	650 10.5	658 10.3	628	617	550	600	674	635	597
Unemployment rate	10.5	10.3	9.9	10.0	8.8	9.5	10.5	9.9	9.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	1,103	1,291	1,092	917	889	00-			
Participation rate	50.5	59.4	50.3	42.0	40.9	897 41.3	994 45.7	956	900
Employed	802	913	801	623	615	606	631	44.0 694	41.4 616
Employment-population ratio ²	36.7	42.0	36.9	28.5	28.3	27.9	29.0	31.9	28.3
Unemployed	302	378	291	294	274	291	363	262	284
Unemployment rate	27.3	29.3	26.6	32.1	30.8	32.4	36.5	27.4	31.6
Women	26.5 28.3	25.5 33.6	24.6 28.9	32.1 32.0	35.5 26.2	36.9 28.4	33.5 40.2	22.1	30.0
		JU.U	20.3	ں عد	. 40.2	4	. All 7	33.1	33.4

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)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Not see	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
	1988	1989	1989	1988	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	13,381	13,813	13,853	13,381	13,690	13,731	13,772	13,813	13,853	
	9,091	9,558	9,494	8,963	9,262	9,428	9,272	9,433	9,364	
	67.9	69,2	68.5	67.0	67.7	68.7	67.3	68.3	67.6	
	8,357	8,707	8,666	8,214	8,495	8,686	8,524	8,587	8,521	
	62.5	63.0	62.6	61.4	62.1	63.3	61.9	62.2	61.5	
	733	851	828	749	767	742	748	846	843	
	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.0	

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional

population.

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	-		Seasonail	y adjusted	l	
Category	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989
CHARACTERISTIC					·				
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	40,748	119,502 41,253 28,961 6,404	119,092 40,880 28,665 6,298	115,203 40,511 28,809 6,280	117,113 40,890 29,656 6,243	117,215 40,902 29,739 6,331	117,541 41,102 29,481 6,403	117,459 41,089 29,552 6,456	117,597 40,636 29,220 6,342
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers Government Private industries Private households Other industries Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	207 104,334 16,462 87,872 1,202	1,982 1,556 175 106,868 16,888 89,981 1,207 88,774 8,675 245	1,958 1,494 181 106,390 16,887 89,503 1,217 88,286 8,797 273	1,607 1,411 158 103,207 17,111 86,096 1,128 84,968 8,508 241	1,554 1,419 124 104,985 17,180 87,806 1,117 86,689 8,671 281	1,610 1,358 127 105,245 17,230 88,015 1,128 86,887 8,516 322	1,550 1,412 126 105,519 17,261 88,259 1,140 87,118 8,570 241	1,695 1,434 126 105,321 17,519 87,803 1,093 86,710 8,606 239	1,803 1,420 137 105,259 17,591 87,668 1,146 86,522 8,625 264
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME					ļ				
All industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work Could only find part-time work Voluntary part time		5,500 2,299 2,788 12,882	5,125 2,250 2,415 12,460	5,192 2,315 2,473 14,999	5,143 2,373 2,425 15,498	4,837 2,296 2,343 15,316	4,957 2,318 2,289 15,416	4,750 2,311 2,138 15,652	4,785 2,282 2,107 15,614
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons	2,117	5,199 2,161 2,647 12,419	4,849 2,084 2,309 11,985	4,972 2,171 2,408 14,564	4,930 2,243 2,369 15,060	4,609 2,102 2,301 14,976	4,801 2,190 2,236 14,977	4,505 2,185 2,057 15,219	4,553 2,129 2,024 15,094

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

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

(Percent)

