

United States Department of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information (202) 523-1371

523-1944

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523-1959 523-1913 USDL 90-125

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS

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

MARCH 9, 1990

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1990

Employment rose and unemployment held steady, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate was 5.2 percent and the civilian worker rate was 5.3 percent. These have changed very little in the last year and a half.

Payroll employment, as measured by the survey of nonfarm business establishments, rose by about 370,000 in February, on a seasonally adjusted basis, to 110.3 million. The large increase reflected the return of temporarily laid-off workers in automobile manufacturing, milder-than-normal weather which aided construction activity, and continued strength in services. Total civilian employment, as measured by the household survey, rose slightly in February.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons was about unchanged in February at 6.6 million, seasonally adjusted. The civilian worker unemployment rate, at 5.3 percent, has been the same for 9 consecutive months. (See table A-2.)

The jobless rate for blacks dropped to 10.5 percent in February, reflecting improvement among adult black men. Jobless rates for other major worker groups—adult men (4.6 percent), adult women (4.8 percent), teenagers (14.8 percent), and whites (4.6 percent)—were about unchanged. (See tables A-2 and A-3.) The unemployment rate for auto workers, which had soared to 20 percent in January because of temporary plant shutdowns, fell back to 8 percent in February.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment edged up in February to 118.0 million, seasonally adjusted, and the employment-population ratio was essentially unchanged at 63 percent, about where it has held for the past year.

The civilian labor force (124.6 million) also rose by a small amount over the month, and the labor force participation rate (66.5 percent) was little changed. Over the past year, the labor force has increased by 1.5 million, with the participation rate remaining relatively steady around the 66-percent mark. (See table A-2.)

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

	Quarte averag	-	Mon	thly data		
Category	198	9	1989	199		Jan Feb. chang
	,III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSIZHOLD DATA		Tho	usands of	persons		
Labor force 1/	125,720	126,098;	126,246	126,094;	126,308	214
Total employment 1/.:	119,153;	119,474:	119,588;	119,560;	119,713	153
Civilian labor force			124,546			
Civilian employment.			117,8881			
Unemployment	6.567			6,535		
Not in labor force	62,567			62,896		
Discouraged workers.	817			N.A.		N.A.
].						,
; ;		Pe	ercent of	labor for	ce	
Unemployment rates:	1		:			1
All workers 1/	5.2	5.31	5.31	5.2	5.2	: .0
All civilian workers:	5.3	5.31	5.3	5.3	5.3	: .0
Adult men	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	-0.1
Adult women	4.7	4.8	4.81	4.6	4.8	1 .:
Teenagers	15.0	15.2	15.2	14.5	14.8	1 .
White	4.5	4.5	4.61	4.5	4.6	1 .:
Black	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.3	10.5	
Hispanic origin	8.6					
establishment data		Т	housands	of jobs		•
Nonfarm employment	108 917	100 308	109,570	m100 002	n110 274	' n37'
Goods-producing	25,659			p25,513		
Service-producing	83,258			p84,389		
		i E	lours of w	ork		1
Average weekly hours:					1	1
Total private	34.7	34.6	34.5	p34.5	p34.6	р.
Manufacturing	41.0			~		
Overtime	3.8			_		р-
1/ Includes the re		1 -			p=ppelij()	0122

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total payroll employment rose by 370,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment, to a level of 110.3 million. The gain reflected a rebound in auto employment, favorable weather for construction and other outdoor activities, and strong increases in services. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment increased by 90,000 in February, season-div adjusted, following steady declines over the past year. The gain resulted from the recall of workers in the auto industry, as many plants respends after January shutdowns. A related rebound took place in labricated metals employment, which was up by 10,000 over the month, after declining by 20,000 in the prior month. Otherwise, factory employment was weak, as evidenced by the diffusion index of employment change that was below:0 percent for the fourth straight month. Weakness was particularly apparent in nondurables where occlines occurred in six industries, including textiles, apparel, and rubber and plastics. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment rose by 60,000, after seasonal adjustment, as the unusually mild weather experienced in January continued into the February reference period, leading to fewer layoffs than usual for the second month in a row. Mining employment was about unchanged in February; the industry has added 40,000 jobs since last July.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry added 145,000 jobs for the second straight month, after seasonal adjustment, which were broadly distributed among the various component industries, such as health, business, personal, and social services. Smaller increases occurred in transportation and public utilities (20,000) and finance, insurance, and real estate (15,000). Trade employment was little changed in February.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.1 hour in February to 34.6 hours, seasonally adjusted. The average workweek in manufacturing was unchanged at 40.7 hours, and factory overtime moved down 0.1 hour to 3.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 0.7 percent in February to 130.3 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. The index for manufacturing, at 94.4, also rose 0.7 percent, reversing a similar decline in January. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.5 percent in February, seasonally adjusted, after showing little movement in January. Average weekly

earnings rose by 0.8 percent. Defore seasonal adjustment, average hourly, earnings increased 3 cents to \$9.90, and average weekly earnings rose \$2.02 to \$339.57. Over the year, both hourly and weekly earnings increased by 3.7 percent. (See tables 8-3 and 8-4.)

The Employment Situation for March 1990 will be released on Friday, April 6, at 8:30 A.M. (LOT).

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 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (81.5).

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. These who hold more than one job are classified according to the job as 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 enteprise 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 individuals 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.

Seamonal 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 recelectated 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.

Sam; ling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to san pung error, that is, the estin to of the number of provide employed and the other estimates drawn from their estimates a simplete census, error in same questionnaires and procedurs were used. In this 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 81 s 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, its regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Eurnings*, published each month by its It is available for \$8.50 per issue or \$25.00 per year from the U.S. Government Prioring Office. Washington, D.C., 20234. A check or money order made out to the Superinten day of Dominents must a company all orders.

