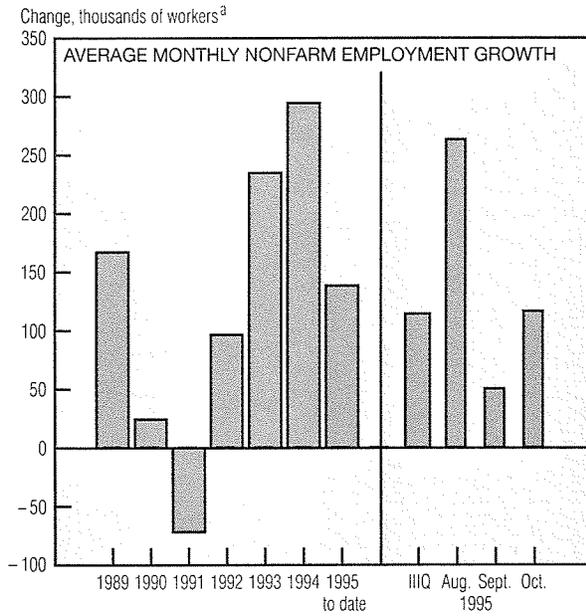
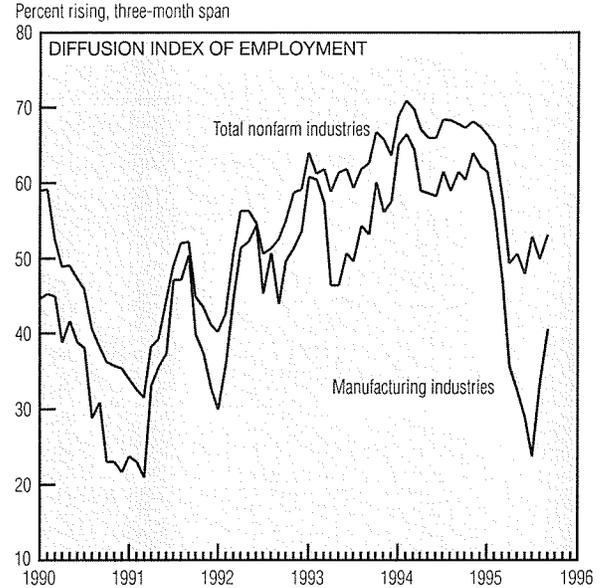
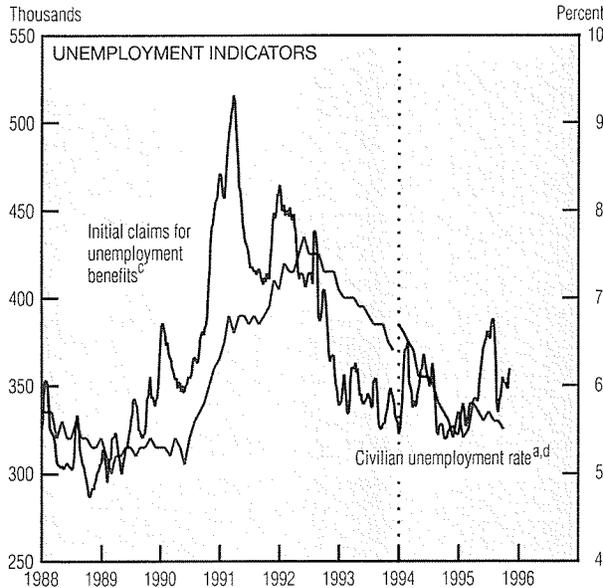


# Labor Markets



	Average monthly change (thousands of employees)				
	1994	1995			
	Year	IIIQ	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Payroll employment	294	114	263	50	116
Goods-producing	58	-30	9	-15	4
Construction	30	9	7	25	28
Manufacturing	30	-36	4	-38	-21
Service-producing	236	144	254	65	112
Services	117	90	166	67	57
Business services	46	53	81	68	-1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	9	9	9	18
		Average for period			
Civilian unemployment rate (%)	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Mfg. workweek (hours) <sup>b</sup>	42.0	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.5



a. Seasonally adjusted.  
 b. Production and nonsupervisory workers.  
 c. Four-week lagged average of seasonally adjusted data.  
 d. Vertical line indicates break in data series due to survey redesign.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

The nation's labor markets continued to grow at a slow and steady pace in October, with nonfarm payroll employment rising by 116,000. Year-to-date figures for 1995 show average monthly jobs growth of 138,000 — slightly less than half the 1994 rate.

