
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

HEARINGS
before the
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Friday, March 10, 1995

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Committee met at 9:35 a.m. in Room 628, Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Connie Mack, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Senators Mack and Sarbanes, and Representatives Stark, Saxton, Manzullo and Ewing.

Staff Present: Lawrence Hunter, Christopher Frenze, Lee Price, Bill Buechner, Juanita Morgan, Colleen Healy and Missy Shorey.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK, CHAIRMAN

Senator Mack. I'll call the hearing to order.

I think that I will, if it's all right with both of you, let the Commissioner go ahead and make her statement.

My situation this morning is that there's a Banking Committee meeting that starts at 10:00 on the peso issue, which I want to get over to. I'm going to turn it over to the Vice Chairman at some point, but I would just as soon go ahead and have you give your report.

We'll make our statements and ask questions, I think, at the same time. Go ahead.

[The prepared statement of Senator Mack appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, AND KENNETH V.
DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. Abraham. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to be here this morning to provide comments on the labor market data which was released today.

Payroll employment in the nation's non-farm industries rose by 318,000 in February, with the largest gains in services, retail trade and manufacturing. Total employment, as measured by our survey of house-

holds, also rose markedly. The unemployment rate returned to 5.4 percent, after having risen to 5.7 percent in January.

The services industry accounted for 191,000 of February's payroll job gain. Within services, employment in business services grew by 73,000. About half of this took place in the rapidly-growing personnel supply services industry.

The return of colder weather and the consequent pickup in winter sports boosted employment in amusements and recreation, which had been held down by unusually mild weather conditions. Health services continued its long-term employment growth, adding 25,000 jobs in February.

Employment in retail trade increased by 73,000, with most of that gain occurring in eating and drinking places. There also were increases of about 20,000 in wholesale trade, and in transportation and public utilities. The return to more normal winter weather, following an unusually mild January, led to a decline of 32,000 in construction employment.

Manufacturing continued to show relatively strong growth, with the addition of 27,000 jobs. This gain, however, was smaller than the change in any of the previous four months, each of which saw factory employment grow by more than 40,000. February's gain occurred in the durable goods industries, notably fabricated metals, industrial machinery, electronic equipment and transportation equipment.

The factory workweek was little changed over the month, remaining at a very high level, and factory overtime held at a record 4.9 hours. Average weekly hours of private production for non-supervisory workers dropped 0.4 hour, reversing January's gain.

Hourly earnings were unchanged in February, following a sharp increase in January. As I stressed last month, the size of the change in this series often varies considerably from month-to-month.

Turning to the results of our household survey, both the number of unemployed persons, at 7.2 million, and the unemployment rate, 5.4 percent, returned to their December lows after rising in January. These movements occurred mostly among adult men, both the increase and the subsequent decrease.

Other indicators of labor market weakness that had worsened in January also improved in February. These included the number of persons working part-time for economic reasons, the number of unemployed job losers, and the number unemployed five weeks or less.

Long-term unemployment continued its slow downtrend. Total employment rose by 486,000, to reach 125.1 million in February. As a result, the employment-population ratio, which is of course the proportion of the working-age population with jobs, rose by 0.2 percentage points to

63.2 percent. This was nearly a full percentage point higher than a year earlier.

In summary, with respect to the labor market information that we have to release today, both the payroll and the household surveys registered solid employment gains in February, and unemployment returned to its December low after having risen in January.

If I could make just one other comment, each year, following the end of the calendar year, we produce a special set of tabulations pertaining to the characteristics of workers who are paid on an hourly basis. Those tabulations include some information on people earning the minimum wage, less than the minimum wage, and various breakouts for people earning above that level.

We, in the ordinary course of things, have finished our tabulations for 1994, and have those here to show for those members of your Committee or staff who would like to take a look at them.

My colleagues and I, of course, would be happy to answer any questions that any of you might have.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Abraham appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Senator Mack. Thank you for the report, and the good news.

Your mentioning of winter sports employment increasing reminds me of yesterday's great victory for Florida in having another baseball team designated for the Tampa-St. Petersburg area.

Representative Stark. A Pyrrhic victory, though.

Senator Mack. So maybe we'll see some more employment in sports in Florida.

Again, it's my pleasure to welcome Commissioner Abraham to the Joint Economic Committee this morning. The employment data released today indicate that the economy is continuing to expand. The February data released this morning should be seen, however, in the context of the January data, which were not as strong. The data released over the last two months, taken together, shows less strength in employment growth than indicated in the February data alone.

The civilian unemployment rate, at 5.4 percent, has returned to its December 1994 level. Moreover, many economists are still concerned about the possibility of slowdown ahead.

Over the last two years, national economic policy has followed the Clinton Administration's prescription of taxing, regulatory increases and monetary ease. However, just as in the late 1970s, this policy mix is starting to unravel. Interest rates, which were pushed to unsustainable lows in 1993, have risen. At the same time, the dollar has dropped like

a rock. The economy may be slowing as the long-term costs of Clinton tax-and-spend policies continue to surface.

One major concern is that the standard of living of middle-class Americans is stagnating, if not declining. The turmoil in financial markets and the potential slowdown in the economy are unsettling to many Americans. Unfortunately, the international vote of no confidence in the Clinton Administration, reflected in the plunging dollar, is reminiscent of the malaise of the Carter years.

As I say, I think the way that -- well, at this point, why don't we go ahead and let the others make their opening statements. Congressman Stark.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE PETE STARK,
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER**

Representative Stark. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I always learn something when I come to the Senate. You have instructions on how to make a sow's ear out of a silk purse.

I would like to add my welcome to Commissioner Abraham, and I'm pleased to see that our American economy created 318,000 new payroll jobs in February, and that the January figure was revised up to 176,000 new jobs, and that most of the new February jobs were in the private sector, including 27,000 in manufacturing.

The household survey reports that almost half a million people found employment, and the unemployment rate came down to 5.4 percent, which is the lowest level in this entire expansion. In the 25 months since 1993, we've added six million new jobs to the non-farm payrolls, one of the strongest starts for any new President, and the unemployment rate has declined by more than a point and a half.

On top of this, the inflation rate has been well-behaved, much to the surprise of many analysts. Last year, inflation was only 2.7 percent. That's one of the best performances, I believe, in the past 30 years.

With wage growth continuing to be modest, and productivity growth still strong, there seems little reason to be worried about inflation. We had a remarkable two years, and we can only hope that the policy changes that are being wrought by this hundred-day Contract don't reverse the outstanding economic performance of the past two years.

I would look forward to hearing a little more from Dr. Abraham later about the statistics that she has put together for us on the minimum wage.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Mack. Vice Chairman Saxton.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, VICE CHAIRMAN

Representative Saxton. Mr. Chairman, I just would hasten to add to Mr. Stark's statement that I hope that his belief that we are in a sustainable period of growth is correct. I suspect that most economists would conclude, however, that what we're experiencing is a period of economic growth that is based on some Fed policies that took place several years ago.

And, while I hope that this period of economic growth is sustainable, I have to say at the outset that I doubt it. As illustrated by today's unemployment report, the unemployment rate has dropped to a very comfortable level, but the economy and job growth doesn't spontaneously hyperventilate and then start growing at above capacity on its own. Something must have happened to have brought this about.

The Fed, I believe, pushed it there through a loose money policy. The reason current growth rates are unsustainable, in my view, is because the rapid growth was artificially induced between 1991 and 1993 by the Fed's loose money policy, concocted in cooperation with the Clinton White House.

Such loose money policy can increase real economic activity for awhile, and that is what we've been observing over the past year and a half. But it follows like night follows day that, after the Fed got us drunk on too much money, and we felt giddy for awhile, we are going to suffer a hangover eventually.

Now, in 1994, the Fed has turned to a tight monetary policy, as they seek the proverbial soft landing. But today's tight monetary policy cannot prevent the inflation already baked into the cake by yesterday's inflationary monetary policy.

I would expect inflation to pick up over the coming 12 to 18 months. Just in today's newspaper, there were two editorial writings predicting that the economy will turn south soon. Now the question is, will the Fed overreact and tighten and give us a recession in 1996, or soon thereafter? I fear there is a very good chance that the Fed will do precisely that.

So, Mr. Chairman, I'm pleased with today's figures. But at the same time, I have the capacity to look back, to see what caused this very, very good situation to take place. And we know from history what happens as soon as we turn the corner.

So, I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to make these few comments.

Senator Mack. Congressman Manzullo?

(No response.)

Senator Mack. Congressman Ewing?

**OPENING STATEMENT OF
REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS EWING**

Representative Ewing. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am pleased with the report. I am pleased that it is good. I look forward to asking some questions about it, and I do believe we're on the right track here.

I think Alan Greenspan said the other day, in a hearing on the House side, that the goals of reducing the deficit and cutting government expenditure, controlling mandates and regulations, could have an enormous impact on the economy. I think the contract will help sustain an economic period here that's very good for the country, and I look forward to questioning further about these figures in general.

Thank you.

Senator Mack. Senator Sarbanes.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR PAUL SARBANES

Senator Sarbanes. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I couldn't help but think, as I listened to you in your opening statement and Congressman Saxton, about -- most people won't remember it, but Gabriel Heater, who was a radio commentator during World War II, always started, "Oh, there's bad news tonight."

I listened to you, and I listened to Congressman Stark when he said that you were turning a silk purse into a sow's ear, and I said, "That's a pretty perceptive comment."

(Laughter.)

Senator Sarbanes. His comment on your comment.

The unemployment rate in January 1993 was 7.1 percent -- I think I'm correct on that -- and this morning, the unemployment rate is 5.4 percent. Six million jobs have been created since the beginning of 1993. It's a very impressive performance. We really ought to welcome it.

I'm very happy we're creating a lot of jobs. I want people to work, and I want them to have an opportunity to become productive in the economy.

As I said, well over 90 percent of the jobs were created in the private sector. The others were in the state and local sector. As Congressman Stark pointed out, we've done this, and had a very impressive performance with respect to the inflation rate, the consumer price index, and also with respect to unit labor costs, both of which are the best they've been in 30 years.

We have an economy that's showing some vigor, some vitality, that's restoring jobs and getting some job growth. We're not confronted with an inflation problem. That's a pretty healthy state of affairs.

I differ a bit with some of my colleagues on the other side, because I'm a little concerned -- more than a little -- that the Fed is going to cut off this strong recovery by a monetary policy, in terms of raising interest rates, that's going to dampen down economic activity, even though there's no substantial evidence of an inflationary problem.

But in any event, I think the news that's been brought to us here this morning is good news. It's welcome news. I think we ought to hail it, and we ought to hope that the economy continues its vigorous growth.

I draw a sharp difference with those who are constantly expressing the view that we can't sustain higher economic growth than the prevailing dogma without running into problems. Business Week last year, back in the late spring of last year, had a cover story, "Why Are We So Afraid of Growth?". The thrust of the story is that we could well have as much as 3.5 percent growth. The general assumption is 2.5 percent.

In fact, I heard this morning that the economy was being pushed beyond its accepted rate. My view of that is that the accepted rate may be wrong. The economy may well be capable of much stronger growth.

If that's the case, we ought to welcome it, because that stronger growth means more jobs, people producing greater output, higher realization in terms of economic potential.

So I'm pleased with the news that Dr. Abraham is bringing us this morning, and I hope we can continue to sustain this strong economy. Thank you.

Senator Mack. Maybe a comment or two before I raise some questions about some of the data to try to better understand it.

I think that at least Senator Sarbanes and I agree on one issue. Buying into the belief that the economy can only grow long-term, sustainable rates of 2, 2.5, I don't accept. I would like to see it much higher than that. But I think where the debate takes place is, how do you do that. And I just don't believe that you can continue economic policies that raise taxes and increase regulation, that create this burden on the productive side of our economy, and expect that the Fed can put a sufficient supply, or an oversupply, of money into the system and keep creating jobs.

That's unsustainable. And I think that's probably where we end up differing.

Representative Saxton. Will the gentleman yield to me on that point for just a moment? I'll be very short.

Senator Mack. Yes.

Representative Saxton. I would just like to comment, and agree with the gentleman, that when we collectively -- or when the other party, I guess, decided to raise taxes in 1993, it was very clear that something needed to be done. It was very clear in the White House that something

needed to be done to help the economy, because it was clearly recognized that the huge tax increase would have a negative effect on growth.

It was not coincidental, in my opinion and from what I've read and seen, that Fed policy, which created a situation in which the inflation flags started flying with monetary expansion policy to try and offset what was feared by the White House to be a policy that would create very bad economic times. And what we're seeing today, I believe, is a result of that fiscal policy by the Congress and by the White House, offset by monetary policy which was brought about by the Fed.

So as we go through this short-term, in my view, economic spurt, one has to cautiously remind ourselves that as we tinker with the economy from a federal fiscal point of view, and from a monetary point of view, that we're going to face some consequences as a result of this.

I think it's incumbent upon all of us, members of both parties, to recognize what has happened here, and to position ourselves, from the policy point of view, as to what may happen in the future.

So, while Congressman Stark and Senator Sarbanes may feel that what we are saying is political in some way, it is also real. And I think we all need to recognize that.

Senator Sarbanes. Mr. Chairman, if we're going to do second opening statements, which I think is what is happening --

Senator Mack. I think I was yielding him my time. But if you've got an important statement to make, go right ahead.

Senator Sarbanes. Well, it's important in the sense that I don't want the comments that have been made simply to stand on the record without some rebuttal.

Senator Mack. Do you want to do that now?

Senator Sarbanes. I think I'd like to do it now, and keep it adjacent, as it were.

Senator Mack. We'll get to a question here in a moment.

(Laughter.)

Senator Sarbanes. The August 1993 package was a combination of severe spending cuts and the raising of some revenues, primarily by increasing the income tax rates on the top 2 percent of the population, and by a gasoline tax of slightly over 4 cents a gallon, which was the essential components of the revenue side -- so, most people were not touched. The overwhelming number of people were not touched on their income taxes, although everyone, of course, pays at the pump on the gasoline tax of 4.3 cents.

But that package was designed to reduce the deficit. Everyone has said, if we can start bringing down the deficit, we can have a more accommodating monetary policy that will hold interest rates down.

Actually, the Fed took the interest rates down to their lowest level in September, 1992 -- in other words, before the new Administration came in.

That was a response, of course, to economic difficulties and rising unemployment -- the combination of all this has enabled us to have some vigorous growth and not to have an inflation problem, all of which is to be welcomed. But it seems to me it was a rather sensible policy to try to get the deficit down. That program was the largest deficit reduction program in our history.

Senator Mack. I suspect that one of my colleagues wants to respond to your response to Congressman Saxton's response to my response. So, if you want to make a few comments.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE DONALD MANZULLO

Representative Manzullo. If I could make a fifth response, I really don't think that the tax on seniors, the individuals earning more than \$25,000 and the married seniors earning \$32,000, whose social security tax went from 50 percent to 85 percent -- of the top 2 percent in this country, the people that could least afford to pay additional income tax ended up paying more under the President's plan.

Senator Sarbanes. If the Congressman would yield, he is correct --

Senator Mack. Senator Sarbanes, let him finish his statement.

Representative Manzullo. Thank you, Senator. If I could finish.

In the tax plan of the President in 1993, the 4.6 gasoline tax impacted those in all income tax brackets, including the marginal, the lowest percentile. To them, almost a nickel a gallon gasoline tax impacts more than those earning more than that. And I think to state that the President's budget -- what I call the tax budget plan of 1993 -- was aimed at the top 2 percent really is incorrect, because the seniors that earn \$25,000 to \$32,000 a year certainly do not fall into that bracket.

Exactly the people that got hit the most by the President's plan. That was my opening statement and my response.

Senator Mack. At this point, I'm going to use the prerogative of the Chair and move to asking a few questions. And then we will go back and forth, as is standard.

Again, we've seen the payroll employment increase of 318,000. But at the same time, the index of aggregate weekly hours fell. How would you interpret this data?

Ms. Abraham. Well, in terms of what's going on, employment is up, as you note. Average weekly hours of production or non-supervisory workers were down, after having risen in January, to just very slightly

below their level in December, leading to, as you noted, a decline in the index of aggregate weekly hours.

Now, that's still up slightly from where it had been in December. In terms of an interpretation, as far as what's going on, I don't know that we can add a lot to the facts. For example, it might be of interest to know whether a lot of the people who were being hired were being hired into part-time jobs, and that accounted for this. But unfortunately, that's not something we have direct information on from this survey.

Senator Mack. So, you don't see anything in the fact that the aggregate weekly hours fell is something that can indicate what might be happening in the economy as far as job creation is concerned, and future job growth?

Ms. Abraham. Well, in the same way that I was disinclined to make too much of what had happened in January, similarly the numbers the last couple of months have bounced around a little bit.

I'm similarly disinclined to make too much of the drop between January and February. Do you want to add anything to that, Tom?

(No response.)

Senator Mack. What portion of the employment growth over the last two months was in full-time jobs?

Ms. Abraham. In terms of month-to-month changes in employment, I think the better survey to focus on is the payroll employment survey. And we don't ask employers whether these are full-time or part-time jobs.

We have some information on the industry mix of where the change in employment has occurred, but not directly part-time/full-time.

Senator Mack. The point that I'm getting at here is -- I guess my feeling is that maybe the message from the aggregate weekly hours may be an indication, and again we don't have the data, but may be an indication that job growth was somehow affected by part-time jobs.

Ms. Abraham. That certainly is a possibility that we did see, between January and February, a decline in average weekly hours, though that decline brought us back to about the level that they had been at in December.

Senator Mack. In February, household employment jumped markedly relative to its usual performance. Does it appear likely that this increase occurred over more than one month?

Ms. Abraham. The household survey numbers, given the size of the survey, are more jumpy month-to-month. So really, for purposes of looking at those data, looking at them over a somewhat longer period of time, as you're suggesting, I think makes more sense rather than focusing too much on any one month.

Senator Mack. As you know, there's been some controversy about the accuracy of the CPI in recent months. What is the BLS's position on any potential shortcomings which have been identified?

Ms. Abraham. Do you want a 30-second position or a five-minute position?

Senator Mack. Somewhere in between that might be all right.

Ms. Abraham. We certainly agree that there are a variety of important issues concerning the calculation of the CPI, most of which, I would note, have been issues that have been identified based on research done at the BLS. We are, I think it's fair to say, more concerned than anyone about identifying and remedying possible shortcomings in the measure.

One thing that people have talked about is the fact that the CPI tracks prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services. And if you wanted to track cost-of-living, and you wanted to allow possibilities of substituting between things, that would be very hard to do operationally. And we've always been very clear that we don't purport to be producing a cost-of-living measure.

In terms of other issues, there are some real detailed technical issues, really, at the very lowest level of disaggregation the way that the Index is constructed, that our researchers have identified and that we think possibly affect our looking at whether we can do any more.

But I think the biggest thing that people have pointed to is the issue of whether we are doing as good a job as it would be nice to be doing, and adjusting for changes in the quality of goods and services. I think everyone who's looked at that has also acknowledged that it's very difficult to say on net what the effect of that on the measure is, and that it's also something that it would be very, very difficult to get precisely right.

I don't know if that answers your question or not.

Senator Mack. That will be sufficient for now, I think.

My time has expired. I'm also going to go now to the Banking Committee hearing. I'll ask Vice Chairman Saxton to take over, and look forward to seeing you next month with good news as well.

Ms. Abraham. Thank you, Senator.

Representative Saxton. Dr. Abraham, it's good to see you here again. We always appreciate your thoughts and your analysis of employment figures.

As Mr. Manzullo and I were listening to the Chairman's questions, the gentleman raised some interesting points, and I'd just like to turn to him at this point for his questions.

Representative Manzullo. Thank you very much.

Dr. Abraham, first of all, I would compliment you. Every month, you come here with these terribly dry and boring statistics. You present them in a manner that you always end up with a smile on your face. It just amazes me that you can do that.

Ms. Abraham. I guess different people have different tastes.

Representative Manzullo. You understand this, and you also enjoy it, and I commend you for it.

You also have a very easy, casual approach to presenting these in a very understandable manner. I think it's excellent.

Let me pick your mind a bit. An article appeared recently in *Investor's Business Daily* about the Commerce Department having a series of town meetings with statisticians, discussing changes that were made in the CPI and the gross domestic product.

This article talks about the fact that the present GDP is loaded down with Keynesian, demand-side economics that stress consumption as opposed to savings; that products that, during the course of manufacturing, are left out, and the only thing that counts is what is actually sold.

Since consumption is the last to follow a recovery, that the GDP really gives us a skewered idea of exactly how well the country is going. It's amazing when the process of redefining how well we're doing, or how bad we're doing.

I would like to know your comments. First of all, have you read this article?

[The article from *Investor's Business Daily* appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Ms. Abraham. No.

Representative Manzullo. I'll give it to you before we leave here. But it talks about a possible new acronym called Gross Domestic Outlays or GDO, which has been proposed by Mr. Skalson, who's an economist. I think he's the opposite side of John Maynard Keynes, and he says that we should take into account the cost of production of the steel and the rubber, as well as the actual production process, as opposed to sales.

Let me just expand your universe here, and go off into another area. If you would so kindly indulge, and give us the benefit of what your thoughts would be on coming up with a new indicator besides the GDP.

Ms. Abraham. Having not thought about this at all, I'm not sure that I have any particularly insightful comments to make about that specific proposal.

Just in general terms, this is an example of perhaps a more general point that any one indicator does one thing. If this argument is right, whether it's right or not, looking only at GDP isn't going to answer all the

possible questions one might want to answer about how the economy is doing. And surely, looking at other information is apt to be valuable.

Representative Manzullo. I guess the argument here is that personal savings are really not taken into consideration; that an increase in personal savings, obviously, there is an increase in available capital, and the availability for more means of production.

I'll obviously give this to you before we leave. But remember, a month from now, I'll ask you about it.

Are you planning on taking part in these town meetings with Commerce?

Ms. Abraham. I'm planning to go. They have a day-long session scheduled on March 21st.

Representative Manzullo. You are going to participate in that? Thank you.

Representative Saxton. I'm sorry. The gentleman's time has expired. I recognize the gentleman, Mr. Stark, for five minutes.

Representative Stark. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I guess I have a response to the response to the response that responded. But I am puzzled by references to tax increases and decreases, and suspect that it may not be as germane as folks would like.

Dr. Abraham, in the past 20 years, has there been a bigger tax cut than we had in 1981?

Ms. Abraham. I'm very sorry. I just don't know.

Representative Stark. I'll submit for the record that that was the largest tax cut, under President Reagan. And we did have a modest tax increase in '93, as part of an effort to lower the deficit.

But it's interesting to compare the results in the two year periods. I believe in '81 to '83, inflation ran close to 5 percent, and currently I believe it's 2.7 percent. Is that correct?

Ms. Abraham. The CPI increased by 8.9 percent in '81, 3.8 percent in '82, 3.8 percent in '83. And over the past three years, '92 it was 2.9, '93, 2.7, '94, 2.7 percent.

Representative Stark. Arguably, lower inflation.

Now, almost six million jobs were created in the same period, I believe, following President Clinton's economic policy. And following the same mammoth tax cut, can you tell us how many jobs were created in that period '81 to '83?

Ms. Abraham. If you wanted to take the period from December of 1980 to December of 1983 --

(Pause.)

-- 1.3 million jobs were created. The net addition to the total non-farm employment over that period from December 1980 to December 1983 was 1.3 million.

Representative Stark. So, almost five times -- four times -- as many jobs were created by President Clinton than by this massive tax cut, which I might add led to the huge deficit we face today.

And interest rates; double-digit interest rates, as I can recall, in that period -- I think as high as almost 20 percent. Currently, arguably, less than half.

So I think that you begin to dabble in this issue of what tax increases or decreases will do at your own risk. It could be that the results of the total overall economic policy which reduces the deficit may be far more meritorious than one that threw money away on wasteful defense spending, and gave mammoth tax cuts to rich corporations and individuals, and led to the miserable economic performance in the 12 years of the Republican Administration.