Employment and Earnings also pravides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data publi ned in this release. For anemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through I of its "Explanatory Netes." 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		5	Seasonally	adjusted		
Employment status and sex	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990
TOTAL	}								
Noninstitutional population ²		188,990	189,090	187,461	188,580	188,721	188,865	188,990	189,090
Labor force ²		124,990	125,120	124,801	125,857	126,192	126,246	126,094	126,300
Participation rate ³		66.1	66.2	66.6	66.7	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.8
Total employed ²	116,707	117,734	117,986	118,441	119,294	119,540	119,588	119,560	119,713
Employment-population ratio ⁴	62.3	62.3	62.4	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3
Resident Armed Forces		1,697	1,678	1,684	1,709	1,704	1,700	1,697	1,678
Civilian employed		116,037	116,308	116,757	117,585	117,836	117,888	117,863	118,03
Agriculture	2,795	2,720	2,693	3,196	3,197	3,160	3,197	3,134	3,079
Nonagricultural industries		113,317	113,615	113,561	114,388	114,676	114,691	114,728	114,95
Unemployed		7,256	7,134	6,360	6,563	6,652	6,658	6,535	6,59
Unemployment rates		5.8	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Not in labor force	63,871	64,000	63,970	62,660	62,723	62,529	62,619	62,896	62,782
Men, 16 years and over]							
Noninstitutional population ²	89,973	90,772	90,822	89,973	90,535	90,606	90,678	90,772	90.82
Labor force ²		68,844	68,885	69,033	69,599	69.635	69,725	69,539	69.63
Participation rate ³		75.8	75.8	76.7	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.6	76.
Total employed ²	64,233	64,602	64,799	65,529	66,046	66,011	66,143	65,943	66,10
Employment-population ratio ⁴	71.4	71.2	71.3	72.8	73.0	72.9	72.9	72.6	72.
Resident Armed Forces		1,523	1,506	1,521	1,533	1,529	1.525	1,523	1,50
Civilian employed		63,079	63,293	64,008	64,513	64,482	64,618	64,420	64,60
Unemployed		4,242	4,087	3,504	3,553	3,624	3,582	3,597	3,53
Unemployment rates	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	97,488	98,218	98,268	97,488	98,045	98,115	98,187	98,218	98.26
Labor force ²		56.145	56,235	55,768	56,258	56,557	56,521	56,555	56,66
Participation rate ³		57.2	57.2	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.
Total employed ²	52.474	53,132	53.188	52.912	53,248	53,529	53,445	53.617	53.60
Employment-population ratio ⁴	53.8	54.1	54.1	54.3	54.3	54.6	54.4	54.6	53,60
Resident Armed Forces	163	174	172	163	176	175	175	174	17
Civilian employed	52,311	52,958	53,016	52,749	53,072	53,354	53.270	53,443	53,43
Unemployed	2,843	3,014	3,047	2,856	3,010	3,028	3.076	2,938	3,06
Unemployment rates	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	9,010	೭,೮೨೦	J 3,00

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 civillan population by sex and age

	Not se	asonally a	djusted		•	Seasonally	adjusted	1	
Employment status, sex, and age	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	185,777	187,293	187,412	185,777	186,871	187,017	187,165	187,293	187,412
Civilian labor force		123,293	123,442	123,117	124,148	124,488	124,546	124,397	124,630
Participation rate		65.8	65.9	66.3	66.4	66.6	66.5	66.4	66.5
Employed		116.037	116,308	116,757	117,585	117.836	117,888	117.863	118,035
Employment-population ratio ²	61.9	62.0	62.1	62.8	62.9	63.0	63.0	62.9	63.0
Unemployed		7.256	7.134	6,360	6.563	6.652	6.658	6,535	6.594
Unemployment rate		5.9	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5,3	5.3
Onemployment rate	5.0	3.5	3.0	0.2	3.3	5.5	5.3	3.3	5.3
Men, 20 years and over									1
Civilian noninstitutional population	81,256	82,168	82,248	81,256	81.905	81,968	82.055	82,168	82,248
Civilian labor force	'	63,654	63,760	63,393	63,918	63.967	64,071	63,958	64,101
Participation rate		77.5	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.1	77.8	77.9
Employed		60,042	60,286	60.566	61,026	61,033	61.154	60.976	61.172
Employment-population ratio ²	73.4	73.1	73.3	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.2	74.4
		2.040	2,015	2,312	2,304	2,292	2,293	,	
Agriculture	57.616	58,002	58,270	58.254	58,722	58,741	58.861	2,269	2,254
Nonagricultural industries	3.350	3.612						58,706	58,918
Unemployed			3,474	2,827	2,892	2,934	2,917	2,983	2,929
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
Women, 20 years and over								,	
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,153	91,091	91,157	90,153	90,860	90.952	91,042	91,091	91,157
Civilian labor force	51,675	52,575	52,689	51,816	52,281	52,541	52,586	52,686	52,814
Participation rate	57.3	57.7	57.8	57.5	57.5	57.8	57.8	57.8	57.9
Employed	49,279	50,025	50,129	49,455	49.796	50.043	50,048	50,255	50.287
Employment-population ratio ²		54.9	55.0	54.9	54.8	55.0	55.0	55.2	55.2
Agriculture		513	524	646	641	624	618	594	582
Nonagricultural industries	48,702	49.512	49.605	48,809	49,155	49,419	49,430	49,661	49,704
Unemployed	2,396	2.550	2,560	2,361	2,485	2,498	2,538	2,431	2,527
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years							i		
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,367	14.034	14,008	14,367	14,107	14,097	14,067	14,034	14,008
Civilian labor force	7,199	7.063	6.993	7.908	7.949	7.980	7.889	7.752	7.715
Participation rate	50.1	50.3	49.9	55.0	56.3	56.6	56.1	55.2	55.1
	6.062	5,970	5,893	6,736	6,763	6,760	6,686	6,631	6.577
Employed Employment-population ratio ²	42.2	42.5	42.1	46.9	47.9	48.0	47.5	47.3	47.0
	152	167	154	238	252	244	286	270	243
Agriculture									
Nonagricultural industries	5,910	5,803	5,740	6,498	6,511	6,516	6,400	6,361	6,334
Unemployed	1,137	1,093	1,100	1,172	1,186	1,220	1,203	1,121	1,138
Unemployment rate	15.8	15.5	15.7	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.2	14.5	14.8

