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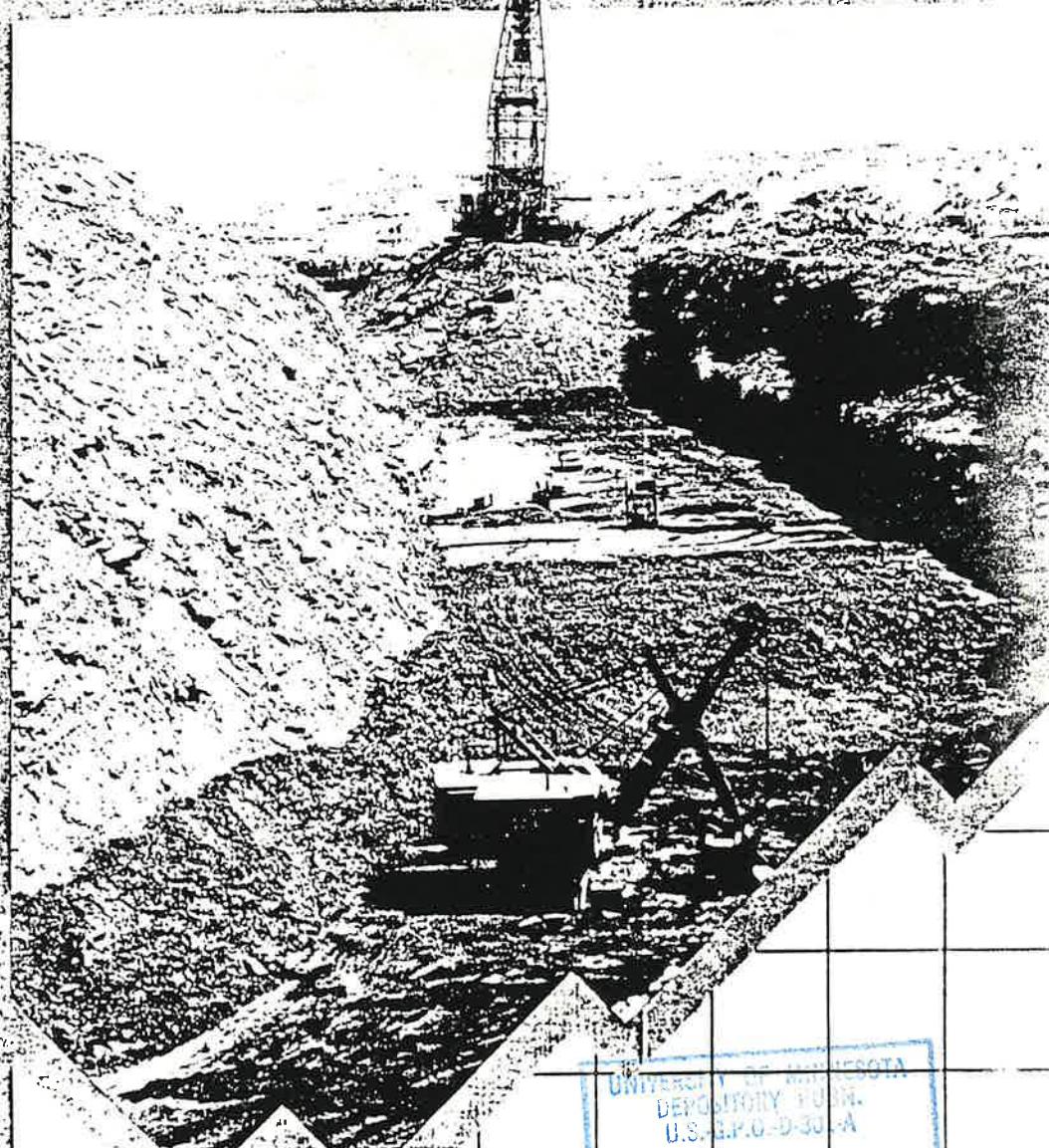
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Rural employment
growth slips further
to near zero

Higher oil prices
should help many
mining counties



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Rural Economy on Hold

Rural unemployment remains steady despite a halt in job growth. Questions over the direction of real wages and income continue.

After several years of marked improvement, rural employment showed almost no growth between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990, indicating a serious slowdown in the rural economy over the last year. The explanation is related to slow growth in the national economy, which is principally urban. Urban job growth continued, but at a very slow and reduced rate. The difference in the performance of the economy in rural and urban areas over the last year has meant that after a 2-year stretch favoring rural areas, the 1980's pattern of more rapid urban than rural job growth seems likely to return.

