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ABSTRACT

The trend toward continued job growth will gain strength in the second quarter of 1995, according to a survey of more than 15,000 U.S. businesses. Hiring increases were predicted by 30 percent of the firms, whereas 7 percent expect their work force to decrease. The net hiring strength of 23 is the highest level seen since the third quarter of 1989 and compares to a net hiring strength of 20 in the survey a year ago. On an industry basis, the durable goods manufacturing sector leads the national results with 38 percent of the respondents planning to increase their work force and 7 percent expecting decreases. The resulting net hiring strength is one of the highest on record for this industry and is unsurpassed since 1984. The wholesale and retail trades sector also projects a near-record outlook, with 34 percent of those surveyed expecting to expand employment whereas 6 percent are cutting back. The strongest geographic projection is for the Midwest; the Northeast and the West are less optimistic. (The report includes charts and graphs of employment outlooks by industry, nationally since 1980, and by region by industry.) (KC)

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Manpower Inc.

# Employment Outlook Survey

2nd Quarter 1995

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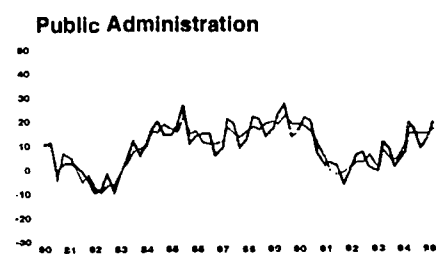
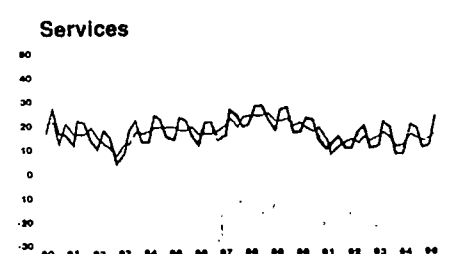
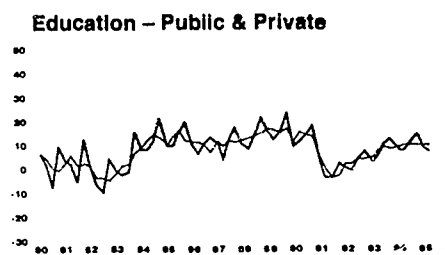
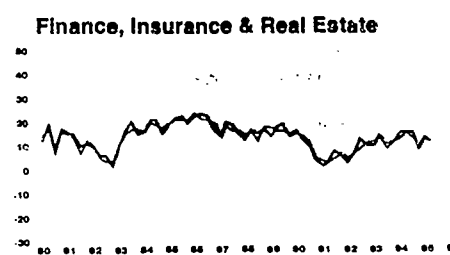
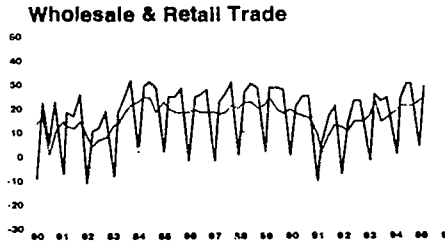
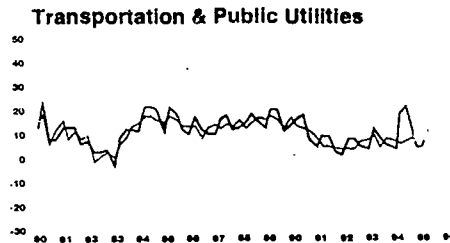
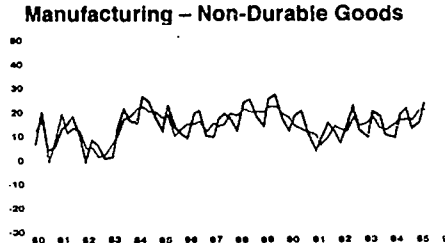
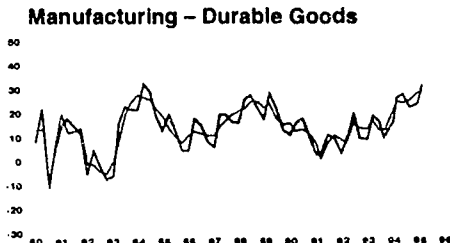
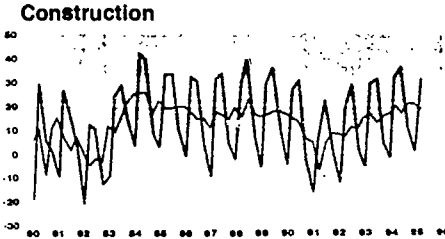
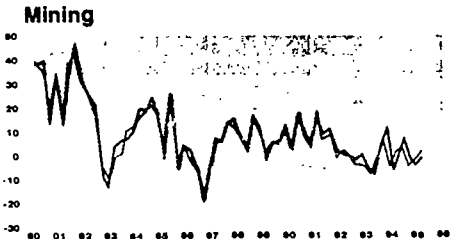
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# Bright employment picture to continue