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-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	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990
WHITE									
Ci ili a a ciastinuli a al a a ciastinuli a	158,947	159,938	160.007	150 047	150.044	450 700	450.000	450.000	
Civilian noninstitutional population	1 '	105,906	160,007	158,947	159,644	159,736 106,834	159,832 106,896	159,938 106,884	160,007 107,080
Participation rate	65.9	66.2	66.3	66.5	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.9
Employed		100,419	100,689	101,187	101,862	101,991	102,032	102,074	102,117
Employment-population ratio ²		62.8 5.486	62.9 5,425	63.7 4,573	63.8 4,756	63.8 4,843	63.8 4,864	63.8	63.8
Unemployment rate		5.2	5.1	4.3	4.5	4,043	4,604	4,811 4.5	4,962 4.6
Men, 20 years and over							ŀ		
Civilian labor force		55,464	55,554	55,217	55,626	55,676	55,747	55,771	55,815
Participation rate		78.0 52,703	78.1 52.851	78.4 53,105	78.5 53,483	78.5 53,482	78.5	78.4	78.4
Employment-population ratio ²		74.1	74.3	75.4	75.5	75.4	53,580 75,5	53,560 75.3	53,547 75.2
Unemployed	2,521	2,761	2,703	2,112	2,143	2,194	2,167	2,211	2,268
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.0	4.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	. 3.9	4.0	4.1
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	43,657	44 970	44 545	40.700	,,,,	4			
Participation rate		44,379 57.2	44,513 57.4	43,762 56.9	44,207 57.1	44.360 57.3	44,469 57.4	44,475	44,615
Employed		42,504	42,654	42,137	42,437	42,586	42.641	57.4 42,718	57.5 42,782
Employment-population ratio ²		54.8	55.0	54.8	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.1	55.2
Unemployed		1,875 4.2	1,860	1,625	1,770	1,774	1,828	1,757	1,833
	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force	6,182	6,063	6,046	6.781	6,785	6,798	6,680	6,639	6,650
Participation rate		53.6	53.7	58.2	59.4	59.7	58.9	58.7	59.0
Employed		5,213	5,184	5,945	5,942	5,923	5,811	5,796	5,788
Employment-population ratio ²		46.1 850	46.0 862	51.0 836	52.0	52.0	51.2	51.3	51.4
Unemployment rate		14.0	14.3	12.3	843 12.4	875 12.9	869 13.0	843 12.7	862 13.0
Men Women		15.4	15.1	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.0	12.9	12.7
	10.0	12.6	13.3	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.9	12.4	13.2
BLACK					[{		
Civilian noninstitutional population		21,163	21,188	20,905	21,108	21,136	21,164	21,163	21,188
Civilian labor force		13,351 63.1	13,292	13,443	13,507	13,576	13,522	13,510	13,437
Employed		11,821	62.7	11,883	64.0 11,923	64.2 11,954	63.9	63.8	63.4
Employment-population ratio ²	55.8	55.9	55.7	56.8	56.5	56.6	11,920	11,978 56.6	12,030 56.8
Unemployed		1,530 11.5	1,494 11.2	1,560	1,584	1,622	1,602	1,532	1,407
• •	12.4	11.5	11:2	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.3	10.5
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	6,153	6,152	6,132	6,187	6 224	6 247	2011		0.470
Participation rate	74.0	73.0	72.8	74.4	6,234 74.2	6,247 74.2	6,244 74.0	6,189 73.5	6,172 73.3
Employed		5,425	5,474	5,558	5,593	5,587	5,569	5,496	5,603
Employment-population ratio ²		64.4 727	65.0	66.9	66.6	66.4	66.0	65.2	66.6
Unemployment rate		11.8	658 10.7	629 10.2	641 10.3	660 10,6	675 10.8	693 11.2	569 9.2
Women, 20 years and over									· · ·
Civilian labor force	6,327	6,411	6,417	6,333	6,336	6,373	6,311	6,393	6,423
Participation rate	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.8	60.2	60.4	59.7	60.5	60.7
Employed Employment-population ratio ²	5,669 54.4	5,819 55.1	5,792	5,699	5,706	5,722	5,681	5,802	5,821
Unemployed	658	593	54.7 625	54.7 634	54.2 630	54.2 651	53.8 630	54.9 591	55.0 602
Unemployment rate	10.4	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.9	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	822	788	744	923	937	956	967	928	842
Participation rate	37.8 553	36.3 577	34.0 532	42.4	43.0	44.0	44.6	42.8	38.5
Employment-population ratio ²	25.4	26.6	24.3	626 28.8	624 28.6	645 29.7	670 30.9	680 31.3	606 27.7
Unemployed	269	210	211	297	313	311	297	248	236
Unemployment rate	32.7	26.7	28.4	32.2	33.4	32.5	30.7	26.7	28.0
Men	35.2	30.3	31.2	32.6	32.0	32.3	30.1	29.2	28.5
Women	30.0	22.7	25.5	31.7	34.9	32.7	31.4	24.0	27.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not se	asonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted						
Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990	
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	13,606	14,080	14,119	13,606	13,936	13,977	14,019	14,080	14,119	
	9,129	9,322	9,347	9,192	9,339	9,424	9,495	9,440	9,400	
	67.1	66.2	66.2	67.6	67.0	67.4	67.7	67.0	66.6	
	8,441	8,585	8,562	8,549	8,595	8,672	8,691	8,769	8,666	
	62.0	61.0	60.6	62.8	61.7	62.0	62.0	62.3	61.4	
	688	738	785	643	744	752	804	671	734	
	7.5	7.9	8.4	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	7.1	7.8	

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

2 Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional

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	I	
Category	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	115,023	116,037	116,308	116,757	117,585	117,836	117,688	117,863	118,035
	40,314	40,654	40,768	40,880	40,839	40,886	41,041	40,982	41,347
	29,265	29,656	29,615	29,379	29,544	29,767	29,695	29,897	29,704
	6,391	6,259	6,384	6,381	6,354	6,351	6,349	6,215	6,376
Major industry and class of worker	Í		Ì	1					
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers Wage and salary workers Government Private industries Private households Other industries Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME'	1,416	1,394	1,363	1,644	1,678	1,687	1,677	1,634	1,578
	1,284	1,250	1,253	1,411	1,406	1,373	1,369	1,354	1,375
	95	75	77	146	124	122	125	107	118
	103,644	104,510	104,930	104,815	105,504	105,960	105,643	105,747	106,117
	17,623	17,820	17,906	17,318	17,595	17,681	17,728	17,626	17,607
	86,021	86,690	87,024	87,497	87,909	88,279	87,915	68,121	88,510
	1,056	974	956	1,131	987	1,051	1,077	1,035	1,021
	84,965	85,716	86,068	86,366	86,922	87,228	86,838	87,086	87,489
	8,321	8,567	8,404	8,541	8,610	8,528	8,653	8,733	8,628
	262	240	282	290	280	264	251	256	313
All industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work Could only find part-time work Voluntary part time		5,043 2,717 2,052 15,289	4,897 2,551 2,036 16,196	4,987 2,314 2,339 15,150	4,767 2,314 2,082 15,368	4,803 2,297 2,162 15,254	4,802 2,277 2,106 15,388	4,983 2,402 2,255 14,931	4,887 2,307 2,211 15,381
Nonagricultural industries: Part time for economic reasons Slack work Could only find part-time work Voluntary part time	4,725	4,814	4,712	4,722	4,526	4,552	4,554	4,729	4,703
	2,343	2,536	2,404	2,129	2,166	2,132	2,111	2,240	2,183
	2,102	2,009	2,010	2,272	2,021	2,097	2,051	2,172	2,173
	15,584	14,921	15,804	14,707	14,936	14,805	14,983	14,515	14,924