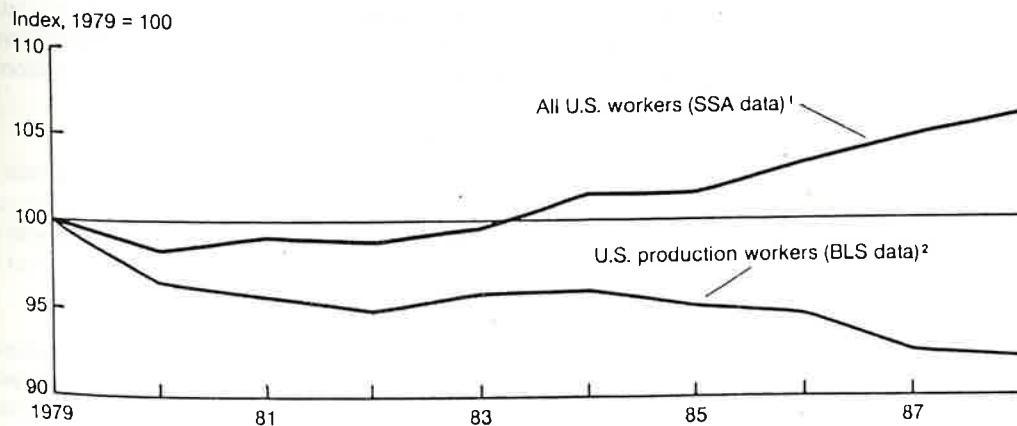
Interpreting what this near standstill in employment means about the health of the rural economy is complicated by the fact that the rural unemployment rate remained relatively stable between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990. Much of the explanation has to be that while the demand for new workers declined, growth in the supply of workers was slow enough that the share of workers actively looking for jobs remained the same. A tapering off of the increase in the proportion of women who work, some growth in early retirement, the relatively low number of teenagers reaching working age, and continuing rural outmigration all contributed to the slow growth in the number of people working or looking for work.

The implications of these job growth and unemployment trends for real earnings are in part a function of the types of jobs, new and old, in the labor market. A recent *Wall Street Journal* article by Robert Myers points out a divergence in national real wage trends in the 1980's as measured by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and Social Security Administration (SSA) data. These differences reflect the types of jobs covered by the data series—nonsupervisory production and service workers in the BLS data and all workers in the SSA data—and have important implications for rural areas with their disproportionate share of production workers. Myers noted that average real wages for the Nation fell significantly between 1979 and 1988, according to the BLS data. SSA data, however, indicate real wages edged up. No analysis yet lets us know directly what has happened to real wages in rural areas over the decade. What we know about the occupational structure of rural areas, however, suggests that rural workers are more likely to have encountered the wage losses captured by the BLS data than the modest success represented in the SSA data.

These trends in real wages for all workers compared with production workers are consistent with our overall understanding that the 1980's represented a watershed for rural areas in terms of their economic comparative advantage. Rural growth in the 1980's was strongest when national growth was both sustained and rapid, as it was in 1987 and 1988. With the national economy now slowing, the rural economy has virtually stopped growing. Urban areas appear poised to dominate as they did for most of the 1980's.

The growing earnings gap

Earnings for production workers declined as they grew for all workers



¹Social Security Administration wage data are based on annual earnings per worker for all wage and salary workers.

²Bureau of Labor Statistics wage data are based on weekly earnings per job for private, nonagricultural wage and salary workers in production/nonsupervisory jobs.

Economic Growth Slows and Inflation Continues

The economic expansion continues at a slower rate than previously estimated. Inflation pressures have increased due to the oil price shock.

Two events have modified the general economic outlook: revisions of the gross national product (GNP) lowered estimates of growth in national output for the past 3-1/2 years, and the price of oil surged in August. Higher oil prices directly raise energy prices and will indirectly raise prices for other goods and services. The revisions and inflation pressures suggest reduced prospects for growth.

In the July GNP revisions, the U.S. Department of Commerce lowered most of the quarterly GNP growth rates for the past 13 quarters. Different components of GNP were responsible for each of the yearly adjustments. For 1987, the GNP estimate fell due to lower estimated nonresidential investment. Lower nonresidential investment and business inventories were responsible in 1988. In 1989, much lower consumer services spending reduced estimated annual growth.

The 1989 revised real growth rate of 2.5 percent (down from 3 percent) showed that the economy's growth was less robust than previously thought. The quarterly growth rate began softening in the second quarter instead of the fourth. Estimated first-quarter 1990 growth fell from 1.9 to 1.7 percent. The economy continued to grow, but weakly rather than moderately.