I have one further question that I'd like to ask you, Dr. Abraham. To summarize, we did ask you to look into some data on the minimum wage, and I know you've had a chance to look at it.

Could you summarize briefly --

Representative Saxton. I would caution the gentleman that his time has expired, and I ask him to finish his statement.

Representative Stark. I was passed over in the sequence --

Representative Saxton. If the gentleman will finish his statement, we'll move on to the next questioner.

Representative Stark. The question that I was pondering, Dr. Abraham, is if she was able to summarize for us, how many workers are earning the minimum wage, and how many are under \$5.15; how many of those are teenagers? If you had any information on both of those groups, it would be interesting, I think, for the Committee.

Ms. Abraham. Since I wrote to you, we have produced some new tabulations for 1994. Perhaps it would be more relevant to give you figures from those.

Annual average figures from 1994 show that there were 2.1 million workers earning exactly the minimum wage. Those are hourly-paid workers -- and then, another 8.5 million earning between \$4.26 and \$5.14.

Of those, 767,000 of those earning the minimum were teenagers, and 2.4 million of those earning between \$4.26 and \$5.14 were teenagers.

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Dr. Abraham. The gentleman's time has expired, and his eloquent defense of high taxes and tax increases is duly noted.

Mr. Ewing?

Representative Ewing. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Abraham, I know that you're glad that jobs have increased, and I am, too. I'm sure that the Democratic Administration can take credit for them. I'm sure the Republican-controlled Congress can take credit for it. I think we do a little too much political jabbing and not enough analysis here on both sides.

The question I guess I have is something that's bothered me over the years, depending on who's in power. We always say all the jobs created are low-income service jobs. How do you rate the increase in jobs, and are they about the same as they were through the '80s and into the '90s?

Are we getting better-quality jobs, or about the same quality jobs?

Ms. Abraham. Answering that question is obviously a little bit difficult, since there are a lot of different dimensions to jobs. We have somewhat limited information on those dimensions.

We know really two things about the kinds of jobs that are being created. From our employer payroll survey, we know what industries they're being created in. And from our household survey, we know something about what occupations they're being created in.

As you probably know, for quite a long time, the pattern of job creation has been that disproportionate numbers of jobs have been created in industries with average wages that are below the average. But at the same time, disproportionate numbers of jobs have been created in occupations that have above-average earnings. So it's a somewhat mixed picture in terms of what we know about these jobs.

The Bureau had done a report last summer looking at the pattern of job creation over the '88 to '93 period, which I have a copy of, and would be happy to share with you. We have not updated these calculations at this point. I would be happy to go back and try to do so.

My impression is that, compared to the average period in the past year or so, the proportion of jobs that's been added on in higher-wage industries has been somewhat above where it had been. That was certainly true, at least as of last summer, coming out of the recession during the course of the recovery. I don't have figures here on the occupational mix, though again my impression is that an awful lot of the jobs that have been created again in the past year or so have been managerial and professional jobs.

[Information furnished to Representative Ewing by Commissioner Abraham appears in the Submissions for the Record.]

Representative Ewing. I notice in the figures that the percentage in the manufacturing sector is still quite a lot smaller than in the service and retail.

Ms. Abraham. Yes, and that's pretty consistent with the long-term trend. For a long time, manufacturing employment actually had been falling, and it fell quite a lot between the late '80s and 1993. It turned around in, I believe it was September of 1993, and since then we've added something over 350,000 jobs in manufacturing, though that growth is still considerably less than the decline that had preceded it.

Representative Ewing. You keep the figures. Do you have information as to why the turnaround?

Ms. Abraham. No, that we really don't have.

Representative Ewing. My time has expired. Thank you.

Representative Saxton. Mr. Manzullo, do you have any questions?

Representative Manzullo. I have none.

Representative Saxton. Let me just bring up one other issue.

At this point, I would like to thank you, Dr. Abraham, for your cooperation today. As usual, you've been very forthright and objective to our inquiries.

We also made an inquiry into the Central Oversight Group, which I believe has been dismantled. We appreciate the fact that Commissioner Abraham has responded in a straightforward way, with characteristic honesty and integrity. We wish we could say the same thing about Secretary Reich.

In response to the JEC request of last January for materials relating to the political activities of the Central Oversight Group, we've received only two documents. Other documents now in our possession were withheld and not even disclosed in Secretary Reich's response.

The most charitable conclusion one could credibly draw is that Secretary Reich's response was incomplete and misleading. We again appreciate your response.

Representative Manzullo. Will the gentleman yield on that?

Representative Saxton. I'd be pleased to.

Representative Manzullo. Could you explain to us very briefly what that Oversight Committee is?

Representative Saxton. Well, the Oversight Committee was a committee that was intended to provide, apparently, political fodder for various elements of the Department of Labor. When Senator Mack, actually the Chairman of the Committee, brought this to light, Dr. Abraham was very cooperative.

We then requested that the Department of Labor disband that group. It subsequently was disbanded.

Representative Manzullo. Does anybody have any idea how many employee hours were spent in the politicking that was going on?

Representative Saxton. It's very difficult for us to know. Obviously, there were various meetings of various groups in the Department of Labor which did meet, apparently, during official hours. And it was necessary for us to bring public attention to this and to request Secretary Reich to disband the group, which he subsequently did.

Dr. Abraham, I'd like to thank you once again for your participation here today. The facts that you bring to us in a very objective way are much appreciated by the members of this panel. This gives us an opportunity to discuss in public some of the issues that are very, very important to all of us.

Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR CONNIE MACK
CHAIRMAN**

It is my pleasure to welcome Commissioner Abraham to the Joint Economic Committee this morning.

The employment data released today indicate that the economy is continuing to expand. The February data released today should be seen in the context of the January data, which were not as strong. The data released over the last two months, taken together, shows less strength in employment growth than indicated in the February data alone.

The civilian unemployment rate, at 5.4 percent, has returned to its December 1994 level. Moreover, many economists are still concerned about the possibility of a slowdown ahead.

Over the last two years national economic policy has followed the Clinton Administration's prescription of tax and regulatory increases and monetary ease.

However, just as in the late 1970s, this policy mix is starting to unravel. Interest rates, which were pushed to unsustainable lows in 1993, have risen. At the same time, the dollar has dropped like a rock. The economy may be slowing, as the longer run costs of Clinton tax and spending policies continue to surface. One major concern is that the standard of living of middle class Americans is stagnating, if not declining.

The turmoil in financial markets and the potential slowdown in the economy are unsettling to many Americans. Unfortunately, the international vote of "no confidence" in the Clinton Administration reflected in the plunging dollar is reminiscent of the malaise of the Carter years. With clouds gathering on the horizon, I think it is critical that we in Congress should enact measures to bolster economic and income growth by removing some of the tax burdens on the productive side of the economy.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on the labor market data released this morning.

Payroll employment in the nation's nonfarm industries rose by 318,000 in February, with the largest gains in services, retail trade, and manufacturing. Total employment, as measured by our survey of households, also rose markedly. The unemployment rate returned to 5.4 percent, after rising to 5.7 percent in January.

The services industry accounted for 191,000 of February's payroll job gain. Within services, employment in business services grew by 73,000; about half of this took place in the rapidly growing personnel supply services industry. The return of colder weather and the consequent pick-up in winter sports boosted employment in amusements and recreation, which had been held down by unusually mild weather conditions. Health services continued its long-term employment growth, adding 25,000 jobs in February.

Employment in retail trade increased by 73,000, with most of the gain occurring in eating and drinking places. There also were increases of about 20,000 in wholesale trade and in transportation and public utilities. The return to more normal winter weather following an unusually mild January led to a decline of 32,000 in construction employment.

Manufacturing continued to show relatively strong growth, with the addition of 27,000 jobs. This gain, however, was smaller than the change in any of the previous 4 months, each of which saw factory employment grow by more than 40,000. February's gain occurred in the durable goods industries, notably fabricated metals, industrial machinery, electronic equipment, and transportation equipment. The factory workweek was little changed over the month, remaining at a very high level, and factory overtime held at a record 4.9 hours.

Average weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers dropped 0.4 hour, reversing January's gain. Hourly earnings were unchanged in February, following a sharp increase in January. As I stressed last month, the size of the change in this series often varies considerably from month to month.

Turning to the results of our household survey, both the number of the unemployed persons, at 7.2 million, and the unemployment rate, 5.4 percent, returned to their December lows after rising in January. These movements occurred mostly among adult men. Other indicators of labor market weakness that had worsened in January also improved in February. These included the number of persons working part time for

economic reasons, the number of unemployed job losers, and the number unemployed 5 weeks or less. Long-term unemployment continued its slow downtrend.

Total employment rose by 486,000 to reach 125.1 million in February. As a result, the employment-population ratio -- the proportion of the working-age population with jobs -- rose by 0.2 percentage point to 63.2 percent. This was nearly a full percentage point higher than a year earlier.

In summary, both the payroll and the household survey registered solid employment gains in February, and unemployment returned to its December low after having risen in January.

My colleagues and I would be glad to answer any questions you might have.

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

USDL 95-83

Household data:

National

(202) 606-6378

606-6373

606-6392

State

Establishment data:

606-6555

606-5902

Transmission of material in this release is
embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST),
Friday, March 10, 1995.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1995

Employment continued to increase in February and unemployment returned to December levels, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate fell back to 5.4 percent; in January, the rate had been 5.7 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the survey of employers, rose by 318,000, with substantial increases in services and retail trade and continued growth in manufacturing. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, also had a large gain. Average hourly earnings showed no change in February, following a marked rise in January.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted.
March 1992 - February 1995

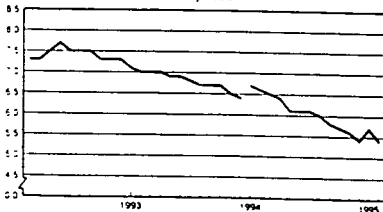
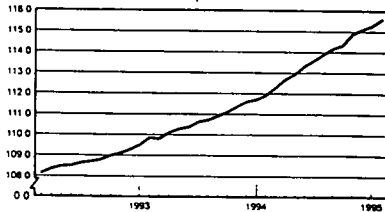


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted.
March 1992 - February 1995



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate dropped by 0.3 percentage point to 5.4 percent in February, after rising by the same amount in January. At 7.2 million, the number of unemployed also was at the same level as in December. Since January 1994, the unemployment level has declined by 1.6 million and the jobless rate has fallen by 1.3 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

Adult men accounted for the bulk of the February decline in unemployment, just as they had accounted for much of the increase in the prior month. As a result, their unemployment rate (4.6 percent) was about the same as in December. Jobless rates for Hispanics (8.9 percent) and whites (4.7 percent) decreased, while the rates for adult women (4.8 percent), teenagers (17.6 percent), and blacks (10.1 percent) were little changed. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.- Feb. change
	1994		1994	1995		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	131,050	131,696	131,725	132,136	132,308	172
Employment.....	123,207	124,371	124,570	124,639	125,125	486
Unemployment.....	7,843	7,325	7,155	7,498	7,183	-315
Not in labor force.....	66,000	65,904	66,040	65,617	65,578	-39
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	-0.3
Adult men.....	5.3	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	-.4
Adult women.....	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	-.1
Teenagers.....	17.5	16.7	17.2	16.7	17.6	.9
White.....	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	-.2
Black.....	11.1	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.1	-.1
Hispanic origin.....	10.0	9.1	9.2	10.2	8.9	-1.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	113,908	114,781	115,113	p115,289	p115,607	p318
Goods-producing ¹	23,634	23,805	23,873	p23,960	p23,953	p-7
Construction.....	4,953	5,023	5,050	p5,091	p5,059	p-32
Manufacturing.....	18,079	18,184	18,226	p18,270	p18,297	p27
Service-producing ¹	90,274	90,976	91,240	p91,329	p91,654	p325
Retail trade.....	20,420	20,643	20,751	p20,778	p20,851	p73
Services.....	32,031	32,384	32,506	p32,562	p32,753	p191
Government.....	19,087	19,154	19,151	p19,132	p19,155	p23
Hours of work ²						
Total private.....	34.5	34.7	34.6	p34.9	p34.5	p-0.4
Manufacturing.....	42.0	42.1	42.2	p42.2	p42.1	p-.1
Overtime.....	4.6	4.8	4.8	p4.9	p4.9	p.0
Earnings ²						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$11.14	\$11.24	\$11.25	p\$11.31	p\$11.31	p\$0.00
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	384.59	390.15	389.25	p394.72	p390.20	p-4.52

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

² Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or more decreased by 146,000 in February to 1.2 million. Since January 1994, the number of long-term unemployed has declined by about half a million. (See table A-5.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 486,000 to 125.1 million in February (seasonally adjusted). The number of employed persons has increased by 3.2 million since January 1994. After remaining flat for 3 months, the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the working-age population with jobs—increased slightly over the month to 63.2 percent, one full percentage point above the proportion in January 1994. (See table A-1.)

A total of 7.7 million workers (not seasonally adjusted), or 6.3 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in February. A year earlier, 5.8 percent of the employed held more than one job. (See table A-8.)

At 132.3 million, seasonally adjusted, the civilian labor force was little changed in February, as was the labor force participation rate of 66.9 percent. Since January 1994, the labor force has increased by 1.7 million. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons with a marginal attachment to the labor force—those who wanted and were available for work, but were no longer actively looking for jobs after having searched sometime in the past 12 months—was 1.7 million (not seasonally adjusted) in February. Of that total, those who were not looking because they believed that there were no jobs available for them—discouraged workers—numbered 439,000, about the same level as a year ago. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 318,000 in February to 115.6 million. Large increases in the services and retail trade industries accounted for the bulk of this gain, but there also was a continuation of growth in manufacturing jobs. Since hitting a low 3 years ago, payroll jobs have risen by 7-1/2 million. (See table B-1.)

The services industry added 191,000 jobs in February, the largest gain for the industry in nearly a year. A sizable share of this increase occurred in business services (73,000), mostly in personnel supply and computer services. Engineering and management services was particularly strong in February as well, and health services and motion pictures continued to add jobs. The return of more normal winter weather led to a resurgence of winter sports activity and thus a rebound in employment in amusement and recreation services.

Retail trade employment increased by 73,000 in February. Three-fourths of this job gain took place in eating and drinking places, which had shown a small decline in January. A notable advance occurred in automotive dealers and service stations; this industry has grown by 125,000 jobs over the past year. Wholesale trade employment continued its strong up-trend, adding 22,000 jobs in February, with its durable goods component accounting for most of the gain.

Manufacturing employment rose by 27,000 in February, slightly below the growth of recent months. The over-the-month increase was essentially limited to the durable goods sector, particularly fabricated metals, industrial machinery, electronic equipment, and transportation equipment. Among nondurable

goods industries, only printing and publishing showed a large job gain. In contrast, employment in apparel fell substantially over the month, continuing its long-term decline.

The construction industry lost 32,000 jobs over the month on a seasonally adjusted basis, reflecting the shift from unusually mild weather in January to more normal winter conditions in February. In spite of this decline, construction employment was up by 314,000 over the past year. Elsewhere, transportation and public utilities resumed its employment advance after failing to add jobs in January. Government employment was little changed overall, although the Federal government continued downsizing, with a loss of 10,000 jobs in February. Federal payrolls have declined by 159,000 since the most recent peak in April 1992.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.4 hour to 34.5 hours (seasonally adjusted) in February, following an increase of 0.3 hour in the previous month. The manufacturing workweek edged down (by 0.1 hour) to a still very high 42.1 hours, and factory overtime held at a record 4.9 hours. The index of aggregate weekly hours declined by 0.8 percent to 131.3 (1982=100) in February. The manufacturing index was unchanged at 107.6. (See tables B-2 and B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were unchanged over the month at \$11.31 (seasonally adjusted), following a large increase in January. Average weekly earnings declined by 1.1 percent to \$390.20, reflecting the shorter workweek. Over the past year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.5 percent and average weekly earnings rose by 3.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 1995 will be released on Friday, April 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
	TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	196,090	197,753	197,886	196,090	197,430	197,607	197,765	197,753	197,886
Civilian labor force	129,764	130,698	131,028	130,784	131,846	131,718	131,725	132,136	132,308
Participation rate	66.2	66.1	66.2	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.9
Employed	120,503	122,597	123,343	122,206	124,141	124,403	124,370	124,839	125,125
Employment-population ratio	61.5	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.9	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.2
Agriculture	2,915	3,087	3,171	3,368	3,494	3,500	3,532	3,575	3,656
Nonagricultural industries	117,588	119,510	120,172	118,840	120,647	120,903	121,038	121,064	121,469
Unemployed	9,262	8,101	7,685	8,578	7,505	7,315	7,155	7,490	7,183
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4
Not in labor force	66,325	67,055	66,857	65,306	65,784	65,889	66,040	65,817	65,578
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	93,982	94,749	94,818	93,982	94,871	94,768	94,851	94,749	94,818
Civilian labor force	69,998	70,597	70,691	70,639	71,133	71,168	71,379	71,478	71,558
Participation rate	74.5	74.5	74.6	75.2	75.1	75.1	75.3	75.4	75.5
Employed	64,564	65,968	66,333	65,887	67,039	67,244	67,483	67,266	67,709
Employment-population ratio	58.7	60.0	70.0	70.1	70.8	71.0	71.1	71.1	71.4
Unemployed	5,434	4,631	4,358	4,752	4,074	3,924	3,896	4,090	3,849
Unemployment rate	7.8	6.8	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	88,820	87,528	87,572	88,820	87,439	87,529	87,617	87,528	87,572
Civilian labor force	66,483	67,044	67,060	66,753	67,177	67,345	67,450	67,539	67,532
Participation rate	76.6	76.8	76.6	76.9	76.8	76.9	77.0	77.2	77.1
Employed	61,784	63,086	63,445	62,787	63,820	64,051	64,281	64,133	64,478
Employment-population ratio	71.2	72.1	72.4	72.3	73.0	73.2	73.4	73.3	73.6
Agriculture	2,070	2,148	2,224	2,339	2,329	2,377	2,410	2,390	2,312
Nonagricultural industries	59,714	60,940	61,222	60,428	61,491	61,674	61,871	61,743	61,965
Unemployed	4,699	3,956	3,615	3,986	3,357	3,294	3,169	3,408	3,074
Unemployment rate	7.1	5.9	5.4	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	102,107	103,004	103,068	102,107	102,758	102,839	102,913	103,004	103,068
Civilian labor force	59,767	60,102	60,337	60,145	60,513	60,550	60,346	60,660	60,750
Participation rate	58.5	58.3	59.5	58.9	58.9	58.9	58.6	58.8	58.9
Employed	55,939	56,631	57,011	56,321	57,082	57,159	57,087	57,252	57,416
Employment-population ratio	54.6	55.0	55.3	55.2	55.5	55.6	55.5	55.6	55.7
Unemployed	3,828	3,470	3,327	3,824	3,431	3,391	3,259	3,408	3,334
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	95,159	95,961	96,020	95,159	95,729	95,821	95,873	95,961	96,020
Civilian labor force	56,480	56,697	56,922	56,892	56,951	56,984	56,725	56,951	57,096
Participation rate	59.4	59.1	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.2	59.3	59.5
Employed	53,208	53,753	54,165	53,355	54,090	54,129	54,037	54,134	54,334
Employment-population ratio	55.9	56.0	56.4	56.1	56.5	56.5	56.4	56.4	56.6
Agriculture	672	782	782	769	863	850	852	877	898
Nonagricultural industries	52,532	52,991	53,382	52,586	53,227	53,279	53,155	53,257	53,436
Unemployed	3,272	2,944	2,787	3,237	2,861	2,855	2,688	2,817	2,763
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.2	4.9	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,111	14,263	14,294	14,111	14,261	14,257	14,274	14,263	14,294
Civilian labor force	6,802	6,957	7,018	7,439	7,518	7,389	7,550	7,646	7,660
Participation rate	48.2	48.8	49.1	52.7	52.7	51.8	52.9	53.6	53.8
Employed	5,311	5,758	5,734	6,086	6,231	6,223	6,252	6,372	6,313
Employment-population ratio	39.1	40.4	40.1	43.1	43.7	43.6	43.8	44.7	44.2
Agriculture	174	179	166	260	302	273	240	308	245
Nonagricultural industries	5,338	5,579	5,568	5,826	5,929	5,950	6,012	6,064	6,068
Unemployed	1,291	1,199	1,283	1,353	1,287	1,166	1,298	1,274	1,347
Unemployment rate	19.0	17.2	18.3	18.2	17.1	15.8	17.2	16.7	17.6

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	
	WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	165,096	166,361	166,444	165,096	165,954	166,072	166,175	166,361	166,444	
Civilian labor force	110,136	110,848	110,915	110,896	111,555	111,637	111,715	111,876	111,930	
Participation rate	66.7	66.6	66.6	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	
Employed	103,147	104,718	105,142	104,812	106,010	106,242	106,352	106,366	106,604	
Employment-population ratio	62.5	62.9	63.2	63.4	63.9	64.0	64.0	63.9	64.0	
Unemployed	8,989	6,129	5,774	6,284	5,545	5,395	5,363	5,510	5,226	
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	57,043	57,520	57,455	57,272	57,815	57,726	57,836	57,846	57,841	
Participation rate	77.0	77.1	76.9	77.3	77.4	77.4	77.5	77.5	77.5	
Employed	53,420	54,460	54,820	54,293	55,061	55,242	55,364	55,289	55,506	
Employment-population ratio	72.1	73.0	73.1	73.3	73.9	74.1	74.2	74.1	74.5	
Unemployed	3,623	3,060	2,635	2,979	2,554	2,484	2,452	2,559	2,333	
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	47,233	47,302	47,479	47,292	47,614	47,631	47,440	47,443	47,525	
Participation rate	59.2	58.9	59.1	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.1	59.1	59.0	
Employed	44,867	45,147	45,490	44,983	45,335	45,569	45,475	45,419	45,581	
Employment-population ratio	58.2	58.2	58.6	58.4	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.8	58.7	
Unemployed	2,366	2,155	1,989	2,309	2,079	2,062	1,965	2,024	1,944	
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force	5,850	6,026	5,982	6,332	6,326	6,280	6,439	6,586	6,494	
Participation rate	52.3	53.1	52.6	56.5	56.0	55.5	56.9	58.1	58.0	
Employed	4,859	5,112	5,032	5,336	5,414	5,431	5,493	5,658	5,515	
Employment-population ratio	43.4	45.1	44.3	47.6	47.9	48.0	48.5	49.0	48.5	
Unemployed	1,001	914	950	996	912	849	946	928	949	
Unemployment rate	17.1	15.2	15.9	15.7	14.4	13.5	14.7	14.1	14.7	
Men	18.7	17.2	17.7	16.9	15.2	14.3	16.0	15.0	16.1	
Women	15.3	13.1	13.9	14.4	13.5	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1	
BLACK										
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,751	23,089	23,117	22,751	22,990	23,023	23,052	23,089	23,117	
Civilian labor force	14,246	14,420	14,622	14,462	14,649	14,578	14,541	14,697	14,868	
Participation rate	62.6	62.5	63.3	63.6	63.7	63.3	63.1	63.7	64.3	
Employed	12,372	12,893	13,108	12,624	13,022	13,054	13,119	13,192	13,362	
Employment-population ratio	54.4	55.8	56.7	55.5	56.6	56.7	56.9	57.1	57.8	
Unemployed	1,874	1,527	1,514	1,838	1,627	1,524	1,422	1,505	1,505	
Unemployment rate	13.2	10.6	10.4	12.7	11.1	10.5	9.8	10.2	10.1	
Men, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	6,614	6,680	6,742	6,654	6,708	6,702	6,722	6,796	6,812	
Participation rate	72.5	72.3	72.9	73.0	72.7	72.6	72.7	73.6	73.7	
Employed	5,737	5,999	6,140	5,869	6,069	6,085	6,165	6,172	6,272	
Employment-population ratio	62.9	64.9	66.4	64.4	65.8	65.9	66.7	66.8	67.8	
Unemployed	877	681	602	785	637	617	557	624	540	
Unemployment rate	13.3	10.2	8.9	11.8	9.5	9.2	8.3	9.2	7.9	
Women, 20 years and over										
Civilian labor force	6,916	7,057	7,113	6,980	7,033	7,012	7,002	7,127	7,169	
Participation rate	60.5	60.8	61.2	61.0	60.9	60.7	60.5	61.4	61.7	
Employed	6,168	6,436	6,475	6,218	6,384	6,390	6,420	6,521	6,520	
Employment-population ratio	53.9	55.4	55.7	54.4	55.3	55.3	55.5	56.2	56.1	
Unemployed	747	620	638	762	649	622	582	606	648	
Unemployment rate	10.8	8.6	9.0	10.9	9.2	8.9	8.3	8.5	9.0	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years										
Civilian labor force	716	683	768	826	910	864	817	773	887	
Participation rate	32.6	30.5	34.2	37.7	40.9	38.8	36.8	34.8	39.5	
Employed	466	458	493	537	569	579	534	499	570	
Employment-population ratio	21.2	20.5	22.0	24.5	25.6	26.0	23.9	22.3	25.4	
Unemployed	250	228	275	291	341	285	283	275	317	
Unemployment rate	34.9	33.0	35.8	35.1	37.5	33.0	34.6	35.5	35.7	
Men	41.6	32.5	40.2	39.9	35.9	32.0	34.3	34.0	38.7	
Women	28.7	33.6	31.3	30.2	39.1	34.1	35.0	37.1	32.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,896	18,368	18,413	17,896	18,291	18,339	18,385	18,368	18,413
Civilian labor force	11,713	11,839	11,844	11,781	12,222	12,324	12,224	12,008	12,017
Participation rate	65.3	65.0	64.8	65.8	66.9	67.2	66.5	65.5	65.3
Employed	10,418	10,595	10,779	10,589	11,074	11,236	11,105	10,811	10,943
Employment-population ratio	58.2	57.7	58.5	59.2	60.5	61.3	60.4	58.9	59.4
Unemployed	1,297	1,344	1,165	1,192	1,148	1,088	1,119	1,224	1,073
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.3	9.8	10.1	9.4	8.8	9.2	10.2	8.9