¹ 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, sessonally adjusted

(Percer 1)

	Le ' J		Quart	eriv ave			·	onthly da	
			20471	ully ave				muny de	
	Measure	1988		19	89		1989	19	90
		IV	1	. II	111	١٧	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	4,1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
U-54	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
U-5t	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
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	7.4	7.2	7,3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
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	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, sessonally adjusted

Category	unen	Number of ployed per thousand		Unemployment rates							
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990		
CHARACTERISTIC											
Total, 16 years and over	6,360	6,535	6,594	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3		
	3,504	3,597	3,530	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2		
	2,827	2,963	2,929	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6		
	2,856	2,938	3,064	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4		
	2,361	2,431	2,527	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8		
	1,172	1,121	1,138	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.2	14.5	14.8		
Married men, spouse present	1,280	1,421	1,295	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.0		
	1,047	1,162	1,173	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8		
	556	503	518	8.0	7.8	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.5		
Full-time workers	5,054	5,300	5,238	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9		
	1,298	1,251	1,345	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.4		
	—	—		6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6,0	5.9		
INDUSTRY									ĺ		
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	4,809 1,796 55 644 1,097 590 590 3,013 249 1,319 1,445 482 164	5,160 1,979 53 623 1,304 773 531 3,181 271 1,484 1,426 428 168	5,126 1,938 36 599 1,303 722 581 3,189 259 1,453 1,477 443 161	5.2 6.1 7.6 10.0 4.9 4.5 5.5 4.8 3.9 5.7 4.3 2.7	5.3 4.8 9.3 5.4 5.2 5.6 4.9 3.9 5.9 4.3 2.7	5.4 6.2 9.8 5.4 5.3 5.0 3.6 6.4 4.3 2.7	5.4 6.5 4.4 9.8 5.8 5.4 5.9 4.9 3.4 6.3 4.2 9.7	5.5 6.8 9.3 5.9 5.8 5.0 4.3 6.2 4.3 2.4	5.5 6.6 4.8 8.9 5.9 5.5 6.4 5.0 4.0 6.0 4.4 2.5 9.3		

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

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	sonally a	djusted		;	Seasonally	/ adjusted		
Weeks of unemployment	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,117	3,447	3,067	3,212	3,166	3,258	3,302	3,119	3,159
	2,329	2,294	2,555	1,894	1,995	1,991	2,013	2,012	2,079
	1,436	1,514	1,511	1,300	1,378	1,422	1,362	1,430	1,369
	768	833	845	660	743	765	730	777	731
	668	682	666	640	635	657	632	653	638
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.3	11.7	11.7	12.3	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	11.7
	6.0	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		•							
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	45.3	47.5	43.0	50.1	48.4	48.8	49.5	47.5	47.8
	33.8	31.6	35.8	29.6	30.5	29.8	30.1	30.7	31.5
	20.9	20.9	21.2	20.3	21.1	21.3	20.4	21.8	20.7
	11.2	11.5	11.8	10.3	11.4	11.5	10.9	11.8	11.1
	9.7	9.4	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.9	9.7

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

	Not sea	asonally a	djusted			Seasonally	adjusted	i	
Reasons	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	3,382 1,042 2,340 1,005 1,799 696	3,819 1,543 2,276 1,113 1,772 552	3,646 1,282 2,365 1,030 1,837 619	2,879 783 2,096 980 1,767 757	2,979 780 2,199 994 1,890 685	3,092 969 2,123 1,049 1,845 695	3,097 957 2,140 1,055 1,853 686	3,183 1,033 2,150 1,016 1,730 640	3,103 964 2,139 1,006 1,805 680
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0 49.1 15.1 34.0 14.6 26.1	100.0 52.6 21.3 31.4 15.3 24.4 7.6	100.0 51.1 18.0 33.2 14.4 25.8 8.7	100.0 45.1 12.3 32.8 15.4 27.7 11.9	100.0 45.5 11.9 33.6 15.2 28.9 10.5	100.0 46.3 14.5 31.8 15.7 27.6 10.4	100.0 46.3 14.3 32.0 15.8 27.7 10.3	100.0 48.5 15.7 32.7 15.5 26.3 9.7	100.0 47.1 14.6 32.4 15.3 27.4 10.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.8 .8 1.5 .6	3.1 .9 1.4 .4	3.0 .8 1.5 .5	2.3 .8 1.4 .6	2.4 .8 1.5 .6	2.5 .8 1.5 .6	2.5 .8 1.5 .6	2.6 .8 1.4 .5	2.5 .8 1.4 .5

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

Sex and age	unem	Number of ployed per thousand		Unemployment rates¹							
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990		
Total, 16 years and over	6,360 2,343 1,172 552 603	6,535 2,299 1,121 434 683	6,594 2,294 1,138 509	5.2 10.6 14.8 17.6	5.3 11.1 14.9 16.9	5.3 11.3 15.3 17.4	5.3 11.2 15.2 18.1	5.3 10.6 14.5 14.8	5.3 10.7 14.8 16.8		
18 to 19 years	1,171 4,026 3,569 459	1,178 4,279 3,780 525	609 1,156 4,304 3,781 526	12.7 8.2 4.0 4.2 3.0	13.5 8.9 4.1 4.2 3.0	13.8 9.0 4.1 4.2 3.2	13.4 8.9 4.1 4.3 3.2	14.2 8.5 4.2 4.3 3.4	13.0 8.4 4.2 4.3 3.4		
Men, 16 years and over	3,504	3,597	3,530	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2		
	1,302	1,267	1,226	11.2	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.2	10.9		
	677	614	601	16.4	15.9	16.7	16.1	15.1	14.9		
	304	214	259	18.8	18.5	19.0	19.8	14.2	16.5		
18 to 19 years	368 625 2,212 1,933 290	397 653 2,373 2,079 313	336 625 2,313 2,018 308	14.7 8.3 4.0 4.1 3.3	9.3 3.9 4.0 3.2	15.1 9.4 4.0 4.1 3.5	13.8 9.5 3.9 4.0 3.6	15.6 8.9 4.2 4.3 3.6	13.7 8.6 4.1 4.2 3.5		
Women, 16 years and over	2,856	2,938	3,064	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.4		
	1,041	1,032	1,069	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.4		
	495	507	537	13.1	13.8	13.8	14.3	13.7	14.6		
	248	220	250	16.3	15.0	15.7	16.5	15.5	17.3		
18 to 19 years	235	286	273	10.4	12.8	12.3	13.0	12.6	12.3		
	546	525	532	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.1		
	1,814	1,906	1,991	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.3		
	1,636	1,701	1,763	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.5		
	169	212	218	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.3		