Personal income estimates also changed between 1987 and 1989; the most significant revision occurred for 1989 when the income estimate was lowered by \$43 billion. Estimated personal saving as a percentage of personal income was revised downward to 4.6 percent in 1989 from the originally reported 5.4 percent. The revised estimates showed that per capita real disposable income rose 0.4 percent in 1987, 3.9 percent in 1988, and 1.4 percent in 1989.

First-Half Inflation Mixed

Inflation pressures have continued in 1990. In 1989, the Consumer Price Index rose 4.6 percent and the Producer Price Index increased 4.9 percent. Inflation rose in the first quarter of 1990 due to the January rise in oil and food prices, but dropped in the second quarter as energy prices declined. During the first half of 1990, consumer price inflation was at an annual rate of 6.1 percent, and producer price inflation was a lower 3.7 percent.

Much of the movement in the price indexes originated in the volatile food and energy components. Producer energy prices rose 13.7 percent in January, but steadily declined between February and July. An 8-percent increase in consumer food prices between August 1989 and January 1990 tapered to 3.4 percent between February and July.

The rate of change in producer prices excluding food and energy components—an underlying rate of inflation—rose at an annual rate of 3.4 percent during the first 7 months of 1990. Between April and July, the annual rate was only 2.9 percent. Inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index, less food and energy, was at an annual rate of 4.5 percent for the second half of 1989 and 6.1 percent for the first half of 1990. Higher prices for services—particularly shelter, medical care, and apparel—contributed greatly. Because service inflation rates were about the same in the first half of 1990 as for all of 1989, a substantial decrease in service inflation would be necessary for a significant drop in overall consumer price inflation to occur.

Higher Oil Prices Complicate Inflation Fight

The greatest obstacle to economic growth is the recent oil price hike. The price of oil is a significant factor in economic growth. The world oil price was about \$27 per barrel in 1985, but dropped to an average \$14.50 in 1988. This decline, combined with other forces, spurred economic activity between 1986 and 1988. Prices in 1989 climbed past \$17 per barrel, and severe winter weather boosted prices again in early 1990.

Oil prices started falling in February, dropping to \$14.30 per barrel in June. The lower prices helped ease inflation pressures on a weakening economy. Oil prices have doubled since June, fanning inflation and increasing the costs of production. Several months will pass, however, before the price increases hit all sectors of the economy.

U.S. Dollar Value Falls

Slow domestic economic growth and rising inflation have been factors leading to a weaker dollar. The value of the dollar appreciated 6.1 percent in 1989, as measured by the Federal Reserve in a 10-country, trade-weighted index, but fell 4.1 percent between the fourth quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of 1990. The dollar has continued to slide in 1990, and by August was more than 10 percent below the annual value for 1989.

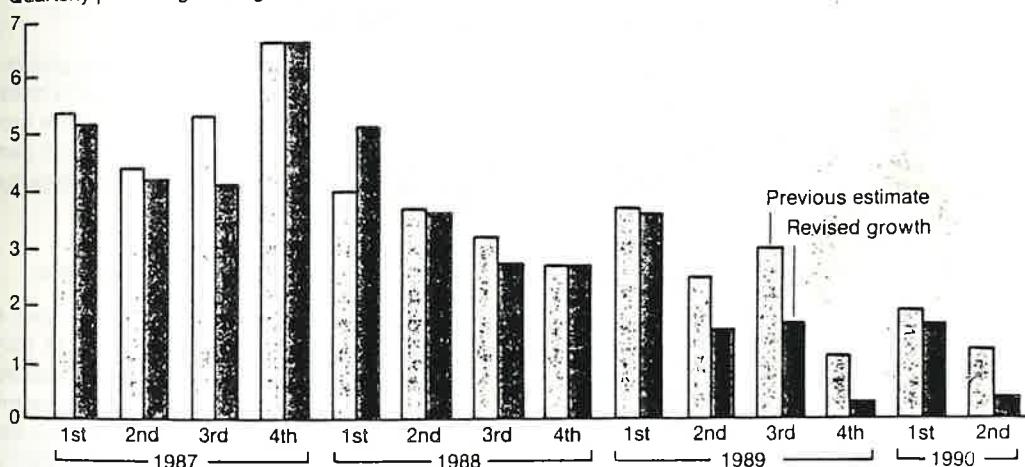
Implications for Rural-Urban Unemployment

The overall economic outlook for slow growth points to higher national unemployment rates, implying the likelihood of higher rural unemployment. Preliminary research, however, suggests that rural areas may benefit more from dollar depreciation and the resulting export growth than urban areas. The expected dollar depreciation should help limit the increase in the rural unemployment rate if the general economy slows further, counteracting the usual tendency for rural unemployment to rise more rapidly in a downturn.

