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# Working Women: A Chartbook



U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
August 1991

Bulletin 2385





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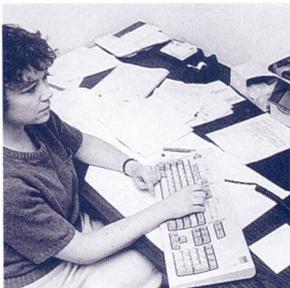
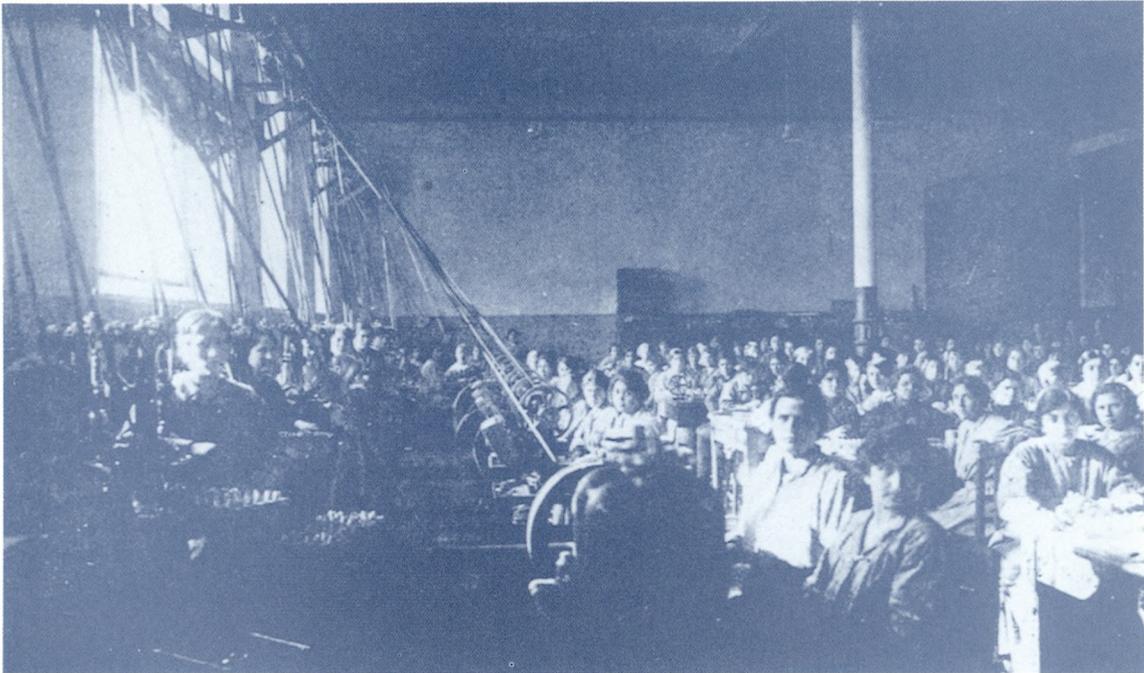


U.S. Department of Labor  
Lynn Martin, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner

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## Foreword

Today, more women—and mothers—are in the labor force than ever before. Women make up significant proportions of workers in a broad and growing range of occupations and industries. They are staying in the labor force longer and are earning more than ever before.

As a primary source of data on women in the labor market, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been tracking the profound changes in women's labor force participation for the past three decades. During this time, the Bureau has published many reports and introduced several new data series that have helped measure different aspects of women's labor force participation, the progress they have made, and the problems they face.

As the 20th century nears its end, it is appropriate to take stock of the status of working women. With pictures, words, and numbers, this chartbook summarizes the main characteristics of women in the labor market today and the changes that have occurred in the recent past. And, it provides us with a reference point from which we can observe and analyze the changes in the economic role of women that the approaching century is sure to bring.

**Janet L. Norwood**

Commissioner of Labor Statistics



## Preface

This chartbook presents an array of data on women in the labor force, highlighting their labor market status today and its changes over the past three decades. It is the latest of several databooks and chartbooks on women issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

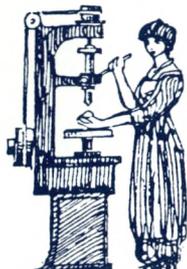
The chartbook is divided into four sections. The first summarizes the current labor market situation of women and the major trends in their labor force activity over the past 30 years. The second section examines the employment characteristics of women, including their occupational patterns and earnings. The third section focuses on unemployment, and the fourth provides a glimpse of the family dimension of their labor force participation.

A special feature of this chartbook is that each chart has a companion table that can be found in appendix A. These tables were designed to supplement the information contained in the charts, helping to place them in a broader social and economic context. Appendix B provides information about the sources of the data for the charts and tables and definitions of basic labor force concepts. Appendix C lists several additional BLS sources on women.

This chartbook was prepared in the Division of Labor Force Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, by Howard V. Hayghe and Stella W. Cromartie under the direction of Harvey R. Hamel. Valuable assistance was provided by the staffs of the Data Users and Publications Services Group and the Data Development Staff, also of the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics. Keith Tapscott of the Division of Production Services, Office of Publications, was responsible for the overall design of the publication.

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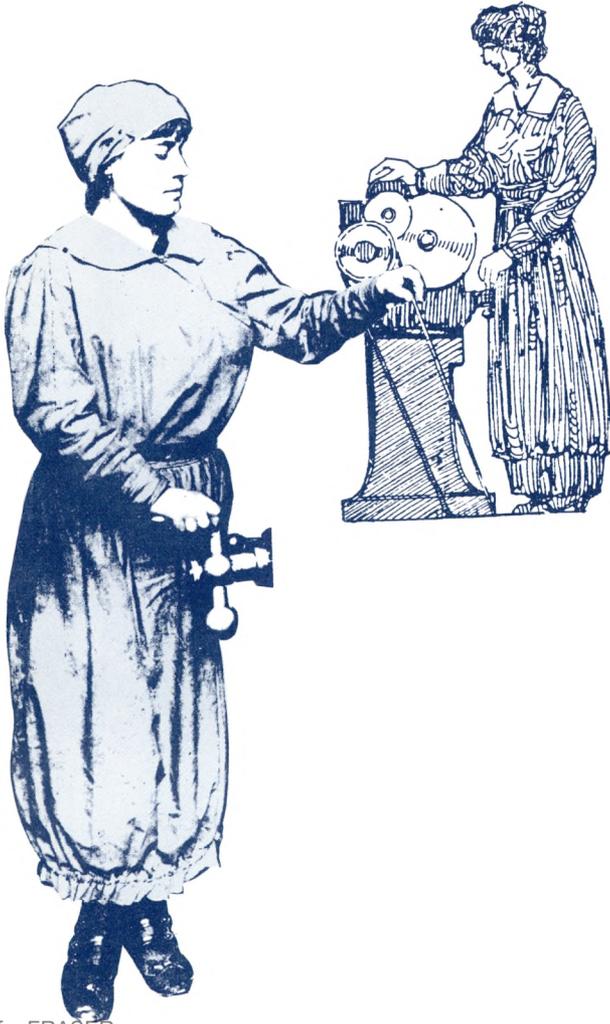


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## Section I: Overview and Trends

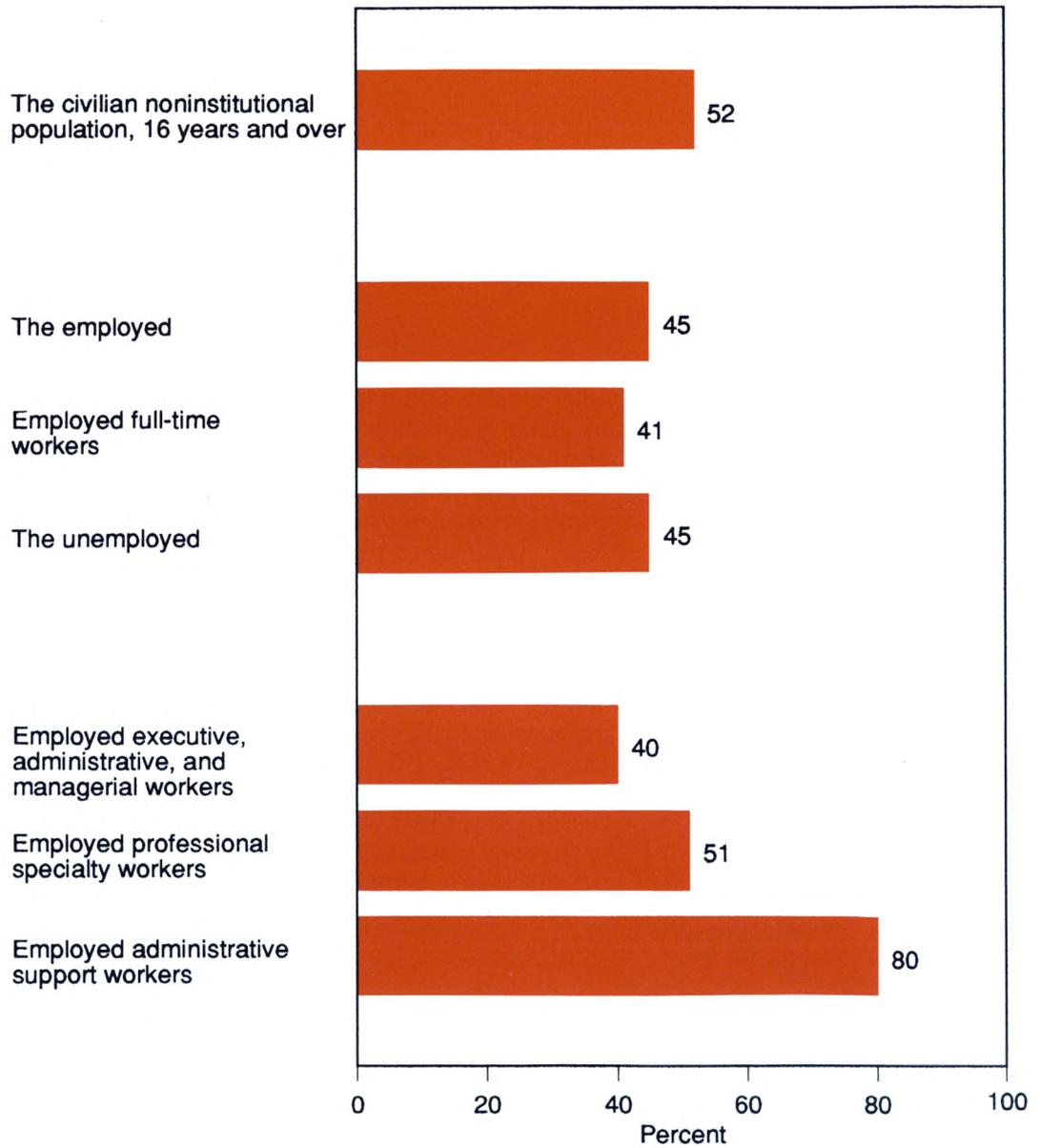
### Women play an important role in the labor market

- Women accounted for 45 percent of both the employed and unemployed in the United States in 1990. Of all full-time workers—that is, persons who work 35 hours or more a week—41 percent are women.
- A little over half the workers in professional specialty occupations are women, as are 40 percent of those in managerial jobs.
- About 4 out of 5 workers in administrative support jobs (clerical, secretarial, etc.) are women.



**Chart 1.**  
**Selected labor force indicators**  
**for women, 1990 annual**  
**averages**

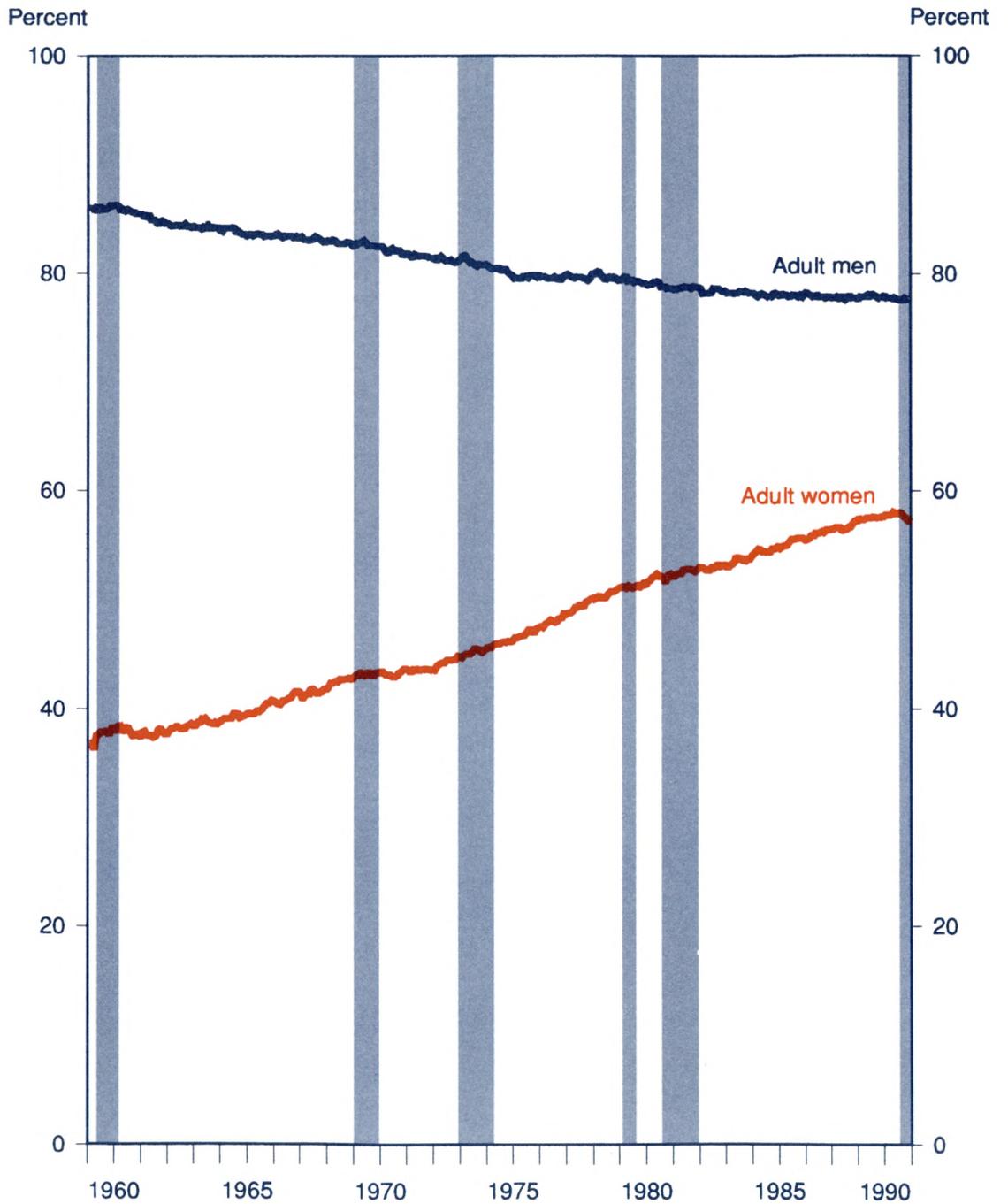
Women as a proportion of...