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

	Not sea	esonally a	djusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹						
Employment status	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990	
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate Not in labor force	26,830	27,355	27,405	26,830	27,227	27,280	27,332	27,355	27,405	
	17,147	17,387	17,329	17,353	17,601	17,686	17,648	17,602	17,545	
	63.9	63.6	63.2	64,7	64.6	64.8	64.6	64.3	64.0	
	15,276	15,617	15,620	15,571	15,797	15,861	15,841	15,827	15,927	
	56.9	57.1	57.0	58.0	58.0	58.1	58.0	57.9	58.1	
	1,871	1,769	1,709	1,782	1,804	1,825	1,807	1,775	1,618	
	10.9	10.2	9.9	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.2	
	9,682	9,968	10,076	9,477	9,626	9,594	9,684	9,753	9,860	

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 e	employed	Unem	ployed	Unemploy	ment rate
Occupation	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990
Total, 16 years and over'	115,023	116,308	6,883	7,134	5.6	5.8
Managerial and professional specialty		30,612 14,745 15,867	602 378 224	588 326 262	2.0 2.5 1.4	1.9 2.2 1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	3,569 13,600	36,777 3,887 14,135 18,754	1,478 102 623 752	1,642 130 759 753	4.0 2.8 4.4 4.0	4.3 3.2 5.1 3.9
Service occupations	15,537 910 1,950 12,678	15,279 770 1,992 12,517	1,043 35 80 928	1,120 47 60 1,013	6.3 3.7 3.9 6.8	6.8 5.8 2.9 7.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,466 4,596 4,705 4,165	13,431 4,408 5,005 4,018	985 169 608 208	985 166 578 241	6.8 3.6 11.4 4.8	6.8 3.6 10.3 5.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,683 4,803 719	17,506 7,978 4,712 4,816 746 4,070	1,785 658 373 755 205 549	1,829 741 376 712 181 531	9.2 7.5 7.4 13.6 22.2 11.8	9.5 8.5 7.4 12.9 19.5 11.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,858	2,703	265	248	8.5	8.4

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civi	lian				Civilian la	bor force			
Veteran status		noninstitutional population					Unemp		oloyed	
and age			Total Employed		Number		Percent of			
	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Feb. 1990
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS	ļ									
fotal, 35 years and over	7,350	7,573	6,712	6,887	6,450	6,559	262	329	3.9	4.8
35 to 49 years	4,417	6,514	6,102	6,168	5,853	5,865	249	304	4.1	4.9
35 to 39 years	1,905	1,528	1,808	1,443	1,701	1,360	107	83	5.9	5.8
40 to 44 years	3,195	3,324	3,048	3,175	2,954	3,023	94	151	3.1	4.8
45 to 49 years	1,317	1,662	1,245	1,551	1,197	1,482	48	69	3.9	4.4
50 years and over	933	1,059	611	719	597	694	14	25	2.3	3.5
NONVETERANS										
otal, 35 to 49 years	15,861	16,820	14,820	15,784	14,196	15,178	624	606	4.2	3.8
35 to 39 years	7,190	7,707	6,786	7,331	6,491	7,070	295	261	4.3	3.6
40 to 44 years	4,636	4,943	4,344	4,612	4,143	4,422	201	190	4.6	4.1
45 to 49 years	4,036	4,170	3,690	3,842	3,562	3,687	128	155	3.5	4.

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 35 to 49 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population. Data for 30-to 34-year-old

veterans are no longer shown in this table because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 35-39 age category) and the numbers remaining for some labor force categories are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not sea	sonally adj	usted ¹			Seasonally	adjusted		
State and employment status	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Feb. 1990
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population		21,718	21,756	21,278	21,602	21,642	21,680	21,718	21,756
Civilian labor force		14,442	14,433	14,341	14,673	14,653	14,627	14,491	14,496
Employed		13,647	13,662	13,613	13,955	13,913	13,854	13,734	13,784
Unemployed		794	772	728	718	740	773	757	712
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.9
Florida				i					
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,804	10,015	10,034	9,804	9,959	9,979	9,997	10,015	10,034
Civilian labor force		6,184	6,270	6,071	6,225	6,258	6,245	6,289	6,369
Employed		5,823	5,905	5,745	5,864	5,905	5,883	5,940	5,989
Unemployed		361	365	326	361	353	362	349	380
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.0
lilinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,817	8,854	8,857	8,817	8,845	8,849	8,851	8,854	8,857
Civilian labor force		6,006	5,979	6,031	6,031	6,065	6,039	6,064	6,029
Employed		5,595	5,587	5,699	5,636	5,669	5,661	5,673	5,674
Unemployed		412	392	332	395	396	378	391	355
Unemployment rate		6.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.9
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,617	4,619	4,619	4,617	4.619	4.610	4.640	4.040	4.645
Civilian labor force	3,180	3,122	3,174	3,212	3,138	4,619	4,619	4,619	4,619
Employed		2,967	2,991	3,100	2,997	3,165	3,172	3,152	3,203
Unemployed		155	183			3,025	3,027	3,011	3,034
Unemployment rate		5.0	5.8	112 3.5	141 4.5	140 4.4	145 4.6	141 4.5	169 5.3
Michigan		5.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.5	5.5
•									
Civilian noninstitutional population		6,993	6,993	6,979	6,990	6,991	6,992	6,993	6,993
Civilian labor force		4,591	4,555	4,603	4,658	4,626	4,645	4,645	4,605
Employed		4,158	4,186	4,309	4,286	4,287	4,310	4,254	4,250
Unemployment rate		433 9.4	370 8.1	294 6.4	372 8.0	339	335	391	355
New Jersey		0.4	0.1	0.4	8.0	7.3	7.2	8.4	7.7
·									
Divilian noninstitutional population		6,030	6,029	6,034	6,032	6,032	6,031	6,030	6,029
Civilian labor force		3,980	4,038	4,014	4,021	4,034	4,006	3,994	4,029
Employed		3,773	3,838	3,854	3,828	3,834	3,857	3,810	3,848
Unemployment rate		207 5.2	200 5.0	160 4.0	193	200	149	184	181
, ,	4.5	5.2	3.0	4.0	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.6	4.5
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,806	13,803	13,801	13,806	13,806	13,806	13,804	13,803	13,801
Civilian labor force		8,741	8,680	8,674	8,674	8,738	8,762	8,709	8,730
Employed		8,263	8,206	8,235	8,253	8,278	8,278	8,300	8,294
Unemployed		478	474	439	421	460	484	409	436
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.5	4.7	5.0
North Carolina									
civilian noninstitutional population		4,971	4,975	4,915	4,956	4,961	4,966	4,971	4,975
Civilian labor force		3,332	3,371	3,362	3,385	3,373	3,396	3,361	3,395
Employed		3,179	3,239	3,248	3,275	3,275	3,289	3,237	3,274
Unemployed		153 4.6	132	114	110	98	107	124	121
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.6
Ohio									
ivilian noninstitutional population		8,274	8,275	8,252	8,269	8,271	8,272	8,274	8,275
Civilian labor force	5,355	5,391	5,344	5,386	5,462	5,415	5,442	5,426	5,372
Employed		4,979	4,998	5,109	5,135	5,081	5,110	5,060	5,061
Unemployed		412	346	277	327	334	332	366	311
Unemployment rate		7.6	6.5	5.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.7	5.8
	1 1		3			V	V. 1		