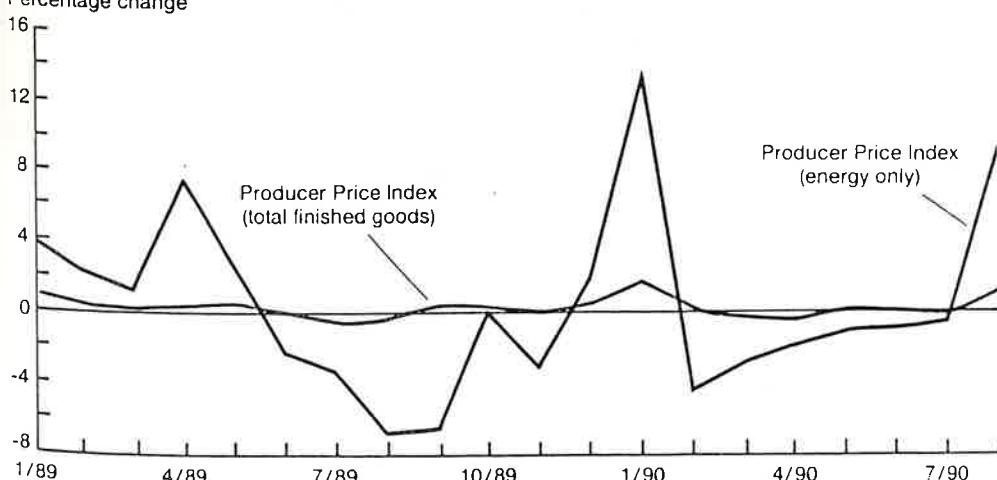
Higher oil prices will not uniformly affect rural areas. Unemployment in farming-dependent areas may not increase significantly by year's end despite higher oil prices. Manufacturing-dependent rural areas may face higher unemployment because of sharply higher production costs. Recent increases in mining employment and higher oil prices should help mining-dependent areas that have suffered high unemployment rates. [This analysis reflects data available as of Sept. 24, 1990. For further information, contact Karen Hamrick or Elizabeth Mack, 202/219-0782.]

GNP estimates lowered**Growth in U.S. economy not as robust as previously predicted**

Quarterly percentage change, at annual rate

**Producer Price Index reacts to energy prices****Recent energy price rise threatens higher inflation**

Percentage change



Rural Employment Growth at Near Standstill

Second-quarter 1990 rural employment growth fell to near zero, as a stalling national economy hurt rural areas. Rural employment growth among youths and older workers fell compared with the same period in 1989. However, rural labor force participation remained at a near record high.

Rural employment growth declined to near zero during the second quarter of 1990, falling from 3.92 percent between the second quarters of 1988 and 1989 to 0.06 percent between 1989 and 1990, according to the Current Population Survey (CPS). For the third consecutive quarter, rural employment growth declined. Urban employment growth slowed more moderately, dropping from 1.81 percent between the second quarters of 1988-89 to 1.12 percent during 1989-90.

The near standstill in rural job growth between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990 suggests that rural areas are being hit harder than urban areas as the overall economy slows.

Both rural and urban employment growth rates were at their lowest second-quarter levels since the 1980-82 recession despite the hiring of more than 300,000 temporary Census workers, according to CPS data. This slowdown in employment growth also reverses the recent trend of rural growth exceeding urban growth.

Preliminary Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) county-level estimates, while not as precipitous, show a similar downturn with rural job growth slowing to 0.99 percent between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990. Urban employment growth dropped to 0.83 percent for the same period.

Rural Labor Force Participation Remains High

During the second quarter of 1990, 63.2 percent of the rural civilian population age 16 and older was in the labor force, about the same as a year earlier. CPS data indicate that rural labor force participation has stayed high partly because of slow labor force growth. The number of rural youths aged 16-24 entering the civilian labor force declined 4.5 percent in the second quarter, a major contributor to the slowdown. Urban labor force participation remained unchanged at 61 percent in the second quarters of 1989 and 1990.

Employment Drops Most Among Youth and Older Workers

Rural employment declined most among youth aged 16-24 (down 4.7 percent) and workers aged 55 and older (down 3.9 percent) in the second quarter of 1990. Employment among rural women remained stable, while for workers aged 35-54, it increased 3.5 percent from the same period last year. Urban employment growth among these same groups has been mixed, however. Urban employment among youth dropped 3.6 percent between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990. Urban employment among women rose 1.8 percent; among the 35-54 age group, 3.4 percent; and among older workers, 1.4 percent. [For further information, contact Tim Parker, 202/219-0540.]