			Quart	erly ave	rages		Mc	onthly di	nta
	Measure		1988		19	89	1989		
		_11		IV		. 11	June	July	Aug.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1,1
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civillan labor force for persons 25 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.1	. 4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
U-51	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5,4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
U-5t	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
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	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
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	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category		Number of nployed pe n thousand	rsons	Unemployment rates*							
	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989		
CHARACTERISTIC											
Total, 16 years and over	2,467 1,253 1,440	6,497 3,284 2,734 3,213 2,613 1,150	6,421 3,403 2,790 3,018 2,468 1,163	5.6 5.6 4.9 5.5 4.8 15.4	5.3 5.3 4.6 5.3 4.7 14.4	5.2 5.0 4.3 5.3 4.8 15.2	5.3 5.0 4.3 5.6 4.9 15.6	5.2 4.8 4.3 5.7 5.0 14.7	5.2 5.0 4.4 5.4 4.7 14.5		
Married women, spouse present	1,199 511	1,163 617	1,189 552	4.0 7.5	4.0 7.6	3.8 8.3	3.8 7.9	3.8 8.7	3.9 8.0		
Part-time workers Part-time workers Labor force time lost ² INDUSTRY	5,491 1,313 —	5,218 1,320 —	5,183 1,253 	5.3 7.4 6.4	5.0 7.2 6.0	4.8 6.9 5.9	4.8 7.7 6.1	4.9 7.2 6.0	4.9 6.9 5.9		
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Goods-producing industries Mining Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Service-producing industries Transportation and public utitities Wholesale and retail trade Finance and service industries Government workers Agricultural wage and salary workers	5,093 1,944 53 675 1,216 649 567 3,149 241 1,475 1,433 517 198	5,028 1,817 39 670 1,108 609 499 3,211 273 1,460 1,477 511 157	4,971 1,844 48 638 1,158 623 535 3,127 234 1,424 1,470 489 169	5.6 6.7 7.0 10.7 5.5 5.0 6.3 5.1 3.8 6.4 4.4 2.9	5.4 6.0 5.6 9.7 4.9 4.7 5.2 5.1 4.0 5.9 4.8 2.7	5.2 5.8 4.5 9.3 4.9 4.5 5.5 4.9 4.0 5.5 4.7 2.9 10.3	5.3 6.2 3.7 10.0 5.2 4.6 6.1 4.9 4.4 6.0 4.3 3.0 11.0	5.4 6.2 5.5 10.5 5.0 4.7 5.5 6.0 4.2 6.2 4.4 2.8 8.5	5.4 6.4 6.5 10.3 5.2 4.8 5.9 4.9 3.6 6.0 4.4 2.7 8.6		

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 se	seonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Weeks of unemployment	Aug.	July	Aug.	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
	1988	1989	1989	1988	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	
DURATION			-			•				
Less than 5 weeks	3,095	3,338	3,022	3,158	3,090	3,041	3,309	3,149	3,071	
	2,094	2,070	2,152	1,956	2,034	2,017	1,999	1,927	2,011	
	1,470	1,328	1,178	1,636	1,426	1,313	1,258	1,472	1,305	
	669	712	612	831	689	702	659	846	737	
	800	616	566	805	737	611	599	626	567	
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.5	11.2	11.3	13.5	12.7	11.8	11.1	12.0	11.3	
	5.9	5.1	5.0	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.0	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	46.5	49.5	47.6	46.8	47.2	47.7	50.4	48.1	48.1	
	31.4	30.7	33.9	29.0	31.1	31.7	30.4	29.4	31.5	
	22.1	19.7	18.5	24.2	21.8	20.6	19.2	22.5	20.4	
	10.1	10.6	9.6	12.3	10.5	11.0	10.0	12.9	11.5	
	12.0	9.1	8.9	11.9	11.3	9.6	9.1	9.6	8.9	

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

	Not se	sonally a	djusted		;	Seasonally	, adjusted	ŀ	
Reasons	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	2,887 739 2,148 1,062 1,888 822	2,797 755 2,042 1,064 1,946 930	2,766 736 2,030 1,122 1,814 650	3,112 880 2,232 986 1,843 800	2,984 847 2,137 978 1,894 671	2,724 790 1,934 1,114 1,852 683	2,765 806 1,958 1,023 2,051 742	2,920 822 2,097 1,010 1,934 724	2,984 873 2,111 1,040 1,768 628
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed Job losers On layoff Other job losers Job leavers Reentrants New entrants	100.0 43.4 11.1 32.3 15.9 28.4 12.3	100.0 41.5 11.2 30.3 15.8 28.9 13.8	100.0 43.5 11.6 32.0 17.7 28.6 10.2	100.0 46.2 13.1 33.1 14.6 27.3 11.9	100.0 45.7 13.0 32.7 15.0 29.0 10.3	100.0 42.7 12.4 30.3 17.5 29.1 10.7	100.0 42.0 12.3 29.8 15.5 31.2	100.0 44.3 12.5 31.8 15.3 29.4 11.0	100.0 46.5 13.6 32.9 16.2 27.5 9.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.3 .9 1.5 .7	2.2 .8 1.5 .7	2.2 .9 1.4 .5	2.6 .8 1.5 .7	2.4 .8 1.5	2.2 .9 1.5 .6	2.2 .8 1.7 .6	2.4 .8 1.6 .6	2.4 .8 1.4 .5