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 ad	justed'			Seasonally	adjusted ²		
State and employment status	Feb.	Јап.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1989	1990	1990	1989	1989	1989	1989	1990	1990
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,358	9,378	9,379	9,358	9,374	9,376	9,377	9,378	9,379
	5,788	5,860	5,883	5,878	5,803	5,910	5,880	5,875	5,966
	5,506	5,513	5,510	5,625	5,530	5,598	5,575	5,568	5,623
	283	348	373	253	273	312	305	307	343
	4.9	5.9	6.3	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,157	12,300	12,312	12,157	12,263	12,276	12,288	12,300	12,312
	8,273	8,321	8,375	8,391	8,460	8,450	8,423	8,440	8,494
	7,662	7,840	7,788	7,822	7,908	7,854	7,866	7,999	7,949
	611	481	588	569	552	596	557	441	545
	7.4	5.8	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.6	5.2	6.4

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

identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted

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

	Not	seasona	lly adju	sted		Se	easonally	y adjust	eď	
Industry	Feb. 1989		Jan. 1990 <u>e</u> /	Feb. 1990g/	Feb. 1989	0ct. 1989	Hov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 <u>e</u> /	Feb. 1990g/
Total	106,342	110,416	108,342	108,869	107,711	109,171	109,452	109,578	109,902	110,274
Total private	88,463	92,232	90,443	90,637	90,124	91,328	91,622	91,699	91,991	92,335
Goods-producing industries	24,961	25,512	24,956	24,983	25,629	25,603	25,609	25,532	25,513	25,664
Mining Oil and gas extraction	696 389.2	740 420.1		731 414.5	711 394	731 409	737 414	739 416	746 419	
ConstructionGeneral building contractors	4,747 1,284.7	5,240 1,388.0			5,270 1,398	5,335 1,386		5,304 1,388	5,408 1,423	
Manufacturing Production workers	19,518 13,318	19,532 13,292			19,648 13,426		19,517 13,276	19,489 13,262	19,359 13,133	
Durable goods Production workers	11,536 7,702	11,452 7,612	11,236 7,417	11,341 7,529		11.457 7,615	11,439 7,594			11,394 7,571
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.	534.1 584.6 786.8 275.9 1,452.2 2,141.3 12,058.4 12,058.4 12,068.6 770.3	528.5 594.3 773.0 270.1 11,434.5 12,151.4 2,004.4 2,042.4 2,042.6 838.0 776.9	523.5 580.5 766.6 269.9 11,403.3 12,142.8 11,992.6 11,920.6 720.3 775.5	522.2 579.7 770.0 268.5 1,412.2 2,141.5 1,985.5 2,025.0 824.4 775.6	534 608 786 276 1.458 2,138 2,042 2,067 772	525 600 776 271 1,434 2,139 2,031 2,031 833 779	525 602 772 269 1,430 2,142 2,012 2,020 824 778	771 270 1,426 2,145 1,992 2,022 825 774	601 766 270 1,406 2,141 1,923 728 776	522 603 7770 269 1,416 2,137 1,939 2,023 825 777
Nondurable goodsProduction workers	7,982 5,616								8,071 5,675	
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.	56.2 726.2 1,096.2 691.2 1,594.6 1,080.3 157.1 842.1		53.4 716.1 1,064.7 691.6 1,622.5 1,096.9	51.9 712.9 1,064.1 689.2 1,627.4 1,101.1	1,650 56 728 1,096 1,595 1,085 1,085 161 843	724 1,084 697 1,612 1,096	721 1,084 697 1,617 1,098	51 719 1,081 697 1,621 1,103	51 719 1,073 695 1,624 1,104	51 714 1,063 694 1,627 1,107 1,107 164 821
Service-producing industries	81,381	84,904	83,406	83,886	82,082	83,568	83,843	84,038	84,389	84,610
Transportation and public utilities Transportation	3,395	5,881 3,664 2,217	5,789 3,582 2,207	5,801 3,592 2,209	5,667 -3,453 2,214	3.566	5,753 3,592 2,161	3,613	5,855 3,637 2,218	3,654
Wholesale trade	6,115 3,634 2,481	6,314 3,746 2,568		6,269 3,733 2,536	6,171 3,657 2,514		6,300 3,737 2,563	3,746	6,331 3,754 2,577	3,756
Retail trade General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places	2,405.2 3,177.0 2,118.0	2,769.1 3,410.7 2,152.3	2,558.4 3,348.8 2.141.5	2,425.1 3,328.4 2,141.7	19,460 2,431 3,212 2,150 6,332	2,478	2,492 3,334 2,169	2,470	2,491 3,366 2,168	2,498 3,362 2,172
Finance, insurance, and real estate FinanceInsurance	3,298 2,114	6,867 3,357 2,144 1,366	3,348 2,150	6,847 3,351 2,157 1,339	6,763 3,311 2,116 1,336	3,345 2,134	3,357 2,138	6,885 3,360 2,144 1,381	3,355	3,361 2,159
Services Business services Health services	26,155 5,634.8 7,424.1	27,309 5,881.2 7,875.8	27,068 5,786.4 7,91 0 .8	27,405 5,801.8 7,966.1	26,434 5,729 7,442	27,188 5,327 7,778	27,345 5,852 7,839		27,564 5,886 7,935	5,902
GovernmentFederalStateLocal	4,1891	4,243	2,974 4,124	2,975 4,254	2,982 4,095	17,843 2,984 4,153 10,706	2,982	2,974 4,156	2,992 4,161	2,990