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. 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-3. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total employed, 16 years and over	120,503	122,597	123,343	122,206	124,141	124,403	124,570	124,639	125,125
Married men, spouse present	40,874	41,185	41,728	41,332	41,511	41,530	41,808	41,801	42,190
Married women, spouse present	31,582	31,578	31,868	31,514	31,764	31,775	31,763	31,705	31,823
Women who maintain families	7,098	7,035	7,095	7,073	7,068	7,141	7,074	7,190	7,087
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	33,252	34,507	34,982	33,168	34,275	34,382	34,578	34,423	34,905
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,070	37,155	37,275	37,089	37,689	37,787	37,787	37,787	37,313
Service occupations	16,951	16,872	16,940	17,006	17,062	16,893	16,704	17,012	16,991
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,085	13,398	13,160	13,560	13,467	13,615	13,877	13,794	13,638
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,093	17,844	17,783	17,879	18,122	18,056	18,030	18,212	18,333
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,036	3,221	3,222	3,627	3,655	3,727	3,639	3,581	3,545
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,382	1,523	1,614	1,687	1,764	1,767	1,738	1,868	1,970
Self-employed workers	1,487	1,533	1,534	1,632	1,632	1,677	1,714	1,663	1,684
Unpaid family workers	45	31	24	51	43	48	49	35	27
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	106,391	110,648	111,245	109,525	111,688	111,770	111,960	111,887	112,481
Government	18,279	18,331	18,598	18,195	18,201	18,357	18,340	18,295	18,504
Private industries	90,112	92,315	92,649	91,330	93,485	93,413	93,620	93,692	93,957
Private households	972	959	1,002	1,048	935	999	1,023	1,075	1,075
Other industries	89,140	91,355	91,647	90,284	92,550	92,414	92,697	92,617	92,982
Self-employed workers	9,061	8,768	8,814	9,171	8,878	8,915	8,959	9,039	8,904
Unpaid family workers	132	96	112	140	131	120	121	95	118
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,657	4,848	4,567	4,733	4,411	4,411	4,422	4,693	4,460
Slack work or business conditions	2,603	2,795	2,633	2,333	2,394	2,394	2,384	2,504	2,372
Could only find part-time work	1,951	1,704	1,856	2,042	1,791	1,736	1,734	1,777	1,739
Part time for noneconomic reasons	18,328	18,173	18,763	17,615	17,844	17,758	17,578	17,940	18,041
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,612	4,620	4,304	4,479	4,226	4,246	4,254	4,430	4,187
Slack work or business conditions	2,458	2,638	2,471	2,201	2,257	2,282	2,272	2,359	2,218
Could only find part-time work	1,891	1,677	1,608	1,964	1,756	1,689	1,690	1,737	1,681
Part time for noneconomic reasons	17,782	17,584	18,164	17,031	16,992	17,101	16,917	17,307	17,381

NOTE: Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually

work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

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Table A-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,576	7,498	7,183	6.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4
Men, 20 years and over	3,986	3,408	3,074	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6
Women, 20 years and over	3,237	2,817	2,763	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,353	1,274	1,347	18.2	17.1	15.8	17.2	16.7	17.8
Married men, spouse present	1,837	1,455	1,318	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0
Married women, spouse present	1,423	1,204	1,193	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6
Women who maintain families	741	705	623	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.1
Full-time workers	7,029	5,938	5,658	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3
Part-time workers	1,513	1,548	1,507	8.1	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.0
OCCUPATION²									
Managerial and professional specialty	959	802	791	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	2,135	1,806	1,701	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	996	849	772	8.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,863	1,631	1,513	9.5	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	347	329	297	8.7	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,684	5,649	5,461	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5
Goods-producing industries	2,088	1,779	1,628	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	5.8
Mining	28	36	38	4.2	4.7	4.5	3.9	5.1	5.2
Construction	787	767	671	13.2	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.7	10.5
Manufacturing	1,271	974	919	8.1	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4
Durable goods	675	495	478	5.5	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9
Non-durable goods	596	479	441	6.9	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.0
Service-producing industries	4,596	3,870	3,834	8.5	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	360	341	333	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,024	1,721	1,639	8.0	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	275	215	259	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.5
Services	1,939	1,593	1,602	8.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
Government workers	617	602	537	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	249	225	196	12.9	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.7	9.1

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not

available because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,499	3,307	2,431	2,677	2,434	2,599	2,587	2,937	2,600
5 to 14 weeks	3,368	2,265	2,717	2,670	2,258	2,163	2,149	2,122	2,165
15 weeks and over	3,395	2,529	2,537	3,068	2,934	2,861	2,456	2,386	2,298
15 to 26 weeks	1,539	1,143	1,257	1,318	1,344	1,187	1,088	1,033	1,090
27 weeks and over	1,856	1,387	1,280	1,748	1,590	1,474	1,368	1,353	1,207
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.9	16.5	16.9	18.8	19.3	18.2	17.8	18.7	16.9
Median duration, in weeks	9.8	7.7	8.6	8.9	10.1	9.1	8.7	7.9	7.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	27.0	40.6	31.6	31.8	31.9	35.0	36.0	39.4	36.8
5 to 14 weeks	36.4	28.0	35.4	31.7	29.8	29.1	29.9	28.5	30.7
15 weeks and over	36.7	31.2	33.0	36.4	38.5	35.8	34.1	32.0	32.5
15 to 26 weeks	18.6	14.1	16.4	18.7	17.6	16.0	15.1	13.9	15.4
27 weeks and over	20.0	17.1	16.7	20.8	20.9	19.9	19.0	18.2	17.1

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Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,925	4,350	3,923	4,163	3,513	3,495	3,442	3,656	3,339
On temporary layoff	1,517	1,539	1,426	1,091	848	881	930	1,061	1,025
Not on temporary layoff	3,408	2,810	2,497	3,072	2,665	2,614	2,512	2,596	2,314
Permanent job losers	2,550	1,995	1,731	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	848	816	766	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Job leavers	890	686	817	852	755	710	704	694	773
Reentrants	2,909	2,580	2,459	2,936	2,626	2,575	2,525	2,488	2,474
New entrants	538	485	466	636	614	578	555	597	562
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	53.2	53.7	51.1	48.5	48.8	47.5	47.6	49.2	46.6
On temporary layoff	16.4	19.0	18.6	12.7	11.3	12.0	12.9	14.3	14.3
Not on temporary layoff	36.8	34.7	32.5	35.8	35.5	35.5	34.8	34.9	32.3
Job leavers	9.6	8.5	10.8	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.8
Reentrants	31.4	31.8	32.0	34.2	35.0	35.0	34.9	33.4	34.5
New entrants	5.8	6.0	6.3	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.0	8.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5
Job leavers .....	.7	.5	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6
Reentrants	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
New entrants4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5	.4

¹ Not available.

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Table A-7. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Age and sex	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
Total, 16 years and over	8,576	7,498	7,183	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.4
16 to 24 years	2,795	2,464	2,525	12.9	11.8	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.7
16 to 19 years	1,353	1,274	1,347	18.2	17.1	15.8	17.2	16.7	17.8
16 to 17 years	657	633	662	21.8	17.8	17.2	18.1	20.0	20.7
18 to 19 years	687	629	680	15.7	16.8	14.7	16.6	14.2	15.3
20 to 24 years	1,442	1,190	1,178	10.1	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.5
25 years and over	5,725	4,971	4,603	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.2
25 to 54 years	5,062	4,365	4,082	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.3
55 years and over	675	606	532	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.4
Men, 16 years and over	4,752	4,090	3,849	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4
16 to 24 years	1,574	1,366	1,391	13.7	12.4	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.1
16 to 19 years	766	684	775	19.7	18.1	16.5	18.5	17.4	19.4
16 to 17 years	353	336	376	22.6	18.2	16.5	18.6	20.9	22.6
18 to 19 years	398	329	386	17.3	18.1	16.5	18.2	14.5	16.7
20 to 24 years	608	562	616	10.7	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.2
25 years and over	3,140	2,672	2,420	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.0
25 to 54 years	2,763	2,352	2,136	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.2
55 years and over	404	347	309	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.6
Women, 16 years and over	3,824	3,408	3,334	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5
16 to 24 years	1,221	1,098	1,133	12.0	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.2
16 to 19 years	587	591	571	16.5	16.0	15.0	15.6	15.9	15.6
16 to 17 years	304	294	286	20.6	17.4	17.9	17.4	19.1	18.7
18 to 19 years	289	300	292	13.9	15.4	12.8	14.9	13.9	13.7
20 to 24 years	634	508	562	9.5	8.6	8.7	8.1	7.8	8.7
25 years and over	2,955	2,299	2,183	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3
25 to 54 years	2,299	2,014	1,946	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.5
55 years and over	271	259	223	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.2

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-8. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	February 1995		
	Total	Men	Women
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE			
Total not in the labor force	66,857	24,127	42,730
Persons who currently want a job	5,852	2,401	3,451
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,721	802	919
Reason not currently looking			
Discouragement over job prospects ²	439	257	182
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,282	545	737
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS			
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,740	4,123	3,617
Percent of total employed	6.3	6.2	6.3
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,536	2,697	1,839
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,667	504	1,164
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	233	154	78
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,252	742	508

¹ Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

² Includes those who have no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for

such reasons as child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

⁴ Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,422	23,538	23,535	23,422	23,503	23,514	23,524	23,528	23,535
Civilian labor force	15,572	15,274	15,345	15,564	15,586	15,489	15,432	15,371	15,332
Employed	14,045	13,950	14,097	14,159	14,366	14,275	14,246	14,110	14,209
Unemployed	1,527	1,325	1,247	1,405	1,221	1,214	1,185	1,261	1,122
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.7	8.1	9.0	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.3
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,833	10,984	10,997	10,833	10,945	10,959	10,973	10,984	10,997
Civilian labor force	6,641	6,778	6,699	6,709	6,882	6,948	6,935	6,860	6,762
Employed	6,258	6,348	6,412	6,314	6,434	6,480	6,492	6,460	6,461
Unemployed	383	432	287	395	448	468	443	400	301
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.4	4.3	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.4	5.8	4.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,845	8,884	8,887	8,845	8,875	8,879	8,863	8,884	8,887
Civilian labor force	5,952	5,954	6,060	6,009	6,018	5,991	5,969	6,015	6,111
Employed	5,549	5,609	5,701	5,631	5,661	5,684	5,688	5,697	5,790
Unemployed	414	345	359	378	355	307	281	318	321
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.8	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,681	4,688	4,688	4,681	4,687	4,688	4,688	4,688	4,688
Civilian labor force	3,133	3,187	3,183	3,151	3,201	3,181	3,194	3,221	3,202
Employed	2,909	2,977	2,987	2,952	2,998	3,005	3,014	3,028	3,030
Unemployed	224	211	196	199	204	175	180	194	172
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.4
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,129	7,153	7,154	7,129	7,147	7,150	7,152	7,153	7,154
Civilian labor force	4,731	4,695	4,669	4,782	4,779	4,742	4,720	4,721	4,720
Employed	4,331	4,401	4,377	4,411	4,535	4,517	4,504	4,483	4,457
Unemployed	400	294	292	371	244	225	216	259	263
Unemployment rate	8.5	6.3	6.2	7.8	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.5	5.6
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,049	6,070	6,072	6,049	6,065	6,068	6,070	6,070	6,072
Civilian labor force	3,942	3,992	3,975	3,973	4,040	4,009	3,999	4,009	4,006
Employed	3,636	3,694	3,714	3,686	3,769	3,748	3,750	3,720	3,762
Unemployed	304	298	261	287	271	260	249	289	244
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.5	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,996	13,981	13,977	13,996	13,987	13,987	13,985	13,981	13,977
Civilian labor force	8,525	8,396	8,493	8,555	8,559	8,541	8,565	8,438	8,522
Employed	7,803	7,832	7,909	7,892	8,008	8,005	8,080	7,934	7,998
Unemployed	722	564	584	664	552	536	485	504	523
Unemployment rate	8.5	6.7	6.9	7.8	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.1

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,349	5,431	5,438	5,349	5,409	5,417	5,425	5,431	5,438
Civilian labor force	3,554	3,598	3,608	3,591	3,635	3,655	3,681	3,655	3,646
Employed	3,357	3,445	3,428	3,407	3,464	3,506	3,558	3,515	3,478
Unemployed	198	154	180	184	171	150	125	140	168
Unemployment rate	5.5	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.4	3.8	4.6
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,406	8,434	8,435	8,406	8,428	8,431	8,434	8,434	8,435
Civilian labor force	5,539	5,448	5,515	5,593	5,545	5,570	5,572	5,495	5,568
Employed	5,190	5,168	5,245	5,292	5,269	5,305	5,322	5,274	5,344
Unemployed	348	280	270	301	276	265	250	220	224
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,278	9,282	9,281	9,278	9,282	9,283	9,284	9,282	9,281
Civilian labor force	5,714	5,722	5,749	5,764	5,770	5,714	5,792	5,782	5,804
Employed	5,364	5,353	5,382	5,458	5,424	5,385	5,445	5,452	5,479
Unemployed	351	369	367	307	345	348	347	341	325
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	6.4	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.6
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,451	13,687	13,706	13,451	13,625	13,647	13,668	13,687	13,706
Civilian labor force	9,234	9,408	9,423	9,319	9,398	9,474	9,437	9,464	9,512
Employed	8,532	8,801	8,884	8,674	8,836	8,937	8,869	8,919	9,030
Unemployed	702	608	539	645	562	538	569	545	481
Unemployment rate	7.6	6.5	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.1

¹ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry - Continued

('n thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P
Retail trade	19,454	21,312	20,422	20,305	19,965	20,523	20,655	20,751	20,778	20,851
Building materials and garden supplies	787.5	851.0	823.7	820.0	812	852	859	863	871	869
General merchandise stores	2,362.0	2,825.7	2,587.0	2,463.4	2,433	2,506	2,557	2,555	2,544	2,542
Food stores	3,186.9	3,341.9	3,272.4	3,258.5	3,223	3,252	3,267	3,289	3,295	3,295
Automotive dealers and service stations	2,070.8	2,191.1	2,184.8	2,195.1	2,101	2,180	2,194	2,204	2,216	2,226
Apparel and accessory stores	1,112.1	1,257.0	1,156.3	1,112.9	1,148	1,158	1,152	1,147	1,149	1,147
Furniture and home furnishings stores	859.0	974.1	932.7	948.4	862	925	936	937	948	950
Eating and drinking places	6,645.1	7,154.3	6,885.5	6,968.1	6,915	7,115	7,148	7,212	7,202	7,256
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,450.7	2,716.8	2,559.9	2,540.8	2,471	2,535	2,542	2,544	2,555	2,564
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,717	6,770	6,724	6,722	6,776	6,786	6,791	6,785	6,784	6,782
Finance	3,245	3,243	3,229	3,231	3,254	3,248	3,246	3,245	3,240	3,240
Depository institutions	2,042.4	2,034.0	2,025.8	2,021.0	2,050	2,037	2,038	2,034	2,030	2,029
Nondepository institutions	484.7	458.3	455.8	454.7	483	456	462	459	458	452
Security and commodity brokers	489.4	511.2	510.0	511.8	492	507	511	513	513	515
Holding and other investment offices	228.5	239.0	237.6	243.3	229	236	237	239	241	244
Insurance	2,183	2,187	2,183	2,163	2,186	2,177	2,175	2,167	2,166	2,166
Insurance carriers	1,523.4	1,498.2	1,493.7	1,492.7	1,525	1,509	1,506	1,498	1,495	1,494
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	659.3	669.2	669.3	670.4	661	668	669	669	671	672
Real estate	1,289	1,360	1,332	1,328	1,336	1,363	1,370	1,373	1,378	1,378
Services ²	30,759	32,427	31,871	32,354	31,129	32,231	32,414	32,508	32,562	32,763
Agricultural services	443.7	522.3	485.5	464.1	530	564	569	569	554	552
Hotels and other lodging places	1,517.7	1,537.7	1,509.8	1,513.4	1,599	1,594	1,588	1,595	1,589	1,586
Personal services	1,199.0	1,122.9	1,181.4	1,207.7	1,143	1,138	1,135	1,131	1,138	1,148
Business services	5,997.0	6,817.3	6,827.2	6,877.7	6,161	6,626	6,733	6,770	6,797	6,870
Personnel supply services	2,035.5	2,560.2	2,389.2	2,411.4	2,173	2,425	2,496	2,515	2,544	2,579
Auto repair, services, and parking	994.9	1,086.7	1,085.6	1,095.6	1,002	1,073	1,083	1,083	1,069	1,103
Miscellaneous repair services	370.0	386.1	385.4	389.0	375	384	387	388	390	394
Motion pictures	440.7	544.3	545.0	558.1	443	515	530	536	549	562
Amusement and recreation services	1,128.9	1,153.5	1,103.3	1,137.4	1,252	1,272	1,272	1,265	1,233	1,253
Health services	8,899.1	9,155.8	9,139.3	9,164.4	8,922	9,106	9,118	9,147	9,167	9,192
Hospitals	3,781.8	3,792.1	3,790.5	3,789.1	3,787	3,790	3,790	3,796	3,794	3,793
Legal services	932.7	947.8	945.0	947.2	939	945	949	950	950	953
Educational services	1,818.6	1,871.4	1,732.1	1,877.6	1,720	1,761	1,770	1,772	1,760	1,775
Social services	2,174.8	2,333.4	2,323.0	2,339.7	2,175	2,300	2,313	2,322	2,335	2,342
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	70.5	77.9	73.4	74.5	78	79	80	80	80	82
Membership organizations	2,021.9	2,049.0	2,026.3	2,042.1	2,041	2,064	2,065	2,059	2,061	2,063
Engineering and management services	2,575.9	2,646.2	2,653.7	2,690.2	2,575	2,635	2,647	2,654	2,675	2,693
Services, nec	39.6	40.8	41.0	40.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Government	19,203	19,478	19,091	19,452	18,916	19,120	19,190	19,151	19,132	19,155
Federal	2,883	2,872	2,820	2,818	2,892	2,859	2,854	2,860	2,834	2,824
State	4,606	4,674	4,533	4,689	4,511	4,581	4,586	4,585	4,582	4,598
Education	1,954.3	1,990.6	1,843.8	1,994.4	1,838	1,875	1,878	1,874	1,866	1,880
Other State government	2,651.4	2,683.6	2,689.9	2,694.5	2,673	2,706	2,708	2,711	2,716	2,716
Local	11,714	11,932	11,738	11,945	11,513	11,681	11,750	11,697	11,718	11,735
Education	6,711.5	6,869.4	6,712.5	6,906.7	6,392	6,532	6,531	6,536	6,562	6,578
Other local government	5,002.9	5,062.5	5,025.0	5,038.7	5,121	5,149	5,219	5,161	5,154	5,157

¹ These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient

precision.

² Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P
Total private	34.0	34.7	34.4	34.2	34.3	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.9	34.6
Mining	43.7	45.1	45.0	44.8	44.1	44.8	45.0	44.7	45.1	45.3
Construction	36.1	36.6	37.7	37.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.9	42.9	42.0	41.7	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.2	42.1
Overtime hours	4.1	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Durable goods	41.8	43.8	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.0
Overtime hours	4.5	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3
Lumber and wood products	39.6	41.7	40.7	40.0	40.6	41.4	41.1	41.3	41.4	40.7
Furniture and fixtures	38.1	41.6	40.5	39.9	39.0	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.6	40.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.1	43.3	42.3	41.8	42.3	43.5	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.0
Primary metal industries	43.9	45.6	44.9	44.7	44.2	44.9	45.1	45.1	44.9	45.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	43.8	45.9	45.5	45.7	44.3	45.4	45.5	45.5	45.8	46.2
Fabricated metal products	41.9	44.0	43.1	42.7	42.3	42.8	43.1	43.1	43.3	43.1
Industrial machinery and equipment	43.0	44.8	44.2	43.9	43.1	43.7	43.8	43.7	44.1	44.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment	41.5	43.1	42.2	41.9	41.7	42.3	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.1
Transportation equipment	43.6	45.6	44.2	44.3	44.0	44.2	44.8	44.7	44.5	44.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.7	47.1	45.6	45.7	46.3	45.6	46.7	46.4	46.2	46.1
Instruments and related products	41.0	42.6	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	40.4	39.7	39.6	38.9	40.0	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.3
Nondurable goods	39.7	41.7	40.8	40.5	40.1	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.1
Overtime hours	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Food and kindred products	40.1	42.2	41.1	40.5	40.8	41.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.2
Tobacco products	35.4	41.1	39.6	39.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	39.8	42.0	41.5	41.2	40.4	41.9	41.5	41.6	41.8	42.0
Apparel and other textile products	35.4	38.1	37.2	37.3	35.8	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.8
Paper and allied products	42.7	44.8	44.0	43.2	43.2	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8
Printing and publishing	37.7	39.3	38.1	38.2	38.0	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.4	38.5
Chemicals and allied products	42.6	44.0	43.3	43.3	42.8	43.5	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.6
Petroleum and coal products	43.7	44.3	44.6	44.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.3	43.0	42.2	42.0	41.6	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.2	42.3
Leather and leather products	37.2	38.9	37.9	38.2	37.7	39.1	38.6	38.4	37.9	38.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.2	39.7	40.1	39.8	39.5	40.0	39.6
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.4	38.2	38.0	38.1	38.6	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.2
Retail trade	26.1	29.3	28.2	28.1	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.8	35.7	36.3	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.2	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.8	32.4

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

² These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

^P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P
Total private	\$11.00	\$11.27	\$11.35	\$11.35	\$376.04	\$391.07	\$390.44	\$388.17
Seasonally adjusted	11.00	11.25	11.31	11.31	378.33	389.25	394.72	390.20
Mining	14.92	15.10	15.19	15.20	652.00	661.01	663.55	660.96
Construction	14.45	14.81	14.89	14.84	621.65	671.67	653.81	649.06
Manufacturing	12.00	12.26	12.23	12.25	490.80	525.95	513.66	510.83
Durable goods	12.61	12.87	12.81	12.84	527.10	563.71	549.55	546.96
Lumber and wood products	9.70	9.96	9.95	9.93	386.06	418.33	404.97	397.20
Furniture and fixtures	9.41	9.77	9.68	9.66	356.62	405.43	392.04	382.64
Stone, clay, and glass products	11.96	12.20	12.18	12.22	491.66	528.26	518.21	510.80
Primary metal industries	14.24	14.51	14.54	14.49	625.14	661.66	652.85	647.70
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	16.57	17.17	17.33	17.29	725.77	788.10	788.52	790.15
Fabricated metal products	11.89	12.09	12.05	12.06	496.19	531.96	519.36	514.86
Industrial machinery and equipment	12.95	13.18	13.14	13.15	556.85	600.46	580.79	577.29
Electronic and other electrical equipment	11.45	11.60	11.60	11.65	476.18	498.96	489.52	488.14
Transportation equipment	16.35	16.84	16.58	16.66	712.86	767.90	732.64	738.04
Motor vehicles and equipment	16.78	17.35	17.07	17.15	766.85	817.19	778.59	785.13
Instruments and related products	12.43	12.62	12.53	12.62	509.63	537.81	526.01	523.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9.56	9.89	9.97	9.92	368.06	396.56	395.81	394.82
Nondurable goods	11.18	11.43	11.45	11.44	443.85	476.63	467.16	463.32
Food and kindred products	10.57	10.87	10.86	10.85	423.86	458.71	446.35	439.43
Tobacco products	17.94	18.20	18.38	19.45	635.08	748.02	731.52	760.50
Textile mill products	9.36	9.32	9.36	9.32	357.96	391.44	388.44	383.98
Apparel and other textile products	7.22	7.46	7.55	7.50	285.69	284.23	290.86	279.76
Paper and allied products	13.60	13.97	14.00	14.00	580.72	625.86	618.00	604.80
Printing and publishing	12.04	12.25	12.22	12.21	453.91	481.43	465.58	466.42
Chemicals and allied products	15.04	15.45	15.43	15.36	640.70	679.80	666.12	665.09
Petroleum and coal products	19.26	19.37	19.21	19.81	841.66	858.09	856.77	860.49
Rubber and misc. plastics products	10.71	10.79	10.82	10.79	442.32	463.97	456.80	453.18
Leather and leather products	7.92	8.04	8.13	8.09	294.62	312.76	308.13	309.04
Transportation and public utilities	13.85	14.07	14.12	14.05	545.69	557.17	557.74	550.76
Wholesale trade	11.93	12.17	12.28	12.27	452.15	467.33	469.10	466.26
Retail trade	7.45	7.58	7.64	7.65	209.35	222.09	215.45	214.97
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.77	12.04	12.17	12.18	421.37	429.83	441.77	433.81
Services	11.05	11.31	11.40	11.38	355.81	366.44	370.50	367.57

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995 ^P	Feb. 1995 ^P	Percent change from Jan. 1995- Feb. 1995
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$11.03	\$11.25	\$11.23	\$11.25	\$11.31	\$11.31	0.0
Constant (1982) dollars ²	7.42	7.42	7.39	7.39	7.41	N.A.	(3)
Mining	14.81	15.06	15.05	15.10	15.01	15.08	.5
Construction	14.54	14.91	14.82	14.77	14.72	14.98	1.6
Manufacturing	12.01	12.14	12.17	12.19	12.21	12.25	.3
Excluding overtime ³	11.40	11.51	11.52	11.52	11.55	11.61	.5
Transportation and public utilities	13.82	14.03	14.09	14.04	14.08	13.98	-.8
Wholesale trade	11.88	12.19	12.11	12.15	12.26	12.22	-.3
Retail trade	7.42	7.56	7.56	7.60	7.59	7.62	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11.67	12.06	11.98	11.99	12.11	12.07	-.3
Services	10.96	11.22	11.17	11.22	11.30	11.28	-.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series. Data have been revised back to 1990.³ Change was .3 percent from December 1994 to

January 1995, the latest month available.

⁴ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

P = preliminary.

c = corrected.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

262=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995P	Feb. 1995P	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995P	Feb. 1995P
Total private	121.9	132.4	127.8	127.2	125.6	131.1	130.7	131.0	132.4	131.3
Goods-producing industries	98.8	110.4	105.6	104.2	103.9	108.5	109.2	109.7	110.5	108.8
Mining	52.4	55.5	54.5	53.3	54.3	55.3	55.2	54.7	55.8	55.8
Construction	104.9	134.2	120.1	115.0	124.5	134.7	137.1	138.9	141.2	136.7
Manufacturing	100.7	108.0	106.0	105.5	102.8	106.4	106.9	107.2	107.6	107.6
Durable goods	99.7	109.0	106.1	105.8	101.4	105.6	106.5	106.7	107.4	107.6
Lumber and wood products	122.3	134.5	129.5	127.2	126.2	133.3	133.4	134.3	135.1	132.6
Furniture and fixtures	115.6	130.4	126.3	123.3	119.2	126.3	127.0	126.1	127.6	127.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.3	107.3	101.9	100.9	102.8	106.1	106.6	106.1	110.4	108.9
Primary metal industries	86.4	94.2	92.5	92.1	87.3	91.8	92.5	92.8	92.4	92.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	70.5	74.2	72.9	72.9	71.6	72.9	73.5	73.1	73.2	73.8
Fabricated metal products	103.3	115.2	112.8	111.9	105.1	110.0	111.5	112.2	113.8	113.9
Industrial machinery and equipment	94.4	102.0	101.0	100.9	94.2	98.8	99.3	99.3	100.7	100.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment	100.3	110.3	107.6	107.5	101.2	106.0	106.3	107.2	107.9	106.4
Transportation equipment	112.2	122.5	117.5	119.0	113.7	117.2	119.3	119.3	118.4	120.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	146.3	163.2	155.7	158.8	149.4	155.4	159.8	159.2	159.9	160.6
Instruments and related products	74.5	76.0	74.0	73.4	74.5	73.8	73.8	74.2	74.0	73.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95.0	102.5	99.4	100.5	97.4	102.0	102.1	101.5	103.0	103.5
Nondurable goods	102.2	109.0	105.8	105.1	104.7	107.5	107.5	107.7	107.9	107.8
Food and kindred products	106.7	115.1	110.4	108.9	112.7	113.4	114.6	114.8	115.8	114.9
Tobacco products	54.3	65.8	62.3	57.4	54.2	60.0	57.0	60.5	56.9	58.3
Textile mill products	93.7	96.5	97.3	96.5	96.2	99.1	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.9
Apparel and other textile products	82.7	88.2	85.0	84.8	84.0	88.6	87.5	87.5	86.7	86.5
Paper and allied products	107.2	113.4	110.9	108.6	109.1	111.4	111.3	111.3	111.8	110.8
Printing and publishing	121.5	129.3	124.3	124.4	122.6	126.1	125.9	126.4	125.4	125.7
Chemicals and allied products	99.8	103.1	101.7	101.4	100.6	102.0	101.8	101.5	102.3	102.4
Petroleum and coal products	75.9	79.0	77.3	78.1	79.7	82.4	81.1	81.8	81.8	81.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	132.9	145.0	142.9	142.5	134.7	141.0	141.8	143.1	143.9	144.5
Leather and leather products	52.5	54.0	52.0	51.8	53.9	53.5	52.8	53.1	52.4	52.9
Service-producing industries	132.3	142.3	137.8	137.6	135.3	141.2	140.3	140.5	142.2	141.0
Transportation and public utilities	115.6	121.3	118.1	117.2	117.9	120.5	119.9	119.6	121.2	120.0
Wholesale trade	111.0	116.8	115.6	115.2	113.1	116.6	115.9	116.1	117.5	117.1
Retail trade	118.1	135.2	124.2	123.0	123.6	129.7	129.1	129.5	130.3	129.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120.7	121.4	122.6	120.4	121.7	123.8	121.4	121.3	123.7	120.9
Services	157.2	166.8	164.3	165.6	159.3	167.9	166.7	167.2	169.3	168.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

P = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(Percent)

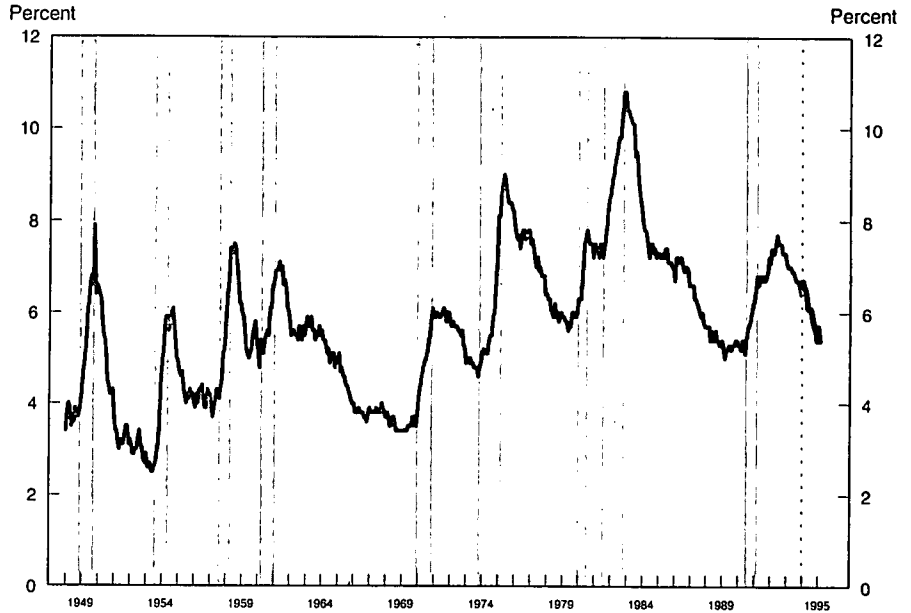
Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	39.6	39.6	38.5	38.2	48.5	45.4	48.3	52.0	48.9	46.8	46.5	46.1
1992	42.1	46.1	48.3	57.7	53.1	50.4	52.8	46.5	53.4	56.9	52.5	57.3
1993	57.9	61.7	49.0	56.0	57.0	51.1	58.8	50.0	56.7	57.4	61.0	57.4
1994	46.6	58.3	62.9	62.5	56.3	63.2	59.3	59.8	56.9	59.8	64.6	61.7
1995	P62.4	P57.9										
Over 3-month span:												
1991	34.3	32.0	31.6	38.2	39.3	44.2	49.4	50.7	50.8	44.9	43.7	40.9
1992	39.7	42.3	51.0	56.2	57.6	54.1	50.4	49.9	51.7	56.2	56.6	59.8
1993	64.0	61.4	59.7	55.6	54.9	57.7	54.6	55.9	55.8	62.4	61.5	60.8
1994	62.1	64.5	65.2	65.0	65.4	64.6	66.7	64.0	65.4	65.3	70.1	P69.5
1995	P67.0											
Over 6-month span:												
1991	30.2	32.4	31.2	33.7	39.2	44.7	46.5	45.6	47.8	44.5	41.4	39.9
1992	43.5	46.3	47.2	52.0	54.2	56.6	52.8	53.1	55.8	56.3	64.2	62.2
1993	61.4	60.8	59.0	59.6	54.4	54.5	57.9	56.8	59.7	60.8	62.8	63.6
1994	67.0	65.9	68.6	66.0	67.6	66.3	66.1	70.1	68.1	P69.9	P67.6	
1995												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	31.7	33.8	35.8	37.5	40.0	45.2	45.6	45.4
1992	47.2	42.3	42.7	44.1	48.0	52.5	55.8	60.7	59.7	60.4	60.1	60.7
1993	60.0	61.1	60.7	62.2	63.2	62.1	62.4	60.8	63.5	62.8	63.1	63.5
1994	64.2	65.7	66.0	66.4	68.1	69.0	P70.2	P71.1				
1995												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ¹												
Over 1-month span:												
1991	32.7	35.6	31.3	37.4	45.7	43.5	46.4	49.3	42.8	47.8	41.4	39.6
1992	38.1	40.6	45.0	57.8	47.8	50.0	53.2	41.7	49.3	47.8	52.5	51.8
1993	52.5	57.6	47.8	41.7	46.0	40.3	49.3	42.8	46.8	50.0	55.4	51.1
1994	54.3	53.6	51.1	56.1	50.0	58.6	52.9	56.8	48.9	60.8	60.1	60.8
1995	P59.4	P51.4										
Over 3-month span:												
1991	24.5	21.9	20.5	32.7	36.3	39.6	47.1	46.0	48.2	39.9	36.7	33.5
1992	30.9	36.3	45.3	50.7	55.4	53.6	47.1	47.1	42.4	50.0	51.1	55.0
1993	60.1	58.3	51.4	40.6	37.1	43.5	40.3	41.0	43.2	52.9	54.7	56.1
1994	56.1	57.6	56.5	53.2	57.2	55.8	61.5	55.0	60.4	60.1	69.1	P66.2
1995	P63.7											
Over 6-month span:												
1991	15.8	20.9	21.2	26.3	34.9	39.2	42.1	40.3	40.3	37.1	32.4	32.7
1992	34.2	37.1	41.0	46.6	52.2	54.7	46.4	49.3	50.4	48.9	57.9	56.8
1993	54.0	51.8	48.6	47.1	37.1	34.2	39.6	45.7	47.8	50.4	54.3	55.8
1994	58.3	56.1	59.4	54.3	58.3	56.8	60.1	62.6	62.2	P66.9	P63.3	
1995												
Over 12-month span:												
1991	16.5	16.2	17.3	18.0	20.9	24.1	26.3	30.6	32.7	38.1	38.8	37.4
1992	42.4	36.7	36.3	36.0	39.6	45.7	50.0	55.8	57.9	55.4	52.9	52.9
1993	50.0	52.5	48.6	49.3	50.7	48.9	50.0	48.9	50.0	50.7	51.4	51.4
1994	50.7	54.3	54.0	56.8	59.0	60.4	P63.3	P63.3				
1995												

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.

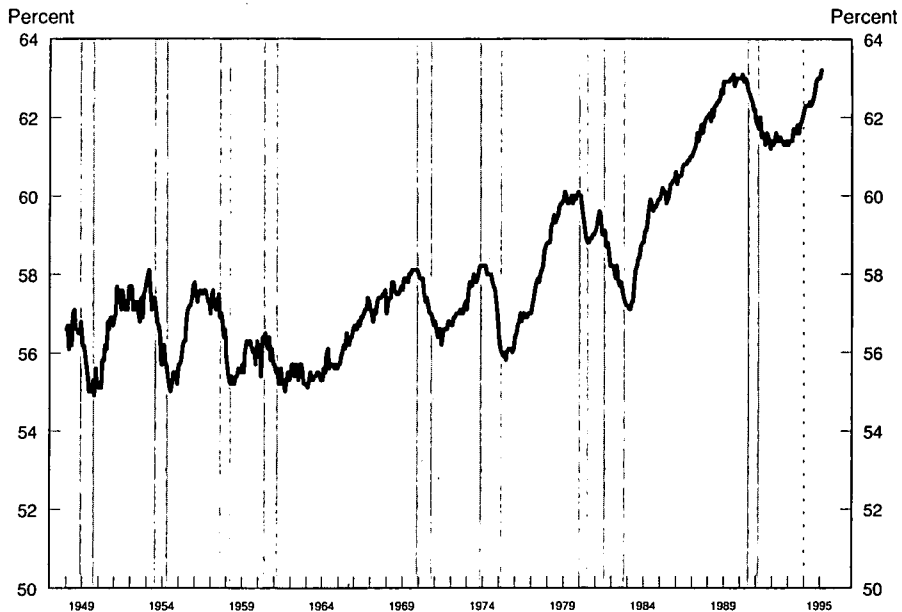
Chart 1. Unemployment rate for all civilian workers, seasonally adjusted, 1948-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

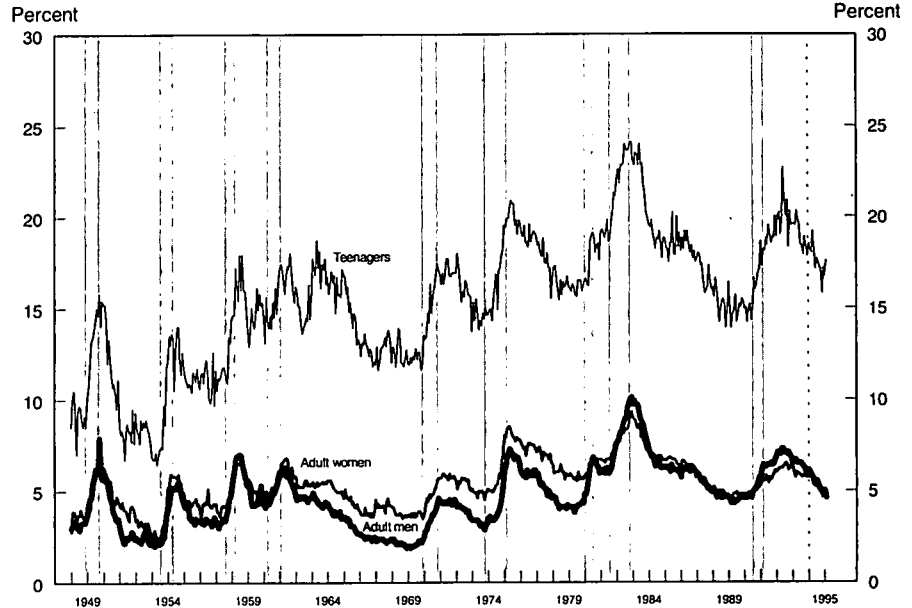
Chart 2. Employment-population ratio for all civilian workers, seasonally adjusted, 1948-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

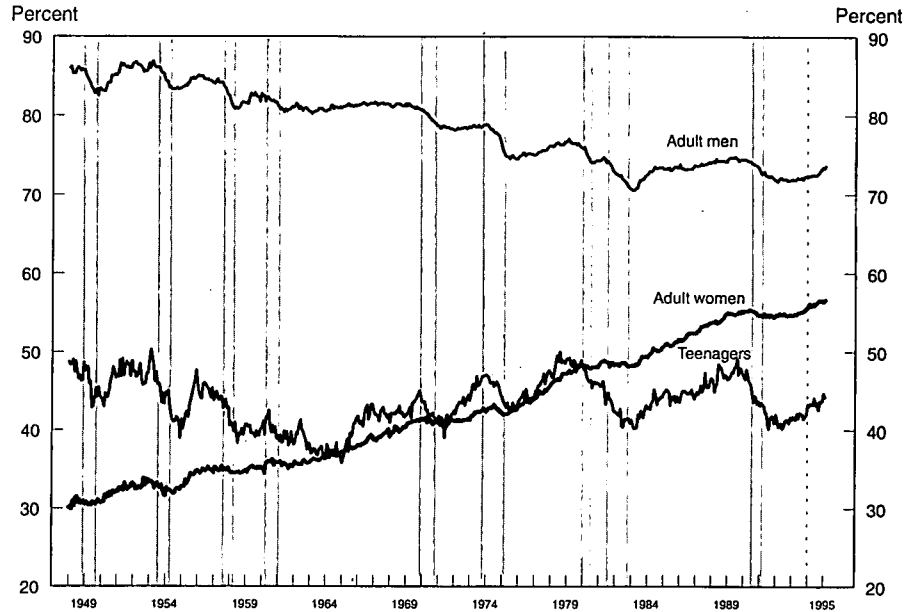
Chart 3. Unemployment rate for all major age-sex groups, seasonally adjusted, 1948-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

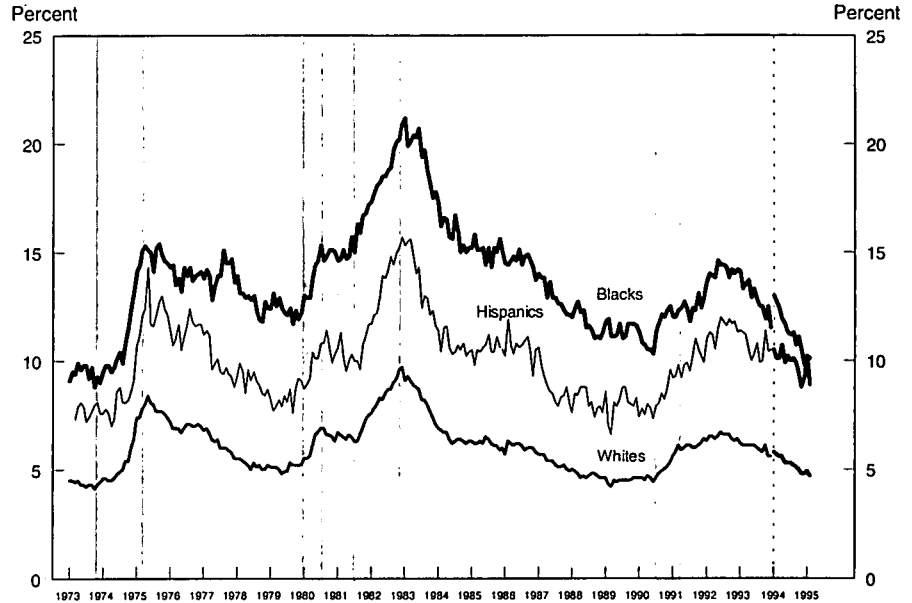
Chart 4. Civilian employment-population ratios for major age-sex groups, seasonally adjusted, 1948-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

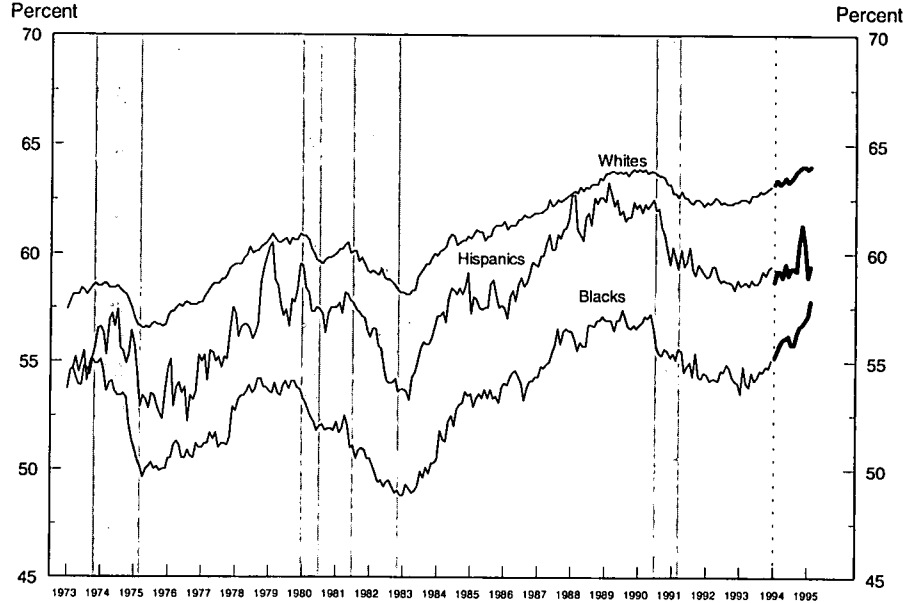
Chart 5. Unemployment rates for whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted, 1973-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