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

Sex and age	unem	Number of ployed per thousand	rsons	Unemployment rates						
	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	
Total, 16 years and over	6,797 2,476 1,253 605 660 1,223 4,334 3,828 475	6,497 2,381 1,150 529 603 1,231 4,099 3,641 485	6,421 2,420 1,163 565 609 1,257 4,031 3,556 468	5.6 11.0 15.4 18.5 13.7 8.4 4.4 4.5 3.2	5.3 10.5 14.4 14.9 13.8 8.4 4.1 4.4 2.9	5.2 10.4 15.2 16.2 14.5 7.7 4.0 4.2 2.9	5.3 11.3 15.6 17.5 14.9 8.9 4.0 4.1 3.3	5.2 10.7 14.7 17.8 12.4 8.6 4.0 4.2 3.1	5.2 10.9 14.5 18.1 12.5 8.8 4.0 4.1 3.1	
Men, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years	3,754 1,351 677 301 362 674 2,417 2,088 298	3,284 1,196 550 268 270 646 2,095 1,840 274	3,403 1,328 613 290 315 715 2,106 1,800 291	5.6 11.4 16.0 17.7 14.5 8.9 4.4 4.5 3.4	5.3 10.7 15.5 17.0 14.6 8.0 4.2 4.4 3.2	5.0 11.0 17.0 18.8 15.7 7.7 3.7 3.9 2.9	5.0 11.5 15.8 20.0 13.6 9.2 3.7 3.7	4.8 10.4 13.4 17.4 10.7 8.7 3.7 3.9	5.0 11.4 14.7 17.4 12.7 9.6 3.7 3.8 3.3	
Women, 16 years and over	3,043 1,125 576 304 298 549 1,917 1,740	3,213 1,185 600 261 333 585 2,004 1,801 211	3,018 1,092 550 275 294 542 1,925 1,756 178	5.5 10.4 14.8 19.2 12.8 8.0 4.3 4.6 2.8	5.3 10.4 13.2 12.7 12.8 8.9 4.1 4.4 2.6	5.3 9.8 13.4 13.4 13.3 7.7 4.4 4.6 3.0	5.6 11.0 15.4 14.7 16.2 8.6 4.4 4.5 3.8	5.7 11.1 16.0 18.3 14.4 8.4 4.4 4.6 3.2	5.4 10.2 14.4 18.8 12.4 7.9 4.2 4.5 2.7	

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

Employment status	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
	Aug. 1988 ·	July 1989.	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989	
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	17,250 65.1 15,524	27,082 18,125 66.9 16,287 60.1 1,838 10.1 8,957	27,128 17,846 65.8 16,154 59.5 1,692 9.5 9,282	26,490 16,986 64,1 15,282 57.7 1,704 10.0 9,504	26,926 17,319 64.3 15,656 58.1 1,664 9.6 9,607	26,981 17,364 64.4 15,707 58.2 1,657 9.5 9,617	27,031 17,607 65.1 15,795 58.4 1,812 10.3 9,424	27,082 17,618 65.1 15,934 58.8 1,684 9.6 9,464	27,128- 17,589 64.8 15,910 58.6 1,680 9.5 9,539	

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	pioyed	Unemploy	ment rate
Occupation	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989
Total, 16 years and over'	116,737	119,092	6,659	6,352	5.4	5.1
Managerial and professional specialty	28,980	29,909	773	642	2.6	2,1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,575	15,024	379	317	2.5	2.1
Professional specialty	14,405	14,885	394	325	2.7	2.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,904	36,679	1,546	1,494	4.1	3.9
Technicians and related support	3,609	3,735	76	83	2.1	2.2
Sales occupations	14,064	14,387	655	658	4.4	4.4
Administrative support, including clerical	18,231	18,557	816	753	4.3	3.9
Service occupations	15,628	18,052	1,107	1,104	6.6	6.4
Private household	947	925	48	67	4.8	6.7
Protective service	2,167	2,146	81	80	3.6	3.6
Service, except private household and protective	12,514	12,981	978	958	7.3	6.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,910	14,002	615	659	4.2	4.5
Mechanics and repairers	4,415	4,497	133	132	2.9	2.8
Construction trades	5,421	5,360	306	317	5.3	5.6
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,074	4,145	176	211	4.1	4.8
Doerators, fabricators, and laborers	18,404	18,350	1,506	1,490	7.6	7.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,176	8,307	684	682	7.7	7.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,912	4,926	288	297	5.5	5.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5,315	5,116	534	512	9.1	9.1
Construction laborers	1,001	845	140	147	12.3	14.8
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,314	4,271	394	366	8.4	7.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,911	4,100	255	218	6.1	5.1

^{&#}x27; 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)

	Civi	lien				Civilian la	bor force			•
Veteran status	noninsti popul	tutional			·		Unemployed			
and age		• _	То	tal	Employed		Number		Perce labor	ent of
	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,896 · 5,864	7,927 5,449	7,311 .5,621	7,250 5,178	7,066 5,416	7,036 5,018	245 205	214 160	3.4 3.6	2.9 3.1
30 to 34 years	655 2,106 . 3,103	456 1,702 3,291	612 2,007 3,002	423 1,598 3,157	576 1,935 2,905	411 1,521 3,086	36 72 97	12 77 72	5.9 3.6 3.2	2.8 4.8 2.3
45 years and over	2,032	2,478	1,690	2,071	1,650	2,018	40	53	2.4	2.6
NONVETERANS	ļ									
Total, 30 to 44 years	20,542 9,155 6,888 4,499	21,589 9,388 7,487 4,714	19,525 8,747 6,555 4,223	20,429 8,953 7,094 4,382	18,739 8,352 6,305 4,082	19,718 8,639 6,849 4,230	786 395 250 141	712 315 245 152	4.0 4.5 3.8 3.3	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5