## The Outlook by Industry 1980-95\*

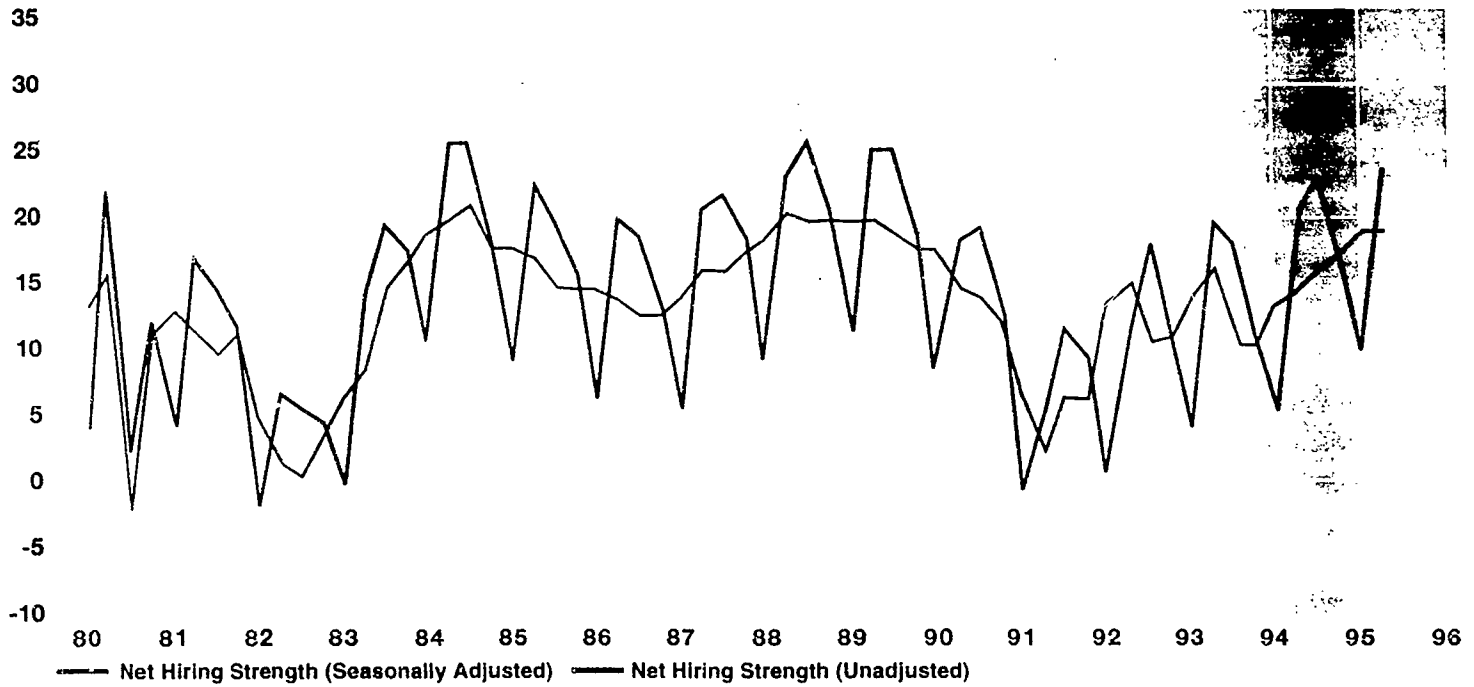
— Net Hiring Strength (Seasonally Adjusted) — Net Hiring Strength (Unadjusted)



The trend toward continued employment growth that began almost two years ago will gain strength in the second quarter. The current net hiring strength of 23 compares with the 20 recorded in the same quarter last year. As expected, it considerably surpasses the 10 of three months ago. With Construction and Durable Goods Manufacturing leading the nation, the positive survey results become stronger. Both exceed seasonal expectations. Only twice in the 75 previous surveys have Durable Goods Manufacturing companies been more optimistic and the most recent of those was over a decade ago. Transportation & Public Utilities firms, although expressing a reserved outlook, nonetheless have a net hiring strength in double figures for just the second time in nearly five years. Only the Finance, Insurance & Real Estate field has lost ground. Its net hiring strength of 11 eroded from 15 in the like quarter of 1994.

\*Adjusted for seasonal variation.