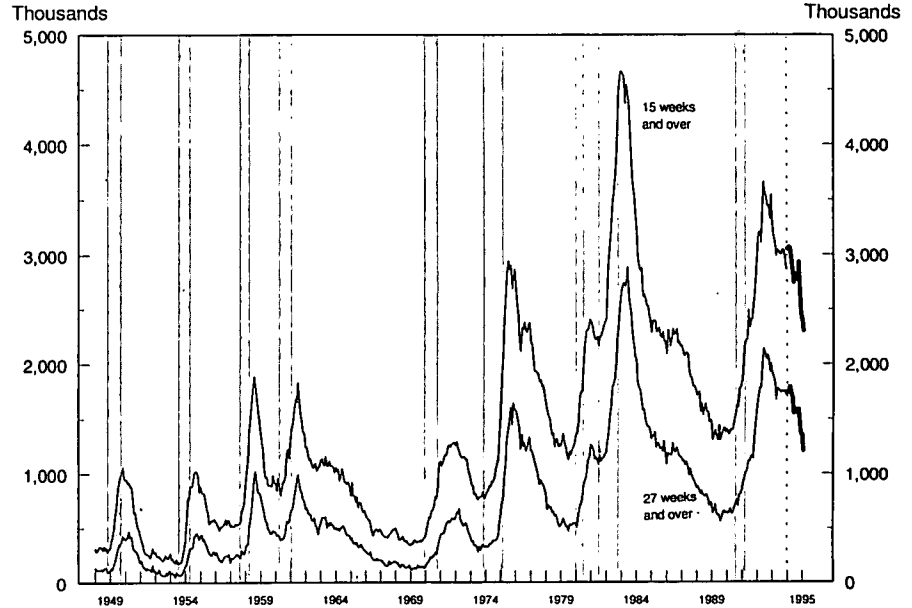
Chart 6. Civilian employment-population ratios for whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted, 1973-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

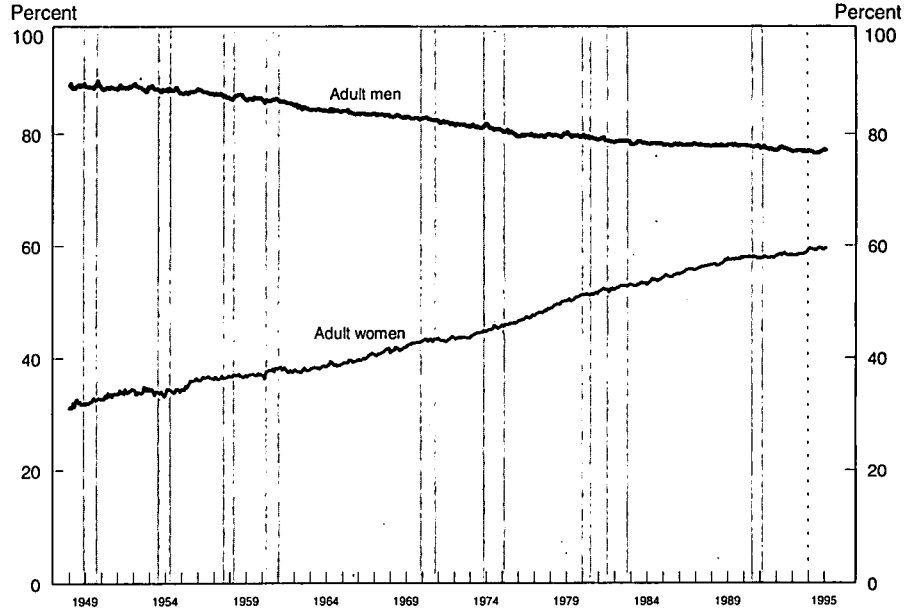
Chart 7. Long-term unemployment, seasonally adjusted, 1948-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

Chart 8. Civilian labor force participation rates for adult men and women, seasonally adjusted, 1948-95



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Data beginning in January 1994 reflect: 1) the introduction of the results of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology, and 2) the introduction of population controls based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, March 10, 1995

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Employment status of the civilian population for census regions and divisions,
(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
NORTHEAST									
Employed.....	23,281	23,416	23,566	23,612	23,743	23,707	23,897	23,756	23,900
Unemployed.....	1,865	1,687	1,666	1,695	1,570	1,543	1,459	1,534	1,500
Unemployment rate.....	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9
New England									
Employed.....	6,477	6,538	6,561	6,577	6,543	6,589	6,623	6,651	6,661
Unemployed.....	488	456	454	438	402	398	377	400	408
Unemployment rate.....	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.8
Middle Atlantic									
Employed.....	16,805	16,878	17,005	17,036	17,201	17,118	17,275	17,105	17,239
Unemployed.....	1,377	1,231	1,212	1,257	1,168	1,145	1,082	1,135	1,092
Unemployment rate.....	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.0
SOUTH									
Employed.....	41,455	42,627	42,868	42,022	43,105	43,428	43,368	43,424	43,427
Unemployed.....	3,029	2,713	2,390	2,841	2,609	2,548	2,445	2,413	2,213
Unemployment rate.....	6.8	6.0	5.3	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.8
South Atlantic									
Employed.....	21,645	22,059	22,204	21,851	22,363	22,541	22,455	22,443	22,400
Unemployed.....	1,453	1,303	1,115	1,385	1,277	1,287	1,225	1,186	1,048
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.5
East South Central									
Employed.....	6,976	7,402	7,394	7,136	7,502	7,505	7,665	7,546	7,555
Unemployed.....	537	508	437	482	444	408	406	467	392
Unemployment rate.....	7.2	6.4	5.6	6.3	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.8	4.9
West South Central									
Employed.....	12,834	13,165	13,270	13,035	13,239	13,382	13,247	13,434	13,472
Unemployed.....	1,039	902	839	974	888	854	849	792	773
Unemployment rate.....	7.5	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.4
MIDWEST									
Employed.....	29,694	30,320	30,411	30,171	30,515	30,693	30,715	30,829	30,880
Unemployed.....	1,995	1,648	1,641	1,754	1,584	1,495	1,461	1,396	1,400
Unemployment rate.....	6.3	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

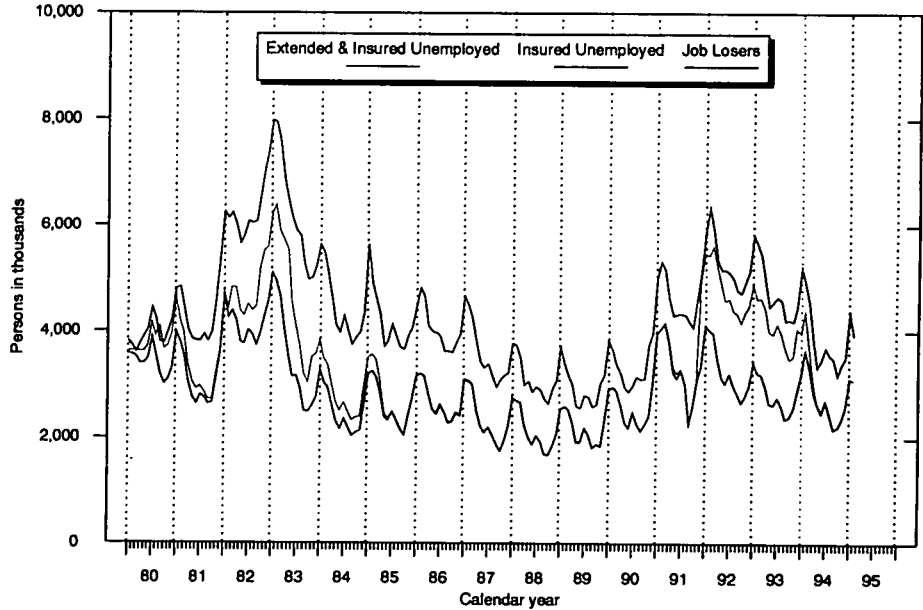
Employment status of the civilian population for census regions and divisions, -Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Census region and division	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
	Feb. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995	Feb. 1994	Oct. 1994	Nov. 1994	Dec. 1994	Jan. 1995	Feb. 1995
East North Central									
Employed.....	20,579	20,855	20,963	20,940	21,090	21,218	21,229	21,244	21,319
Unemployed.....	1,515	1,169	1,181	1,326	1,186	1,084	1,011	1,012	993
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5
West North Central									
Employed.....	9,118	9,465	9,448	9,230	9,425	9,475	9,486	9,586	9,561
Unemployed.....	480	478	461	428	398	411	450	383	407
Unemployment rate.....	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.1
WEST									
Employed.....	26,057	26,234	26,498	26,398	26,717	26,690	26,649	26,552	26,836
Unemployed.....	2,371	2,053	1,987	2,137	1,928	1,907	1,873	1,901	1,847
Unemployment rate.....	8.3	7.3	7.0	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4
Mountain									
Employed.....	7,218	7,386	7,495	7,364	7,461	7,495	7,510	7,476	7,640
Unemployed.....	432	404	374	403	422	410	383	359	345
Unemployment rate.....	5.6	5.2	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.3
Pacific									
Employed.....	18,838	18,849	19,003	19,034	19,255	19,195	19,139	19,076	19,196
Unemployed.....	1,940	1,649	1,614	1,734	1,506	1,497	1,490	1,537	1,443
Unemployment rate.....	9.3	8.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.0

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that compose the various census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Comparison of Unemployment Measures Job Losers & Insured Unemployed January 1980 through February 1995



Note: Insured Unemployed includes continued claimants under UI, UCFL, UCX, and Railroad Retirement Board.
 Extended and Insured Unemployed is the sum of Insured Unemployed plus all persons receiving Extended Benefits.
 The source of Job Loser data is the Current Population Survey. The CPS was redesigned January 1994.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTION DATA
 EXHAUSTIONS OF REGULAR STATE UI, EXTENDED BENEFITS
 AND TEMPORARY FEDERAL EXTENDED BENEFITS
 (NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	STATE		MONTH	YEAR	STATE		FEDERAL	STATE	MONTH	YEAR	STATE		FEDERAL	STATE
	REGULAR UI	REGULAR UI EXHAUSTEE RATE			REGULAR UI	EXTENDED BENEFITS					REG UI EXH RATE	REGULAR UI			EXTENDED BENEFITS	EXTENDED BENEFITS	REG UI EXH RATE
HISTORICAL DATA: MONTHLY AVERAGE			MONTHLY DATA						MONTHLY DATA					
1975	350	37.8	1	1990	202.8	0	0	28.2	1	1993	292.9	0	242	39.2
			2		168.8	0	0	28.3	2		265.1	0	189	38.7
1976	273	37.8	3		190.9	0	0	29.3	3		304.7	0	211	38.3
			4		195.3	0	0	29.2	4		268.9	0	196	38.0
1977	237	33.4	5		207.9	0	0	29.3	5		249.5	0	183	37.7
			6		184.0	0	0	28.4	6		269.1	0	200	37.8
1978	169	26.8	7		207.2	0	0	28.1	7		270.0	0	183	38.6
			8		201.8	0	0	28.2	8		268.2	0	193	39.2
1979	170	28.8	9		168.7	0	0	28.4	9		252.5	0	185	39.1
			10		197.8	0	0	28.7	10		236.7	0	160	39.2
1980	256	33.2	11		181.3	0	0	28.8	11		244.8	0	217	39.5
			12		204.7	0	0	29.4	12		251.8	0	330	39.3
1981	249	32.4	1	1991	265.3	0	0	29.9	1	1994	270.5	18	324	39.8
			2		228.4	0	0	30.5	2		239.9	12	238	40.0
1982	346	38.5	3		261.3	0	0	31.1	3		281.8	5	217	40.1
			4		306.2	3	0	32.0	4		268.3	5	99	40.0
1983	349	38.4	5		315.0	6	0	32.5	5		264.7	5	23	39.8
			6		277.9	24	0	32.7	6		250.8	6	1	39.6
1984	219	34.3	7		340.7	15	0	33.1	7		251.7	6	1	38.8
			8		316.5	5	0	33.2	8		261.9	15	1	38.0
1985	213	31.1	9		275.7	1	0	33.5	9		216.6	4	1	37.8
			10		303.0	2	0	33.8	10		215.1	4	1	37.5
1986	225	32.5	11		262.2	1	0	34.0	11		228.3	4	1	36.9
			12		314.2	0	1	34.8	12		220.4	4	0	36.3
1987	202	30.6	1	1992	359.5	0	23	35.4	1	1995	251.0 p	3 p	0 p	35.9
			2		302.8	0	28	36.0	2					
1988	165	28.5	3		342.9	1	29	36.7	3					
			4		363.7	1	56	37.3	4					
1989	163	28.1	5		324.2	6	171	37.8	5					
			6		335.4	4	119	38.2	6					
1990	193	29.4	7		358.2	4	335	38.7	7					
			8		312.1	1	139	39.0	8					
1991	289	34.8	9		295.5	0	146	39.6	9					
			10		278.0	0	148	39.7	10					
1992	304	39.9	11		258.0	0	170	40.1	11					
			12		305.8	0	245	39.9	12					
1993	267	39.2												
1994	248	36.3												

Exhaustions - The number of beneficiaries of UI programs who use up their maximum benefit award in a benefit year. Exhaustions represent the total number of final payments in a period.

Regular UI - Unemployment Insurance benefits for workers covered by State UI law.

Extended Benefits - Permanent State UI program that provides additional benefit payments beyond regular benefits and is triggered by high unemployment in each State.

Federal Extended Benefits - Nationally funded UI programs which provide additional benefits on a temporary basis and are triggered by high unemployment in each state.

State Regular UI Exhaustion Rate - The percentage of eligible beneficiaries who use up the maximum amount of benefits in a benefit year. The rate is calculated by dividing the most recent 12-month average of final payments by the 12-month average of first payments ending six months previous.

NOTE: Data include Puerto Rico.

LAUS Division 3/9/95

UI EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAMS

Regular State UI Extended Benefits (EB)

As of March 3, 1995, Alaska is the only State triggered on under the State EB program. Based on its IUR, extended benefits began on January 29; claimants are eligible for 13 weeks of benefits

A State triggers "on" for regular State extended benefits when:

IUR Required. The State 13-week IUR is at least 5 percent and is 20 percent higher than the average of the same 13 week period in the two previous years. Thirteen weeks of EB are available.

IUR Option. When the "20 percent factor" is not met, a State which has enacted the option in its law, may pay extended benefits when the State IUR reaches 6 percent regardless of the IUR in previous years. Thirteen weeks of benefits are available.

TUR Alternative. The seasonally adjusted State TUR for the most recent 3-months published is at least 6.5 percent and is 10 percent or more above the State TUR for the same 3-month period in either of the two preceding years. Thirteen weeks of benefits are available. If the 3-month seasonally adjusted TUR is 8.0 or greater and the 10 percent or more criterion is met, 20 weeks of benefits are available.

Currently, seven States have the TUR alternative trigger in law: Alaska, Connecticut, Kansas, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the State of Washington. Maine no longer has this option in law. New Jersey no longer has a TUR option in law.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act (EUCA)

The EUCA of 1991 expired February 5, 1994.

3/8/95

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA TO CPS TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT

(Numbers in thousands, not seasonally adjusted)

3/9/95

WEEK ENDING DATE	UI PROGRAMS - CONTINUED CLAIMS						CPS TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	REGULAR UI AS PERCENT OF CPS TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	REGULAR UI AS PERCENT OF CPS JOB LOSERS	TOTAL UI AS PERCENT OF CPS TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	TOTAL UI AS PERCENT OF CPS JOB LOSERS
	REGULAR UI PROGRAM	UCFE	UCX	REGULAR EXTENDED BENEFITS 1/	FEDERAL EXTENDED BENEFITS 2/	TOTAL (INCL. RRB) 3/					
Historical Data											
05/17/75	4,338.8	40.9	93.3	760.4	691.5	5,942.9	7,715.0	58.0	100.9	77.0	134.1
05/12/79	2,079.6	24.8	45.4	69.2	0.0	2,232.0	5,419.0	39.7	99.0	41.2	102.8
07/12/80	3,757.4	28.8	64.7	278.5	0.0	4,162.4	8,603.0	44.8	86.5	48.4	93.5
04/18/81	2,923.9	31.3	46.4	337.8	0.0	3,380.3	7,561.0	39.7	74.6	44.7	84.0
Annual Averages 4/											
1980	3,389.9	29.5	55.2	348.3	0.0	3,802.9	7,637.0	45.5	88.0	50.0	96.8
1981	3,061.9	32.0	40.7	231.1	0.0	3,363.7	8,273.0	37.9	73.5	40.7	78.9
1982	4,041.0	31.9	43.1	402.4	0.0	4,518.4	10,678.0	38.5	65.7	42.3	72.1
1983	3,402.3	28.2	29.1	255.7	854.0	4,567.3	8,992.0	38.5	58.3	50.8	73.0
1984	2,399.4	23.2	20.7	4.3	361.5	2,837.8	6,539.0	28.6	56.2	33.2	64.2
1985	2,538.6	21.0	19.4	4.6	110.1	2,718.4	8,312.0	31.0	61.6	32.7	64.9
1986	2,579.9	23.2	19.3	18.5	0.0	2,666.4	8,237.0	31.8	65.0	32.4	68.1
1987	2,257.6	21.4	17.8	8.9	0.0	2,335.7	7,425.0	31.1	64.7	31.5	65.5
1988	2,062.3	23.4	18.7	1.0	0.0	2,119.1	6,701.0	31.4	68.1	31.6	68.5
1989	2,111.6	21.3	14.6	0.7	0.0	2,158.9	6,528.0	32.9	72.8	33.1	73.2
1990	2,474.5	23.8	18.5	1.4	0.0	2,529.0	6,874.0	36.6	76.6	36.8	78.1
1991	3,256.7	30.1	22.1	28.0	135.7	3,483.3	8,426.0	39.3	71.8	41.3	75.6
1992	3,171.3	32.2	60.8	0.2	1,527.6	4,801.0	9,394.0	34.8	61.7	51.2	90.7
1993	2,713.7	32.5	54.3	7.7	1,311.4	4,127.0	8,734.0	32.1	58.7	47.3	86.5
1994	2,640.4	32.5	37.6	16.2	159.7	2,893.0	7,896.0	33.9	70.6	36.2	75.3
Current Data 5/											
09/18/93	2,274.2	31.8	47.3	0.0	1,330.1	3,688.4	8,128.0	29.0	55.9	45.4	87.7
10/16/93	2,313.3	35.9	48.3	16.5	1,180.1	3,599.1	8,101.0	29.6	58.7	44.4	85.2
11/13/93	2,491.6	37.4	47.3	30.9	935.6	3,549.0	7,890.0	32.7	61.4	45.0	84.6
12/11/93	2,776.0	40.5	47.2	44.4	1,142.8	4,058.9	7,764.0	36.9	63.8	52.3	90.4
01/15/94	3,125.1	34.9	43.3	35.8	725.0	3,873.2	9,492.0	33.7	61.4	41.9	76.2
02/12/94	3,554.0	37.3	46.1	35.9	677.0	4,360.2	9,262.0	39.3	73.9	47.1	88.5
03/12/94	3,262.2	33.7	42.3	8.4	355.6	3,712.2	8,874.0	37.6	73.8	41.8	82.1
04/10/94	2,786.1	30.3	39.1	11.9	159.1	3,053.6	8,078.0	35.3	74.5	37.6	79.2
05/14/94	2,559.9	27.5	35.6	11.2	0.0	2,645.1	7,656.0	34.3	79.2	34.5	79.7
06/19/94	2,403.6	25.6	34.1	26.8	0.0	2,494.0	8,251.0	29.9	71.2	30.2	72.1
07/16/94	2,616.5	28.7	34.7	26.2	0.0	2,709.0	8,281.0	32.4	72.4	32.7	73.2
08/13/94	2,384.8	29.3	34.8	29.6	0.0	2,486.5	7,869.0	31.1	68.7	31.6	69.7
09/17/94	2,102.4	30.6	34.7	6.0	0.0	2,179.6	7,379.0	29.4	62.1	29.5	62.4
10/15/94	2,124.8	36.6	35.5	1.5	0.0	2,203.3	7,155.0	30.7	69.3	30.8	69.5
11/12/94	2,256.5	36.4	34.6	0.7	0.0	2,332.2	6,973.0	33.4	69.1	33.4	69.3
12/10/94	2,504.3	39.6	36.1	0.5	0.0	2,586.6	6,890.0	38.6	73.4	38.7	73.6
01/14/95	3,048.1	35.6	35.1	0.4	0.0	3,185.2	8,101.0	38.5	71.7	38.6	71.9
02/18/95	3,012.7	35.4	34.3	2.2	0.0	3,092.7	7,695.0	40.1	78.6	40.2	78.8

1/ Prior to 1980, there were national and individual State "on" triggers for extended benefits; since 1980, Extended Benefits have been payable under individual State "on" triggers only.

2/ The Federal Supplemental Compensation program was in effect from January 1982 through June 1985, but data are only available beginning in 1983. The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act was in effect from November 17, 1991 to February 5, 1994.

3/ Railroad Retirement Board claims are not available until 1984.

4/ Unemployment insurance data for 1980-83 are not strictly comparable with data for 1984 and forward.

5/ Beginning in January 1994, data from the Current Population Survey reflect the redesigned survey and new population controls. The new data are not directly comparable with historical CPS

For The Record
Submitted by
MANZULLO

3-9-95
FBI

20-517

The Economy

ECONOMY UPDATE

S. Wants To Avoid Row With Japan Over Trade

The U.S. is anxious to avoid a trade row with Japan over cars and auto parts, and would like to speed up talks that have been dragging along for nearly two years, a top trade negotiator said. "It is our strong desire to avoid a kind of trade conflict (with any)," Undersecretary of Commerce Terry Garten said. U.S. officials have a frustrated by the slow pace of negotiations aimed at opening Japan's markets and highly regulated assembly-parts markets.

Length In Investment Continue During '95

U.S. purchasing executives said capital expenditures will account for 34.9% of all corporate spending in 1995, according to a survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management. The survey polled 117 U.S. and foreign purchasing executives, with data from Fortune 500 and other corporations, NAPM said. Capital expenditures projected at capital expenditures will represent 6% of all corporate spending in 1995, NAPM said.

TT Accord To Boost U.S. Overseas Buying

Paraphrasing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade accord will result in a substantial increase in their use of finished goods" from twelve suppliers over the next 10 years, U.S. purchasers said in the survey. U.S. purchasers projected that their buying from world suppliers will rise to 60.5% by the year 2005 from 39.1% by the year 1995. A large percentage of U.S. purchasers — 40.4% — said corporate spending has increased their component productivity over the last year.

U.S. Debt Up 5% In '94

U.S. non-financial debt grew at a 5.1% rate in the fourth quarter and for the entire year, amid a robust of household and business borrowing, the Federal Reserve said. The annual debt includes borrowing by consumers, businesses other than financial institutions, and government agencies. In the third quarter, non-financial debt grew at an 11 rate of 4.9%.

Senators To Introduce Balanced Budget Bill

Senate Democratic leadership will introduce legislation that this year's budget resolution include a plan that brings the budget into balance by a date, preferably 2002. The bill would exempt Social Security trust funds from being exempt from all budget cuts. Senate Minority Leader Jaskie, D-S.D., described the bill as the next initiative in the debate on budget.

Small Business Bill-Paying Speeded In Fourth Quarter

Small businesses paid their bills but medium-sized and large

PERSPECTIVE

What's Missing In GDP

The government is in the midst of a major overhaul of American economic statistics. Economists and market watchers alike may breathe a sigh of relief, since U.S. economic data are notoriously unreliable.

This month, the Commerce Department will be holding a "town hall" meeting of statisticians to discuss changes that ought to be made to numbers such as the consumer price index and gross domestic product.

Most economic models used today are, with some revisions, largely unchanged since the government first started systematically keeping such statistics in the 1930s and 1940s.

Evidence that the numbers need to be put up on the rack for a look-see is the frequency with which they must be revised.

Some retailers, for instance, blame the government for "stealing Christmas" by announcing in January 1993 that retail sales in November 1994 were significantly below what had been announced earlier.