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	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May. 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989
California				•					
Civilian noninstitutional population		21,147	21,192	20,878	21,059	21,085	21,122	21,147	21,192
Civilian labor force		14,603 13,751	14,455	14,052 13,283	14,096 13,339	14,331	14,286	14,443	14,358
Unemployed		851	13,782 674	769	757	13,546 785	13,489 797	13,674 769	13,706 652
Unemployment rate	1	5.8	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.5
Florida						i			
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,732 6,249	9,965 6,383	9,978 6,310	9,732 6,158	9,902 6,245	9,924 6,227	9,942 6.344	9,965 6,286	9,978 6,209
Employed		5,997	5,968	5,857	5,922	5.827	5,960	5,930	5.884
Unemployed	315	386	342	301	323	400	384	356	325
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.9	5.2	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.2
lilinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,722	8,699	8,708	8,722	8,699	8,698	8,701	8,699	8,708
Civilian labor force	5,918	5,964	5,985	5,829	5,960	5,899	5,934	5,860	5,889
Employed	5,518	5,650	5,637	5,425	5,640	5,563	5,609	5,533	5,540
Unemployed	399 6.7	315 5.3	347 5.8	404 6.9	320 5.4	336 5.7	325	327	349
	0.7	9.3	5.0	0.5	3.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population		4,601	4,604	4,597	4,598	4,598	4,600	4,601	4,604
Civilian labor force	3,182 3,083	3,245 3,097	3,243	3,127	3,197	3,196	3,166	3,183	3,191
Unemployed		148	3,117 126	3,023 104	3,077 120	3,080	3,040	3,041	3,060
Unemployment rate		4.6	3.9	3.3	3.8	116 3.6	126 4.0	142 4.5	131 4.1
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,036	7,104	7,100	7,036	7,087	7,095	7,097	7,104	7,100
Civilian labor force	4,685	4,728	4,766	4,598	4,573	4,581	4,630	4,646	4,673
Employed	4,358 327	4,383 345	4,449 317	4,259 339	4,296	4,273	4,291	4,331	4,352
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.4	277 6.1	308 6.7	339 7.3	315 6.8	321 6.9
New Jersey				•					
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,041	6,064	6,066	6,041	6,057	6,059	6,062	6,064	6,066
Civilian labor force	4,027	4,045	4,035	3,976	3,977	3,952	3,971	3,976	3,990
Employed	3,884 143	3,864 182	3,864 171	3,823 153	3,816	3,834	3,806	3,814	3,810
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.5	4.2	3,8	161 4.0	118 3.0	165 4.2	162 4.1	180 4.5
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,801	13,814	13,816	13,801	13,807	13,809	13,812	13,814	13,816
Civilian labor force	8,760	8,864	8,734	8,586	8,841	8,770	8,705	8,674	8,557
Employed	8,392 368	8,453 410	8,313 421	8,208 378	8,328	8,307	8,266	8,269	8,127
Unemployed Unemployment rate	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	513 5.8	463 5.3	439 5.0	405 4.7	430 5.0
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,925	5,014	5;016	4,925	4,991	5,000	5,006	5,014	5,016
Civilian labor force	3,410	3,528	3,484	3,357	3,478	3,467	3,463	3,444	3,432
Employed	3,308 102	3,409 119	3,363 121	3,249 108	3,330 148	3,340	3,339	3,327	3,304
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.3	127 3.7	124 3.6	117 3.4	128 3.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,256	8,320	8,318	8,256	8,303	8,310	8,313	8,320	8,318
Civilian labor force	5,376	5,526	5,517	5,329	5,381	5,434	5,490	5,450	5,469
Employed	5,076 301	5,248 277	5,257 261	5,028 301	5,093	5,138	5,183	5,157	5,209
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.6	288	296	307	293	260
Attambinatif tara	5.0	3.0	7.1	. 5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Nun pers in thousands)

	Not see	sonally ad	usted'	Seasonally adjusted ²							
State and employment status	Aug. 1988	July 1989	Aug. 1989	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May. 1989	June 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1989		
Pennsylvania											
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,379	9,433	9,433	9,379	9,418	9,424	9,427	9,433	9,433		
Civilian labor force	5,963	5,961	5,919	5,812	5,940	5,920	5,917	5,823	5,768		
Employed	5,713	5,684	5,686	5,547	5,677	5,649	5,678	5,562	5,520		
Unemployed	250	277	233	265	263	271	239	261	248		
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.		
Texas							i				
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,008	11,989	11,996	12,008	11,988	11,987	11,990	11,989	11,996		
Civilian labor force	8,424	8,428	8,452	8,328	8,350	8,250	8,223	8,241	8,352		
Employed	7,860	7,813	7,843	7,752	7,729	7,762	7,721	7,645	7,72		
Unemployed	565	614	610	576	621	488	502	596	623		
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.4	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.		