Nonmetro job growth near zero

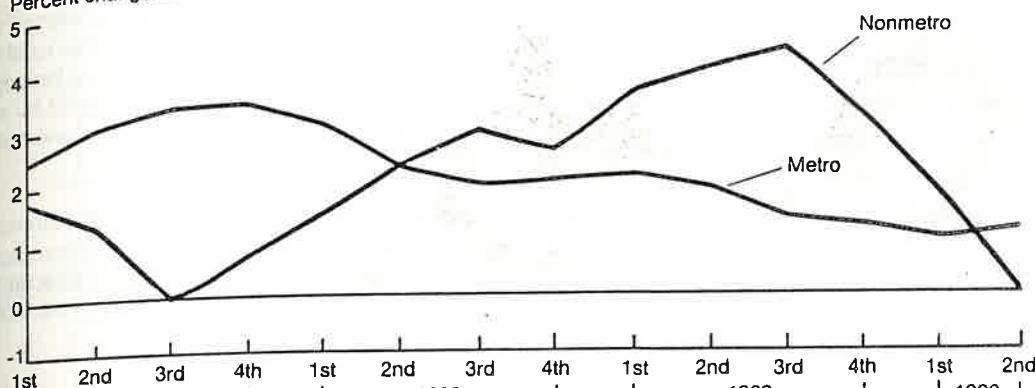
Nonmetro employment growth dropped rapidly in the second quarter of 1990

Item	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Percentage change from previous second quarter				
Current Population Survey:				
Nonmetro	1.30	2.31	3.92	0.06
Metro	3.06	2.17	1.81	1.12
United States	2.68	2.20	2.26	0.89
Bureau of Labor Statistics:				
Nonmetro	1.46	2.46	2.26	0.03
Metro	2.79	2.21	2.21	0.03
United States	2.51	2.26	2.22	0.06

Source: Current Population Survey and Bureau of Labor Statistics county data.

Rural, urban job trends often move in opposite directions
Second-quarter growth rates were lowest since 1980-82 recession,
as U.S. economy slowed

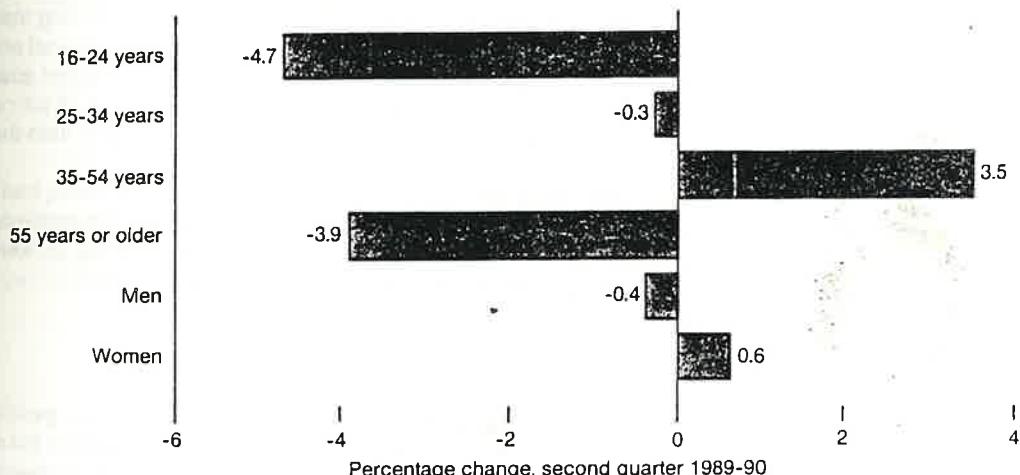
Percent change from same quarter in previous year



Source: Current Population Survey.

Rural employment effects vary by worker group

Youths and older workers lost most between second quarters of 1989 and 1990



Source: Current Population Survey.

Rural Unemployment Shows No Change in Second Quarter of 1990

Rural unemployment rates held steady between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990, after several years of consistent decline. About the same number of rural residents were looking for work in mid-1990 as a year before.

Rural unemployment remained unchanged between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990, according to Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The rural unemployment rate for both periods was 5.6 percent, and 1.5 million rural residents were looking for work in the second quarter of this year. Because these quarterly data are not adjusted for seasonal variation, comparisons are made with the same quarter a year earlier. Urban unemployment was 5.1 percent, also unchanged from a year earlier.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data also report stable rural unemployment rates, although BLS shows a consistently higher rural rate and a greater rural-urban gap than CPS. Preliminary BLS data show the average rural unemployment rate in second quarter 1990 was 6.2 percent compared with 6.3 percent for a year earlier. Urban unemployment, according to BLS, stood at 5 percent.

Since 1986, rural unemployment has consistently declined and has now stabilized at the lowest rate in 10 years. This stability may mean that rural unemployment rates are leveling off as rural areas recover from the 1980-82 recession, but it more likely reflects the slowing national economy seen since late 1989.