GDP is a number especially in need of an overhaul. Few are aware of the Keynesian bias built into this ubiquitous statistic. It was initially designed by statistician Simon Kuznets in the 1940s, at a time when Keynesian "demand side" economics reigned supreme. However, GDP measures only "final" demand. This reflects the Keynesian view that economic growth is driven primarily by the final demand for finished goods and services.

Huge sectors of the economy that relate to the "supply side," such as productivity, savings, investment and intermediate goods, are simply left out.

GDP includes things like machines and equipment, for instance, because they are considered finished goods. It leaves out leather and raw steel, however, because these are intermediate goods.

"In short, (GDP) takes into account fixed capital, but not circulating capital," wrote economist Mark Skousen in his book, "Economics on Trial." Thus, (GDP) is not really a gross figure at all, but a net value-added approach.

Indeed, Skousen claims that this number, which is supposed to give a reasonable idea of total national output, doesn't come close. He likens GDP to taking a company's bottom line and confusing that number with all the money the company spent during the year to produce it. The two numbers are in no way similar, yet GDP is designed as if they were.

Indeed, it can be argued that

intermediate economic activity—the process of turning raw materials into finished products for sale—constitutes the authentic core of the economy.

It is not the final sale of automobiles that makes the Big Three such a critical part of the U.S. economy, after all. Rather, it is the workers who are hired and the raw materials that are purchased in order to produce those cars, that cause Michigan to boom or bust.

Yet, so far as GDP is concerned, the auto industry only counts as the final sale of cars and trucks.

Moreover, GDP exaggerates the level of consumption spending in relation to other economic statistics, Skousen claims.

According to GDP, consumption constitutes nearly 70% of the economy. This fits neatly with the Keynesian assumption that economies are driven by consumer spending.

But as we know from experience, consumer spending is a lagging indicator. It is only after a business downturn has begun and companies begin laying off workers that consumers pull in their horns on spending. Consumer spending is also usually one of the last economic statistics to turn upwards in a recovery.

To correct this flaw Skousen suggests scrapping GDP. In its place, he would substitute a measurement of total investment and spending throughout the economy. He calls his proposed measurement gross domestic outlays, or GDO. GDO would calculate, for instance, the cost of producing the steel and the rubber that went into the car as well as the price of the finished product.

Thus, a car that sells for \$20,000 retail would be listed in GDO figures as \$40,000.

Skousen estimates that using GDO would reduce the measurement of consumer spending as a percentage of economic activity from 68% to a more reasonable 35% or so. Business investment in intermediate goods would rise from 14% to around 54%. Government spending, which in 1993 was listed as 19% of economic output, would be cut back to 10% or so.

Lord Keynes died in 1946, but his ideas lived on until the stagflation of the 1970s did them in. Maybe some of his other legacies should be laid to rest.

Greenspan Calls Recession

Greenspan rebounds on Fed chief's comments and hints that Germany may cut rates

By Barbara Benham
Investor's Business Daily

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan yesterday warned that the dollar's decline against the world's major currencies could have serious consequences for the U.S. economy.

In his first public appearance since the dollar started its dramatic slide last week, Greenspan called the dollar's weakness "unwelcome and troublesome."

"Dollar weakness, while overdue, is welcome because it adds to potential inflation pressures on our economy," Greenspan told the House Budget Committee. "As I have emphasized numerous times in the past, it is important that we contain those pressures."

His testimony bolstered the dollar, which has declined dramatically against the Japanese and the German mark in the past week. The dollar also rallied on comments from abroad.

The dollar's rebound began after the French, Belgian and Danish central banks boosted interest rates, making the German mark less attractive to foreign investors.

It gathered further strength after comments by Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer and council member Hans-Jürgen Krupp, suggesting that Germany's powerful central bank is still considering further interest-rate

Productivity

But analysts say economy's expected slowing will take its toll on worker efficiency

By Anna J. Bray
Investor's Business Daily

Businesses saw healthy productivity gains last year, while labor costs posted their smallest gain in three decades, the Labor Department reported yesterday.

Nonfarm business productivity rose 2.2% in 1994, the second highest gain in 10 years. It was up from 1993's 1.5% advance but not quite as high as the 2.7% increase in 1992.

Last year's increase marks four straight years of significantly higher productivity growth. So far, the 1990s is posting annual average increases more than double those of the 1980s.

Ford Voices Its Concern Over Possible Rate Hike

Ford Motor Co. is concerned that a possible rate hike could hurt its sales.

Balanced Budget Failure Hurt The Dollar

The dollar's decline is a result of the balanced budget failure.

U. S. Department of Labor

Commissioner for
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212



APR 4 1995

Honorable Thomas W. Ewing
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Congressman Ewing:

At my testimony before the Joint Economic Committee on March 10, you asked about the quality of the jobs that have been added during the current economic expansion. I would like to provide you with some information that augments the answer I gave to your question at the hearing.

The enclosed report, *Employment in Perspective: Earnings and Job Growth*, examines the issue of the quality of the jobs added in recent years from one perspective, focusing on the relative earnings of the industries and occupations where employment growth has occurred. As that report explains, most job growth in recent years has been in industries with relatively low earnings, while, at the same time, taking place in occupations with relatively high earnings. This apparent contradiction is resolved when the job growth by occupation within industries is examined. Such data show that there have been substantial employment gains in relatively well-paying occupations--particularly the managerial and professional occupations--within relatively low-paying industries, particularly the services industry.

The report focused on the period from 1988 to 1993. I am enclosing tables that extend some of this analysis, covering the period from the beginning of 1992, when employment finally started to increase after the last recession, through the end of 1994. Although employment growth has continued to be concentrated in low-wage industries, the decline in employment in high-wage industries documented in our earlier report for the period from 1988 through 1992 has been reversed over the recovery period. Employment growth has continued to be concentrated in high-wage occupations.

Honorable Thomas W. Ewing--2

APR 4 1995

I also am sending you a copy of a Monthly Labor Review article that summarizes employment and unemployment developments during 1994. Table 4 of this article shows the 20 industries that added the most jobs in 1994 and the average hourly earnings in those industries.

I hope you find this information useful. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



KATHARINE G. ABRAHAM
Commissioner

Enclosures

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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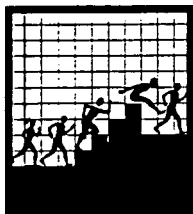
NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT GROWTH EXAMINED BY BLS

Questions about the quality of employment growth in the United States have been raised as the pace of growth increased in recent months.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, has prepared the attached report to examine one aspect of these questions--the relative earnings in the industries and occupations where growth has occurred.

Single copies of *Employment in Perspective: Earnings and Job Growth*, Report 877, are available from BLS, (202) 606-6378 or 606-6373.

This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-606-STAT, TDD phone: 202-606-5897, TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-326-2577.



Employment in Perspective: Earnings and Job Growth



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Report 877
August 1994

The pace of job growth has quickened since the end of 1993, and concern over a "jobless recovery" has been replaced with concern about the quality of jobs being created. Interest in the quality of job growth is not new. Even during the long economic expansion of the 1980s, observers often noted that nearly all of the increase in employment was in the services and retail trade industries, whose average pay is comparatively low, while some higher-paying manufacturing industries experienced slow growth or even job losses. Concurrently, however, substantial growth occurred in occupations such as managers and professionals, where earnings are relatively high. This report explores one dimension of this topic—the relative earnings of the industries and occupations in which employment growth is occurring. The findings indicate that, while job growth has been concentrated in relatively low-wage industries, much of the growth within these industries has been in the relatively high wage occupations.

Table 1 shows the distribution of employment growth by employment deciles—groups of industries or occupations ranked according to their mean or median earnings. (See the technical note for a description of how the deciles were created.) There is a clear dichotomy between results from the industrial and occupational perspectives, as table 1 shows. Although the industry breakdown shows that employment growth was concentrated in the deciles containing the lower-paying industries, the occupational information shows most of the growth to be in the deciles composed of the higher-paying occupations. This difference is examined later.

Growth over several time periods is displayed, both to provide a longer- and shorter-term perspective and to permit comparisons of the results using three data sources—the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, the Current Population Survey (CPS), and the Covered Employment and Wages program (ES-202). The year 1988 was used as a starting point for the comparisons, because comparable time series for the complete list of industries are only available back to that year.

Comparisons of the results from the three data sources had to be made on the basis of industry employment change, because two of the three sources do not have information

for occupations. Although the proportion of change accounted for by each industry decile varied considerably among the data sources, all show that, for each of the periods examined, most of the employment growth was in the deciles composed of the industries with relatively low earnings. From 1988 to 1992, both the CES and ES-202 data did show some growth in two of the top five deciles, although the deciles in which the growth occurred differed. Within these top deciles, two groups of industries accounted for a sizable share of the movements according to both data sources. Several defense-related industries experienced substantial declines in employment, while hospitals and other health related industries had substantial gains.

In the lower-earnings deciles, a large proportion of employment growth was accounted for by a few industries. In both the CES and the ES-202, for example, eating and drinking places was the source of most of the employment growth within the lowest earnings (tenth) decile.

Recent recovery. Between February 1992 (the low point of nonfarm payroll employment) and April 1994, there was a net gain in employment growth in the higher earnings deciles rather than the net loss experienced during the 1988-92 period.¹ Nevertheless, about 72 percent of the jobs added were in industries in the lower 5 earnings deciles. Two industries alone were responsible for nearly 3 out of 10 new jobs during the recovery—eating and drinking places, which was in the tenth (lowest earnings) decile, and personnel supply services, which was in the seventh decile.

Within the upper half of the deciles during the recovery, health services continued its rapid growth, accounting for about a third of the net increase in CES employment in the top five deciles. Other "higher-wage" industries with job gains included various construction industries, mortgage bankers and brokers, computer and data processing services.

¹ Although the trough of the 1990-91 recession, as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research, was March 1991, the labor market recovery did not begin until much later. For example, nonfarm payroll employment did not reach its low point until February 1992. Employment growth by occupation was not examined for this time period, because a comparable time series of occupational data is not available.

Table 1. Employment change by decile, selected periods, 1988-93
(Percent distribution of change in employment)

Decile	1988-93		1988-92		1992-93			February 1992 to April 1994 (CES)
	CES (Industry)	CPS (Occupation)	CES (Industry)	ES-202 (Industry)	CES (Industry)	CPS (Industry)	CPS (Occupation)	
Total change (in thousands)	3,885	3,660	2,135	2,009	1,750	1,378	1,378	4,213
First decile (highest earnings) ...	-5.6	20.1	-7.9	18.1	-3.7	-13.2	20.9	-0.8
Second decile .....	.9	19.5	-6.5	-2.4	9.4	17.4	20.2	9.8
Third decile	12.8	8.0	13.2	-14.6	8.3	6.2	10.4	5.8
Fourth decile	1.1	15.7	-10.6	-17.8	5.7	12.3	2.7	5.8
Fifth decile	1.4	.8	6.4	15.8	5.9	1.5	9.7	7.2
Sixth decile	19.9	12.6	25.6	-7.7	18.2	14.0	9.5	17.5
Seventh decile	17.2	-5.5	15.3	10.5	24.7	18.7	-1.1	25.6
Eighth decile	28.4	1.5	40.4	42.6	9.8	-1.2	5.9	8.5
Ninth decile	10.6	6.5	10.5	29.2	9.9	22.0	1.8	8.1
Tenth decile (lowest earnings) ...	13.4	20.8	13.8	26.2	11.9	22.3	20.0	12.4

NOTE: For the period 1988-92, industries were ranked according to their earnings in 1992. For other periods, industries or occupations were ranked according to their earnings in 1993. Average hourly earnings were used for the CES and ES-202, while median usual weekly earnings were used for the

CPS. Employment growth was calculated using annual averages, except for February 1992 to April 1994. Seasonally adjusted data were used for that period.

and management and public relations services. The first (highest earnings) decile continued to lose employment because of declines in manufacturing employment during the early part of the recovery.

Occupational changes. When employment growth is measured on the basis of occupations, it is concentrated among the higher-earnings deciles. (See table 1.) This holds both for the long and short term. The differences between the pictures painted by industry and occupation data alone can be reconciled by using a matrix of the major industry and occupational groups.

Although much of the employment growth has been in low-wage industries, most of the increases within those industries have been in relatively high-paying occupations, as is shown in table 2. Overall, nearly three-fourths of the change in employment between 1988-93 was in industry/occupational cells where the median weekly earnings of wage and salary workers was above the median for all such workers. A substantial proportion of the employment growth during the period occurred in the managerial, professional, and technical occupations within the services industries. All three of these industry/occupational cells have above average earnings. Within these cells the majority of the growth was in occupations related to either education or health.²

Further evidence that growth has taken place in the higher earnings occupations within industries comes from an analysis of the influence of changes in occupational staffing patterns on the real wage growth for full-time workers between 1983 and 1993. That analysis showed that most of the major industries exhibited evidence of occupational upgrading.³

The industry/occupational matrix in table 2 also shows

² These results are obtained from a matrix of occupation and industry employment that uses data from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics survey. Overall, this matrix shows similar patterns to those in table 2.

³ This analysis will be presented as part of chapter 2 in the "Report on the American Workforce," which will be published in October 1994.

that employment declined in several industry/occupational cells having very high earnings, for example, managers and professionals in manufacturing. If such workers switched to managerial and professional jobs in other industries, they would likely be going into industry/occupational cells with lower earnings than the ones from which they were displaced. Their earnings would still be above the average for all workers, however.

Variations. Several variations of the calculations presented in table 1 were made to gauge the sensitivity of the analysis. One involved ranking industries or occupations according to their average earnings in earlier years. This resulted in moving industries or occupations into different deciles and altered the distribution of employment growth across the deciles. The basic patterns shown in table 1 were not affected, however.

Industries or occupations shifted positions in the rankings because their earnings grew faster or slower than the norm. Data on industries from the CES suggest that relatively high increases in earnings are associated with substantial employment growth. For example, the industries that moved up in decile between 1988 and 1993 due to above average wage gains showed an increase in employment of 2.4 million. In contrast, the industries that moved down in the deciles due to slower than average earnings increases had a combined employment decline of 0.1 million.

Limitations of the analysis. Although this analysis broadens the information available on the nature of employment growth, it has several limitations. First, it considers only cash earnings in assessing the quality of jobs. Other factors, such as nonwage compensation (benefits) and job security, are excluded. Second, it is based on the average or median earnings of industries and occupations and industry/occupational cells. Unknown is the extent to which the earnings of the "new jobs" in those groupings differ from those means and medians. Third, the analysis only looks at the net increase

Table 2. Percent of change from 1988-93 in wage and salary employment and 1993 median weekly earnings by occupation and industry (Data are based on annual averages)

Occupation	Total, all industries		Mining		Public administration		Transportation and public utilities		Construction		Manufacturing	
	Percent of change	Earnings	Percent of change	Earnings	Percent of change	Earnings	Percent of change	Earnings	Percent of change	Earnings	Percent of change	Earnings
Total, all occupations	100.0	\$394	-1.9	\$637	8.4	\$555	8.4	\$548	-15.7	\$454	-47.5	\$452
Executive, administrative, and managerial	30.5	635	-.4	942	4.8	669	.7	764	.9	699	-.9	804
Professional specialty	46.0	617	-.1	1,063	2.9	722	.9	779	-.1	875	-3.3	819
Technicians and related support	13.4	495	-.4	(*)	-.7	602	1.7	662	-.1	(*)	-.6	598
Precision production, craft, and repair	-20.3	490	-.2	644	-1.0	582	-.4	624	-9.8	468	-11.4	502
Administrative support, including clerical	6.7	349	-.5	454	-1.9	414	4.1	502	-2.6	342	-6.0	394
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-19.0	328	-.6	518	-2.2	448	3.1	463	-3.6	379	-23.5	345
Sales occupations	11.8	314	-.2	(*)	-.2	(*)	-1.5	595	-.2	502	-.6	578
Farming, forestry, and fishing	-1.5	234	(*)	(*)	-.7	(*)	-.2	(*)	-.2	(*)	(*)	333
Service occupations	32.8	215	(*)	(*)	4.1	558	-.4	414	(*)	(*)	-1.2	348
			Finance, insurance, and real estate		Wholesale trade		Services		Agriculture		Retail trade	
Total, all occupations	0.3	\$448	0.6	\$448	118.8	\$371	0.3	\$252	28.4	\$225		
Executive, administrative, and managerial	2.0	620	1.2	598	18.4	598	.2	(*)	3.6	424		
Professional specialty	1.2	786	-.3	675	43.1	578	.9	649	.6	515		
Technicians and related support .....	.4	599	-.2	(*)	9.7	436	.6	(*)	1.3	343		
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	.6	413	-.1	468	3.4	415	(*)	(*)	-1.9	410		
Administrative support, including clerical	-4.4	342	-.8	341	18.8	305	-.3	285	(*)	273		
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-.2	(*)	-.4	343	3.5	234	-.1	304	2.6	209		
Sales occupations	1.0	604	.6	591	2.8	250	-.2	(*)	10.1	225		
Farming, forestry, and fishing	(*)	229	.6	(*)	.6	234	-1.8	230	-.1	(*)		
Service occupations	-.2	255	-.4	(*)	18.6	216	.1	(*)	12.0	167		

*Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.
 †Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Occupations and industries are displayed according to their ranking by earnings from highest to lowest.

in employment. To the extent that there is interest in all the jobs that are available to workers, one should consider all job openings, including those resulting from the need to replace workers. Although some industries may be growing only slowly, they could have many job openings due to high job turnover. Data on job openings, however, are not available.

In SUMMARY, employment growth has occurred in both

relatively low and relatively high wage industries, although the increases have been disproportionately large in the former. Within those industries, much of the growth has been in occupations with relatively high median earnings. And, not unexpectedly, differences in employment growth appear to coincide with changes in the relative earnings among industries.

Technical Note

To construct the deciles shown in table 1, several hundred industries or, alternatively, occupations were ranked according to their mean or median earnings, and then divided into groups (deciles), each of which accounted for about 10 percent of total employment in the base year for the comparisons. The deciles do not equal 10 percent of employment because industries and occupations were not split between deciles. If an industry or occupation straddled deciles, it was assigned to the decile in which more than half of its employment would have fallen. Thus, the tenth decile comprises industries or occupations that have the lowest aver-

age earnings, while the first decile comprises those with the highest. The employment change for the industries and occupations within each decile then was calculated for various time periods to determine the pattern of job gains or losses across the deciles.

The Current Employment Statistics survey provides data based on payroll reports made each month by a sample of over 390,000 establishments, employing over 47 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The Current Population Survey provides data based on interviews conducted each month from a probability sample of 60,000 households. The

Covered Employment and Wages program provides a virtual census of nonfarm employees and their wages from quarterly reports based on the administrative records of the unemployment insurance system in each State. There are substantial differences in the coverage and concepts of the three sources. For a description of the CES and the CPS, see the February 1994 and subsequent issues of *Employment and Earnings*, and for the ES-202 program, see *Employment and Wages Annual Averages 1992*, BLS Bulletin 2433 (1993).

Much more data than could be presented in this report

were developed for this analysis. Some of this information will be presented in later reports. Persons interested in additional information should contact Thomas Nardone at (202) 606-6378.

Information in this report is available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 606-7828; TDD phone: (202) 606-5897; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-326-2577. This material is in the public domain and, with appropriate credit, may be reproduced without permission.



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Strong employment gains continue in 1994

The labor market turned in a very strong performance, as virtually all sectors and geographic regions enjoyed substantial job gains; the largest employment increase in 10 years was accompanied by a steady decline in unemployment

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The 1994 job market was characterized by strong employment growth and continued declines in unemployment. Some 3.4 million jobs were added to nonfarm payrolls and the unemployment rate dropped to 5.6 percent by yearend.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing, which had lost jobs steadily from early 1989 to mid-1993, rebounded in 1994, despite a drag on employment growth caused by continued defense cutbacks. In addition, manufacturing employers pushed the average factory workweek to extraordinarily high levels by expanding their use of overtime. Construction firms also added large numbers of workers, encouraged by low mortgage interest rates that continued through the first half of the year.

The services industry itself accounted for nearly half of the overall gains, but, within the broad service-producing sector, substantial employment advances also occurred in retail trade and in State and local governments.

Unemployment continued to trend downward by the fourth quarter, the jobless rate had fallen to 5.6 percent from 6.6 percent in the first quarter of the year. Well over a million fewer persons were jobless at yearend than in the first quarter.

This article takes a detailed look at labor market developments during 1994 based on data from both the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and the Current Population Survey (CPS). Its emphasis is on the interrelationship of those developments with trends in the economy.¹

The economy's impact on employment

The continued economic expansion fueled job growth in 1994 at a pace not seen for 10 years. At the same time, cutbacks in defense spending led to a continuation of layoffs in several industries. This section explores the impact of these and other economic factors on employment growth in 1994. A discussion of the effect of changing demographic and other factors on employment growth in these industries appears in a subsequent section.

The expansion

The current economic expansion started its fourth year in 1994 and, by yearend, had already lasted longer than most post-World War II recoveries.

But, although the last recession had officially ended in early 1991,² declines in nonfarm payroll employment did not end until nearly a year later. As economic activity accelerated in 1992 and gained further momentum in 1993 and 1994, payroll employment growth moved more in tandem with the resurgent economy. This can be seen in chart 1, which plots changes in nonfarm employment with economic growth as represented by the gross domestic product (GDP), the broadest measure of the economy.

The 1994 payroll employment increase of almost 3.4 million was the best annual performance of the current economic expansion.³ To a large extent, it is possible to trace the origins of job growth in specific industries to changes in re-

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lated macroeconomic factors (such as personal consumption, investment, exports, and government spending), some of which are themselves influenced by trends in total employment. (See table 1.)

More income leads to more consumption (and jobs in retail trade) . . .

Personal income continued the strong growth of late 1993 into the first half of 1994, slowing somewhat in the third quarter and then rebounding at year's end. Much of the gain in personal income was due to growth in the number of workers and in their average weekly earnings, as measured by the CES survey of nonfarm payrolls. The slowing of personal income gains in the third quarter reflects a declining rate of job growth.

As workers feel more confident about job security and the unemployed find jobs, they spend money more freely. The momentum from strong personal consumption during the second half of 1993 and first quarter of 1994 led retailers to accelerate hiring. As a result, large employment gains occurred in most types of retail stores, which added 750,000 jobs in 1994, the largest increase since 1984. (Specific industries within the major divisions are discussed in the next section, "Where the job growth is.") Although wholesale trade is closely related to retail, its growth rate was slower than the average for all industries, partly because of restructuring and competition from retailers who increasingly deal directly with manufacturers. Nevertheless, 1994 was the best year for jobs in wholesale trade since 1988. (See table 2 and chart 2.)

. . . which requires more goods and services (and jobs in manufacturing and services) . . .

As sales of goods and services grew, so did the need to replace depleted inventories and provide more services to consumers. As a result, GDP surged in the fourth quarter of 1993, and then continued at a strong pace throughout 1994. Manufacturers responded to growing product demand by continuing to increase the use of overtime hours at their factories, which reached the highest level in the 38-year history of the series. While the addition of overtime is normal in the first years of an expansion, factories typically add workers within a few months of the increase in hours, restoring employment lost during the recession. In the current expansion, however, sustained gains in factory employment were not seen until 1994, when the expansion was 3 years old. Virtually all of the net job gains were in durable goods manufacturing, which is more cyclically sensitive than nondurable goods.

The primary manufacturing industries to profit from the strong consumer spending were motor vehicle makers and their suppliers, such as producers of automotive stampings and flat glass. Pent-up demand to replace old vehicles and low

interest rates on auto loans early in the year helped add a total of 82,000 jobs in motor vehicles and related manufacturing industries in 1994; the number grows to 154,000 when auto dealers and motor vehicle wholesale distributors are added. (See table 3.)

The pick-up in consumer spending extended not only to durable goods like cars, appliances, and furniture, but also to services. Some of the gains were in directly provided services, such as auto repair, and others were in services to businesses that were straining to meet increased demand for their products.

. . . which leads to more capital investment (and more manufacturing jobs) . . .