^{&#}x27; These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table 8-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry (In thousands)

	Not	seasona	lly adjus	sted		S	esonally	/ adjust	ed .	
Industry	Aug. 1988	June 1989	July 1989g/	Aug. 1989 <u>e</u> /	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989g/	Aug. 1989g/
Total	105,729	109.534	108,562	108,680	105.954	108,101	108,310	108,607	108,791	108,901
Total private	89,431	91,742	91.746	91,974	88,578	90,475	90.623	90,884	91,030	91,083
Goods_producing industries	25.735	25,972	25,917	26,169	25,303	25,671	25,672	25,648	25.683	25,724
Mining Oil and gas extraction	734 411.4	719 400.9	715 406.6	739 407.8	725 408	720 400	722 401			729 404
ConstructionGeneral building contractors	5,497 1,449.4	5,494 1,430.0	5,625 1,464.0	5,682 1,481.9	5,153 1,372	5,279 1,377	5,283 1,388	5,283 1,384	5,317 1,392	5,325 1,403
Menufacturing Production workers	19,504 13,320	19,759 13,487	19,577 13,302	19,748 13,475		19,672 13,430	19,667 13,426	19,650 13,400	19,659 13,415	19,670 13,424
Durable goods Production warkers	11,448 7,628	11,631 .7,760	11,493 7,620	11,550 7,682	11.462 7,658	11.600 7,744	11,594 7,735		11,554 7,699	11.567 7.712
Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries. Blast furnaces and besic steel products. Fabricated metal products. Machinery, except electrical Electrical and electronic equipment. Transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and equipment. Instruments and related products. Miscellaneous manufacturing.	526.9 612.7 772.8 277.1 1,430.4 12,084.1 12,073.2 2,017.1 833.1 756.5	616.0 790.6 277.7 1,455.8 2,161.3 12,043.2 2,068.1 869.3 782.6	776.4 276.9 1,430.0 12,147.7 2,026.1 2,028.2	615.2 783.4 277.2 1,436.8 2,145.7 2,032.1 2,039.2	776 277 1,435 2,094 2,073 2,052	772 537 606 788 275 1,454 2,144 2,058 2,073 875 777 391	276 1,452 2,150 2,050 2,076	603 787 276 1,449 2,151 2,062 861 779	602 786 276 1,446 2,156 2,038 2,051 848 781	603 787 277 1,443 2,156 2,032 2,074
Nondurable goodsProduction workers	8.056 5,692	8,128 5,727	8,084 5,682	8,198 5,793	7,963 5,612	8,072 5,686	8,073 5,691	8,083 5,694	8,105 5,716	8,103 5,712
Food and kindred products	54.9 725.5 1,084.4 697.3 1,563.6 1,078.3	49.4 733.0 1,104.2 703.5 1,610.4 1,103.4	49.6 718.2 1,063.1 701.7 1,606.1 1,102.1	51.7 731.5	- 723	696	1,656 728 728 1,095 1,694 1,094 162 843 142	1,663 729 1,093 697 1,697 1,096 163 841 142	700 1,609 1,094	1,098 700 1,614 1,094
Service-producing industries	79,994	83,562	82,645	82,511	80,651	82,430	82,638	82,959	83,108	85,177
Transportation and public utilities Transportation	5,574 3,337 2,237	5,753 3,524 2,229	5,742 3,508 2,234	5,618 3,519 2,099	5,572 3,353 2,219	5,682 3,467 2,215	5,700 3,484 2,216	5,716 3,500 2,216	5,741 3,529 2,212	5.619 3.537 2.082
Hhelesale trade	- 6,086 3,596 2,490	6,266 3,711 2,555	6,282 3,722 2,560	6,283 3,725 2,558	6,051 3,578 2,473	6,206 3,676 2,530	6,222 3,685 2,537	6,230 3,693 2,537	6,240 3,700 2,540	6,246 3,706 2,540
Retail trade. General merchandime stores. Food stores. Automotive dealers and service stations. Esting and drinking places.	19,312 2,400.3 3,123.9 2,136.6 6,491.5	19,727 2,432.9 3,271.9 2,176.2 6,572.0	19,680 2,423.6 3,289.2 2,182.2 6,535.4	19,738 2,422.3 3,295.3 2,183.3 6,576.8	19,182 2,454 3,117 2,107 6,302	19,489 2,492 3,233 2,159 6,335	19.528 2,491 3,245 2,159 6,348	19,551 2,493 3,262 2,155 6,362	19,582 2,481 3,273 2,154 6,370	3.289 2.153
Finance, insurance, and real estate Finance	6,769 3,309 2,094 1,366	6,878 3,343 2,135 1,400	6,910 3,355 2,141 1,414	6,920 3,361 2,141 1,418	6,686 3,285 2,087 1,314	6.776 3.312 2.119 1.345	į i	2,129 1,359	6,812 3,322 2,130 1,360	3,338 2,135
Services Business services Health services	25,955 5,677.1 7,210.3	27,146 5,827.8 7,646.4	27,215 5,822.1 7,688.6	27,246 5,864.6 7,720.8	25,784 5,617 7,187	26,651 5,760 7,528	26,711 5,776 7,570	26,931 5,799 7,616	26,972 5,782 7,650	27.057 5.801 7.698
Government	16.298 2,980 3,855 9,463	17.792 3.025 4.016 10.751	16,816 3,032 3,936 9,848	16,706 3,016 3,946 9,744	17,376 2,967 4,079 10,330	17.626 2,982 4.111 10.533	17,687 2,999 4,119 10,569	17,723 2,995 4,136 10,592	2,999	17,818 3,004 4,176 10,638