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 .		S	easonall:	y adjust	ed	
Industry	Feb. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 <u>p</u> /	Feb. 1990g/	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 <u>p</u> /	Feb.
Total private	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.6
Mining	41.7	43.7	43.2	43.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.2	37.0	37.6	37.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.8 3.8	41.3 3.9	40.6 3.5	40.4 3.4	41.1 3.9	40.8 3.7	40.7 3.7	40.6 3.6	40.7 3.7	40.7 3.6
Durable goods	41.5 4.0	41.9 4.0	41.2	41.1 3.5	41.8 4.1	41.2 3.8	41.2 3.7	41.2 3.6	41.2 3.7	41.3 3.6
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.	39.0 39.1 41.1 43.7 41.6 42.5 40.6 43.8 41.5 39.2	40.2 40.3 41.4 43.1 43.1 42.1 43.0 41.5 42.9 41.8 40.0	39.7 39.3 41.27 43.4 41.3 40.9 41.5 41.3 39.1	39.4 38.8 40.5 43.4 41.0 40.7 41.8 41.6 41.6 39.1	39.6 39.7 42.2 43.8 41.9 40.9 43.1 43.5 41.5 41.5 41.5	40.4 39.2 42.3 42.8 41.5 42.8 41.2 40.9 41.2 41.3 39.3	40.3 39.4 42.4 42.6 43.0 41.4 40.8 40.9 40.9 41.0 39.7	40.1 39.2 41.5 42.5 42.8 41.8 42.0 40.5 41.9 40.9 39.3	40.3 39.7 42.6 43.4 41.2 40.7 41.4 41.0 39.3	39.9 39.4 42.0 42.5 41.2 42.2 41.0 41.6 41.6 41.0 39.4
Overtime hours	3.5	3.8	37.5	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Food and kindred products	39.6 37.8 40.5 36.9 427.7 42.3 44.6 41.6	41.2 38.1 40.6 36.7 43.9 38.2 43.3 45.4 41.5 37.7	40.3 37.6 40.2 36.3 437.5 42.5 43.3 41.0 37.2	39.7 37.3 39.7 36.4 42.6 37.7 42.0 44.0 41.0 37.3	40.3 (2) 40.8 37.1 38.0 42.3 (2) 41.7 38.6	40.8 (2) 40.7 36.9 43.4 37.8 42.4 (2) 41.4 37.7	40.8 (2) 40.5 36.8 437.9 42.3 (2) 41.2 37.5	40.6 (2) 40.2 36.3 47.6 42.7 (2) 40.8 37.2	40.5 (2) 40.5 36.6 43.1 37.8 42.5 (2) 40.8 37.4	40.4 (2) 40.0 36.6 42.9 37.9 42.1 (2) 41.1 38.0
Transportation and public utilities	39.1	39.3	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.3	39.1	39.4
Wholesale trade	37.8	38.2	37.8	37.7	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.0
Retail trade	28.3	29.2	28.1	28.3	28.9	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.5	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; finance; insurance, and real estate; and services. Those 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

	Avei	rage hou	rly earn	ings	Avei	rage weel	kly earn	ings
Industry	Feb. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990g/	Feb. 1990 <u>p</u> /	Feb. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 <u>e</u> /	Feb. 1990g/
Total private	\$9.55 9.52	\$9.84 9.83	\$9.87 9.82	\$9.90 9.87			\$337.55 338.79	
Mining	13.22	13.31	13.27	13.33	551.27	581.65	573.26	573.1°
Construction	13.21	13.64	13.41	13.41	478.20	504.68	504.22	498.8
Manufacturing	10.38	10.67	10.59	10.69	423.50	440.67	429.95	431.8
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.	8.69 8.08 10.62 12.27 14.13 10.46 11.23 10.26 13.59 14.19	11.18 9.00 8.42 10.88 12.52 14.40 10.69 11.57 10.52 13.93 14.49 10.49 8.60	11.06 8.96 8.46 10.87 12.54 14.50 10.55 11.50 11.50 10.51 13.59 10.53 8.59	11.20 9.02 8.39 10.84 12.66 14.63 10.65 11.51 10.56 13.98 14.49 10.54	452.77 338.91 315.93 436.48 435.52 617.48 435.14 477.28 416.56 584.37 621.52	361.80 339.33 450.43 539.61 622.08 450.05 497.51 436.58 593.42 621.62 438.48	355.71 332.48 47.84 535.46 529.30 435.72 485.30 429.86 563.99 434.89	355.3 325.5 443.3 538.0 634.9 436.6 484.5 429.7 602.7 602.7
Nondurable goods	9.26 14.75 7.59 6.32 11.80 10.74 12.88 15.45 9.31	9.95 9.50 15.31 7.87 6.45 12.14 11.07 13.31 15.76 9.58 6.73	9.96 9.48 15.64 7.92 6.41 12.16 11.10 13.32 15.90 9.61 6.81	9.98 9.50 15.57 7.94 6.45 12.16 11.13 13.24 16.26 9.63 6.81	382.88 366.70 557.55 307.40 233.62 506.22 404.90 544.82 387.30 245.32	391.40 583.31 319.52 236.72 532.95 422.87 715.50 397.57	382.04 588.06 318.38 232.68 524.10 416.10 566.10 568.47 394.01	377.1 580.7 315.2 234.7 518.0 419.6 556.0 715.4
Transportation and public utilities	12.50	12.76	12.76	12.77	488.75	501.47	495.09	499.3
Wholesale trade	10.23	10.62	10.59	10.62	386.69	405.68	400.30	400.3
Retail trade	6.47	6.66	6.74	6.74	183.10	194.47	189.39	190.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.47	9.76	9.83	9.84	339.03	348.43	350.93	353.2
Services	9.28	9.69	9.73	9.75	300.67	314.93	315.25	316.8

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

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers 1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 <u>p</u> /	Feb. 1990 <u>e</u> /	Percent change from: Jan. 1990- Feb. 1990
Total private2/: Current dollars	\$9.52 4.81	\$9.78 4.81	\$9.78 4.79	\$9.83 4.80			0.5
Construction	13.22	13.44	13.52 10.57	13.60 10.61	13.33	\$13.42	
Excluding overtime5/	9.89	10.08	10.11		10.10	10.23	1.3
Wholesale trade	10.18 6.45	10.54	10.54	6.65	6.69	10.58	. 3
Finance, insurance, and real estate Services	9.35 9.19	9.77 9.58	9.67 9.54	9.79 9.62	9.76 9.62	9.72 9.65	4 .3

^{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 Norkers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.