Rural-Urban Differences Continue

Because both urban and rural unemployment rates are holding steady, rural areas on average still have more joblessness than urban areas. However, overall unemployment rates, 0.5 percentage point higher in rural than in urban areas in the second quarter of 1990, mask considerable variation within both areas. Central cities, with about 29 percent of the urban labor force, had a 6.4-percent unemployment rate, considerably higher than the rural average.

Rural farm areas, with about 7 percent of the rural labor force, had an average unemployment rate of 1.9 percent. However, unemployment may be underestimated in rural farm areas because of the large proportions of self-employed agricultural workers. Self-employed individuals are counted as employed even if they work at their enterprise very little or have lost a primary nonfarm job.

Minorities and Youth Have Highest Unemployment

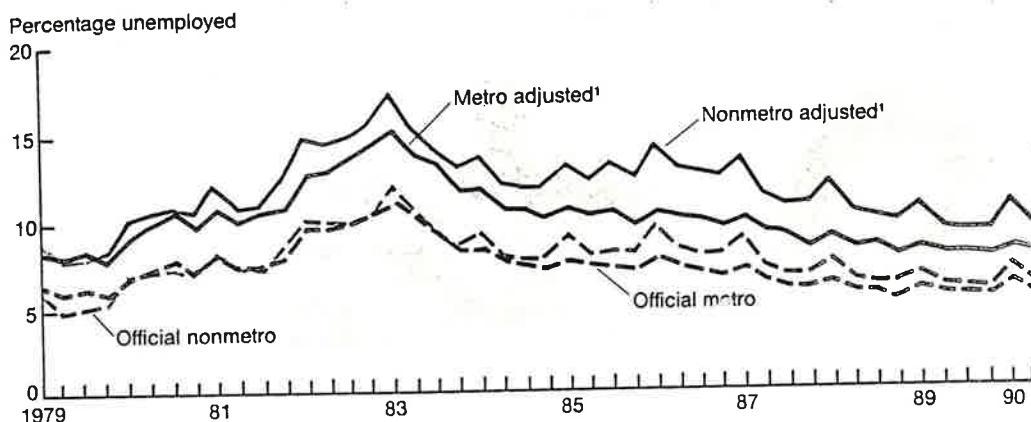
Unemployment rates were stable for the major racial/ethnic, gender, and age groups between the second quarters of 1989 and 1990. While unemployment did not worsen for youth and minorities—groups generally hit hardest during past economic slowdowns—these workers continued to face relatively high levels of unemployment. In the second quarter of 1990, 15.8 percent of teenagers, 11.3 percent of blacks, and 10.9 percent of Hispanics were looking for work. Unemployment rates for the groups were high in metro areas as well.

These official unemployment rates tend to underestimate unemployment, especially in rural areas, because they do not consider discouraged workers or the underemployed. The rural adjusted unemployment rate, including discouraged workers who have given up their search for work and half of those who work part-time but want to work full-time, was 8.9 percent in rural areas and 7.4 percent in urban areas in the second quarter of 1990. For rural minorities and youths, the adjusted unemployment rates are even higher with over 16 percent of rural blacks and Hispanics and 21 percent of teenagers unemployed.

How the economy will change in the near future is unclear, but many of the Nation's leading economic indicators have worsened recently. Higher oil prices resulting from the developments in the Middle East are expected to contribute to slower growth in the United States. During past economic recessions, the rural economy deteriorated further and recovered more slowly than the urban economy. A more favorable exchange rate now compared with that of earlier periods may help lessen the rural impacts of a national economic downturn. However, it is likely that rural areas will see higher unemployment rates and a worsening employment picture if the national economy falters in the near future. [For further information, contact Leslie A. Whitener, 202/219-0540.]

Rural unemployment stable

Second-quarter rural unemployment held at the same rate as a year earlier, the second consecutive quarter to match the previous year's rate



¹Includes discouraged workers and half of the workers employed part-time for economic reasons.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Nonmetro unemployment remains higher than metro

Unemployment rates for blacks, Hispanics, and youth remain high in both areas

Item	Nonmetro		Metro
	2nd quarter 1990	2nd quarter 1990	
<i>Thousands</i>			
Civilian labor force	26,417		98,504
Unemployed	1,483		5,024
<i>Percent</i>			
Unemployment rate:			
All civilian workers	5.6		5.1
Adult men	4.7		4.5
Adult women	5.0		4.3
Teenagers	15.8		15.7
Whites	5.0		4.4
Blacks	11.3		10.5
Black teenagers	32.9		31.2
Hispanics	10.9		7.3
Adjusted unemployment rate ¹	8.9		7.4

¹ Unemployment rate adjusted to include discouraged workers and half of the workers employed part-time for economic reasons.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

Appendix: Data Sources and Definitions

Data Sources

Assessing the changing conditions and trends in rural America is complicated by the need to use a variety of data sources for monitoring demographic and economic patterns. Because different sources of data are intended for different purposes and employ different definitions and collection methods, they sometimes produce contradictory statistics and may lead to different interpretations. Describing rural conditions, therefore, necessitates piecing together general trends from many sources of information, not all of which are used each issue.