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table 8-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers!/ on private nonsgricultural payrolls by industry

	Not	5005004	lly adju	sted		s	easonali	y adjust	ed	
Industry	Aug. 1988	June 1989	July 1989g/	Aug. 1989g/	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989g/	Aug. 1989 <u>p</u> /
Total private	35.0	34.8	35.1	35.0	34.6	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.8	34.6
Mining	42.0	42.6	42.8	43.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	38.6	38.0	38.9	38.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.9 3.9	41.1 3.8	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.3 3.9	41.0 3.8	41.0 3.8	41.0 3.9	40.9 3.8
Durable goods	41.3 4.0	41.7 3.9	40.9 3.7	41.2 3.9	41.7 4.1	41.9 4.1	41.5 3.9	41.5 3.9	41.5	41.5
Lumber and wood products	40.3 39.3 42.5 43.1 43.6 41.5 42.0 40.6 41.2 41.2 41.2 41.2	40.4 43.6 43.3 43.7 42.6 40.8 42.6 43.0 41.3 39.4	39.56 42.66 42.68 42.88 40.81 41.64 41.47 38.6	40.3 39.6 42.1 41.9 41.3 41.6 41.6 41.6 41.7 39.6	40.1 39.2 43.5 44.1 41.8 40.9 42.7 43.5 40.9 42.7 43.5 39.3	40.5 39.9 42.5 43.3 43.5 41.7 41.0 42.8 43.5 41.5 39.8	39.7 39.4 41.9 43.6 41.5 40.7 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.5 42.5	39.8 39.4 42.2 43.7 41.5 42.7 42.7 42.7 42.3 41.3 41.3	39.6 39.3 42.0 43.2 41.6 42.6 42.6 42.6 42.3 39.3 40.2	40.1 39.4 42.7 42.5 42.6 42.1 40.8 42.7 41.0 39.8 40.2
Nondurable goods	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	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. Petroleum and coal products. Rubber and misc. plastics products. Leather and leather products.	40.8 40.1 41.3 37.0 48.1 41.9 44.6 41.3 37.7	40.7 40.1 41.6 37.4 42.5 42.5 41.6 38.7	41.0 37.8 40.6 36.8 37.4 42.2 44.3 40.8 37.8	41.2 37.7 41.2 37.0 37.9 42.1 44.5 41.0 38.5	40.3 (2) 41.0 36.9 43.2 58.0 42.2 (2) 41.6 37.5	40.7 (2).7 37.6 437.9 427.6 (2) 41.6 38.3	40.5 (2) 41.4 37.1 43.3 37.7 42.1 (2) 41.5 37.4	40.7 (2) 41.4 37.1 43.3 57.8 42.5 (2) 41.5 37.9	41.1 (2) 41.2 37.0 43.1 37.6 42.5 (2) 41.4 37.7	40.8 (2) 40.9 36.9 37.8 42.4 (2) 41.3 38.2
Transportation and public utilities	39.7	-39.6	39.8	39.8	39.3	40.1	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.4
Nholesale trade	38.0	38.1	38.3	.38.1	37.9	38.3	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.0
Retail trade	29.8	29.2	29.9	29.7	29.0	29.1	28.9	28.9	29.2	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.7	35.8	36.3	35.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.8	32.7	33.1	32.9	32.5	.32.8	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.6

^{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; financa; insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately 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 workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