^{4/} Change was -1.3 percent from December 1989 to January 1990, the latest month available.
5/ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
p/ = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers 1/ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977=100)

	Not	seaso	nally ad	justed		S	easona	lly ad	justed 🕳	1 , -
Industry	Feb. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990 <u>e</u> /	Feb. 1990 <u>e</u> /	Feb. 1989	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990g/	Feb. 1990g/
Total private	123.3	130.4	125.8	126,2	127.2	129.2	129.1	128.8	129.4	130.3
Goods-producing industries	98.2	102.1	98.1	97.9	102.9	102.4	102.5	101.1	102.1	102.8
Mining	77.2	87.2	85.1	84.1	80.1	85.5	86.2	85.3	86.5	87.1
Construction	118.4	136.0	129.3	126.6	140.5	143.8	145.8	139.5	149.2	150.0
Manufacturing	95.3	96.2	92.7	93.0	96.7	95.2	94.8	94.5	93.7	94.4
Burable goods	99.5 112.3 84.5 68.6 53.3 91.6 93.6 99.3 101.2 191.7 115.6	86.4 66.5 51.1 91.0 94.9 98.2 97.8 85.4	99.5 109.6 83.9 65.3 51.5 86.7 93.0 96.3 67.2	108.1 83.0 65.4 51.1 87.2 92.9 95.3	104.5 113.7 90.9 68.7 53.4 92.8 93.7 101.0 91.1	104.2 109.9 89.6 65.9 51.1 89.7 92.0 97.1 94.3 84.7	110,2 90.0 65.6 50.8 89.1 92.7 96.6 92.7	103.2 109.1 87.7 65.6 51.1 88.5 92.4 95.0 95.0 82.4	104.4 110.3 89.4 65.0 51.5 86.9 92.6 95.4 867.7 116.1	91.8 102.7 109.4 89.4 65.6 51.4 87.9 96.2 94.3 81.6 116.1
Nondurable goods	96.2 73.3 79.5 85.0 100.6 137.0 99.8 79.1	72.6 78.7 83.1 104.2 1142.3 103.8 84.4 117.6	70.5 77.6 80.9 101.1 138.8 101.4 79.8 114.3 51.3	67.1 76.0 81.1 99.5 140.1	102.2 74.1 80.4 85.5 101.9 138.4 100.0 83.3	105.9 67.6 79.5 84.0 102.8 138.3 101.8 85.6 118.1	66.9 78.8 83.6 102.8 139.3 101.5	105.0 66.2 78.1 82.4 102.1 138.8 102.8 85.6 115.3	105.5 67.3 78.4 82.4 101.7 139.9 102.3 82.4 114.2	98.2 104.9 68.2 76.9 81.5 101.0 1141.0 101.2 84.9 114.2 52.8
Service-producing industries	1			141.9	140.6	144.0	143.9	144,1	144.6	145.5
Transportation and public utilities				118.2	116.2	117.4	117.3	119.8	119.3	120.9
Wholesale trade				126.3	125.9	128.0	128.3	128.1	128.7	128,6
Retail trade				122.9	126.7	128.4	128.3	127.6	128.7	129.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.8	143.9	143.0	144.1	140.8	145.0	143.8	144.1	144.3	145.5
Services	163.7	171.3	168.9	171.4	166.1	172.2	172.0	172.4	172.7	174.1

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

	Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
				P	rivate n	onagricu	ltural p	ayrolls,	349 ind	ustries <u>l</u>	/		
0ver	1-month span: 1988		63.5 60.5 g/55.9	63.0 61.0	62.8 58.2	61.3 55.6	67.2 59.7	63.6 55.6	58.0 57.4	55.4 47.9	63.9 55.3	68.2 60.9	64.6
Over	3-month Span: 1988 1989	71.6	65.6 70.1	69.5 64.5	70.2 61.9	71.1 61.6	71.9 60.7	71.2	64.2 53.4	65.3 54.6	70.1 55.7	73.4 57.2	74.6 p/61.7
Over	6-month Span: 1988	69.9 75.1	70.2 69.5	71.5 68.2	73.9 66.0	73.9 63.0	69.1 57.9	70.2 57.7	74.6 60.2	73.5 53.4	73.9 <u>p</u> /59.0	74.5 p/58.2	75.8
Over	12-month span: 1988	76.2 73.2	76.1 73.6	74.8 69.6	74.6 67.6	75.8 66.6	74.9 62.6	78.1 p/63.9	75.5 g/64.0	75.5	74.8	74.9	74.1
					Manu	facturing	payrol	ls, 141	industri	es <u>l</u> /		<u> </u>	•
Over	1-month Span: 1988	62.4	56.0 53.5 g/46.1	55.0 53.2	59.9 49.6	58.5 46.8	61.7 48.6	59.6 49.6	51.1 45.4	49.3 34.8	62.8 52.1	64.9 48.2	58. <u>5</u>
)ver	3-month span: 1988 1989	63.1 67.4 p/43.3	61.0 63.8	62.4 55.7	64.9 51.8	67.4 49.3	67.0 48.6	64.5 47.9	58.2 34.0	62.1 41.8	66.7	71.3	70.9 p/42.9
	6-month span: 1988 1989	66.3 69.5	66.3 58.5	67.7 55.7	69.5 52.8	66.7 48.9	64.2 39.0	66.0 40.1	70.9 41.8	68.8 34.4	69.9 <u>p</u> /38.3	71.6 g/39.7	74.1
)ver	12-month span: 1988	73.8 63.1	70.2 63.8	70.9 57.1	71.6 53.5	72.0 49.6	69.9 42.9	70.9 p/43.6	69.1 g/42.6	71.6	70.2	69.9	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. 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.