Macroeconomic conditions: The economic indicators used to monitor macroeconomic changes in the U.S. economy are derived from Federal sources. Measures of inflation, including the Consumer and Producer Price Indexes, and employment and unemployment data are developed by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). National income and product account information on capital investment, gross national product, and net exports is produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U.S. Department of Commerce. Information relating to monetary policy, including changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and data on industrial production are furnished by the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

Employment and earnings: Data on nonmetro employment, unemployment, and earnings come from three sources. The monthly Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Labor, provides detailed information on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and demographic characteristics of the metro and nonmetro population. CPS derives estimates based on a national sample of about 58,000 households that are representative of the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Labor force information is based on respondents' activity during 1 week each month.

BLS county-level employment data are taken from unemployment insurance claims and State surveys of establishment payrolls which are then benchmarked to State totals from the CPS. Thus, at the national and State levels, annual average BLS and CPS estimates are the same. The BLS data series provides monthly estimates of labor force, employment, and unemployment for individual counties.

BEA employment data, unlike the household data collected by the CPS and BLS, provide establishment data on the number of jobs rather than the number of workers. BEA data provide detailed information on the number and type of jobs, earnings by industry, and sources and amounts of income at the county level.

Each of these data sets has its advantages and disadvantages. CPS furnishes detailed employment, unemployment, and demographic data for metro and nonmetro portions of the Nation. BEA provides estimates of the number of jobs and earnings by industry for individual county areas. BLS provides less detailed employment data than the other two series, but offers very current and timely employment and unemployment information at the county level. While these data sources are likely to provide different estimates of employment conditions at any point in time, they generally indicate similar trends.

Definitions

Throughout *Rural Conditions and Trends*, we use "rural" and "nonmetro" interchangeably. The same holds for "urban" and "metro." However, in tables we use "nonmetro" and "metro," the original and more accurate terms used in the data sources.

Adjusted unemployment rate: The number of unemployed people, discouraged workers who have given up looking for work, and half of the workers who work part-time but want full-time work as a percentage of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): A measure of the average price level of a basket of consumer goods and services at the retail level for a specific period compared against a benchmark period.

County type classification: A recently updated USDA classification of nonmetro counties by principal economic activity or demographic base, such as farming-, manufacturing-, or mining-dependent, persistent poverty, or retirement destination, among others. The classification is used to depict the social and economic structure of rural America.

Farming-dependent counties include counties where farming accounted for a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income (TLPI) in 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1986. Manufacturing-dependent counties included those where manufacturing contributed 30 percent or more of TLPI in 1986. Mining-dependent counties included those where mining contributed 20 percent or more to TLPI in 1986. Retirement counties included those counties where the net immigration rates of people age 60 and over were 15 percent or more of the expected 1980 population aged 60 and over for the period 1970-80.

For further information, see Thomas F. Hady and Peggy J. Ross, *An Update: The Diverse Social and Economic Structure of Nonmetropolitan America*, AGES 9036, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, June 1990.

Foreign exchange rate: The rate at which one currency is traded for another. The Federal Reserve publishes a measure of the overall U.S. foreign exchange rate based on the rates of the 10 major U.S. trading partners.

Gross national product (GNP): The dollar amount of final goods and services produced by the United States. GNP is the sum of consumer spending, Federal Government purchases of goods and services, business investment, and exports less the amount of imports. This statistic is reported quarterly but is revised in each of the 2 months following the initial release. Nominal GNP measures final goods and services at current prices. Real GNP measures final goods and services at 1982 prices to adjust for inflation.

Inflation rate: The percentage change in a measure of the average price level. Changes are reported on a monthly basis and are stated as annual rates for longer term comparisons. The two major measures of the average price level are the Consumer and Producer Price Indexes.

Labor force participation rate: The civilian labor force as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and older.

Metro areas: Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, include core counties containing a city of 50,000 or more people or containing several smaller cities totaling 50,000 or more people and a total area population of at least 100,000. Additional contiguous counties are included in the MSA if they are economically and socially integrated with the core county. Metro areas are divided into central cities and areas outside central cities (suburbs). Throughout this publication, urban and metro have been used interchangeably to refer to people or places within MSA's.