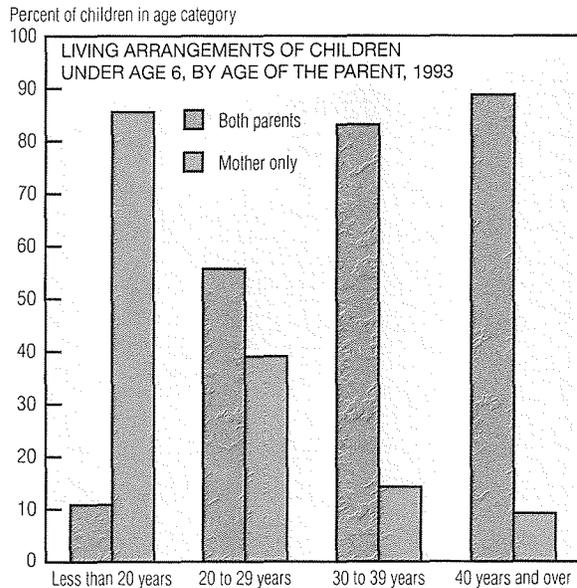
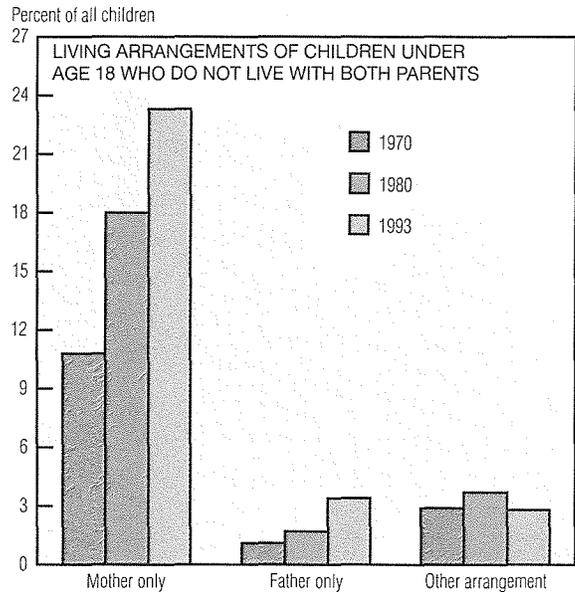
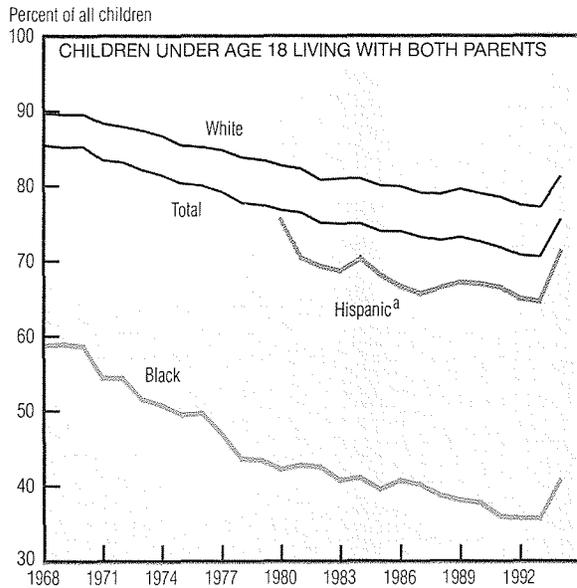
The goods-producing sector experienced a small net upturn in jobs following a decline in September. Manufacturing employment tumbled by 21,000, partly as a result of strikes in the aircraft industry and cutbacks in instruments-

related products and apparel. After falling sharply for the better part of this year, the diffusion index of manufacturing employment has rebounded somewhat. Even so, a mere 40% of detailed industries within this sector have reported job gains over the past few months.

Service-producing firms added 112,000 workers last month, although the rise in the narrow services category was below average. Indeed, net jobs growth in business services turned negative for

the first time in four years, as declines in the typically robust personnel supply component erased gains in computer and data processing services. Finance, insurance, and real estate employment was up 18,000 in October, with notable contributions from real estate and mortgage banking. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate remained little changed last month, and initial claims for unemployment insurance continued to hover around 350,000.

# Labor Markets (cont.)



**Family Income by Living Arrangement of Child, 1993**

Family income	Percent of children living with:		
	Both parents	Mother only	Father only
Under \$10,000	21.6	73.3	5.0
\$10,000-\$14,999	47.7	47.5	4.8
\$15,000-\$19,999	61.3	33.7	5.0
\$20,000-\$24,999	66.1	27.7	6.2
\$25,000-\$29,999	73.3	22.1	4.6
\$30,000-\$39,999	82.3	14.1	3.6
\$40,000-\$49,999	88.4	8.6	3.1
\$50,000 and over	94.6	3.9	1.5
<b>Average income</b>	<b>\$49,971</b>	<b>\$17,859</b>	<b>\$29,494</b>

a. Data not available prior to 1980.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A nation's standard of living depends heavily on its ability to build human capital—a process that starts with its children's welfare. For the first time in 30 years, the percentage of American children living in two-parent families has risen. In 1970, 85% of children under the age of 18 lived with both parents. By 1993, that figure had dropped to 72%, its lowest level. The decline was sharpest during the 1970s and has stabilized in recent years.

This phenomenon has been observed across many ethnic groups. Black children, in particular, are now much less likely to be reared in two-parent families than they were in 1970. Moreover, the vast majority of children not brought up by both parents are cared for by the mother alone. While the percentage of children living with only their father has increased, it remains under 4%.

Children under age six who live with only their mother are much

more likely to be reared by a younger parent than are children living with both parents. Indeed, 85% of the children brought up by teenage parents live solely with their mother. These children are also much more likely to grow up in poorer families, since there is only one income to go around and because the average earning potential of young, less educated women is very low.