## Adult women's labor force participation has risen dramatically

- The proportion of adult women (20 years old and over) working or looking for work rose from about 38 percent in 1960 to nearly 60 percent in 1990. Over the same period, the participation rate for men, while remaining above that for women, has declined.
- As a result, the gap between adult men's and women's labor force participation rates has narrowed substantially. In 1960, there was a 46 percentage-point difference between the two groups; in 1990, it was just 20 points.
- During the 1980's, the number of adult women in the labor force grew by about 1.2 million a year, on average, as the post-World War II baby-boom generation completed its entry into the labor force. This rate of growth has slowed somewhat since mid-1990, partly because of the recent recession's effect on job opportunities. However, even after the current recession ends, it is anticipated that labor force growth among women will continue to be slower than in recent decades, because fewer will be entering the age groups where labor force participation is highest.

**Chart 2.**  
Labor force participation rates of  
adult women and men, seasonally  
adjusted, 1960-90

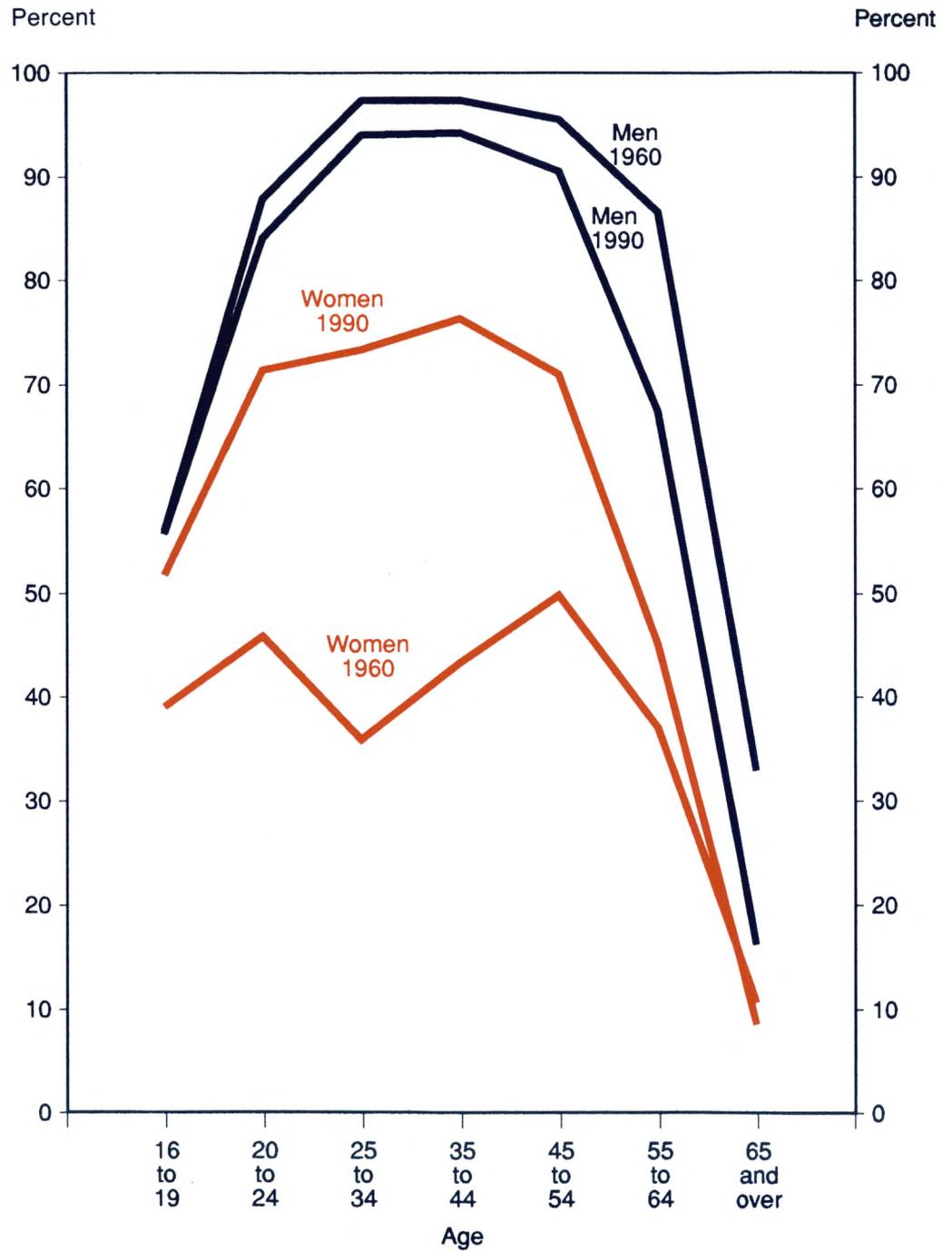


NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions.

**The pattern of women's labor force participation rates by age is becoming more like men's**

- In 1960, the impact of marriage and motherhood on the labor force participation rates of women was strikingly evident. The participation rate reached its initial peak among women ages 20 to 24, dropped sharply for those 25 to 34, rose to a second, higher peak for women ages 45 to 54, and then gradually declined, assuming the classic letter-M shape.
- Reflecting the profound changes in women's roles that have taken place in our society, this pattern was no longer evident in 1990. Instead, women's labor force participation rate pattern has now come to resemble men's (an inverted letter U).

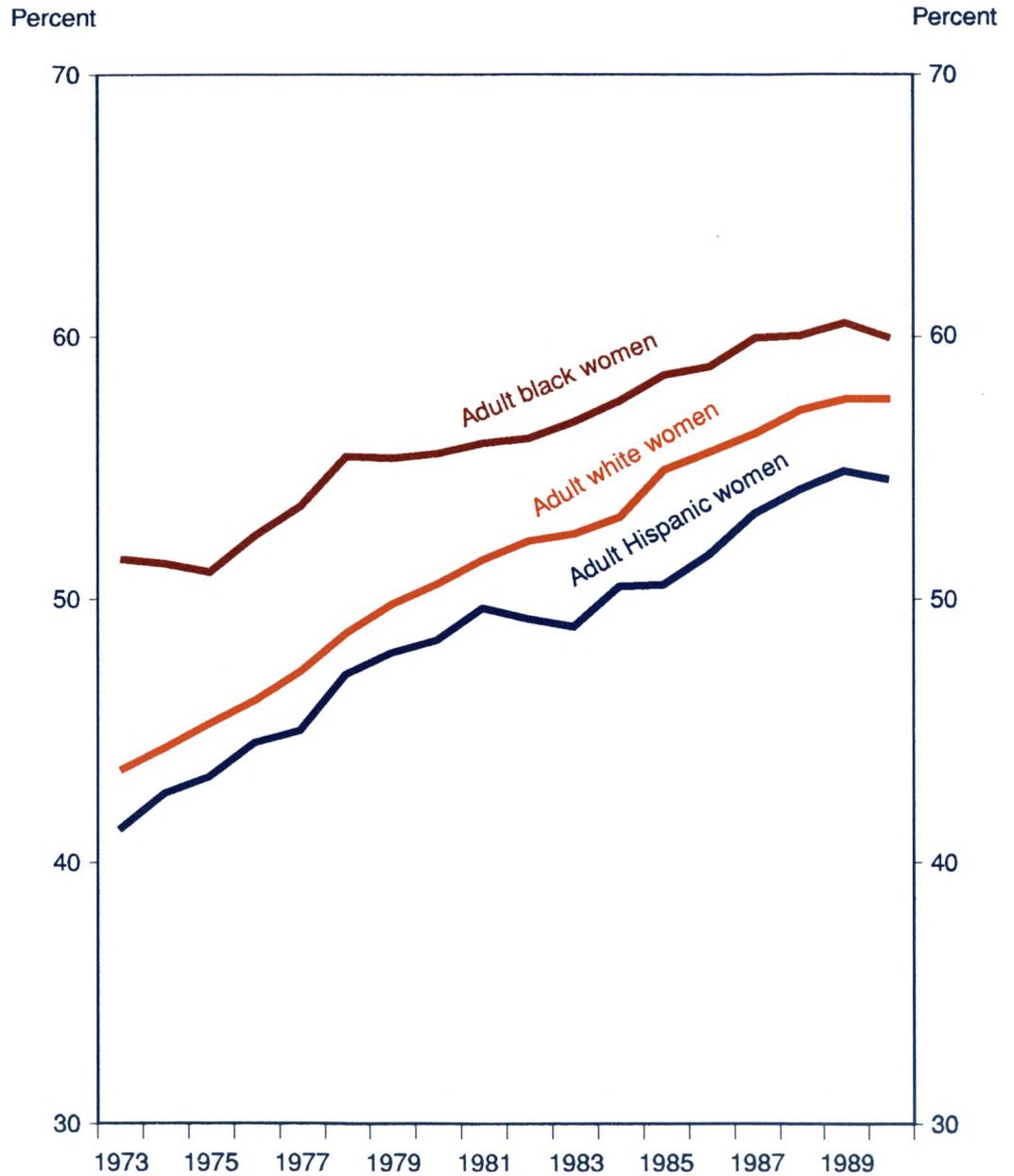
**Chart 3.**  
**Labor force participation rates of**  
**women and men by age, 1960**  
**and 1990 annual averages**



**White women are now almost as likely to be in the labor force as black women**

- Over the last two decades, the historical gap between the labor force participation rates for adult white women and black women nearly closed. In 1973, 44 percent of white women were labor force participants, compared with 52 percent of black women. By 1990, these proportions had grown to 58 and 60 percent, respectively.
- The labor force participation rate of Hispanic women also rose on a sustained basis during the 1970's and 1980's. However, they remain less likely than their white or black counterparts to be in the labor force.

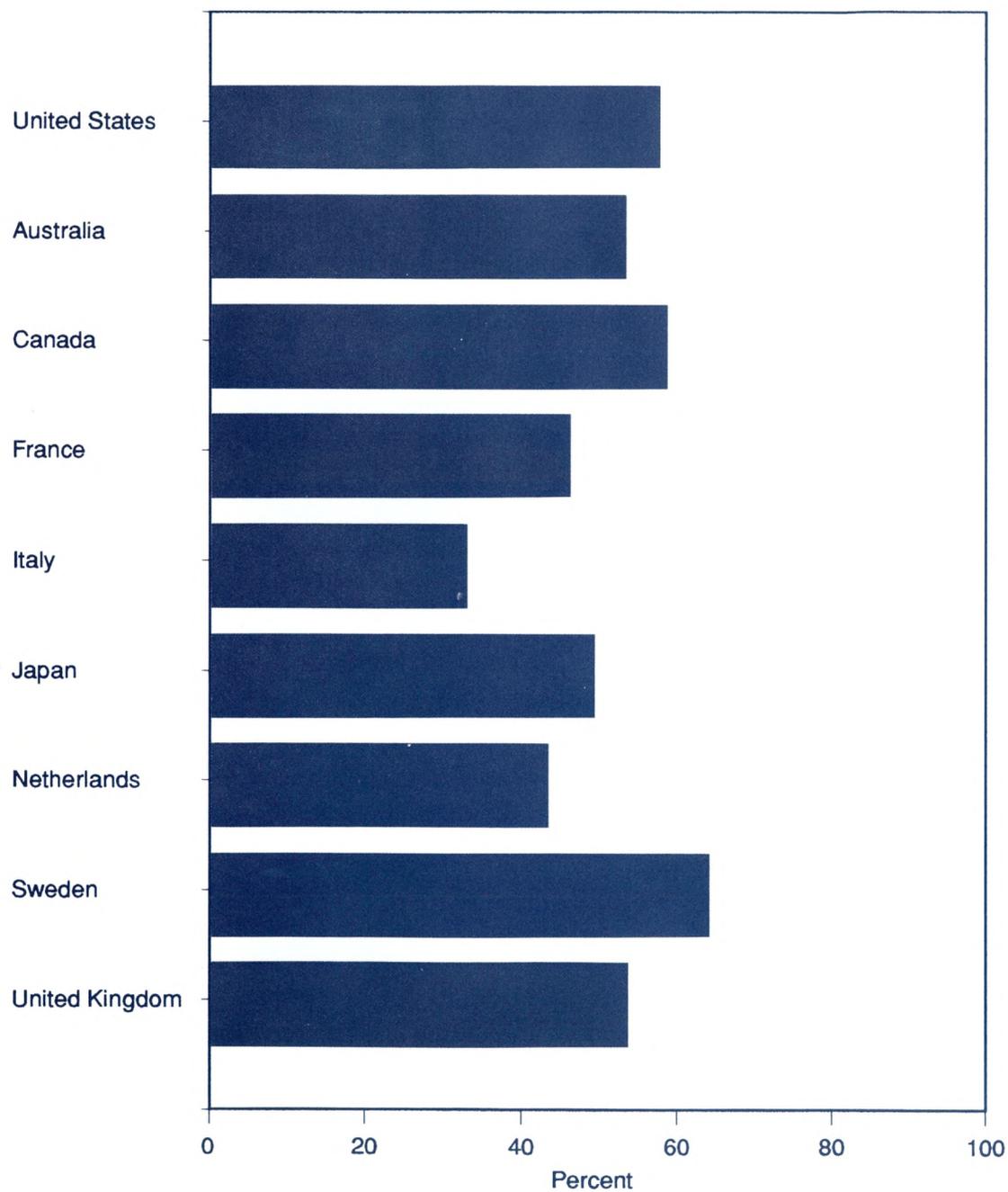
Chart 4.  
Labor force participation rates of  
adult women by race and  
Hispanic origin, 1973-90  
annual averages



## American women are among the most likely to be labor force participants

- In 1990, U.S. women ranked near the top among those in nine industrialized countries in the extent of their labor force participation; only Swedish and Canadian women were more likely to be in the labor force. Over the past two decades, the participation-rate gap between U.S. and Swedish women narrowed. During the same period, the rate for Canadian women grew rapidly and now surpasses that of U.S. women by a narrow margin.
- Other countries that have shown notable gains in women's labor force participation since 1970 include Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.
- Only about 30 percent of Italian women were in the labor force in 1990, the smallest proportion of the nine countries for which data were available.

**Chart 5.**  
**Labor force participation rates of**  
**women in nine industrialized**  
**countries, 1990 annual averages**



NOTE: Data for the Netherlands are for 1988, the latest available.