## The National Outlook 1980-95\*

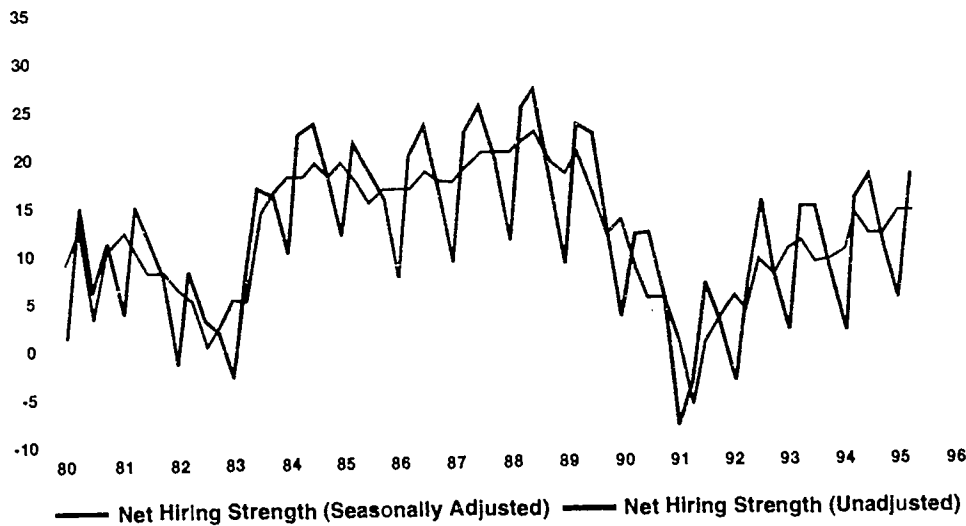


Industry Categories	% Increase	% No Change	% Decrease	% Don't Know	Net % +/-	Net % +/- Seasonally Adjusted
Mining	10	73	11	6	-1	1
Construction	36	57	5	2	31	19
Manufacturing—Durable Goods	38	53	7	2	31	28
Manufacturing—Non-Durable Goods	30	59	7	4	23	20
Transportation & Public Utilities	20	67	10	3	10	7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	34	57	6	3	28	24
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	21	65	10	4	11	11
Education—Public & Private	13	77	7	3	6	9
Services	28	63	7	2	21	17
Public Administration	26	65	7	2	19	14
All Industries	30	60	7	3	23	19

# Northeast

Connecticut  
 Maine  
 Massachusetts  
 New Hampshire  
 New Jersey  
 New York  
 Pennsylvania  
 Rhode Island  
 Vermont

**The Northeast Outlook 1980-95\***



Industry Categories	% Increase	% No Change	% Decrease	% Don't Know	Net % +/-	Net % +/- Seasonally Adjusted
Mining	0	100	0	0	0	0
Construction	28	61	9	2	19	10
Manufacturing—Durable Goods	32	59	7	2	25	23
Manufacturing—Non-Durable Goods	26	63	7	4	19	16
Transportation & Public Utilities	21	67	8	4	13	8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	32	58	8	2	24	22
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18	65	11	6	7	8
Education—Public & Private	9	78	9	4	0	2
Services	25	65	8	2	17	12
Public Administration	17	67	10	6	7	5
All Industries	26	63	8	3	18	14

The rate of job growth in the area has been slow, but the second quarter will be the fifth consecutive period in which the results are improved over the same quarter of the previous year. Not since 1989 has the future been as positive at this time of year. While only Transportation & Public Utilities exceeds the national average, the net hiring strength of 25 recorded by Durable Goods Manufacturing is the highest achieved in over five years. Wholesale & Retail Trades is more optimistic than seasonally anticipated, but jobs continue to be scarce in the Education field and in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate. Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing, which lost ground during most of 1994 now seems to be regaining some of the lost momentum. A weakness in the area comes in the failure of the Construction industry to aggressively exploit the upcoming spring weather.

\*Adjusted for seasonal variation.

# Midwest

Illinois  
Indiana  
Iowa  
Kansas  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
Ohio  
South Dakota  
Wisconsin

**Springtime is worktime** in the Midwest and employers in the region appear anxious to get busy. The present net hiring strength of 28 is unsurpassed since 1978. Additional hiring intentions are widespread among industries. Wholesale & Retail Trades is at its highest level in the 18-year history of the survey. The outlook in Durable Goods Manufacturing is at its brightest since late 1976 and substantially more Public Administration employers report plans for staff additions than at any time in the past 17 years. On a less positive note the slight recovery of the Education field experienced throughout 1994 has receded to the levels of the first half of 1993. Non-Durable Goods Manufacturers expect to repeat the high level achieved three months ago and Services employers, when the strong effect of seasonal variation is removed, remain in a narrow range that has prevailed during the past three and one-half years.