The strong demand for more goods and services provided motivation for businesses to invest in themselves to improve productivity, expand capacity, and replace worn-out equipment. This is shown by the surge in orders for nondefense capital goods (excluding aircraft) during 1994. The manufacturing industries that produce this capital equipment were not able to fill the orders with the existing work force, and unfilled orders piled up. (See table 1.) This growing backlog of orders for capital equipment was partly responsible for employment gains in the fabricated metals, industrial machinery, and electronics equipment industries, which added about 50,000 workers each.

. . . and generates more tax revenue (and government jobs).

Revenues from sales taxes and income taxes in 1993 allowed State and local governments to budget for more workers in 1994, when they added more than 300,000 jobs. At the Federal level, however, employment declined as part of an effort to reduce the Federal deficit. The number of Federal employees fell by 46,000, despite the addition of 30,000 U.S. Postal Service workers.

Exports

Improving economic conditions in many of the countries that are important purchasers of U.S. products helped boost exports during the last quarter of 1993 and most of 1994. This is reflected in developments among a group of industries that are sensitive to exports (those with at least 20 percent of their employment tied to exports in 1990); the majority of these are durable goods manufacturing industries, such as computer equipment and oil field machinery. The number of jobs in this large group of export-sensitive industries grew by 83,000 in 1994, with 67,000 of them in manufacturing. Of course, exports were just one force behind the employment gains in these industries; improved domestic demand also played a major role.

Some restraints

Defense cutbacks. Defense cutbacks continued in 1994. Employment in industries that relied on defense to support at least half of their jobs in 1987 (the last year before major defense spending cuts) has fallen dramatically over the past 3 years. In 1994, these defense-dependent manufacturing industries, such as aircraft, missiles and space vehicles, and search and navigation equipment, lost 92,000 jobs. The declining trend slowed, however, in the second half of the year.

Interest rates. Interest rates played an important role in the 1994 economy, first as a stimulant and then as a restraint. Very low interest rates, by recent standards, buoyed consumer spending in 1993 and early 1994. The rate on 30-year

mortgages fell to an average of 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993 and remained very low during the first quarter of 1994. Construction was clearly a beneficiary of low mortgage rates, as brisk sales of new homes led to strong spring hiring in 1994. By the end of the second quarter, 189,000 jobs had been added in construction, primarily among special trade contractors such as masonry, carpentry, and electrical work.

Finance and real estate also had strong job growth in 1993 that continued into 1994, due primarily to business generated by the low mortgage rates. Mortgage bankers were swamped with requests for financing new homes and refinancing existing home loans. The combination of extra cash in the hands of homeowners who had refinanced and the needs of new homeowners

Revisions to the Current Population Survey

Quarterly and annual average data from the Current Population Survey in this article are shown for 1994 only. They are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of two changes to the survey that became effective in January 1994. The first was the introduction of new population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the estimated population undercount. This adjustment had the effect of raising population estimates, as well as the related labor force estimates. The second was a major redesign of the survey that was undertaken to obtain more accurate and comprehensive information on the labor force. This included both completely new, as well as revised, questions for the classification of individuals as employed or unemployed, the collection of new data (such as a monthly measure of multiple jobholders), and the incorporation of a major definitional change (discouraged workers), as well as several relatively minor changes in definitions, including one relating to the definition of unemployment. In addition, a fully computerized data collection system was implemented.

The definition of discouraged workers was altered to include the requirement that a person had searched for work in the prior 12 months and was currently available to take a job. Under the revised definition, the number of discouraged workers is about half what it was under the former definition. In addition, a measurement change was introduced with respect to the classification of persons working part time for economic reasons. Two criteria that formerly were inferred were made explicit in the new questionnaire: individuals

who usually work part time are now asked if they want to work 35 hours or more and, if so, whether they are available to take a full-time job. Under the new criteria, the number of persons working part time for economic reasons is about 20 percent lower than levels obtained using the old measure.

The 1994 data also may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal adjustment factors, of necessity, have been calculated based on data collected using the previous questionnaire. These factors may not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, the quarter-to-quarter comparisons of labor force data in this article, and similar comparisons presented elsewhere, should be interpreted with caution.

For a comprehensive examination of the expected effects of the redesign on the household survey data, see "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Effective January 1994," in the February 1994 issue of the BLS publication *Employment and Earnings*. At the time that this article was written, it was estimated that the combined effect of the introduction of the 1990 census population estimates (as adjusted) and the redesigned survey was to add 0.6 percentage point to the national unemployment rate. However, subsequent research conducted by BLS staff suggests that the probable effect on the jobless rate was much smaller, possibly as little as 0.2 percentage point. For more information on this issue, see "The CPS After the Redesign: Refocusing the Economic Lens," a paper presented on December 15, 1994 at the National Bureau of Economic Research Conference on Research in Income and Wealth.

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for furnishings of all types helped propel sales of furniture, appliances, autos, and other consumer goods.

This economic strength led the Federal Reserve Board to raise the federal funds rate on overnight borrowing between banks four times during the first half of the year—from 3 to 4.25 percent—and two more times in the second half, to 5.5 percent. By the third quarter, the 30-year conventional mortgage rate had risen to an average of 8.75 percent; mortgage refinancing all but stopped, and the flood of new home buyers began to recede. The impact was felt in construction employment, where growth slowed in the third quarter of 1994. Losses began even sooner

in mortgage banking and title insurance companies, which shed much of the extra help they had hired over the prior year. Real estate continued to add workers through the end of the year.

Construction showed renewed vigor in the fourth quarter, partly due to unusually warm weather but also reflecting the generally good economy. As a result, construction added a substantial 297,000 jobs over the course of the year. A variety of industries throughout the economy are directly dependent on construction, such as stone mining, sawmills, plumbing fixtures manufacturing, and building supply stores. The construction-related industries added 186,000 jobs in 1994, 72,000 of them in manufacturing.

Where the job growth is

Data from the CES (establishment survey) and the CPS (household survey) provide different insights into the types of jobs that were added to the economy in 1994. The discussion in this section looks at specific industries that added the largest number of workers (CES), and the next section examines who got the jobs and what occupations accounted for most of the growth (CPS).⁴

Much of the job growth in 1994 was concentrated in a relatively small number of industries. Three-fifths of the increase was in just 20 of the 288 industries for which the CES program makes estimates at the three-digit level of disaggregation under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.⁵ In fact, two industries—personnel supply services and eating and drinking places—accounted for 1 in 5 of the payroll jobs added. While the 20 industries were about evenly

split between above- and below-average wage industries, those with lower earnings added far more jobs.⁶ The "big 20" are ranked in table 4 and discussed in the subsections that follow.

Economically-driven industries

Business services. The number one growth industry was *personnel supply services*, a group of business services that includes temporary help, employee leasing, and employment agencies. This industry alone added 424,000 workers in 1994. The expanded use of temporary help continued a trend started during the expansion of the 1980's. Employers are increasingly relying on agencies that can provide workers in a variety of occupations, to whom the employer need make no permanent commitment. This enables

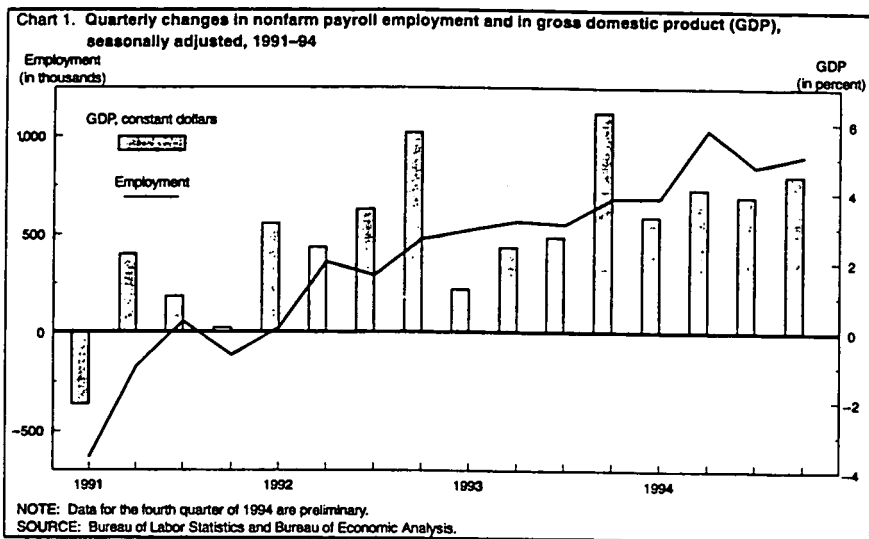
Table 1. Percent change from the previous quarter, selected economic indicators, seasonally adjusted annual rates, 1992-94

Category	1992				1993				1994			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Real gdp ¹	3.1	2.4	3.5	5.7	1.2	2.4	2.7	6.3	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.5
Disposable personal income (1987 dollars)	5.9	2.1	1.7	10.6	-7.4	4.7	.8	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	7.4
Personal consumption expenditures ¹	5.8	1.7	3.9	5.6	1.6	2.6	3.9	4.0	4.7	1.3	3.1	4.8
Exports of goods and services ¹	6.1	1.5	5.3	7.2	-1.0	7.7	-3.2	21.7	-3.5	16.6	14.8	14.2
State and local revenue	5.8	6.2	3.1	10.0	-2	9.2	5.4	10.6	.1	7.4	6.4	—
Productivity:												
Nonfarm business sector	4.2	1.9	2.8	3.8	-2.0	.4	4.0	4.9	2.9	-2.1	2.9	—
Manufacturing .....	.6	1.3	2.6	3.8	3.7	2.4	3.0	6.0	6.4	5.6	3.6	—
Unfilled orders for nondurable capital goods, except aircraft	-1.3	-4.6	-6.1	-4.5	1.9	2.7	3.1	14.9	19.4	23.5	20.6	20.2
Industrial production for defense and space equipment	-3.5	-5.7	-6.8	-7.9	-11.1	-10.7	-9.1	-8.1	-10.2	-7.9	-16.1	-1.8

¹ Quantity indexes, fixed 1987 weights.

Note: Data for the fourth quarter of 1994 are preliminary. Dash indicates data not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Federal Reserve Board; and Bureau of Labor Statistics.



companies to be more responsive to short-term fluctuations in demand and still keep production costs down. Because many of these workers are in lower paying occupations, such as nursing aides and construction laborers, the average hourly wage in personnel supply services was \$8.70, which is considerably below the \$11.12 average for production or nonsupervisory workers in all private sector industries.⁷

Three other industries within business services made the top 20 list: *Computer and data processing services* is a high-paying industry that added 105,000 jobs in 1994, while *services to buildings* and *miscellaneous business services*, which each grew by about 50,000 workers, pay less than the average hourly wage. The explanation for the rapid growth of these industries is similar to that for the expansion of personnel supply services—many of today's employers wish to minimize costs through use of flexible work arrangements. However, firms in computer services, services to buildings, and miscellaneous business services *do work* for clients under contract, while personnel supply agencies *provide workers* to clients.

Retail trade. *Eating and drinking places* added far more workers, 272,000, than any other in-

dustry except personnel supply services.⁸ This large, labor-intensive industry continues on a strong growth trend year after year to meet the demand for convenience food and restaurant meals. The average hourly earnings in eating and drinking places are the lowest among the 288 industries. However, it should be kept in mind that tips are not included in the payroll reports.

Three other types of retail stores were in the top 20. After several years of buyouts, bankruptcies, reorganizations, and layoffs, *department stores* made a comeback in 1994, adding 88,000 workers. *Auto dealers* and *furniture stores* also had substantial job gains—another testament to the importance of healthy consumer demand and low interest rates in the 1994 economy. Hourly earnings in auto dealers were above the average for all workers, while those in department stores and furniture stores were considerably below average.

Goods-producing industries. Three industries from the *goods-producing* sector made the top 20 list. Two were in construction—*electrical work* and *masonry, stonework, and plastering*—while only one was in manufacturing—*motor vehicles*. As has already been discussed, low interest rates and generally good economic conditions were the primary forces behind the health

Employment in 1994

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1991-94

(In thousands)

Industry	1991 IV	1992 IV	1993 IV	1994				Change, 1993 IV- 1994 IV*
				I	II	III	IV*	
Total nonfarm	108,154	109,128	111,363	111,978	112,995	113,908	114,759	3,396
Total private	89,677	90,416	92,470	93,057	93,990	94,821	95,599	3,129
Goods-producing	23,482	23,189	23,275	23,350	23,534	23,634	23,804	529
Mining	663	622	609	612	605	603	597	-12
Metal mining	54	52	50	50	50	51	52	1
Oil and gas extraction	378	345	354	348	340	337	332	-22
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	102	102	101	101	101	101	101	0
Construction	4,538	4,507	4,724	4,765	4,909	4,953	5,021	297
General building contractors	1,099	1,079	1,130	1,142	1,163	1,166	1,194	64
Heavy construction, except building	713	709	710	711	724	728	719	8
Special trade contractors	2,724	2,719	2,883	2,913	3,022	3,058	3,108	225
Manufacturing	18,283	18,061	17,942	17,973	18,020	18,079	18,188	244
Durable goods	10,445	10,231	10,143	10,185	10,229	10,282	10,371	228
Lumber and wood products	671	692	712	723	727	734	741	29
Furniture and fixtures	475	479	487	492	495	497	499	12
Stone, clay, and glass products	517	514	517	522	529	531	538	19
Primary metal industries	710	687	677	680	680	687	698	21
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	257	245	237	236	232	233	235	-3
Fabricated metal products	1,345	1,328	1,335	1,348	1,358	1,371	1,389	54
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,956	1,925	1,916	1,925	1,942	1,950	1,962	46
Electronic and other electrical equipment	1,564	1,519	1,521	1,529	1,544	1,560	1,575	54
Transportation equipment	1,888	1,800	1,727	1,726	1,720	1,723	1,743	16
Motor vehicles and equipment	611	620	645	670	671	689	912	67
Aircraft and parts	650	686	515	496	483	472	465	-50
Instruments and related products	958	916	877	868	857	849	846	-31
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	365	371	374	374	378	379	383	8
Nonurable goods	7,838	7,830	7,799	7,788	7,791	7,797	7,815	18
Food and kindred products	1,663	1,666	1,675	1,670	-1,666	1,665	1,668	-6
Tobacco products	49	45	42	41	40	39	38	-4
Textile mill products	674	675	671	673	672	671	673	2
Apparel and other textile products	1,018	999	965	955	957	958	950	-15
Paper and allied products	687	693	685	685	684	682	685	0
Printing and publishing	1,518	1,508	1,514	1,519	1,525	1,533	1,539	25
Chemicals and allied products	1,080	1,084	1,071	1,062	1,056	1,051	1,048	-23
Petroleum and coal products	161	154	150	148	148	148	149	-1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	867	887	908	920	930	938	951	43
Leather and leather products	122	120	117	116	115	114	113	-4
Service-producing	84,672	85,938	88,088	88,626	89,461	90,274	90,955	2,867
Transportation and public utilities	5,744	5,733	5,797	5,804	5,817	5,863	5,885	88
Transportation	3,492	3,517	3,610	3,624	3,641	3,691	3,709	99
Railroad transportation	257	253	247	248	245	244	244	-3
Local and interurban passenger transit	357	368	374	380	388	393	393	19
Trucking and warehousing	1,609	1,622	1,710	1,712	1,727	1,772	1,783	73
Water transportation	181	170	166	166	167	167	165	-1
Transportation by air	725	732	737	739	733	729	733	-4
Pipelines, except natural gas	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	0
Transportation services	344	353	358	361	364	369	375	17
Communications and public utilities	2,252	2,216	2,187	2,180	2,178	2,172	2,175	-11
Communications	1,290	1,267	1,249	1,249	1,252	1,257	1,262	13
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	962	949	937	932	924	915	913	-24
Wholesale trade	6,062	5,959	5,971	6,002	6,038	6,078	6,116	146
Durable goods	3,502	3,416	3,414	3,429	3,450	3,469	3,493	79
Nonurable goods	2,560	2,544	2,557	2,573	2,588	2,606	2,623	67
Retail trade	19,232	19,460	19,887	19,972	20,190	20,420	20,617	750
Building materials and garden supplies	746	762	798	813	833	845	859	61
General merchandise stores	2,420	2,463	2,450	2,429	2,441	2,472	2,521	71
Food stores	3,190	3,178	3,215	3,223	3,234	3,250	3,266	52
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,971	1,973	2,061	2,101	2,138	2,158	2,193	132
Apparel and accessory stores	1,141	1,130	1,149	1,149	1,145	1,150	1,154	5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	800	803	848	861	880	905	935	87
Eating and drinking places	6,493	6,699	6,879	6,924	7,024	7,115	7,158	277
Miscellaneous retail establishments	2,468	2,451	2,467	2,472	2,494	2,525	2,533	66
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,600	6,635	6,760	6,776	6,792	6,797	6,790	30
Finance	3,155	3,178	3,245	3,254	3,260	3,257	3,247	2
Depository institutions	2,128	2,085	2,068	2,050	2,041	2,039	2,038	-32
Nondepository institutions	384	421	467	482	488	476	463	-4
Security and commodity brokers	623	449	483	492	502	507	510	28

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. Continued—Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1991–94
(In thousands)

Industry	1991 IV	1992 IV	1993 IV	1994				Change, 1993 IV– 1994 IV ^p
				I	II	III	IV ^p	
Holding and other investment offices	220	220	227	229	232	234	238	11
Insurance	2,152	2,182	2,190	2,188	2,188	2,180	2,175	-15
Insurance carriers	1,489	1,505	1,527	1,525	1,523	1,515	1,506	-21
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	663	657	662	661	663	665	669	6
Real estate	1,293	1,297	1,325	1,336	1,348	1,360	1,368	43
Services ¹	28,557	29,439	30,801	31,153	31,620	32,031	32,368	1,587
Agricultural services	487	493	532	532	545	558	570	38
Hotels and other lodging places	1,582	1,575	1,600	1,603	1,614	1,618	1,591	-9
Personal services	1,120	1,121	1,137	1,143	1,133	1,137	1,135	-2
Business services	5,124	5,468	6,009	6,198	6,358	6,540	6,713	704
Personnel supply services	1,513	1,717	2,067	2,178	2,301	2,394	2,477	410
Auto repair, services, and parking	882	893	975	1,004	1,032	1,056	1,082	106
Miscellaneous repair services	343	352	368	374	379	382	388	18
Motion pictures	405	407	427	443	470	492	526	100
Amusement and recreation services	1,136	1,211	1,251	1,258	1,281	1,266	1,266	15
Health services	8,319	8,593	8,872	8,930	9,003	9,068	9,122	250
Hospitals	3,697	3,773	3,789	3,789	3,792	3,789	3,790	1
Legal services	915	916	934	939	940	943	948	14
Educational services	1,708	1,668	1,704	1,720	1,739	1,752	1,771	68
Social services	1,887	1,998	2,138	2,176	2,224	2,283	2,313	175
Museums and botanical and zoological gardens	70	74	77	78	79	80	80	3
Membership organizations	1,965	2,000	2,039	2,042	2,051	2,058	2,064	25
Engineering and management services	2,437	2,492	2,563	2,572	2,597	2,624	2,645	82
Government	18,477	18,712	18,893	18,919	19,004	19,087	19,159	267
Federal	2,981	2,951	2,905	2,890	2,870	2,860	2,859	-46
State	4,358	4,437	4,507	4,509	4,535	4,582	4,589	82
Education	2,582	2,631	2,666	2,672	2,688	2,698	2,709	43
Other State government	1,774	1,806	1,841	1,838	1,850	1,884	1,880	40
Local	11,139	11,324	11,481	11,522	11,599	11,645	11,711	230
Education	4,990	5,054	5,097	5,120	5,151	5,125	5,177	80
Other local government	6,150	6,270	6,383	6,402	6,447	6,520	6,534	150

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

of these industries. All three have very high average hourly earnings.

Other government. *Local government, except education*, was among the top job gainers, a development made possible by increased tax revenues. Most of this gain was in general administration. Because of the very large employment base in this industry, however, the big numerical increase represented a very low rate of growth. Hourly earnings are not compiled for the government sector, but a comparison of average weekly earnings for 1993 shows that *local government, except education*, pays slightly above the average for all private industries.

Three more. Two of the remaining three economically-driven industries on the top 20 list were in the above-average wage category. *Trucking* added 64,000 workers, as the strong economy required the transportation of growing factory shipments as well as swelling imports. *Motion picture production and services* also had large employment gains, as consumers put out more money for entertainment as well as other pur-

chases. Finally, *automotive repair shops*, with earnings that are just short of the average for all private industries, continued a steady growth trend.

Demographically-driven industries

Five of the top twenty industries are little influenced by business cycles but respond more to demographics and other noneconomic influences. Social services and health services each account for two of these industries, and the other is public education.

Education. Within government, 156,000 jobs were added in *local education* (primarily grades K-12) to serve swelling enrollments without increasing the ratio of students to staff.⁹ The 1993 average weekly earnings for primary and secondary schools in the local government sector were slightly below the average for private industry.

Social services. Among social services, *child day care and residential care* (such as orphanages and other facilities for persons who require personal assistance but not nursing care) grew

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primarily in response to the increase in the number of small children and the elderly. Taken together, these two social service industries added 113,000 workers, and their average pay was substantially below the private sector average.

Health services. The small home health care industry added more jobs than any other area of health services—67,000. The continued expansion of employment in this industry is the result of the increased coverage of home care under health insurance plans, efforts to minimize the

length of hospital stays, and improved technology that enables patients to be treated at home.¹⁰ Because of the large number of health aides they employ, the average hourly earnings in home health care are below the average for all private industries. On the other hand, the other health industry to make the top 20 list, *offices and clinics of medical doctors*, pays above the average rate. This industry, which added 53,000 workers, grew partly because of the increased number of medical procedures that are being performed outside of the hospital setting in attempts to cut costs.

Who got the jobs?

The data that follow are from the household survey. A major redesign of the survey was implemented in January 1994, the same month during which 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount, also were incorporated. Because of these changes, 1994 data are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. As a result, the following analysis of 1994 labor force developments is based on changes from the first through the fourth quarters of 1994. This is a necessary departure from the more traditional

approach to over-the-year analysis used above in the section on nonfarm payroll employment, which compares results from the fourth quarter of 1993 to the averages in each quarter of 1994.

Total employment grew by about 2.3 million from the first quarter of 1994 through the fourth quarter. The employment-population ratio—the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and older who are employed—increased from 62.3 to 62.9 percent over the 3-quarter period. Adult men accounted for a little over half the increase in total employment, or about 1.3 million. The number of employed adult women rose by almost 900,000 over the period. (See table 5.) Teenage employment also grew during 1994, with much of the improvement occurring in the fourth quarter.

Employment increased among whites throughout 1994, as their employment-population ratio rose by 0.7 percentage point to 64.0 percent. The number of employed blacks and Hispanics grew at an even faster pace, their employment-population ratios rising by 1.3 and 1.7 percentage points, respectively, to 56.8 percent for blacks and 60.7 percent for Hispanics.

Occupational employment

A little more than half of 1994's gain in total employment occurred among managerial and professional specialty workers, who, as a group, have relatively high earnings. The number of these workers rose by nearly 1.3 million between the first and fourth quarters of the year. (See table 6.) Also showing substantial growth in 1994 were the technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, which gained about 627,000 workers over the course of the year. The occupational category of operators, fabricators, and laborers also grew, adding 445,000 workers. There had been little change in the number of such work-

Table 3. Employment in industries related to the defense, construction, automobile, and export markets, seasonally adjusted fourth-quarter averages, 1993 and 1994

Series	1993 IV	1994 IV ^a	Change, 1993 IV-1994 IV ^a	
			Number	Percent
Autos and related industries:				
Motor vehicles and equipment	845	912	67	7.9
Auto-related, manufacturing	277	292	15	5.5
Auto-related, all industries	1,319	1,406	87	6.6
Construction and related industries:				
Construction	4,724	5,021	297	6.3
Construction-related, manufacturing	1,497	1,569	72	4.8
Construction-related, all industries	3,523	3,709	186	5.3
Defense-dependent industries:				
Defense-dependent, manufacturing	1,003	911	-92	-9.1
Export-sensitive industries:				
Export-sensitive, manufacturing	6,804	6,671	-133	-1.9
Export-sensitive, all industries	8,439	8,522	83	1.0

p = preliminary.