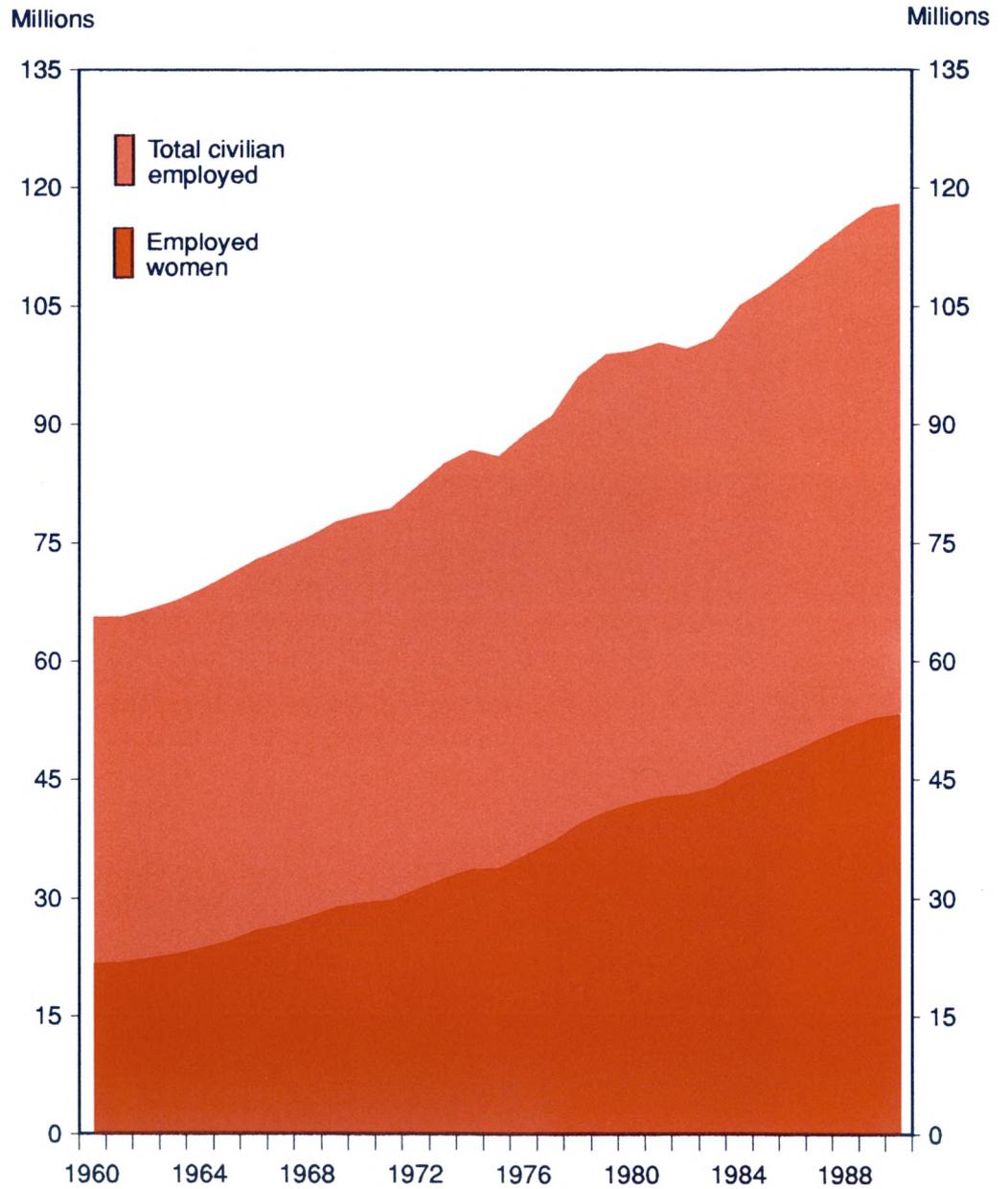
## Section II: Employment

**The number of employed women more than doubled over the past three decades**

- In the past three decades, the number of employed women more than doubled, rising from 21.9 million in 1960 to 53.5 million by 1990. They accounted for 60 percent of the total increase in employment over the period, as their share of employment grew from 33 to 45 percent.
- As the post-World War II baby-boom generation matured, the number of employed women ages 25 to 34 nearly quadrupled, rising from 3.9 million in 1960 to 15.1 million in 1990. Employment growth among women 35 to 44 years old was also substantial, from 5 million to 14 million.



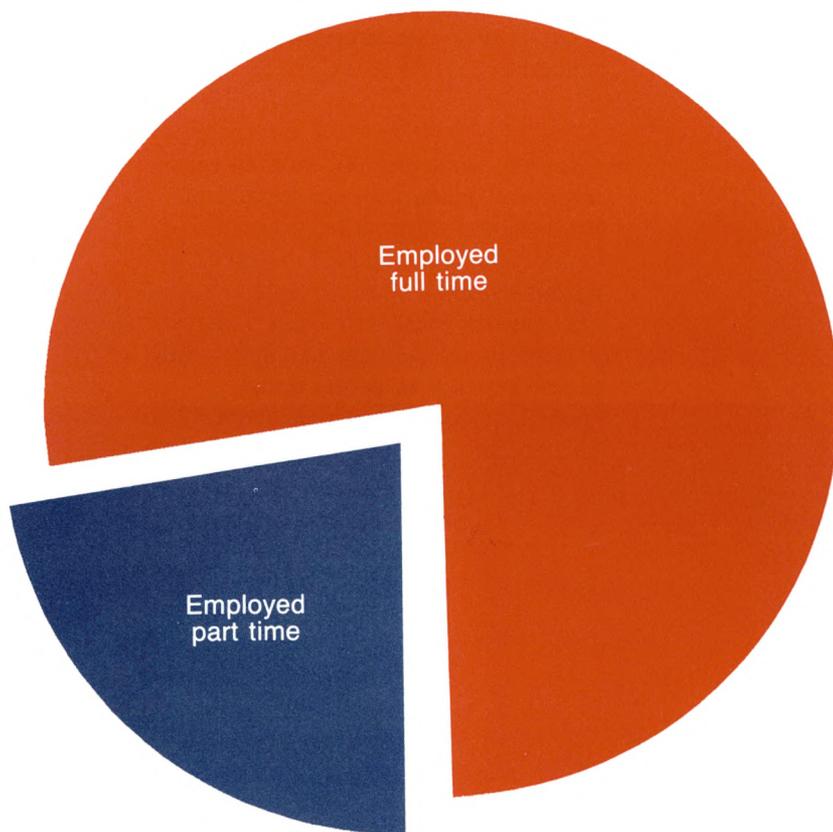
**Chart 6.**  
**Employment growth among**  
**women and all civilian workers,**  
**1960-90 annual averages**



## Three out of four employed adult women work full time

- In 1990, 77 percent of employed adult women (20 years and over) worked full time, that is, 35 hours or more a week. Moreover, about 80 percent of those who were unemployed were looking for full-time jobs. Among adult men, 93 percent of the employed were full-time workers and an equal proportion of the unemployed were looking for full-time work.
- Although the proportion of adult women who were full-time workers has varied little over time, their number has nearly doubled since 1970.
- More and more, women are working all year at full-time jobs. Between 1970 and 1989—the latest year for which such data are available—the proportion of employed women who worked year round, full time, rose 10 percentage points to 51 percent.

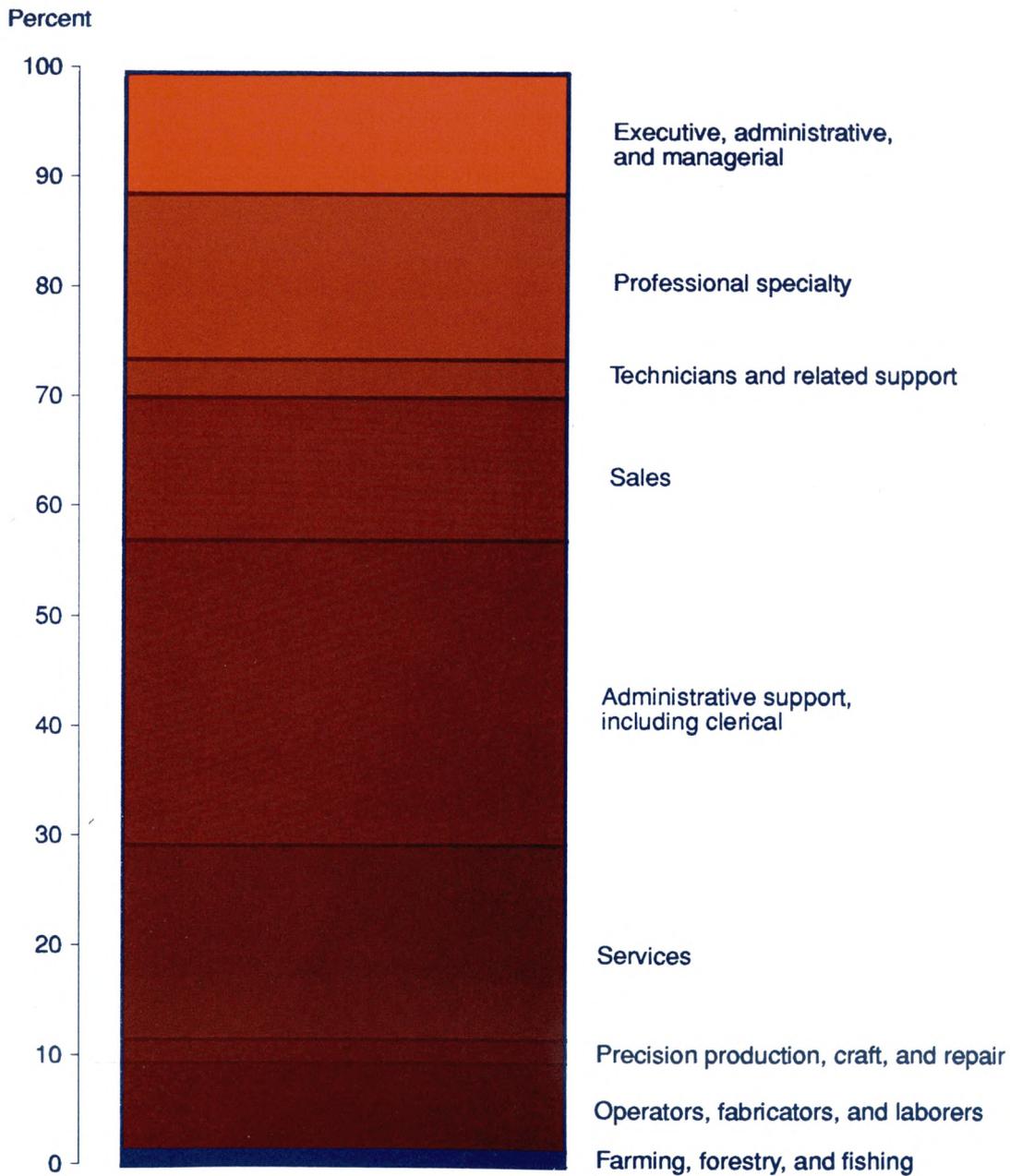
**Chart 7.**  
**Employed adult women by full-**  
**or part-time status, 1990 annual**  
**averages**



**Despite sharp growth in the number of women employed in professional occupations, significant proportions still work in clerical and service jobs.**

- In 1990, about 59 percent of employed women worked in just three broad occupational groups—sales, administrative support (clerical), and services. Eighteen years earlier, the proportion was 64 percent.
- Over the same period, women made important gains in managerial and professional occupations. The proportion working in executive, administrative, or managerial occupations increased from 5 percent in 1972 to 11 percent in 1990, while the proportion in professional specialty occupations rose from 12 to 15 percent.

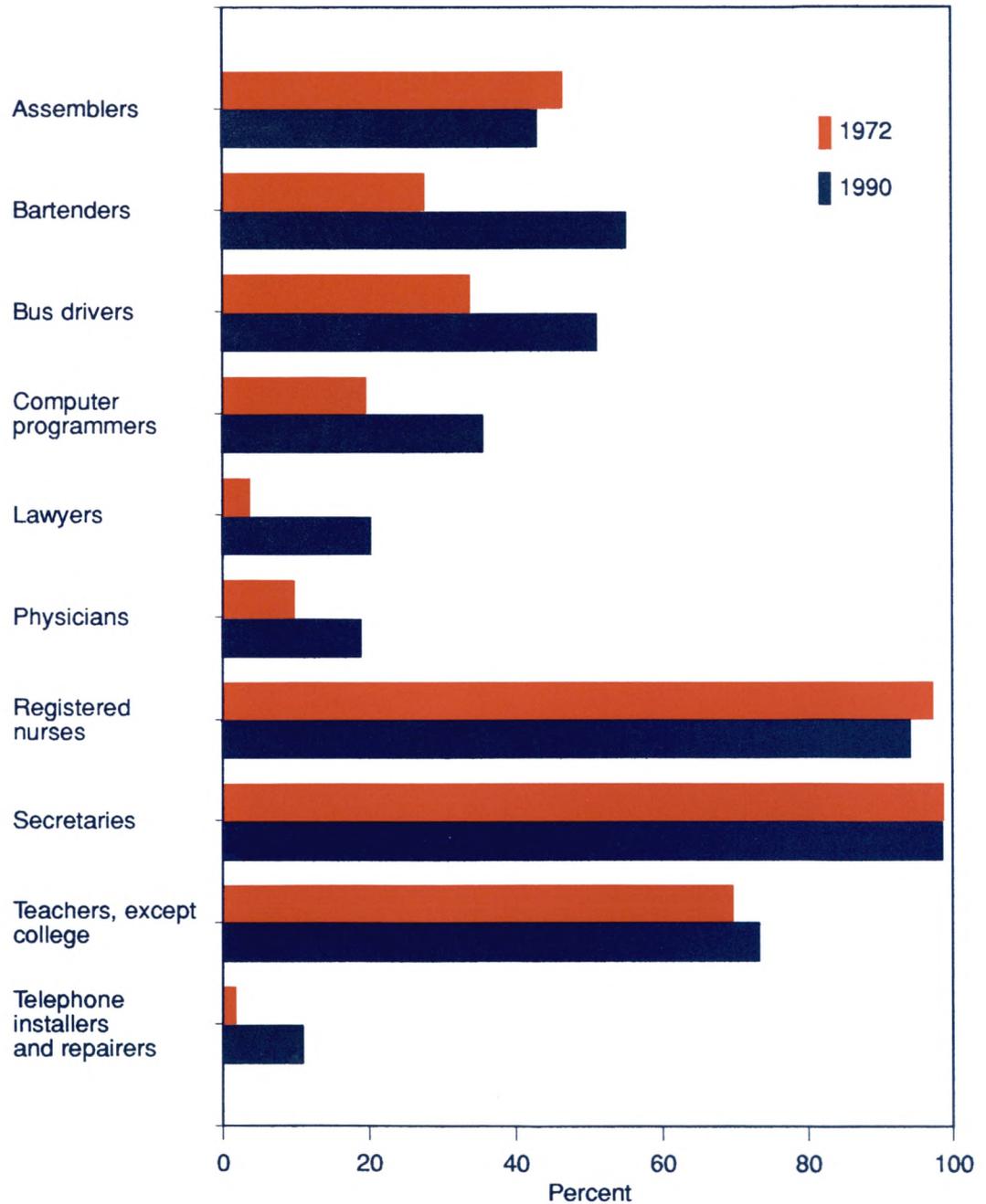
**Chart 8.**  
**Occupational distribution of**  
**employed women, 1990 annual**  
**averages**



## Women's share of employment is growing in many nontraditional occupations

- Between 1972 and 1990, the proportion of lawyers who were women rose dramatically, from only 4 percent to 21 percent. In 1990, 19 percent of physicians were women, nearly double their 1972 proportion.
- Substantial gains in women's share of employment also occurred in other occupations where they had long been underrepresented. For instance, 56 percent of bartenders were women in 1990, double the proportion in 1972. Over the same period, their proportion of bus drivers increased from 34 to 52 percent.
- While women rapidly entered many occupations previously dominated by men, men did not enter the so-called traditional "women's" occupations in significant numbers. Thus, job categories such as nursing or secretarial work remained overwhelmingly female.