	Ave	rage hou	rly earn	ings	Ave	rage weel	kly earn:	ings
Industry	Aug. 1988	June 1989	July 1989 <u>p</u> /	Aug. 1989g/	Aug. 1988		July 1989 _E /	Aug. 1989 <u>e</u> /
Total privateSeasonally adjusted	\$9.24 9.32	\$9.58 9.62	\$9.63 9.70	\$9.60 9.69			\$338.01 337.56	
Mining	12.69	13.03	12.97	13.11	532.98	5 <i>3</i> 5.08	555.12	566.35
Construction	12.99	13.24	13.33	13.31	501.41	503.12	518.54	517.76
Manufacturing	10.13	10.44	10.48	10.45	414.32	429.08	424.44	426.36
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.	8.58 8.02 10.45 12.10	10.98 8.85 8.23 10.73 12.32 14.18 10.51 11.32 10.37 13.65 14.22 10.25 8.24	11.00 8.93 8.25 10.74 12.41 11.36 11.36 11.36 11.36 11.36 11.43 11.36 11.36 11.36	10.99 8.98 8.30 10.76 12.32 14.27 10.50 11.33 10.45 13.72 14.26 10.31 8.16	439.85 345.77 315.19 444.13 521.51 608.66 423.72 460.74 412.09 552.18 3409.53	357.54 324.26 457.10 533.46 533.46 438.27 482.23 423.10 581.49 581.49 423.33	352.74 318.45 318.45 457.52 528.67 428.81 474.85 418.24 567.42 567.42 418.80	361.89 328.68 462.68 518.67 597.91 433.61 471.33 474.27 588.90
Nondurable goods	7.37 6.09 11.65 10.54	9.70 9.37 16.48 7.65 6.33 11.91 10.75 12.98 15.23 9.41 6.59	9.76 9.35 16.31 7.65 6.28 12.05 10.82 13.11 15.31 9.45 6.53	9.72 9.26 15.39 7.70 6.35 11.92 10.87 13.14 15.18 9.43 6.57	378.28 368.02 600.30 304.38 225.33 499.79 401.57 528.78 661.86 378.72	381.36 660.85 318.24 236.74 514.51 402.05 551.65 679.26 391.46	383.35 616.52 310.59 230.48 515.74 404.67 4553.24 678.23 385.56	381.51 580.20 317.24 234.91 512.56 411.97 553.19 675.51 386.6
Transportation and public utilities	12.35	12.48	12.57	12.52	490.30	494.21	500.29	498.30
Mholesale trade	9.91	10.31	10.40	10.35	376.58	392.81	398.32	394.3
Retail trade	6.26	6.49	6.49	6.49	186.55	189.51	194.05	192.7
inance, insurance, and real estate	9.03	9.48	9.58	9.50	322.37	339.38	347.75	340.10
Gervices	8.81	9.26	9.33	9.29	1 1 288.97	 302.80	308.82	! ! 305.64

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

TABLE 8-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Aug. 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989 <u>e</u> /	Aug. 1989g/	Percent change from: July 1989- Aug. 1989
Total private2/: Current dollars	\$9.32 4.82 13.03 10.21 9.75 12.37 9.95 6.33 9.09 8.95	\$9.61 4.80 13.33 10.40 9.92 12.52 10.36 6.51 9.54 9.32	\$9.60 4.77 13.32 10.42 9.97 12.54 10.28 6.49 9.45 9.33	4.77 13.32 10.45 9.99 12.54 10.33 6.52	4.80 13.42 10.49 10.01 12.60 10.44 6.54 9.67	N.A. \$13.35 10.53 10.05 12.53 10.39 6.56 9.57	(4)5 .4 .4

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.
2/ Includes mining, not shown separately,
because its seasonal component is too small
to be separated out with sufficient
precision.
3/ The Consumer Price Index for Urban
Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is

p = preliminary.

used to deflate this series.

4/ Change was 0.6 percent from June 1989
to July 1989, the latest month available.

5/ Derived by assuming that overtime
hours are paid at the rate of time and onehalf.

N.A. = not available.

p/ = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1977=100)