Note: Industries related to autos, construction, and defense are those for which the majority of employment is devoted to the production of goods and services for the designated industry. Industries sensitive to exports are those in which at least 20 percent of employment is devoted to exports.

Table 4. Employment and average hourly earnings in the 20 industries adding the most jobs in 1994, fourth-quarter averages, not seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Ranking	Industry	SIC	Employees		Change ^p		Average hourly earnings, 1994 ^a
			1993 IV	1994 IV ^p	Number	Percent	
1	Personnel supply services	736	2,140.8	2,564.3	423.5	19.8	\$8.70
2	Eating and drinking places	58	6,840.8	7,112.7	271.9	4.0	5.45
3	Local government education .....	...	6,687.1	6,843.1	156.0	2.3	([†])
4	Computer and data processing services	737	930.3	1,035.5	105.3	11.3	16.98
5	Department stores	531	2,244.2	2,332.1	87.9	3.9	7.41
6	Motion picture production and services	781	167.2	252.7	85.5	51.1	19.73
7	Local government, except education .....	...	5,019.7	5,104.9	85.2	1.7	([†])
8	Motor vehicles and equipment	371	848.7	915.9	87.2	7.9	16.92
9	Home health care services	808	490.0	557.8	66.9	13.6	10.82
10	Trucking and courier services, except air	421	1,609.0	1,673.4	64.3	4.0	12.78
11	Child day care services	835	516.6	577.9	61.2	11.8	6.60
12	New and used car dealers	551	935.1	996.2	61.1	6.5	12.53
13	Automotive repair shops	753	552.1	612.1	60.0	10.9	10.60
14	Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	417.3	470.4	53.1	12.7	14.99
15	Services to buildings	734	841.0	893.7	52.7	6.3	7.45
16	Offices and clinics of medical doctors	801	1,529.0	1,581.5	52.5	3.4	12.20
17	Miscellaneous business services	738	1,354.5	1,406.8	52.3	3.9	8.86
18	Residential care	836	585.6	637.7	52.1	8.9	8.28
19	Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	469.0	516.8	47.8	10.2	9.60
20	Electrical work	173	541.2	588.7	47.5	8.8	16.08

^a Data are annual averages and are preliminary.

[†] The cps program collects earnings data only in the private sector. However, data compiled from administrative records by the es-202 program show weekly earnings in local government, except education to be slightly above the average for all private sector industries, and those in local elementary and secondary schools to be slightly below average in 1993, the most recent year for which data were available.

p = preliminary.

Note: Quarterly data are computed by averaging the monthly estimates from the cps program. The earnings data are 1994 annual averages, and they represent production workers in goods-producing industries and nonsupervisory workers in service-producing industries. The average for all private industries in 1994 was \$11.12.

ers during the previous 3-year period. Employment among service and precision production workers and among those in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations was little changed in 1994.

Multiple jobholding

Among the changes introduced in the household survey in January 1994 was the addition of monthly questions to determine the extent to which individual workers held more than one job during a survey reference week.¹¹ This made possible monthly estimates of multiple jobholding, or moonlighting. Questions on moonlighting formerly had been asked only four times since 1980, in special supplements to the basic CPS questionnaire.

More than 7 million workers, on average, held two or more jobs at the same time in 1994, and they comprised about 6 percent of all workers. (See table 7.) This level and proportion are con-

sistent with findings from the previous surveys. Moonlighting patterns vary by worker group. Young women (16 to 24 years old) were more likely than their male counterparts to moonlight—7.0 versus 5.6 percent. Among those 25 to 54 years old, however, the proportions of men and women who moonlighted were about the same, even though a great many employed women in this age group also have child-care responsibilities that limit their time available for market work. For this reason, women who are multiple jobholders are more likely to work at two part-time jobs and to work fewer total hours than their male counterparts. Whites were more likely than either blacks or Hispanics to hold multiple jobs.

Labor force trends continue

The civilian labor force grew by 985,000 from the first to the fourth quarter of 1994. This was

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Characteristic	1994				Change, 1994 I- 1994 IV
	I	II	III	IV	
Total					
Civilian labor force	130,711	130,675	131,050	131,696	985
Participation rate	66.7	66.5	66.5	66.8	.2
Employed	122,090	122,580	123,207	124,371	2,281
Employment-population ratio	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.9	.6
Agriculture	3,364	3,362	3,393	3,509	145
Nonagricultural industries	118,726	119,198	119,814	120,863	2,137
Unemployed	8,621	8,095	7,843	7,325	-1,296
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.6	-1.0
Men, 20 years and over					
Civilian labor force	66,767	66,665	66,824	67,324	557
Participation rate	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.9	0
Employed	62,796	63,027	63,288	64,051	1,255
Employment-population ratio	72.3	72.4	72.6	73.2	.9
Agriculture	2,345	2,360	2,328	2,372	27
Nonagricultural industries	60,452	60,667	60,960	61,679	1,227
Unemployed	3,971	3,638	3,536	3,273	-698
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.9	-1.0
Women, 20 years and over					
Civilian labor force	56,492	56,465	56,771	56,887	395
Participation rate	59.4	59.2	59.4	59.4	0
Employed	53,199	53,378	53,769	54,085	886
Employment-population ratio	55.9	56.0	56.3	56.5	.6
Agriculture	765	787	817	865	100
Nonagricultural industries	52,434	52,589	52,952	53,220	786
Unemployed	3,293	3,089	3,002	2,801	-492
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	-.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years					
Civilian labor force	7,452	7,545	7,455	7,488	34
Participation rate	52.9	53.2	52.3	52.5	-.4
Employed	6,095	6,177	6,150	6,235	140
Employment-population ratio	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.7	.4
Agriculture	254	235	248	272	18
Nonagricultural industries	5,840	5,942	5,902	5,964	124
Unemployed	1,357	1,368	1,304	1,250	-107
Unemployment rate	18.2	18.1	17.5	16.7	-1.5
White					
Civilian labor force	110,735	110,720	111,159	111,636	901
Participation rate	67.1	67.0	67.1	67.2	.1
Employed	104,431	104,752	105,382	106,201	1,770
Employment-population ratio	63.3	63.3	63.8	64.0	.7
Unemployed	6,305	5,968	5,777	5,434	-871
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	-.8
Black					
Civilian labor force	14,470	14,499	14,429	14,589	119
Participation rate	63.6	63.5	63.0	63.4	-.2
Employed	12,629	12,808	12,830	13,065	436
Employment-population ratio	55.5	56.1	56.0	56.8	1.3
Unemployed	1,841	1,692	1,599	1,524	-317
Unemployment rate	12.7	11.7	11.1	10.4	-2.3
Hispanic origin					
Civilian labor force	11,765	11,895	11,985	12,257	492
Participation rate	65.7	65.9	65.9	66.8	1.1
Employed	10,557	10,673	10,764	11,138	581
Employment-population ratio	59.0	59.2	59.3	60.7	1.7
Unemployed	1,207	1,222	1,201	1,118	-89
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.3	10.0	9.1	-1.2

NOTE: Detail for 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 6. Employment by occupation, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1994
(In thousands)

Occupation	1994				Change, 1994 I- 1994 IV
	I	II	III	IV	
Managerial and professional specialty	33,139	33,798	34,037	34,411	1,272
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,117	36,933	37,416	37,744	627
Service occupations	16,982	16,961	16,846	16,696	-96
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,543	13,388	13,438	13,586	43
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,624	17,870	17,946	18,069	445
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,609	3,579	3,603	3,740	131

considerably less than the increase during the same period in the prior year. The overall labor force participation rate rose to almost 67 percent by the end of 1994.

For adult women, the early 1990's was a period characterized by sluggish labor force growth; 1994 was no exception, as their labor force participation rate was unchanged over the year. For adult men, the labor force participation rate also was unchanged, interrupting (at least temporarily) this measure's slow, downward trend that extends all the way back to the late 1940's.

Unemployment declines

The decline in unemployment that began in mid-1992 continued during 1994. By the fourth quarter, the number of unemployed persons stood at 7.3 million and the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, down from 8.6 million and 6.6 percent, respectively, in the first quarter. Unemployment rate declines occurred not only among adult workers, but among youth as well.

Similarly, unemployment declined for both blacks and whites. The unemployment rate for blacks fell from 12.7 percent in the first quarter of 1994 to 10.4 percent in the fourth quarter. Over the same period, that for whites declined 0.8 per-

centage point to 4.9 percent. The unemployment rate for Hispanics, which had changed little for most of the year, fell in the fourth quarter to 9.1 percent. It is noteworthy that, since 1990, the jobless rate for Hispanics has been closer to the rate for blacks than to the rate for whites. During the 1980's, the rate for Hispanics had held roughly midway between those for whites and blacks.

Reasons for unemployment. The number of persons who were unemployed because they had lost their jobs continued to trend downward in 1994. By the fourth quarter, job losers numbered 3.5 million, down from 4.2 million in the first quarter. There were declines during the year in each of the two major components of this group, persons on temporary layoff who expected to be called back to work, and persons not expecting recall (or "permanent" job losers).¹² The latter group accounted for about 35 percent of all unemployed persons at the end of the year. (See table 8.)

Regional differences. The improvement in unemployment in 1994 was spread rather evenly across all census regions.¹³ (See table 9.) In the West, the last region to emerge from the recession, the improvement was concentrated in the latter half

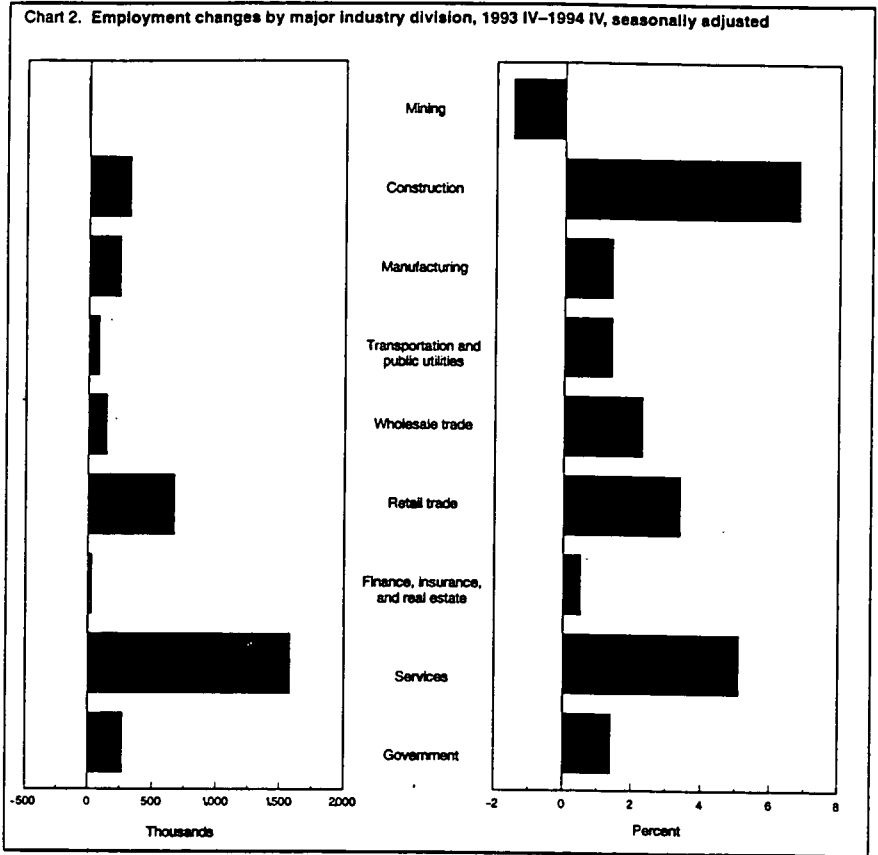
Table 7. Multiple jobholders by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 1994 annual averages
(Number in thousands)

Characteristic	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Total employed	Multiple jobholders		Total employed	Multiple jobholders	
		Number	Rate ¹		Number	Rate ¹		Number	Rate ¹
Total, 16 years and older	123,060	7,260	5.9	66,450	3,924	5.9	56,610	3,336	5.9
16 to 24 years	18,919	1,187	6.3	9,927	557	5.6	8,992	630	7.0
25 to 54 years	89,233	5,478	6.1	48,292	3,018	6.2	40,941	2,462	6.0
55 years and older	14,909	595	4.0	8,231	351	4.3	6,678	244	3.6
White	105,190	6,392	6.1	57,452	3,462	6.0	47,738	2,930	6.1
Black	12,835	630	4.9	6,241	337	5.4	6,595	293	4.4
Hispanic	10,788	394	3.7	6,530	243	3.7	4,258	151	3.6

¹ Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in specified group.

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 populations groups.

Employment in 1994



of the year. By the fourth quarter, the Midwest had the lowest unemployment rate (4.7 percent), while the West had the highest (6.6 percent).

Eight of the nine census divisions showed declines in their unemployment rates between the first and fourth quarters, the Mountain division being the sole exception. Jobless rates in the fourth quarter ranged from 4.2 percent in the agrarian West North Central division to 7.2 percent in the Pacific division.

Part time for economic reasons

The majority of persons who work part time (less than 35 hours a week) do so by choice. However, some would prefer, and are available for, full-time work but are working part time because of what are termed economic reasons.¹⁴ Since the first quarter of 1994, their number has declined by half a million, to 4.4 million in the fourth quarter, as shown in the following (in thousands):

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	Quarter				Change, 1994 I- 1994 IV
	I	II	III	IV	
Persons who worked part time for economic reasons in 1994	4,914	4,779	4,383	4,415	-499

(Because of changes to the survey introduced in January 1994, estimates of the number of persons classified as working part time for economic reasons are not comparable with estimates derived from data collected by the questionnaire that was in use up through December 1993. See explanation in box.)

Not in the labor force

In an average month during 1994, nearly 66 million persons aged 16 and older were classified as not in the labor force, that is, they were neither

working nor looking for work. The vast majority of these persons were retired, disabled, taking care of home or family, or attending school, and had no desire to be in the labor market. There were, however, 1.8 million persons who wanted and were available for work but were no longer actively looking after having searched for a job during the prior 12 months. Half a million of these persons were classified as discouraged workers. (See table 10 and explanation in box.) Discouraged workers are persons who gave essentially labor market reasons for not looking for work during the survey reference week. Specifically, they believed no work was available in their line of work or area; they had been unable to find work; they felt that they lacked the necessary training, schooling, skills, or experience for the jobs that were available; they believed that employers thought they were too young or old for the job; or they thought they had been subjected to some other type of discrimination. Compared with the labor force as a whole, discouraged workers are disproportionately young (29 percent are un-

Table 8. Reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1994
(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for unemployment	1994				Change, 1994 I- 1994 IV
	I	II	III	IV	
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,209	3,751	3,714	3,483	-728
On temporary layoff	1,084	907	958	886	-198
Not on temporary layoff	3,125	2,844	2,759	2,597	-528
Job leavers	831	798	810	723	-108
Reentrants	2,918	2,937	2,715	2,575	-341
New entrants	637	596	605	582	-55

Table 9. Unemployment rates by census region and division, seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, 1994

Region and division	1994				Change, 1994 I- 1994 IV
	I	II	III	IV	
United States	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.6	-1.0
Northeast	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.0	-.8
New England	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.6	-.6
Middle Atlantic	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.1	-1.0
South	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	-.8
South Atlantic	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.3	-.8
East South Central	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	-.8
West South Central	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0	-.8
Midwest	5.7	4.8	5.1	4.7	-1.0
East North Central	6.2	5.3	5.6	4.9	-1.3
West North Central	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	-.6
West	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.6	-1.0
Mountain	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.1	.0
Pacific	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.2	-1.3

Note: Estimates of seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for 1994 by census region and division shown in this table may not agree with those published elsewhere because updated seasonal factors that reflect the experience through the fourth quarter of 1994 were not available when this table was being prepared for publication. See text footnote 13 for the definitions of the census regions and divisions.

Employment in 1994

Table 10. Persons not in the labor force by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1994 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not in the labor force						
	Total	Wanted job and searched for work in previous year ¹					Other not in the labor force
		Total	Available to work now			Not available to work now	
			Total	Discouraged workers ²	Other reasons ³		
Total, 16 years and older	65,758	2,630	1,807	500	1,307	823	63,128
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age							
16 to 24 years	16.6	39.5	35.4	28.6	37.9	48.6	15.7
25 to 54 years	28.5	50.2	52.0	55.6	50.6	46.1	27.6
55 years and older	54.9	10.3	12.6	15.8	11.4	5.3	56.8
Sex							
Men	35.8	43.3	45.9	59.2	40.9	37.4	35.5
Women	64.2	56.7	54.1	40.8	59.1	62.6	64.5
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	82.8	68.7	66.2	61.0	68.2	73.9	83.4
Black	12.7	25.4	28.3	32.4	26.8	19.0	12.2
Hispanic origin	9.3	12.4	13.1	14.0	12.7	11.1	9.2

¹ Refers to persons who looked for work in the prior 12 months or since the end of their last job, if they held one in the last 12 months.

² Includes persons who did not look for work during the last 4 weeks because they believe no work is available, they could not find work, they lack necessary schooling or training, their employer thinks they are too young or too old, and other types of discrimination.

³ Includes persons who did not look for work during the last 4 weeks for reasons such as child-care problems, family responsibilities, in school or training, ill health or disability, and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

der age 25, compared with 16 percent of the labor force), and black (32 percent versus 11 percent).

The remaining 1.3 million persons gave other reasons for not currently looking for work. These were more personal in nature than the reasons given by the discouraged group, and included ill health or disability, transportation problems, family responsibilities, or attendance at school. Like discouraged workers, this group was disproportionately young or black, but, unlike the discouraged, the majority (3 out of 5) were women.

THE LABOR MARKET turned in a very strong performance in 1994. The increase of 3.4 million in payroll employment was the largest in 10 years. Services and retail trade each had substantial employment gains over the year. Manufacturing employment rebounded after suffering steady job losses for more than 4 years, and construction posted a second straight year of strong growth. The large employment gains were accompanied by a steady decline in unemployment, as the jobless rate fell from 6.6 percent in the first quarter to 5.6 percent by year's end. The numbers of both unemployed persons who expected to be recalled to their jobs and persons whose job loss was permanent fell over the period.

Footnotes

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¹ The Current Employment Statistics (ces) survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics collects information on payroll employment, hours, and earnings from more than 390,000 nonfarm business establishments employing about 49 million workers. The Current Population Survey (CPS), a nationwide sample survey of some 60,000 households conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census, collects information about the demographic characteristics and employment status of the noninstitutional population aged 16 and older.

Employment and unemployment data in this article are quarterly averages, unless otherwise noted. Fourth-quarter data from the ces are preliminary. Estimates of over-the-year change in nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings from the ces are based on a comparison of fourth-quarter 1993 and 1994 averages. Because of the major redesign of the ces that became effective in January 1994, however, household survey data in this article cover only the first through the fourth quarters of 1994. (See box for further explanation.)

² The most recent recession, as officially designated by the Bureau of Economic Research, began in July 1990 and ended 9 months later, in March 1991.

³ These estimates are revised each year when benchmark data for employment are available from administrative records. The benchmark revisions to be released in June 1995 will raise the level of employment for March 1994 by about 760,000, and increase employment growth for the first quarter by about 190,000. The impact on estimates of growth for the remaining quarters of 1994 is expected to be minimal.

⁴ For a review of the nature of job growth over the 1988-93 period, see *Employment in Perspective: Earnings and Job Growth*, Report 877 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1994).

⁵ This list of 288 industries includes any two-digit level industries that are not further subdivided in the sic system.

⁶ High- and low-wage industries in the private sector are defined here as having hourly earnings that are above or below the average for all industries in 1994, as measured by the ces survey. In the public sector, average weekly earnings for 1993, compiled from administrative records by the Bureau's es-202 program, are used.

⁷ Average hourly earnings are for production workers in the goods-producing sector and for nonsupervisory workers in the service-producing sector; data are for workers on private payrolls. Estimates of hourly earnings are average levels for all of these workers, not just for the newly hired employees. The household survey data show that employment growth is disproportionately among the higher paying occupations in these industries. See discussion in this article on employment growth by occupation.

⁸ Eating and drinking places is defined at the two-digit sic level, and subcategories are not available in the ces program. Therefore, it appears in the ranking of three-digit sic industries in order to account for all employment.

⁹ For a discussion of historical trends, see Teresa L. Morisi, "Employment in public schools and the student-to-employee ratio," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1994, pp. 40-44.

¹⁰ A forthcoming *Monthly Labor Review* article by Laura Freeman will discuss employment trends in home health care.

¹¹ Multiple jobholders are defined as persons who, during the reference week, had two or more jobs as wage and salary workers, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job. Excluded are private house-

hold workers, self-employed persons with multiple businesses, and persons with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers.

¹² Beginning in January 1994, the category reflects all persons not on temporary layoff, including "permanent" job losers as well as persons who became unemployed when their temporary job ended. Seasonally adjusted data are available for the overall group but are not yet available for the two component groups separately.

¹³ The four census regions of the United States are, Northeast, South, Southwest, and West. Within the Northeast, the New England division includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; and the Middle Atlantic division includes New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Within the South, the South Atlantic division includes Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central division includes Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; and the West South Central division includes Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Within the Midwest, the East North Central division includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; and the West North Central division includes Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Within the West, the Mountain division includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and the Pacific division includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

¹⁴ Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find a full-time job, or a seasonal decline in demand.

**Employment change in private nonfarm industries by decile,
seasonally adjusted, February 1992 to December 1994**

	Number in thousands	Percent distribution
Total	6,422	100.0
First decile (highest earnings)	165	2.6
Second decile	542	8.4
Third decile	401	6.2
Fourth decile	389	6.1
Fifth decile	516	8.0
Sixth decile	1,083	16.9
Seventh decile	1,470	22.9
Eighth decile	492	7.7
Ninth decile	575	9.0
Tenth decile (lowest earnings)	788	12.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Survey
See the Technical Note of Employment in Perspective: Earnings and Job Growth
for a description of how the deciles were constructed.

Employment, seasonally adjusted first quarter 1992 to fourth quarter 1994, and median usual weekly earnings of full time wage and salary workers, annual average 1994, by major occupation

[In thousands]

	Quarter I 1992	Quarter IV 1993	Quarter I 1994	Quarter IV 1994	Change (In thousands)			Change (Percent distribution)			Median weekly earnings, 1994
					I 1992 to IV 1993	I 1994 to IV 1994 *	I 1992 to IV 1994 *	I 1992 to IV 1993	I 1994 to IV 1994 *	I 1992 to IV 1994 *	
Total	117,142	120,327	122,014	124,436	3,185	2,422	5,607	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$467
Managerial and professional	30,974	32,713	33,139	34,411	1,739	1,272	3,011	54.6	52.5	53.7	683
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,789	37,061	37,117	37,744	272	627	899	8.5	25.9	16.0	420
Service occupations	16,080	16,674	16,982	16,886	594	-96	498	18.6	-4.0	8.9	294
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,956	13,491	13,543	13,586	535	43	578	16.8	1.8	10.3	504
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,920	17,054	17,624	18,069	134	445	579	4.2	18.4	10.3	373
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,423	3,334	3,609	3,740	-89	131	42	-2.8	5.4	0.7	282

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

* Note: Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1992 and 1993 because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and the introduction of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. The estimated change in employment shown for first quarter 1992 to fourth quarter 1994 is the sum of the changes for the two earlier periods. Hence, it does not include the change between the fourth quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, the period during which the population adjustment was made.