**Chart 9.**  
**Women as a proportion of total**  
**employed persons in selected**  
**occupations, 1972 and 1990**  
**annual averages**

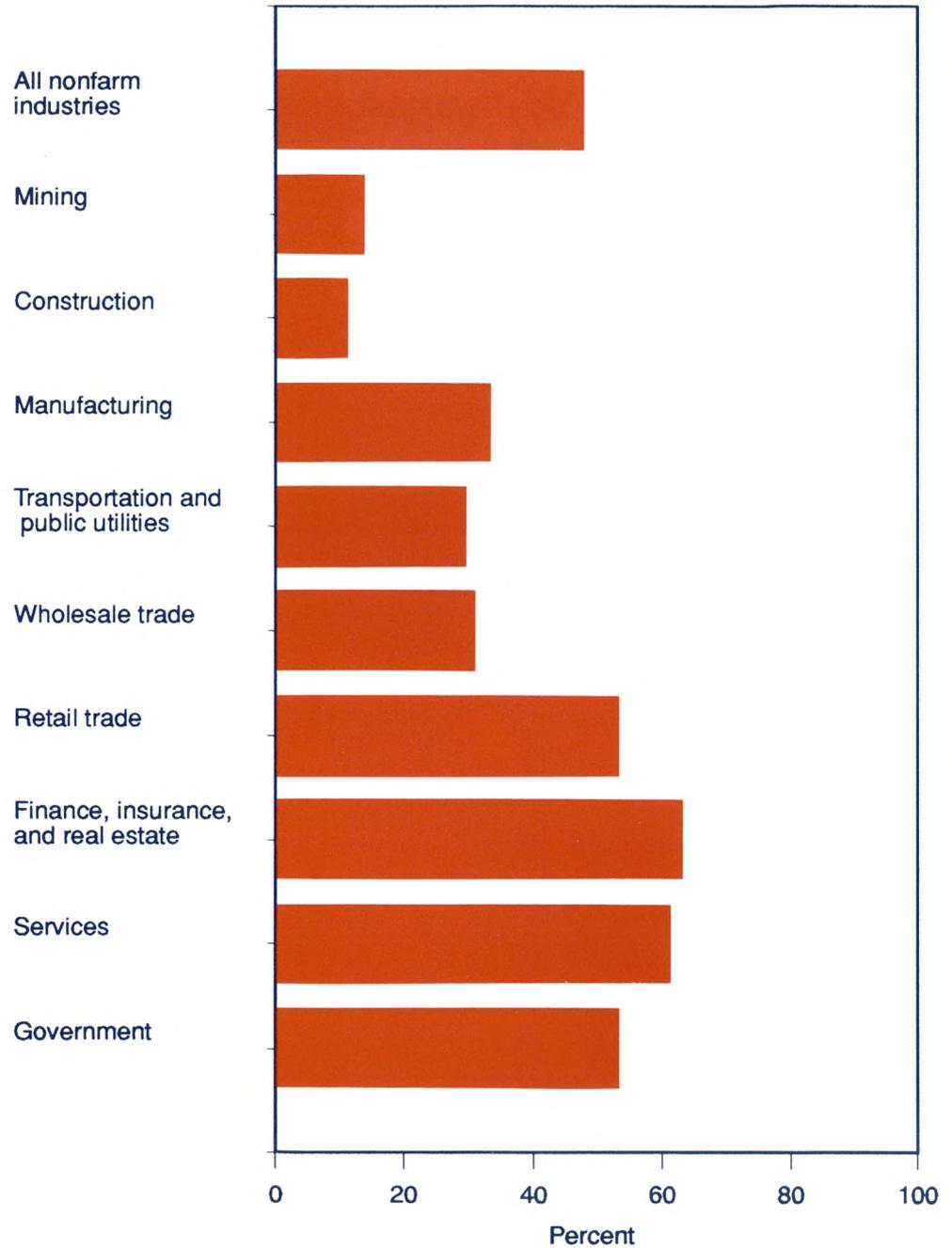




## Women work in all sectors of the economy

- Women make up the majority of employees in a broad range of major industry groups. For instance, a little over half the employees in retail trade and government are women, as are about three-fifths of those in finance, insurance, and real estate, and services.
- At the other end of the spectrum, women account for only 11 percent of the employees in construction and 14 percent of those in mining.
- Among specific industries, women account for about three-fourths of the workers employed in apparel and accessory stores and in hospitals and other health services.

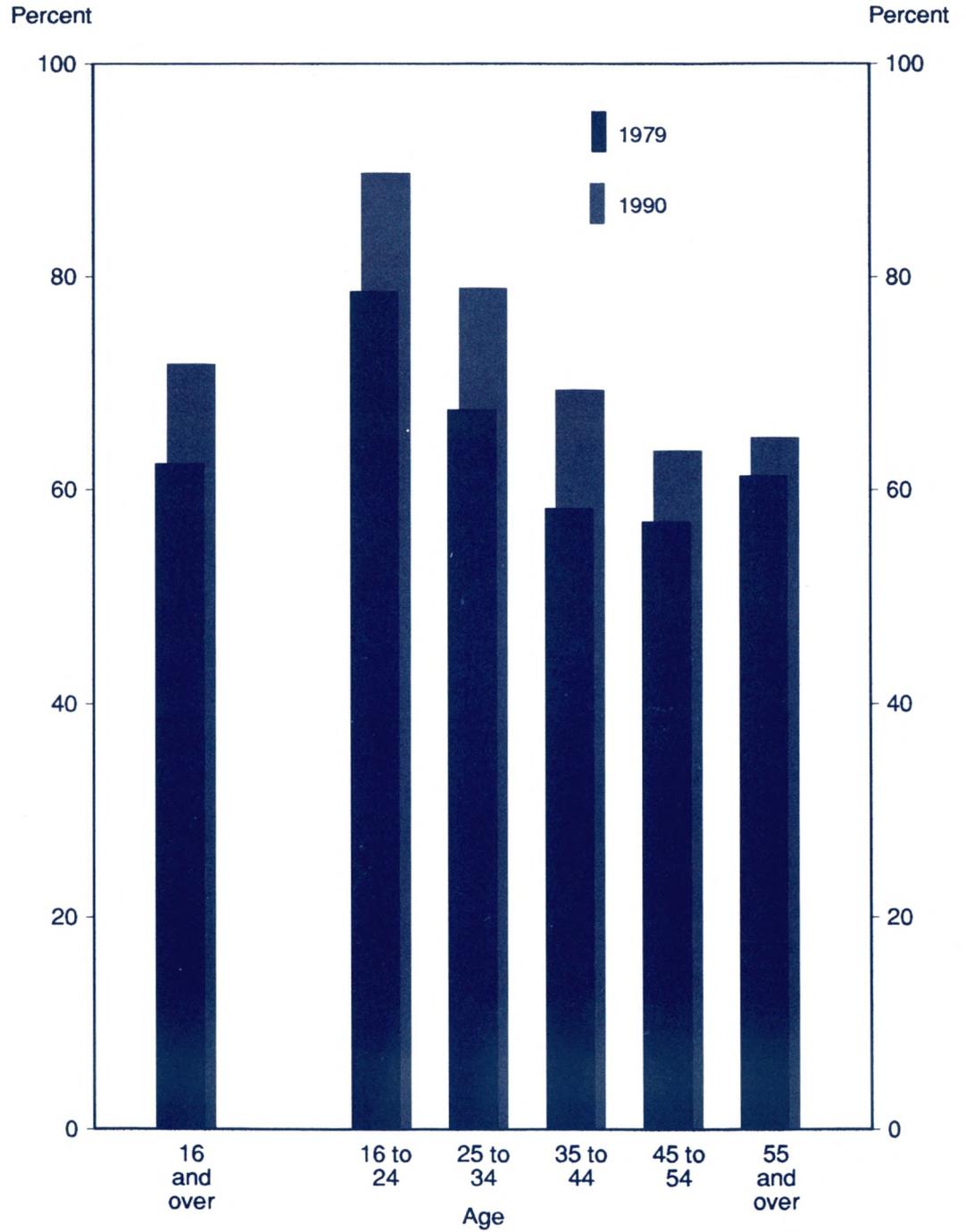
**Chart 10.**  
**Women as a proportion of wage**  
**and salary workers on nonfarm**  
**payrolls by industry, 1990 annual**  
**averages**



## Women's weekly earnings now average 72 percent of men's

- In 1979, women working full time in wage and salary jobs had median weekly earnings that were 63 percent of men's. By 1990, the ratio had risen to 72 percent.
- Increases in the women's-to-men's earnings ratio have occurred across all age groups but have been greatest for younger women. For example, in 1979, the ratio among 16- to 24-year-olds was 79 percent; by 1990, it had risen to 90 percent. For 25- to 34-year-old women, median earnings rose from 67 percent of men's to 79 percent.
- Studies have shown that the gap in women's-to-men's earnings is largely determined by differences in occupational employment. Differences in the years of work experience and the number of hours usually worked also contribute to the gap. Discrimination in labor market practices may also play a role, although it is very difficult to measure its specific effect on the overall earnings of large population groups.

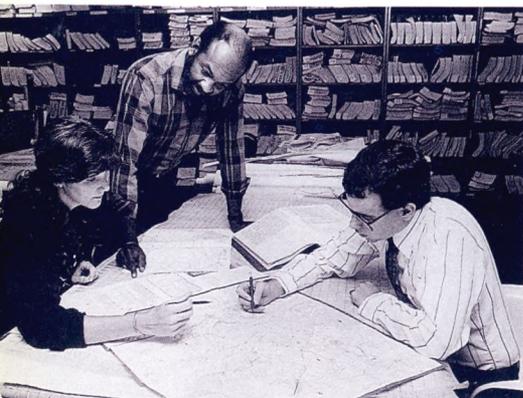
**Chart 11.**  
**Ratio of women's-to-men's**  
**median weekly earnings for full-**  
**time wage and salary workers by**  
**age, 1979 and 1990 annual**  
**averages**



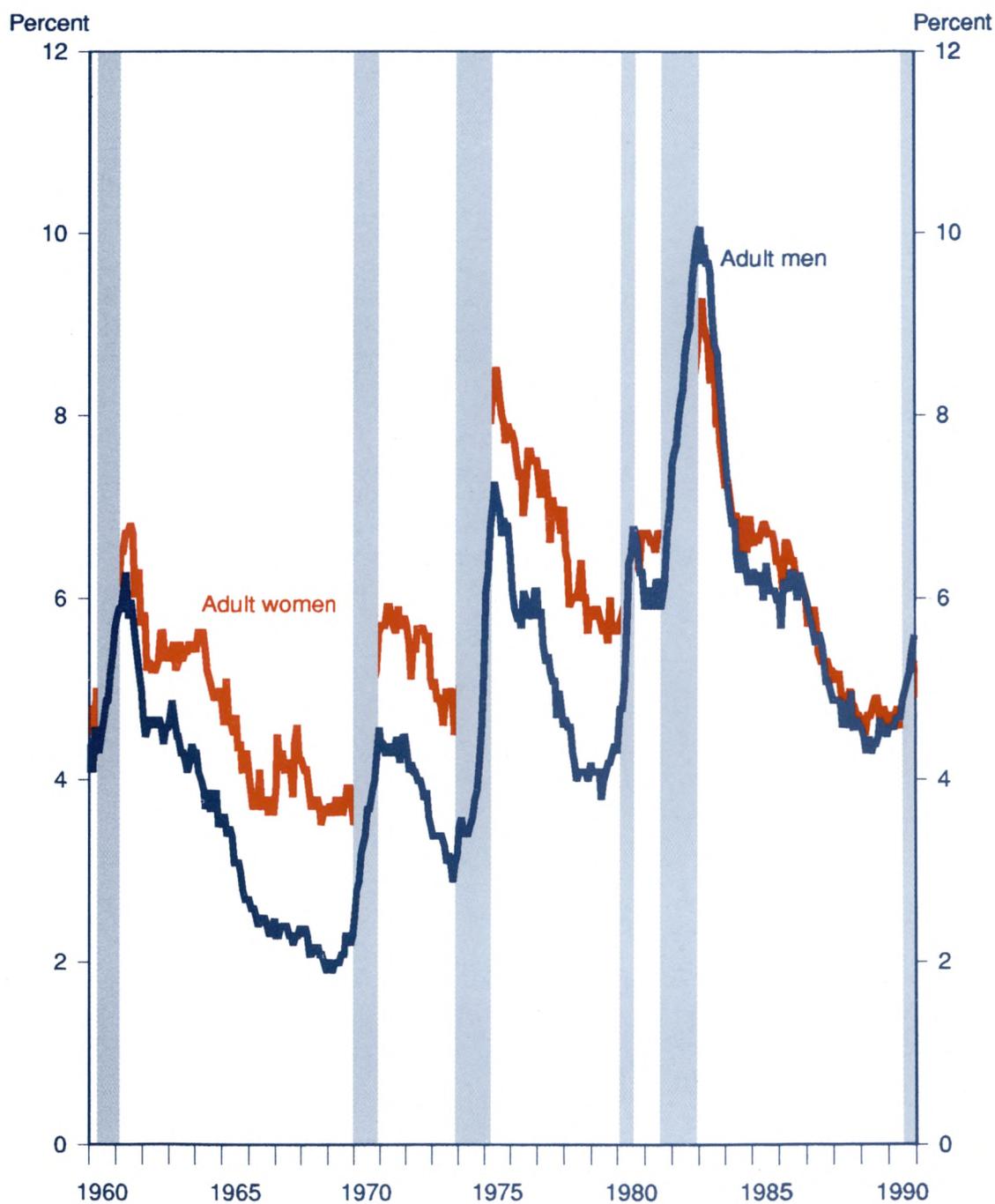
## Section III: Unemployment

### Unemployment rates for adult women and men are not very different

- In the 1960's and 1970's, the unemployment rate for adult women (20 years and over) was typically higher than that for adult men. Over those two decades, that difference averaged 1.3 percentage points.
- During much of the 1980's, however, the jobless rates for adult men and women were much more similar, as women's labor market activity became less intermittent.
- The 1990-91 recession caused increased unemployment among both women and men, but the increase was sharper among men. In the first quarter of 1991, the unemployment rate for adult women was 5.5 percent, compared with 6.1 percent for adult men.