	flot	seaso	nally ad	justed		s	easona	lly ad	justed	
Industry	Aug. 1988	June 1989	July 1989 <u>e</u> /	Aug. 1989 <u>p</u> /		Apr. 1989	May 1989	June 1989	July 1989g/	Aug. 1989g/
Total private	127.7	130.2	131.2	131.2	125.1	128.7	127.6	128.1	129.2	128.5
Goods-producing industries	103.8	104.6	103.7	105.6	101.5	103.5	102.4	102.5	103,0	103.2
Mining	83.0	81.7	81.3	85.8	81.6	83.4	81.8	81.2	81.0	84.2
Construction	152.4	148.2	156.2	158.1	137.8	141.0	138.2	139.3	142.8	143.2
Manufacturing	95.4	97.2	94.6	96.4	95.5	97.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.4
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	107.7 110.9 92.7 67.1 53.6 90.0 88.8 99.5 94.4 112.2 85.6	107.6 1112.0 93.0 68.8 53.7 94.4 97.9 100.2 89.7 116.7	107.2 92.1 66.3 52.6 87.8 91.9 95.0 81.3 114.3	111.9 93.8 66.1 51.1 89.5 91.3	103.6 111.0 89.8 68.0 54.0 91.1 90.7 100.6 99.9 91.5	105.9 114.6 91.0 68.6 52.4 92.2 93.9 99.7 101.2 91.1	112.9 89.3 68.2 52.3 91.7 93.7	103.4 112.6 89.8 68.5 52.6 90.8 93.8 97.8 99.5 88.1	102.7 112.3 90.0 68.0 51.8 90.9 93.8 97.7 99.0 86.2 116.6	94.0 103.7 111.8 91.0 67.1 51.7 90.6 193.4 97.6 100.3 89.3 116.1 87.4
Nondurable goods	108.4 75.8 81.0 83.9 101.8 136.5 98.5 86.3 116.4	104.3 65.7 82.4 86.7 103.3 137.1 102.7 86.6 120.1	62.4 78.7 81.6 101.8 136.4 101.7 86.3 115.3	101.5 112.9 66.2 81.3 85.1 102.5 138.7 101.3 86.9 117.5 57.0	100.5 77.5 80.2 83.8 102.1 136.7 98.5 84.1	103.8 73.0 82.1 86.8 102.4 138.2 100.9 82.9 119.9	137.8 100.5 83.5	104.3 69.0 81.5 85.2 102.3 138.3 101.8 84.3 118.9	106.5 70.3 81.4 85.0 102.4 137.9 101.8 83.2 118.8	99.9 105.2 67.6 80.4 85.0 102.9 138.9 101.3 84.9 119.2 55.4
Service-producing industries	140.9	144.4	146.5	145.4	138.1	142.6	141.5	142.2	143.6	142.5
Transportation and public utilities	114.8	118.7	118.8	115.3	113.7	118.6	117.3	117.3	117.5	114.3
Wholesale trade				128.1	122.8	127.2	126.1	126.7	127.2	127.1
Retail trade	130.0	130.0	132.6	132.1	125.5	127.7	127.2	127.4	128.9	127.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142.3	144.7	147.8	145.9	140.1	143.8	141.9	142.7	145.8	143.4
Services	164.8	171.5	173.9	173.2	162.1	168.9	167.5	169:0	170.8	170.2

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table 8-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

	Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
				P	rivate n	onagricu	ltural p	eyrolis,	349 ind	ustries <u>l</u>	,		
Over	1-month span: 1987	55.6 60.7 68.3	59.3 63.5 60.5	61.0 63.0 61.0	61.9 62.8 58.2	58.6 61.3 55.6	59.7 67.2 59.7	65.3 63.6 g/54.9	60.6 58.0 g/58.5	63.0 55.4	67.8 63.9	64.5 68.2	60.7 64.6
Over	3-month span: 1987 1988	60.7 64.8 71.6	62.0 65.6 70.1	66.6 69.5 64.5	65.2 70.2 61.9	65.8 71.1 61.6	65.9 71.9 <u>P</u> /60.7	67.8 71.2 <u>p</u> /63.2	71.1	71.Z 65.3	72.3 70.1	70.9 73.4	65.9 74.6
Over	6-month span: 1987 1988	67.3 69.9 75.1	65.8 70.2 69.5	64.8 71.5 68.2		67.6 73.9 g/63.8	69.5 69.1	71.3 70.2	73.5 74.6	73.2 73.5	71.5 73.9	71.8 74.5	72.2 75.8
Over	12-month Span: 1987 1988	76.2	68.2 76.1 P/74.2	68.2 74.8	71.8 74.6	71.9 75.8	72.5 74.9	72.2 78.1	74.1 75.5	75.4 75.5	72.5 74.8	73.8 74.9	76.9 74.1
					Manut	facturin	g payrol	ls, 141	industri	s]/			
Over	1-month span: 1987 1988	44.3 58.5 62.4	53.9 56.0 53.5	54.3 55.0 53.2	55.7 59.9 49.6	55.3 58.5 46.8	54.3 61.7 48.6	62.8 59.6 g/48.6	59.9 51.1 g/52.1	63.8 49.3	59.9 62.8	65.6 64.9	56 . 4 58 . 5
Over	3-month span: 1987 1988 1989	52.1 63.1 67.4	51.4 61.0 63.8	59.6 62,4 55.7	61.3 64.9 51.8	58.5 67.4 49.3	62.8 67.0 <u>p</u> /48.9	67.0 64.5 g/52.5	71.6 58.2	68.4 62.1	70.6 66.7	67.7 71.3	64.5 70.9
Over	6-menth span: 1987 1988 1989	57.4 66.3 69.5	56.7 66.3 58.5	55.3 67.7 55.7	62.4 69.5 <u>p</u> /52.5	64.9 66.7 g/52.1	67.0 64.2	67.4 66.0	70.6 70.9	71.3 68.8	69.5 69.9	69.5 71.6	68.1 74.1
	12-month span: 1987 1988	55.3 73.8 g/63.5	58.5 70.2 g/65.6	58.3 70.9	63.5 71.6	66.3 72.0	67.4 69.9	71.6 70.9	72.7 69.1	71.6 71.6	69.1 70.2	68.4 69.9	72.3 67.0

^{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. papereliminary.
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.