**The Midwest Outlook 1980-95\***



Industry Categories	% Increase	% No Change	% Decrease	% Don't Know	Net % +/-	Net % +/- Seasonally Adjusted
Mining	11	56	22	11	-11	-15
Construction	48	48	2	2	46	19
Manufacturing—Durable Goods	41	50	6	3	35	31
Manufacturing—Non-Durable Goods	35	57	5	3	30	27
Transportation & Public Utilities	17	70	10	3	7	3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40	54	4	2	36	29
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	25	60	12	3	13	13
Education—Public & Private	8	85	6	1	2	5
Services	28	64	7	1	21	16
Public Administration	37	60	2	1	35	18
All Industries	34	58	6	2	28	22

\*Adjusted for seasonal variation.

# South

Alabama      Maryland  
 Arkansas     Mississippi  
 Delaware     North Carolina  
 District of   Oklahoma  
   Columbia    South Carolina  
 Florida       Tennessee  
 Georgia       Texas  
 Kentucky     Virginia  
 Louisiana     West Virginia

**The Southern Outlook 1980-95\***



Industry Categories	% Increase	% No Change	% Decrease	% Don't Know	Net % +/-	Net % +/- Seasonally Adjusted
Mining	12	68	13	7	-1	0
Construction	34	60	4	2	30	26
Manufacturing—Durable Goods	38	54	6	2	32	29
Manufacturing—Non-Durable Goods	30	60	6	4	24	22
Transportation & Public Utilities	22	67	7	4	15	14
Wholesale & Retail Trade	32	60	5	3	27	24
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22	66	9	3	13	14
Education—Public & Private	16	74	5	5	11	16
Services	30	62	5	3	25	20
Public Administration	25	62	10	3	15	14
All Industries	29	62	6	3	23	20

Although less subject to the vicissitudes of winter weather, the South has chosen this spring season for its most positive outlook of the 1990's. None of the area's industries show substantial hiring weakness, thus raising the regional net hiring strength to the level of the national average. The leader, as in several other parts of the country, is Durable Goods Manufacturing. It is 11 years since the industry outlook reached this level. Discounting the impact of seasonal variations, the Construction industry is slightly below the record of last quarter and last year but the present hiring plans are otherwise unmatched since mid-1985. Deseasonalization also adds perspective to expectations in the Wholesale & Retail Trades, where higher numbers have not been seen since 1978. The fields of Transportation & Public Utilities and Education, both quite weak in most other areas, show a greater need for additional workers than their counterparts in other regions.

\*Adjusted for seasonal variation.

# West

Alaska  
 Arizona  
 California  
 Colorado  
 Hawaii  
 Idaho  
 Montana  
 Nevada  
 New Mexico  
 Oregon  
 Utah  
 Washington  
 Wyoming

For the past one and one-half years, the West has consistently improved over the same quarter of the year earlier, gradually rebuilding to the employment activity level that existed prior to 1991. That trend continues. As in other regions, Construction, Durable Goods Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail Trades appear as the most aggressive employers. All were a part of the sharp Western recovery experienced in 1994. The optimism of Non-Durable Goods Manufacturers is unusual for this time of year. The industry has established a clear pattern of increased hiring activity in the third quarter of other years. The Education field has also broken its recent tendency. After suffering a near dearth of job opportunities over the past four years, prospects are now better in the West than in any other region.

**The Western Outlook 1980-95\***



Industry Categories	% Increase	% No Change	% Decrease	% Don't Know	Net % +/-	Net % +/- Seasonally Adjusted
Mining	8	88	4	0	4	7
Construction	31	60	8	1	23	16
Manufacturing—Durable Goods	35	55	7	3	28	24
Manufacturing—Non-Durable Goods	26	59	11	4	15	16
Transportation & Public Utilities	23	57	17	3	6	5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	30	58	9	3	21	21
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18	67	9	6	9	5
Education—Public & Private	19	72	7	2	12	10
Services	25	65	7	3	18	14
Public Administration	22	72	5	1	17	12
All Industries	27	61	9	3	18	16

\*Adjusted for seasonal variation.





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The quarterly Employment Outlook Survey is conducted as a public service of Manpower Inc. The survey was designed and is administered by Manpower's International Research Department, utilizing a statistically representative sample of more than 15,000 public and private employers from among ten industrial sectors in 471 U.S. cities.

The second quarter 1995 survey is a measurement of employment plans for the permanent workforce. The survey results reflect the intentions of the sample employers interviewed. Some of these intentions may change unexpectedly upon the conclusion of this survey.