**Chart 12.**  
**Unemployment rates for adult**  
**women and men, seasonally**  
**adjusted, 1960-90**

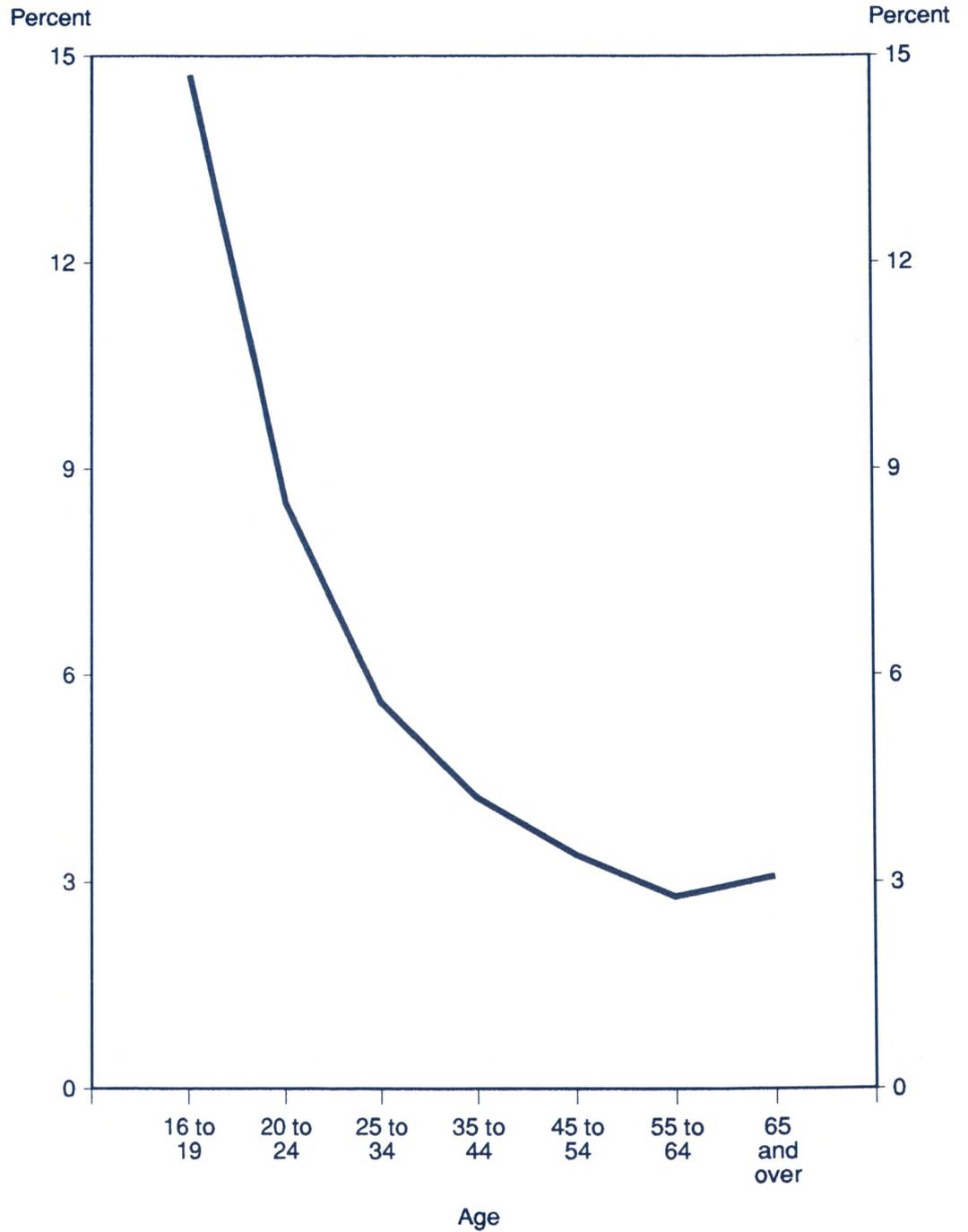


NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions.

## Older women are less likely to be unemployed

- Teenagers and young adults are far more likely than older persons to be unemployed. In 1990, the unemployment rate for 16- to 19-year-old women was 14.7 percent, and for 20- to 24-year olds, it was 8.5 percent. In contrast, for more mature women, those 55 to 64 years old, the rate was just 2.8 percent.
- Differences in unemployment rates between women and men are most pronounced among teenagers, with the 1990 rate for teenage males 1.6 percentage points higher than for teenage females. The difference narrowed to only six-tenths of a percentage point among young adults, and for those in the central age group (25 to 54), jobless rates were the same.

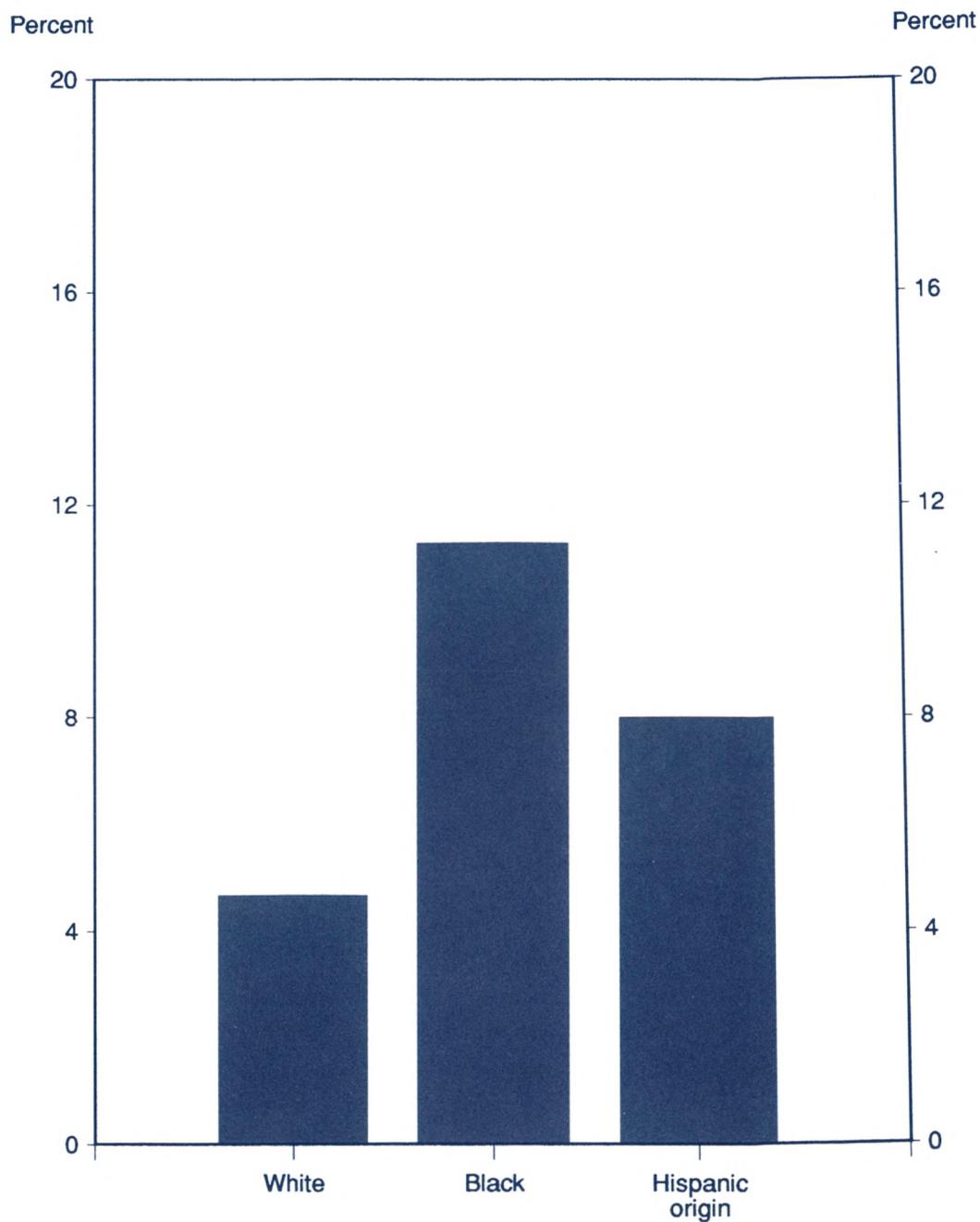
**Chart 13.**  
**Unemployment rates for women**  
**by age, 1990 annual averages**



**Black women are more likely than either white or Hispanic women to be unemployed**

- Overall, black women are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as white women. In 1990, the unemployment rate for black women was 10.8 percent, while that for white women was 4.6 percent. For Hispanic women, the rate was 8.3 percent, about halfway between the rates for white and black women.
- The significantly higher unemployment rates for black women are evident across all age groups. For black teenage girls, the unemployment rate was 30 percent, more than twice that of white teenagers, and half again as large as that of Hispanic teens. Even among women 25 to 54, the black-to-white ratio was more than 2 to 1.

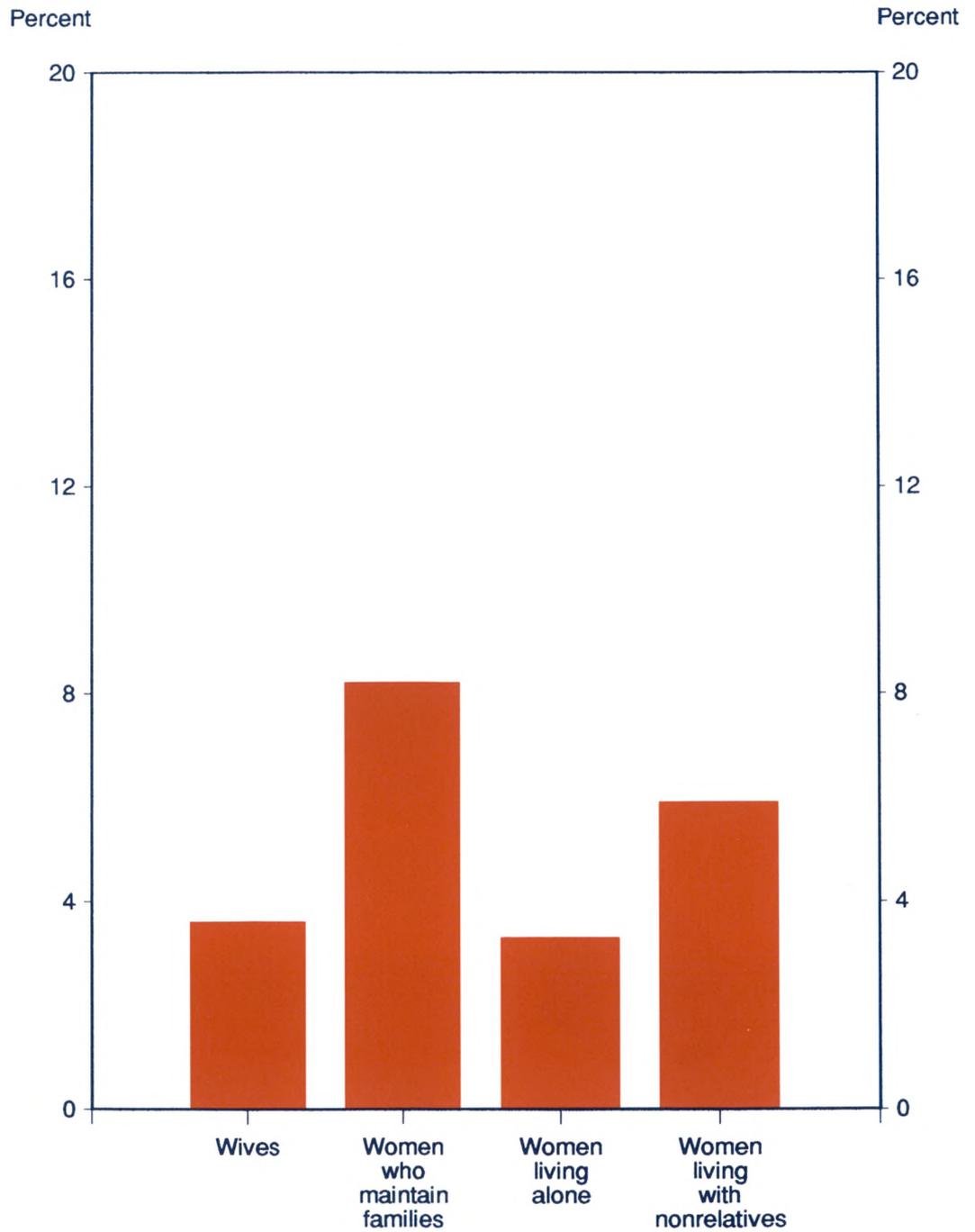
**Chart 14.**  
**Unemployment rates for women**  
**by race and Hispanic origin,**  
**1990 annual averages**



**Women maintaining families are twice as likely as wives to be unemployed**

- In 1990, women maintaining families (no spouse present) had an unemployment rate of 8.2 percent. This was over twice the 3.6-percent rate for wives and more than three times the 2.3-percent rate for women living alone.
- Contributing to the high unemployment rate for these women is the fact that about a third were under 35 years old, and one-fourth had preschool children, whose care often conflicted with the demands of the job market, especially when there was no other parent present to share in the responsibility. Moreover, a disproportionately large share of the total was black.

**Chart 15.**  
**Unemployment rates for women**  
**by household relationship, 1990**  
**annual averages**



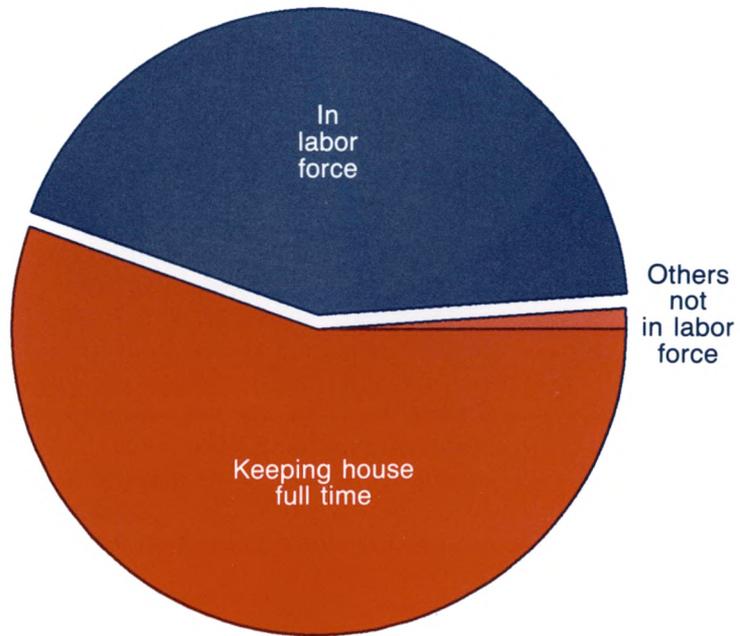
## Section IV: Family aspects

### With increasing labor force participation, fewer women fill the traditional full-time housekeeping role

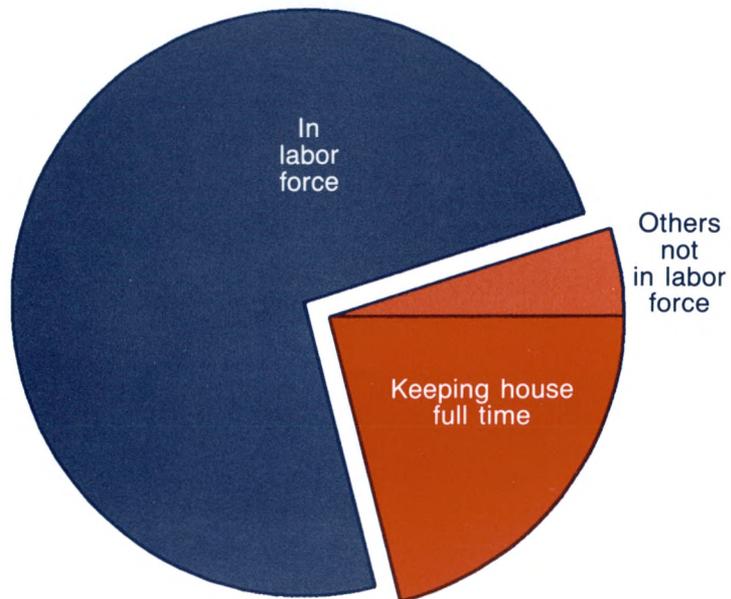
- In 1962, the majority of women 25 to 54 years old were keeping house full time. Just 43 percent were working or looking for work outside their homes.
- These figures have changed dramatically as women's role in society has changed. By 1990, about 74 percent of women 25 to 54 years old were in the labor force, and only about 21 percent were full-time homemakers.