Nonmetro areas: Counties outside of metro area boundaries. Throughout this publication, rural and nonmetro are used interchangeably to refer to people and places outside of MSA's.

Producer Price Index: A measure of the average price received by producers of finished goods at the wholesale level during a specific period compared against a benchmark period.

Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed people 16 years and older as a percentage of the civilian labor force 16 years and older.

Appendix Tables

Appendix table 1—Nonmetro employment: Quarterly and annual averages

Year/quarter	Labor force	Labor force participation	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate	Adjusted unemployment rate ¹
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands		Percent	
1990:						
2nd	26,417	63.2	24,934	1,483	5.6	8.9
1st	25,893	62.2	24,196	1,697	6.6	10.0
1989:						
4th	26,168	62.8	24,778	1,390	5.3	6.6
3rd	26,783	64.1	25,323	1,459	5.4	8.7
2nd	26,389	63.5	24,919	1,470	5.6	8.9
1st	25,441	62.2	23,807	1,634	6.4	10.2
1988:						
4th	25,510	62.8	24,042	1,469	5.8	9.4
3rd	25,793	63.2	24,294	1,499	5.8	9.6
2nd	25,513	62.4	23,978	1,535	6.0	9.8
1st	24,819	61.2	22,996	1,823	7.3	11.6
1987:						
4th	25,087	62.3	23,449	1,638	6.5	10.6
3rd	25,277	62.9	23,634	1,643	6.5	10.5
2nd	25,186	62.2	23,437	1,749	6.9	10.9
1st	24,856	61.0	22,688	2,167	8.7	13.1
1989	26,209	63.2	24,718	1,491	5.7	9.1
1988	25,409	62.4	23,827	1,582	6.2	10.1
1987	25,101	62.1	23,302	1,799	7.2	11.3
1986	25,171	61.9	23,091	2,080	8.3	12.8
1985	24,781	61.2	22,700	2,081	8.4	13.0
1984	34,725	62.1	31,930	2,796	8.1	12.2
1983	34,156	61.8	30,696	3,460	10.1	14.9
1982	33,740	61.7	30,335	3,405	10.1	14.9
1981	33,092	61.9	30,488	2,603	7.9	11.5
1980	32,512	61.7	30,150	2,362	7.3	10.7
1979	31,716	61.5	29,916	1,800	5.7	8.5

Note: Beginning in 1985, estimation procedures for the Current Population Survey are based on the 1980 Census. Their change accounts for the large drop in the labor force between 1984 and 1985.

¹Unemployment rate adjusted to include discouraged workers and half of the workers employed part-time for economic reasons.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

Appendix table 2—Metro employment: Quarterly and annual averages

Year/quarter	Labor force	Labor force participation	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate	Adjusted unemployment rate ¹
			Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
1990:	98,504	67.4	93,480	5,024	5.1	7.4
	97,615	67.0	92,283	5,332	5.5	7.8
1989:	98,191	67.5	93,242	4,949	5.0	7.3
	98,373	67.9	93,366	5,007	5.1	7.5
	97,391	67.4	92,449	4,942	5.1	7.5
	96,633	66.7	91,411	5,223	5.4	7.9
1988:	96,886	67.0	92,139	4,748	4.9	7.4
	97,249	67.5	92,132	5,117	5.3	8.0
	95,843	66.8	90,801	5,042	5.3	7.8
	95,061	66.3	89,492	5,569	5.9	8.6
1987:	95,433	66.6	90,347	5,086	5.3	7.9
	95,924	67.2	90,434	5,490	5.7	8.6
	94,546	66.6	88,869	5,677	6.0	8.7
	93,152	65.9	86,904	6,249	6.7	9.6
1989	97,660	67.4	92,624	5,036	5.2	7.5
1988	96,260	66.9	91,141	5,119	5.3	7.9
1987	94,764	66.6	89,138	5,625	5.9	8.7
1986	92,665	66.2	86,508	6,157	6.6	9.5
1985	90,684	65.9	84,453	6,231	6.9	9.9
1984	78,819	65.4	73,076	5,743	7.3	10.4
1983	77,394	65.1	70,137	7,257	9.4	13.1
1982	76,465	65.1	69,192	7,273	9.5	13.1
1981	73,301	64.9	67,825	5,476	7.5	10.3
1980	72,207	64.8	67,120	5,087	7.0	9.5
1979	71,192	64.7	67,029	4,163	5.8	8.0

Note: Beginning in 1985, estimation procedures for the Current Population Survey are based on the 1980 Census.

¹Unemployment rate adjusted to include discouraged workers and half of the workers employed part-time for economic reasons.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.