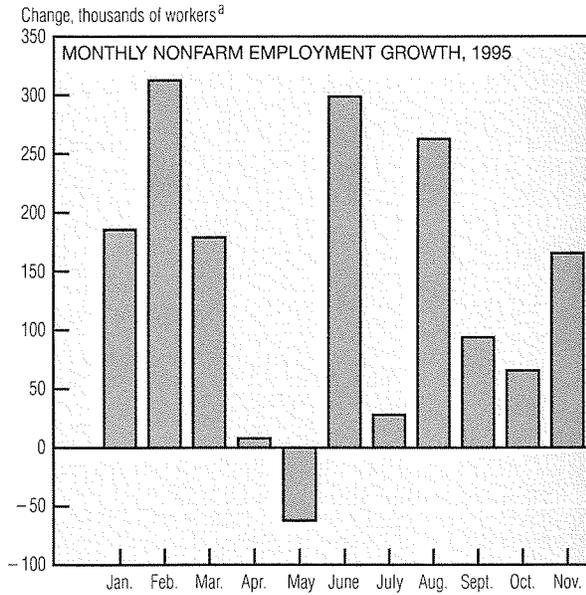
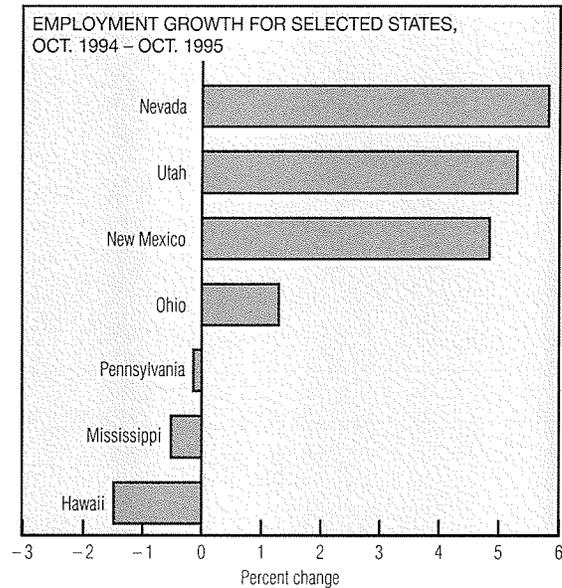
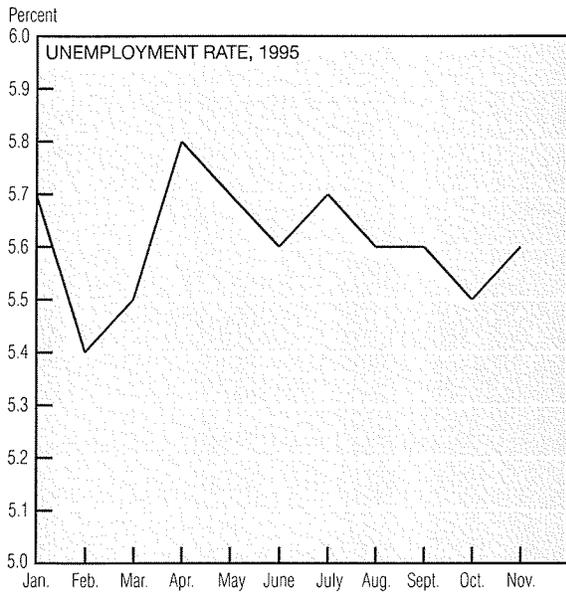


Labor Markets



Employment Growth by Industry
 (Thousands of employees^a)

	1995				Total
	IQ	IIQ	IIIQ	IVQ ^b	
Total nonfarm	678	245	385	232	1,540
Goods-producing	140	-130	-83	-29	-102
Manufacturing	53	-97	-106	-51	-201
Nondurables	-6	-61	-81	-28	-176
Durables	59	-36	-25	-23	-25
Construction	90	-26	32	27	123
Service-producing	538	375	468	261	1,642
Wholesale and retail trade	59	71	127	102	359
FIRE ^c	7	-8	27	33	59
Transportation and public utilities	54	17	14	27	112
Services	389	260	263	123	1,035
Computer	26	28	27	17	98
Health	76	56	71	66	269
Government	29	35	37	-24	77



a. Seasonally adjusted.
 b. December data not included.
 c. Finance, insurance, and real estate.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor markets were solid but not spectacular in 1995, as the nation posted a yearlong employment gain of 1.5 million jobs. Although December data are not included in the tally, this figure puts last year's net job creation at roughly half the 1994 total (3.5 million).

Employment took a turn for the worse in the goods-producing sector, shedding 102,000 workers compared to a gain of 696,000 in 1994. One significant factor in this loss was the

bleak employment situation in manufacturing, where a number of industries, notably transportation equipment and fabricated metals, experienced consistent cutbacks.

Most service-producing categories added fewer workers in 1995 than in 1994. One exception was the computer and data processing industry, which posted a 10% employment gain over the course of the year. This translated into 98,000 new jobs added to the economy.

The monthly unemployment figures fluctuated quite a bit during 1995, but the average for the year (5.6%) came in far below the 1994 rate of 6.1%. At the regional level, the employment news was mixed. Mountain states like Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico exhibited strong growth, while industrial hubs (including Ohio) finished in the middle of the pack. In addition, a rising number of states posted net employment declines compared to 1994.