**Chart 16.**  
**Labor force status for women 25**  
**to 54 years, 1962 and 1990**  
**annual averages**



1962

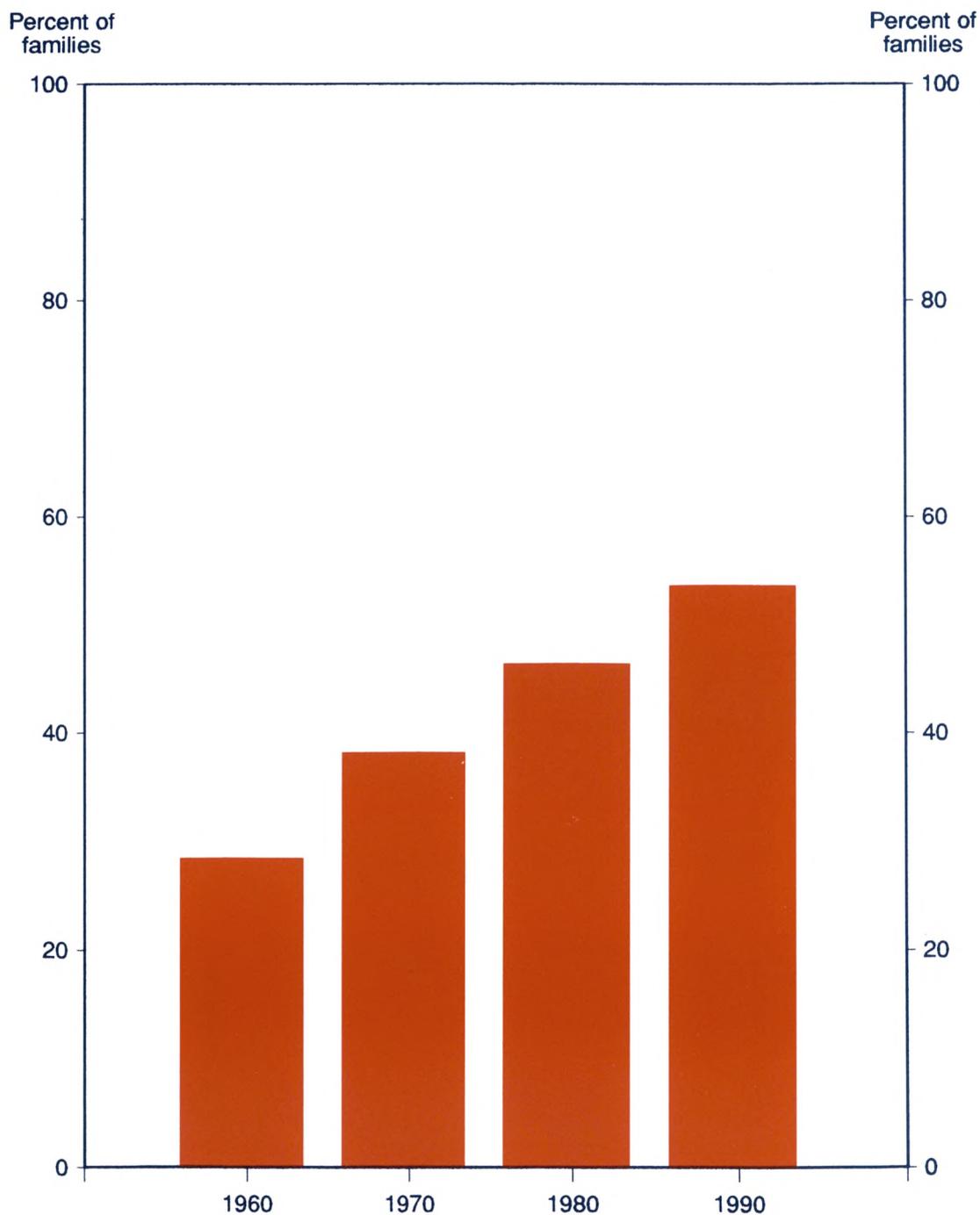


1990

## Dual-worker couples make up over half of all married-couple families

- Over the last three decades, the proportion of married-couple families where both spouses were in the labor force almost doubled. In 1960, 28 percent of married-couple families were dual-worker couples; by 1990, the proportion was 54 percent.
- Over the same period, the proportion of “traditional” families in which the husband, but not the wife, was in the labor force shrank from 61 percent of all married couples to just 25 percent. This was not entirely a result of expanding labor force activity of wives, as the proportion of families where *neither* spouse was in the labor force grew from 9 to 17 percent.
- The growth in the number and proportion of dual-worker couples has had a significant impact on many areas of family life, especially childcare. Since 1970, the proportion of children in two-parent families where both parents were in the labor force grew from 36 to 61 percent.

**Chart 17.**  
**Percent of married-couple families with both husband and wife in the labor force, March, selected years, 1960-90**

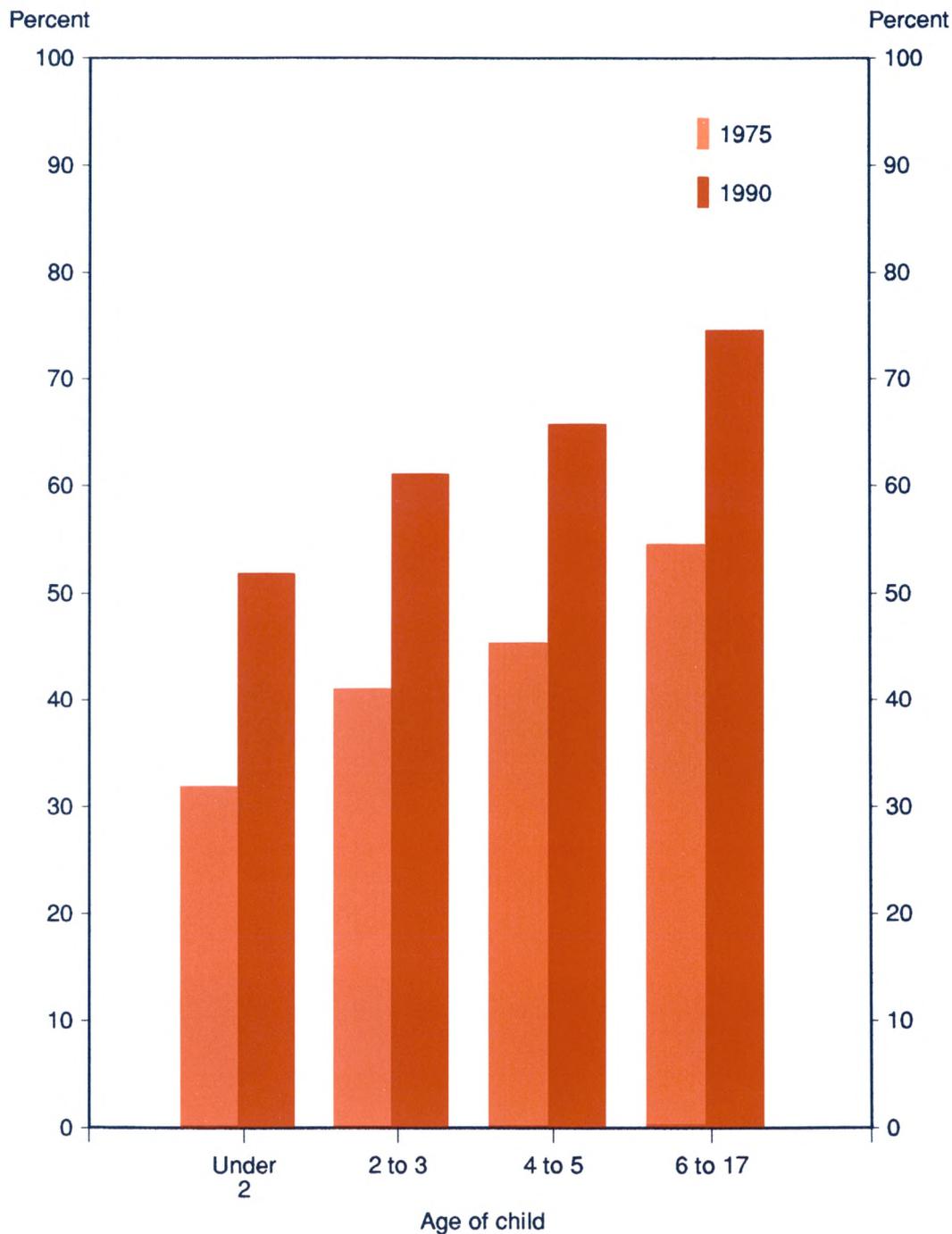




**More than half of mothers with children under 2 years old are in the labor force**

- Today, the majority of mothers are in the labor force. Their labor force participation rates range from about 75 percent for those whose youngest child is of school age, to 52 percent for those with children under 2.
- Up until the mid-1980's, married mothers with children under 2 years old were less likely than single-parent mothers of very young children—who were frequently the sole support of their families—to be labor force participants. Today, however, the situation is reversed, and married mothers are more likely to be in the labor force.

**Chart 18.**  
**Labor force participation rates of**  
**mothers by age of youngest**  
**child, March 1975 and March**  
**1990**



## Appendix A. Supplementary Tables

**Table A-1. Labor force status and occupation of the employed by sex, 1990 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Women		Men	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	188,049	98,399	52.3	89,650	47.7
Civilian labor force .....	124,787	56,554	45.3	68,234	54.7
Employed .....	117,914	53,479	45.4	64,435	54.6
Full-time workers .....	97,994	40,011	40.8	54,982	59.2
Unemployed .....	6,874	3,075	44.7	3,799	55.3
Not in labor force .....	63,262	41,845	66.1	21,417	33.9
<b>OCCUPATION</b>					
Executive, administrative, and managerial .....	14,839	5,943	40.0	8,897	60.0
Professional specialty .....	15,818	8,095	51.2	7,723	48.8
Technicians and related support .....	3,842	1,888	49.1	1,954	50.9
Sales occupations .....	14,191	6,983	49.2	7,208	50.8
Administrative support, including clerical .....	18,641	14,870	79.8	3,771	20.2
Service occupations .....	15,759	9,470	60.1	6,288	39.9
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	13,641	1,159	8.5	12,482	91.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	17,775	4,526	25.5	13,249	74.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	3,408	544	16.0	2,864	84.0

**Table A-2. Civilian labor force participation rates of all persons, teenagers, and adults by sex, 1960-90 annual averages**

(Percent of population in labor force)

Year	Women			Men		
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 years and over	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 years and over
1960 .....	37.7	39.3	37.6	83.3	56.1	86.0
1961 .....	38.1	39.7	38.0	82.9	54.6	85.7
1962 .....	37.9	39.0	37.8	82.0	53.8	84.8
1963 .....	38.3	38.0	38.3	81.4	52.9	84.4
1964 .....	38.7	37.0	38.9	81.0	52.4	84.2
1965 .....	39.3	38.0	39.4	80.7	53.8	83.9
1966 .....	40.3	41.4	40.1	80.4	55.3	83.6
1967 .....	41.1	41.6	41.1	80.4	55.6	83.4
1968 .....	41.6	41.9	41.6	80.1	55.1	83.1
1969 .....	42.7	43.2	42.7	79.8	55.9	82.8
1970 .....	43.3	44.0	43.3	79.7	56.1	82.6
1971 .....	43.4	43.4	43.3	79.1	56.1	82.1
1972 .....	43.9	45.8	43.7	78.9	58.1	81.6
1973 .....	44.7	47.8	44.4	78.8	59.7	81.3
1974 .....	45.7	49.1	45.3	78.7	60.7	81.0
1975 .....	46.3	49.1	46.0	77.9	59.1	80.3
1976 .....	47.3	49.8	47.0	77.5	59.3	79.8
1977 .....	48.4	51.2	48.1	77.7	60.9	79.7
1978 .....	50.0	53.7	49.6	77.9	62.0	79.8
1979 .....	50.9	54.2	50.6	77.8	61.5	79.8
1980 .....	51.5	52.9	51.3	77.4	60.5	79.4
1981 .....	52.1	51.8	52.1	77.0	59.0	79.0
1982 .....	52.6	51.4	52.7	76.6	56.7	78.7
1983 .....	52.9	50.8	53.1	76.4	56.2	78.5
1984 .....	53.6	51.8	53.7	76.4	56.0	78.3
1985 .....	54.5	52.1	54.7	76.3	56.8	78.1
1986 .....	55.3	53.0	55.5	76.3	56.4	78.1
1987 .....	56.0	53.3	56.2	76.2	56.1	78.0
1988 .....	56.6	53.6	56.8	76.2	56.9	77.9
1989 .....	57.4	53.9	57.7	76.4	57.9	78.1
1990 .....	57.5	51.8	57.9	76.1	55.7	77.8

**Table A-3. Civilian labor force participation rates by age and sex, 1960 and 1990 annual averages**

(Percent of population in labor force)

Age	Women		Men	
	1960	1990	1960	1990
Total 16 years and over .....	37.7	57.5	83.3	76.1
16 to 19 years .....	39.3	51.8	56.1	55.7
20 to 24 years .....	46.1	71.6	88.1	84.3
25 to 34 years .....	36.0	73.6	97.5	94.2
35 to 44 years .....	43.4	76.5	97.7	94.4
45 to 54 years .....	49.9	71.2	95.7	90.7
55 to 64 years .....	37.2	45.3	86.8	67.7
65 years and over .....	10.8	8.7	33.1	16.4

**Table A-4. Civilian labor force participation rates of persons 20 years and over by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1973-90 annual averages**

(Percent of population in labor force)

Year	Women, 20 years and over			Men, 20 years and over		
	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin
1973 .....	43.5	51.6	41.3	81.6	78.4	85.9
1974 .....	44.4	51.4	42.7	81.4	77.6	86.0
1975 .....	45.3	51.1	43.8	80.7	76.0	85.5
1976 .....	46.2	52.5	44.6	80.3	75.4	84.2
1977 .....	47.3	53.6	45.1	80.2	75.6	84.8
1978 .....	48.7	55.5	47.2	80.1	76.2	84.9
1979 .....	49.8	55.4	48.0	80.1	76.3	85.3
1980 .....	50.6	55.6	48.5	79.8	75.1	84.9
1981 .....	51.5	56.0	49.7	79.5	74.5	84.7
1982 .....	52.2	56.2	49.3	79.2	74.7	84.0
1983 .....	52.5	56.8	49.0	78.9	75.2	84.1
1984 .....	53.1	57.6	50.5	78.7	74.8	84.3
1985 .....	54.0	58.6	50.6	78.5	74.4	84.0
1986 .....	54.9	58.9	51.7	78.5	74.8	84.6
1987 .....	55.6	60.0	53.3	78.4	74.7	84.5
1988 .....	56.3	60.1	54.2	78.3	74.6	85.0
1989 .....	57.2	60.6	54.9	78.5	74.4	85.0
1990 .....	57.6	60.0	54.6	78.3	73.8	84.1

NOTE: Data for persons of Hispanic origin, beginning in 1980, are not strictly comparable with data for prior years because of revisions in the estimation procedures.

**Table A-5. Civilian labor force participation rates of women in nine industrialized countries, annual averages, selected years, 1970-90**

(Percent of population in labor force)

Country	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
United States .....	43.3	46.3	51.5	54.5	57.5
Australia .....	40.4	44.5	45.5	47.0	53.1
Canada .....	38.3	44.4	50.4	54.6	58.4
France .....	39.8	41.7	44.3	45.5	45.9
Italy .....	26.4	26.8	30.1	30.7	32.6
Japan .....	48.7	44.8	46.6	47.6	49.1
Netherlands .....	( <sup>1</sup> )	29.5	34.3	38.6	42.2
Sweden .....	50.0	55.2	59.3	61.5	63.9
United Kingdom .....	42.2	46.2	47.8	49.6	53.3

<sup>1</sup> Data not available.

NOTE: Data for 1990 for France, Italy, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are preliminary;

data for the Netherlands are for 1988, the latest year available.

**Table A-6. Employed persons by sex, 1960-90 annual averages**

(In thousands)

Year	Total, 16 years and over	Women	Men
1960 .....	65,778	21,874	43,904
1961 .....	65,746	22,090	43,656
1962 <sup>1</sup> .....	66,702	22,525	44,177
1963 .....	67,762	23,105	44,657
1964 .....	69,305	23,831	45,474
1965 .....	71,088	24,748	46,340
1966 .....	72,895	25,976	46,919
1967 .....	74,372	26,893	47,479
1968 .....	75,920	27,807	48,114
1969 .....	77,902	29,084	48,818
1970 .....	78,678	29,688	48,990
1971 .....	79,367	29,976	49,390
1972 <sup>1</sup> .....	82,153	31,257	50,896
1973 <sup>1</sup> .....	85,064	32,715	52,349
1974 .....	86,794	33,769	53,024
1975 .....	85,846	33,989	51,857
1976 .....	88,752	35,615	53,138
1977 .....	92,017	37,289	54,728
1978 <sup>1</sup> .....	96,048	39,569	56,479
1979 .....	98,824	41,217	57,607
1980 .....	99,303	42,117	57,186
1981 .....	100,397	43,000	57,397
1982 .....	99,526	43,256	56,271
1983 .....	100,834	44,047	56,787
1984 .....	105,005	45,915	59,091
1985 .....	107,150	47,259	59,891
1986 <sup>1</sup> .....	109,597	48,706	60,892
1987 .....	112,440	50,334	62,107
1988 .....	114,968	51,696	63,273
1989 .....	117,342	53,027	64,315
1990 .....	117,914	53,479	64,435

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years because of revisions in the population levels and/or estimation procedures used in the

Current Population Survey (CPS). For an explanation, see the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

**Table A-7. Employed full- and part-time workers, 20 years and over, by sex, 1968-90 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Employed women, 20 years and over					Employed men, 20 years and over				
	Total	Full time		Part time		Total	Full time		Part time	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1968	25,281	19,600	77.5	5,681	22.5	44,859	42,720	95.2	2,139	4.8
1969	26,397	20,454	77.5	5,944	22.5	45,388	43,100	95.0	2,288	5.0
1970	26,952	20,654	76.6	6,297	23.4	45,581	43,138	94.6	2,443	5.4
1971	27,246	20,769	76.2	6,477	23.8	45,912	43,321	94.4	2,591	5.6
1972 <sup>1</sup>	28,276	21,536	76.2	6,741	23.8	47,130	44,476	94.4	2,654	5.6
1973 <sup>1</sup>	29,484	22,495	76.3	6,991	23.7	48,310	45,637	94.5	2,673	5.5
1974	30,424	23,181	76.2	7,243	23.8	48,922	46,158	94.3	2,765	5.7
1975	30,726	23,242	75.6	7,484	24.4	48,018	45,051	93.8	2,967	6.2
1976	32,226	24,406	75.7	7,820	24.3	49,190	46,175	93.9	3,015	6.1
1977	33,775	25,587	75.8	8,187	24.2	50,555	47,402	93.8	3,152	6.2
1978 <sup>1</sup>	35,836	27,326	76.3	8,511	23.7	52,143	49,007	94.0	3,136	6.0
1979	37,434	28,623	76.5	8,812	23.5	53,308	50,174	94.1	3,133	5.9
1980	38,492	29,391	76.4	9,102	23.6	53,101	49,698	93.6	3,403	6.4
1981	39,590	30,041	75.9	9,549	24.1	53,582	50,092	93.5	3,490	6.5
1982	40,086	30,007	74.9	10,079	25.1	52,891	48,895	92.4	3,996	7.6
1983	41,004	30,680	74.8	10,324	25.2	53,487	49,264	92.1	4,223	7.9
1984	42,793	32,404	75.7	10,388	24.3	55,769	51,624	92.6	4,145	7.4
1985	44,154	33,604	76.1	10,551	23.9	56,562	52,425	92.7	4,137	7.3
1986 <sup>1</sup>	45,556	34,812	76.4	10,744	23.6	57,569	53,317	92.6	4,252	7.4
1987	47,074	36,121	76.7	10,953	23.3	58,726	54,381	92.6	4,345	7.4
1988	48,383	37,299	77.1	11,084	22.9	59,781	55,353	92.6	4,427	7.4
1989	49,745	38,408	77.2	11,337	22.8	60,837	56,386	92.7	4,451	7.3
1990	50,455	39,036	77.4	11,419	22.6	61,198	56,640	92.6	4,558	7.4

<sup>1</sup> Not strictly comparable with prior years because of revisions in the population levels and/or estimation procedures used in the Current Population Survey (CPS). For an explanation, see the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

**Table A-8. Percent distribution of the employed by occupation and sex, 1972 and 1990 annual averages**

Occupation	Women		Men	
	1972	1990	1972	1990
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	31,257	53,479	50,896	64,435
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4.6	11.1	11.5	13.8
Professional specialty	12.4	15.1	9.7	12.0
Technicians and related support	2.4	3.5	2.3	3.0
Sales occupations	11.1	13.1	10.0	11.2
Administrative support, including clerical	31.5	27.8	6.4	5.9
Service occupations	21.2	17.7	8.3	9.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	1.6	2.2	19.4	19.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	13.4	8.5	25.9	20.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1.9	1.0	6.4	4.4

**Table A-9. Employed women in selected occupations, 1972 and 1990 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	1972		1990	
	Total employed	Percent women	Total employed	Percent women
Assemblers .....	1,022	46.8	1,130	43.5
Bartenders .....	202	27.9	307	55.6
Bus drivers .....	253	34.1	443	51.6
Computer programmers .....	188	19.9	594	36.0
Lawyers .....	305	4.0	729	20.6
Physicians .....	332	10.1	575	19.3
Registered nurses .....	807	97.6	1,673	94.5
Secretaries .....	2,964	99.1	3,956	99.0
Teachers, except college and university .....	2,852	70.0	3,993	73.7
Telephone installers and repairers .....	312	1.9	193	11.3

NOTE: Data for 1972 and 1990 are not strictly comparable due to changes in the occupational classification system beginning in 1983.

**Table A-10. Women on nonfarm payrolls by industry, 1990 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	Employees		
	Total	Women	
		Number	Percent of total
Total nonfarm .....	109,971	52,147	47.4
Total private .....	91,649	42,423	46.3
Mining .....	711	96	13.5
Construction .....	5,136	554	10.8
Manufacturing .....	19,111	6,297	33.0
Durable goods .....	11,115	2,969	26.7
Nondurable goods .....	7,995	3,329	41.6
Transportation and public utilities .....	5,826	1,711	29.4
Wholesale trade .....	6,205	1,903	30.7
Retail trade <sup>1</sup> .....	19,683	10,462	53.2
General merchandise stores .....	2,516	1,727	68.6
Food stores .....	3,229	1,640	50.8
Apparel and accessory stores .....	1,178	891	75.6
Eating and drinking places .....	6,565	3,659	55.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	6,739	4,259	63.2
Services <sup>1</sup> .....	28,240	17,141	60.7
Business services .....	5,241	2,493	47.6
Health services .....	7,844	6,456	82.3
Educational services .....	1,652	934	56.5
Social services .....	1,811	1,409	77.8
Government .....	18,322	9,725	53.1
Federal .....	3,085	1,258	40.8
State .....	4,303	2,139	49.7
Local .....	10,934	6,328	57.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries, not shown separately.

**Table A-11. Median weekly earnings ratios for full-time wage and salary workers by age, race, and sex, 1979 and 1990 annual averages**

Age and race	1979			1990		
	Women	Men	Ratio of women's to men's earnings	Women	Men	Ratio of women's to men's earnings
<b>TOTAL</b>						
16 years and over .....	\$182	\$291	62.5	\$348	\$485	71.8
16 to 24 years .....	154	196	78.6	254	283	89.8
25 years and over .....	194	314	61.8	370	514	72.0
25 to 54 years .....	196	315	62.2	374	512	73.0
25 to 34 years .....	199	295	67.5	357	452	79.0
35 to 44 years .....	195	335	58.2	391	563	69.4
45 to 54 years .....	192	337	57.0	377	592	63.7
55 years and over .....	187	305	61.3	342	526	65.0
55 to 64 years .....	188	312	60.3	348	545	63.9
65 years and over .....	170	219	77.6	300	402	74.6
<b>White</b>						
16 years and over .....	184	298	61.7	355	497	71.4
16 to 24 years .....	155	199	77.9	257	287	89.5
25 years and over .....	197	321	61.4	378	529	71.5
25 to 54 years .....	198	322	61.5	382	525	72.8
55 years and over .....	190	313	60.7	348	554	62.8
<b>Black</b>						
16 years and over .....	169	227	74.4	308	360	85.6
16 to 24 years .....	144	167	86.2	234	249	94.0
25 years and over .....	177	245	72.2	320	386	82.9
25 to 54 years .....	179	249	71.9	321	387	82.9
55 years and over .....	159	216	73.6	303	381	79.5

**Table A-12. Unemployment rates of all persons, teenagers, and adults by sex, 1960-90 annual averages**

(Percent of labor force that is unemployed)

Year	Women			Men		
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 years and over	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 years and over
1960 .....	5.9	13.9	5.1	5.4	15.3	4.7
1961 .....	7.2	16.3	6.3	6.4	17.1	5.7
1962 .....	6.2	14.6	5.4	5.2	14.7	4.6
1963 .....	6.5	17.2	5.4	5.2	17.2	4.5
1964 .....	6.2	16.6	5.2	4.6	15.8	3.9
1965 .....	5.5	15.7	4.5	4.0	14.1	3.2
1966 .....	4.8	14.1	3.8	3.2	11.7	2.5
1967 .....	5.2	13.5	4.2	3.1	12.3	2.3
1968 .....	4.8	14.0	3.8	2.9	11.6	2.2
1969 .....	4.7	13.3	3.7	2.8	11.4	2.1
1970 .....	5.9	15.6	4.8	4.4	15.0	3.5
1971 .....	6.9	17.2	5.7	5.3	16.6	4.4
1972 .....	6.6	16.7	5.4	5.0	15.9	4.0
1973 .....	6.0	15.3	4.9	4.2	13.9	3.3
1974 .....	6.7	16.6	5.5	4.9	15.6	3.8
1975 .....	9.3	19.7	8.0	7.9	20.1	6.8
1976 .....	8.6	18.7	7.4	7.1	19.2	5.9
1977 .....	8.2	18.3	7.0	6.3	17.3	5.2
1978 .....	7.2	17.1	6.0	5.3	15.8	4.3
1979 .....	6.8	16.4	5.7	5.1	15.9	4.2
1980 .....	7.4	17.2	6.4	6.9	18.3	5.9
1981 .....	7.9	19.0	6.8	7.4	20.1	6.3
1982 .....	9.4	21.9	8.3	9.9	24.4	8.8
1983 .....	9.2	21.3	8.1	9.9	23.3	8.9
1984 .....	7.6	18.0	6.8	7.4	19.6	6.6
1985 .....	7.4	17.6	6.6	7.0	19.5	6.2
1986 .....	7.1	17.6	6.2	6.9	19.0	6.1
1987 .....	6.2	15.9	5.4	6.2	17.8	5.4
1988 .....	5.6	14.4	4.9	5.5	16.0	4.8
1989 .....	5.4	14.0	4.7	5.2	15.9	4.5
1990 .....	5.4	14.7	4.8	5.6	16.3	4.9

**Table A-13. Unemployment rates by age and sex, 1990 annual averages**

(Percent of labor force that is unemployed)

Age	Women	Men
Total, 16 years and over .....	5.4	5.6
16 to 19 years .....	14.7	16.3
20 years and over .....	4.8	4.9
20 to 24 years .....	8.5	9.1
25 to 34 years .....	5.6	5.5
35 to 44 years .....	4.2	4.0
45 to 54 years .....	3.4	3.7
55 to 64 years .....	2.8	3.8
65 years and over .....	3.1	3.0
65 to 69 years .....	3.4	3.2
70 to 74 years .....	2.4	3.3
75 years and over .....	3.0	1.8

**Table A-14. Unemployment rates by race, Hispanic origin, age, and sex, 1990 annual averages**

(Percent of labor force that is unemployed)

Age, race, and Hispanic origin	Women	Men
White, 16 years and over .....	4.6	4.8
16 to 19 years .....	12.6	14.2
20 years and over .....	4.1	4.3
20 to 24 years .....	6.8	7.6
25 to 34 years .....	4.5	4.7
35 to 44 years .....	3.7	3.5
45 to 54 years .....	3.2	3.4
55 to 64 years .....	2.7	3.6
65 years and over .....	2.8	2.8
Black, 16 years and over .....	10.8	11.8
16 to 19 years .....	30.0	32.1
20 years and over .....	9.6	10.4
20 to 24 years .....	19.7	20.2
25 to 34 years .....	11.9	11.5
35 to 44 years .....	7.2	8.5
45 to 54 years .....	4.4	6.3
55 to 64 years .....	3.7	5.5
65 years and over .....	5.8	4.6
Hispanic origin, 16 years and over .....	8.3	7.8
16 to 19 years .....	19.5	19.6
20 years and over .....	7.4	7.0
20 to 24 years .....	10.4	8.3
25 to 34 years .....	8.0	6.8
35 to 44 years .....	6.6	6.5
45 to 54 years .....	6.0	6.8
55 to 64 years .....	4.2	6.5
65 years and over .....	6.4	5.8

**Table A-15. Employment status of women by race and household relationship, 1990 annual averages**

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and household relationship	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
					Number	Percent of labor force	
<b>TOTAL</b>							
Wives .....	51,365	30,005	58.4	28,912	1,093	3.6	21,360
Women who maintain families <sup>1</sup> .....	11,154	6,925	62.1	6,357	568	8.2	4,229
Women who live alone .....	13,952	5,949	42.6	5,753	196	3.3	8,002
16 to 24 years .....	572	502	87.7	481	21	4.2	70
25 to 59 years .....	5,022	4,291	85.4	4,155	136	3.2	731
60 years and over .....	8,359	1,157	13.8	1,117	40	3.4	7,202
Women who live with nonrelatives .....	5,369	4,178	77.8	3,930	248	5.9	1,191
16 to 24 years .....	1,707	1,354	79.3	1,254	100	7.4	353
25 to 59 years .....	3,273	2,740	83.7	2,594	146	5.3	533
60 years and over .....	389	84	21.7	82	3	3.2	305
<b>White</b>							
Wives .....	46,223	26,724	57.8	25,801	923	3.5	19,499
Women who maintain families <sup>1</sup> .....	7,448	4,761	63.9	4,463	298	6.3	2,687
Women who live alone .....	12,215	5,117	41.9	4,967	150	2.9	7,098
16 to 24 years .....	491	437	89.1	421	16	3.6	54
25 to 59 years .....	4,179	3,634	86.9	3,532	102	2.8	545
60 years and over .....	7,545	1,046	13.9	1,014	32	3.1	6,499
Women who live with nonrelatives .....	4,597	3,657	79.6	3,461	197	5.4	940
16 to 24 years .....	1,506	1,219	80.9	1,138	81	6.7	287
25 to 59 years .....	2,773	2,370	85.5	2,256	113	4.8	403
60 years and over .....	318	68	21.5	66	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	250
<b>Black</b>							
Wives .....	3,471	2,279	65.7	2,158	121	5.3	1,191
Women who maintain families <sup>1</sup> .....	3,360	1,967	58.5	1,710	257	13.1	1,393
Women who live alone .....	1,483	696	46.9	656	40	5.7	788
16 to 24 years .....	62	50	( <sup>2</sup> )	46	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	12
25 to 59 years .....	708	546	77.1	518	29	5.2	162
60 years and over .....	713	100	14.0	92	7	7.4	613
Women who live with nonrelatives .....	554	381	68.8	338	43	11.2	173
16 to 24 years .....	138	97	70.2	82	15	15.7	41
25 to 59 years .....	359	273	76.1	246	27	9.9	86
60 years and over .....	57	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	11	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	46

<sup>1</sup> Refers to never-married, widowed, divorced, or separated women.

<sup>2</sup> Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table A-16. Labor force status and reason not in labor force for persons 25 to 54 years of age by sex, annual averages, selected years, 1962-90**

Sex, labor force status, and reason	1962	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
<b>WOMEN</b>							
Civilian noninstitutional population (thousands) .....	34,458	34,856	36,371	39,700	43,603	48,493	53,856
Percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the civilian labor force .....	43.4	45.2	50.1	55.0	63.9	69.6	74.1
Employed .....	41.2	43.3	47.8	51.0	60.1	65.3	70.7
Not in the labor force .....	56.6	54.8	49.9	45.0	36.1	30.4	25.9
Keeping house .....	55.5	53.4	47.9	41.9	32.2	26.1	21.1
Other reasons .....	1.1	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.9
Going to school .....	.2	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.1	1.2
Unable to work .....	.3	.3	.4	.6	.6	.5	1.0
All other reasons .....	.6	.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.7
<b>MEN</b>							
Civilian noninstitutional population (thousands) .....	31,758	32,121	33,612	37,071	41,095	45,973	51,641
Percent .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the civilian labor force .....	96.8	96.7	95.8	94.4	94.2	93.9	93.4
Employed .....	92.9	94.1	93.2	89.0	89.4	88.7	89.2
Not in the labor force .....	3.2	3.3	4.2	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.6
Keeping house .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.5
Other reasons .....	3.1	3.2	4.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.1
Going to school .....	.4	.4	.6	.8	.8	.8	.8
Unable to work .....	1.0	.9	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9
All other reasons .....	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.3

**Table A-17. Families by type of family and labor force status of members, March, selected years, 1960-90**

Type of family and labor force status of members	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
	Number of families (in thousands)						
Married-couple families .....	39,335	41,648	44,436	47,438	49,132	50,395	52,385
Husband in labor force, not the wife .....	23,864	23,060	21,715	20,066	17,179	14,747	13,081
Husband and wife in labor force .....	11,177	13,485	16,924	19,355	22,728	25,041	28,043
Wife in labor force, not the husband .....	813	985	1,217	1,755	1,942	2,345	2,451
Neither husband nor wife in labor force .....	3,477	4,118	4,579	6,262	7,284	8,263	8,810
Families maintained by women <sup>1</sup> .....	4,494	5,006	5,580	7,330	9,009	10,524	11,309
Householder in labor force .....	2,243	2,548	2,952	3,988	5,377	6,419	7,088
Householder not in labor force .....	2,248	2,458	2,628	3,342	3,632	4,105	4,221
Families maintained by men <sup>1</sup> .....	1,233	1,182	1,221	1,513	1,769	2,313	2,929
Householder in labor force .....	908	850	877	1,127	1,312	1,786	2,285
Householder not in labor force .....	325	332	344	386	457	527	644
	Percent distribution						
Married-couple families .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband in labor force, not the wife .....	60.7	55.4	48.9	42.3	35.0	29.3	25.0
Husband and wife in labor force .....	28.4	32.4	38.1	40.8	46.3	49.7	53.5
Wife in labor force, not the husband .....	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.7
Neither husband nor wife in labor force .....	8.8	9.9	10.3	13.2	14.8	16.4	16.8
Families maintained by women <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Householder in labor force .....	49.9	50.9	52.9	54.4	59.7	61.0	62.7
Householder not in labor force .....	50.1	49.1	47.1	45.6	40.3	39.0	37.3
Families maintained by men <sup>1</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Householder in labor force .....	73.6	71.9	71.8	74.5	74.2	77.2	78.0
Householder not in labor force .....	26.4	28.1	28.2	25.5	25.8	22.8	22.0

<sup>1</sup> Refers to families maintained by never-married widowed, divorced, or separated men or women.

maintaining the family is in the Armed Forces, either living off post or with their families on post.

NOTE: Data include families where the husband, wife, or male

**Table A-18. Civilian labor force and labor force participation rates of mothers by marital status and age of youngest child, March, selected years, 1975-90**

(Numbers in thousands)

Category and year	Civilian labor force					Civilian labor force participation rate				
	Total	With children:				Total	With children:			
		Under 2 years old	2 to 3 years old	4 to 5 years old	6 to 17 years old		Under 2 years old	2 to 3 years old	4 to 5 years old	6 to 17 years old
<b>TOTAL</b>										
1975 .....	14,121	1,727	1,830	1,817	8,750	47.2	31.8	41.0	45.4	54.7
1980 .....	17,391	2,293	2,190	1,825	11,081	56.7	39.1	51.0	54.8	64.4
1985 .....	19,068	2,839	2,562	2,168	11,500	62.4	48.0	54.6	61.7	69.9
1990 .....	21,156	3,309	2,915	2,515	12,418	67.0	52.0	61.2	65.8	74.7
<b>Married</b>										
1975 .....	11,447	1,526	1,512	1,428	6,984	45.0	31.0	39.3	42.8	52.4
1980 .....	13,558	2,024	1,768	1,375	8,390	54.3	39.0	49.6	51.9	61.8
1985 .....	14,766	2,562	2,097	1,639	8,469	61.0	49.4	54.5	60.8	67.8
1990 .....	16,296	2,828	2,351	1,924	9,192	66.4	53.6	61.5	64.7	73.6
<b>Single parent<sup>1</sup></b>										
1975 .....	2,674	201	318	389	1,766	60.0	39.0	52.0	58.5	66.2
1980 .....	3,833	269	422	450	2,691	67.0	40.1	57.8	66.4	74.0
1985 .....	4,302	277	465	529	3,031	67.8	38.0	55.3	64.4	76.6
1990 .....	4,860	481	564	591	3,226	69.2	44.0	60.1	69.9	77.9

<sup>1</sup> Includes never-married, widowed, divorced, and separated mothers.  
 NOTE: Children refer to own children of the husband, wife, or person maintaining the family and include sons and daughters, stepchildren, and

adopted children. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and unrelated children.

## Appendix B. Sources and Concepts

### Sources of the data

Most of the data shown in this chartbook are from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). It provides comprehensive information on the labor force status and earnings of persons in these households by a wide array of demographic characteristics. The data collected relate to the calendar week including the 12th day of the month.

The only two charts (and their related appendix tables) that are not CPS-based are charts 5 and 10. Chart 5, which shows women's labor force participation rates in several countries, was prepared from data compiled by the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Statistics and Trade. Chart 10, which shows women's employment patterns by industry, was derived from data collected in the Current Employment Statistics Survey (CES). The CES is a survey of over 350,000 business establishments conducted by the BLS in conjunction with State employment security agencies. This survey collects data on payroll employment, hours, and earnings.

For more information on these surveys, see chapter 1, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment from the Current Population Survey," and chapter 2, "Employment, Hours, and Earnings from the Establishment Survey," in *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2285, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the "Explanatory Notes" of the BLS monthly periodical *Employment and Earnings*.

## Basic labor force concepts

*Employed.* Persons are classified as employed if they did any work at all as paid employees; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more a week as unpaid workers in a business or farm operated by a member of their family. Also counted as employed are all persons temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, labor dispute, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or whether they were seeking other jobs.

*Full- and part-time employed.* Employed persons are divided into full- and part-time categories based on their usual status. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who (a) worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, (b) worked 1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons, but usually work 35 hours or more, and (c) were with a job but not at work and usually work 35 hours or more a week. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who (a) voluntarily worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week, (b) worked 1 to 34 hours for economic reasons, but usually work 1 to 34 hours, and (c) were with a job but not at work and usually work 1 to 34 hours.

*Unemployed.* Persons are classified as unemployed regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time, except for temporary illness; and they had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

*The civilian labor force.* All persons classified as either employed or unemployed are considered to be in the civilian labor force.

*The civilian labor force participation rate.* The civilian labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

*The unemployment rate.* The number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

## Appendix C. Where to Find Additional BLS Data on Women

*Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-90*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2370, March 1991.

This publication contains trend data on women from the Current Employment Statistics program. Data are available on nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings by detailed industry.

### *Employment and Earnings*

A monthly periodical containing data on the employment status of the population by sex and many other demographic characteristics. The January issue contains annual average data for the previous year.

### *Employment in Perspective: Women in the Labor Force*

A quarterly report devoted solely to data on women in the labor force.

### *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*

An annual bulletin that has information on women's employment status by Census regions, States, and metropolitan areas.

*Handbook of Labor Statistics*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2340, August 1989.

A bulletin that is a compendium of data from the Bureau's major statistical programs, some of which include data on women.

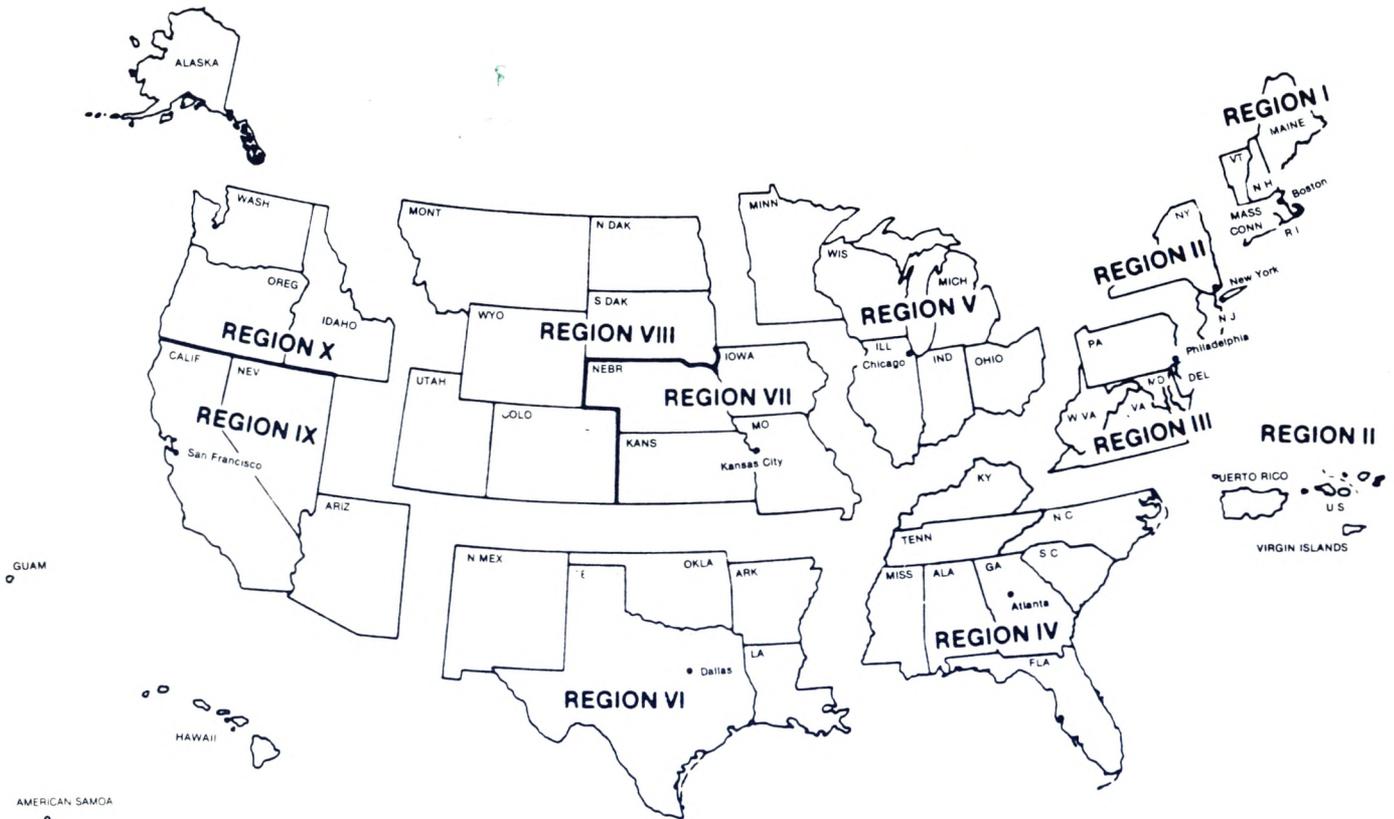
*Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey, 1948-87*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2307, August 1988.

Commonly called the "CPS Databook," this publication contains trend data on women from the Current Population Survey. Data are disaggregated by a variety of demographic characteristics, including age, race and Hispanic origin, presence and age of youngest child, etc.

### *Monthly Labor Review*

A monthly periodical containing scholarly articles and statistical tables. Articles on women and families are frequently featured. The December issue contains an index of that year's articles by author, subject, and title.

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