Technical information (202) 523-1371
523-1944
523-1959
Media contact:

USDL 90-461
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMPARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1990

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1990

Employment continued to be weak in August and unemployment rose slightly, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The civilian worker unemployment rate edged up to 5.6 percent in August, after a more substantial increase in July.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the survey of business establishments, was little changed at 110.7 million in August, the second consecutive month it has failed to show any growth. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, fell for the second month in a row, to 117.7 million in August.

## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate edged up in August, after seasonal adjustment, with the number of unemployed reaching 7.0 million and the rate 5.6 percent. Prior to July, the jobless rate had fluctuated around the 5.3-percent mark for nearly 2 years. (See table A-2.)

Over-the-month movements in the jobless rates for most individual worker groups were very small but generally upward. August rates were 5.0 percent for adult men, 4.9 percent for adult women, 16.7 percent for teenagers, 4.8 percent for whites, 11.8 percent for blacks, and 7.8 percent for Hispanics. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their last jobs rose by 280,000 in August, while there was little change in the number who voluntarily left their last jobs or in the number who were entering the

The establishment data shown in this news release have been adjusted to reflect annual benchmark revisions, the conversion of the industry series to 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, and updated seasonal adjustment. factors. In addition, all constant-dollar and indexed series have been rebased to $1982=100$. See the note on the revisions beginning on page 4 .

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

labor force. The number of newly unemployed persons, those jobless for less than 5 weeks, rose by 200,000 to 3.3 million. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

## Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment fell by 300,000 , seasonally adjusted, to a level of 117.7 million. Most of this decline occurred among teenagers. Total employment has declined by 730,000 in the last 2 months. As a result, the proportion of the working-age population that is employed (the employment-population ratio) declined to 62.5 percent in August, down by half a percentage point over the past 2 months. (See table A-2.)

The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 124.7 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.2 percent, were little changed over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the labor force has increased by only 570,000 , as growth in the working-age population has slowed and the percentage participating in the labor force has diminished. Virtually all of the reduced labor force participation has occurred among teenagers, whose participation rate was down by about 5-1/2 percentage points from a year earlier. (See table A-2.)

## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Payroll employment continued to be weak in August, as job declines occurred throughout the goods-producing sector. These losses were only partly offset by small gains in the service-producing sector. Largely because of a further decline in the number of temporary census workers, total payroll employment edged down by 75,000 over the month, following a decrease of 90,000 (as revised) in July. Employment growth in the private sector, which had been slowing since early 1989, has essentially halted during the last 2 months. (See table B-1.)

Goods-producing employment fell by 90,000 in August. The number of manufacturing jobs declined by 45,000, with virtually all of the losses occurring in durable goods industries, particularly in electronic equipment and transportation equipment. Since reaching a post-recession peak in January 1989, the number of factory jobs has declined by 455,000. The industries with the largest losses include electronir: equipment ( $-100,000$ ), motor vehicles $(-80,000)$, apparel $(-55,000)$, fabricated metals $(-50,000)$, and instruments $(-40,000)$.

Construction employment continued its recent downtrend with a 40,000 reduction in August and has lost nearly 100,000 jobs in the last 3 months. Employment in mining, which had grown by 60,000 since last July, decreased by 7,000 in August.

In the service-producing sector, the number of services industry jobs rose by 70,000 in August. Much of the gain came from health services, which has accounted for more than a quarter of the total job growth over the past year. In contrast, business services showed no change in August, following a small decline in July; this industry, which had seen rapid job gains during much of the expansion, has had much slower growth since early 1989.

State and local governments continued their erupioyment expansion in August, adding 60,000 jobs. Overall government employment: fell by 65,000 jobs, however, because of further reductions in the number of decennial census workers (which was down by an estimated 120.000 over the month). Retail trade showed little change over the month and has been unusually sluggish for most of this vear. The wholesale trade, transportation and public utalities, and finance, insurance, and real estate inchustries all experienced small job gains in August after incurring small losses in the prior month.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in August at 34.5 hours, seasonally adjusted. In manufacturing, the workweek and overtine each edged up by 0.1 hour to 41.0 and 3.9 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers--which combines the effects of employment and hours--inched downward in August to 124.6 (1982=100), after seasonal adjustment. The index for manufacturing also edged down, to 107.2. Both indexes have shown little change thus far during 1990. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

After seasonal adjustment, average hourly and weekly earnings each edged up 0.2 percent. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings declined 1 cent to $\$ 9.99$, while average weekly earnings fell $\$ 1.35$ to $\$ 347.65$. Over the year, average hourly earnings rose 4.0 percent and average weekly earnings were up 3.7 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

## Revisions in Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs (benchmarks). These counts were derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 1989. In addition, all industry series have been converted to 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. This structure replaces the 1972 SIC coding structure previously in effect for industry estimates.

The impact of SIC restructuring was negligible at the total nonfarm and major industry division levels, but more signjficant in some of the detailed industries presented in this release. In particular, electronic and other electrical equipment (SIC 36 ), instruments and related products (SIC 38), and business services (SIC 73) were affected by sizable coverage changes due to the SIC revision.

As is the usual practice with the introduction of new benchmarks, seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated based on the experience through May 1990. As a result, seasonally adjusted series back to January 1985 are subject to revision. BLS uses the X-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) seasonal adjustment methodology to seasonally
adjust establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data. In June 1989, BLS began the computation of projected factors twice a year for use in seasonally adjusting establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data. This schedule was interrupted by the timing delays in the benchmark adjustment occasioned by the incorporation of the SIC revision (which affected some 3,600 industry series). As a result, with the release of data this month, new seasonal adjustment factors for the 9-month period, August 1990 through April 1991, are being introduced. Factors for the 6month period May-October 1991 will be computed and incorporated with the release of May 1991 estimates, reestablishing the practice of publishing 6 months of factors in advance.

A new moving-holiday extension of X-11 ARIMA was introduced in April 1990 and was used to seasonally adjust the average weekly hours series and manufacturing overtime series. Historical seasonally adjusted series have now been recomputed from January 1980 forward to incorporate this adjustment.

All unadjusted establishment data series from April 1988 forward and all seasonally adjusted series from January 1985 forward are affected by both the benchmark and SIC revisions announced today. Industry series that are affected by revisions in the SIC have been revised back to the inception of the series, to the extent possible. Also, all published constant-dollar and indexed series have been recomputed on a 1982 base, replacing the previously published 1977-based data.

The September 1990 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain a more detailed description of the effects of the benchmark and SIC revisions, seasonal adjustment methodology, and the revised seasonal adjustment factors to be used for August 1990-April 1991. That issue will also present revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings. All of the revised historical series, as well as historical series unaffected by the revisions, will be published in a historical bulletin, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-1990. Persons wishing further explanation of these revisions may call BLS staff members on 202-523-1172.

The Enployment Situation for September 1990 will be released on Friday, October 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from iwo major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the $B$ tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 340,000 establishments employing over 40 million people.
For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12 th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12 th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.
The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

## Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is .classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as employed if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People 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; and they 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 labor force equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-S presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{a}$, while $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{~b}$ represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonfarm firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agricuhture, the self-employed, unpsid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;
- The houschold survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job of otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Paytoll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

## Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.
Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by bls. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are also calculated twice a year. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

## Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error
from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90 -percent level of confidence-the confidence limits used by bls in its analyses-the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 358,000 ; for total unemployment it is 224,000 ; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the 'true"' level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.29 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks-comprehensive counts of employment-against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

## Additional statistles and other Information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by bls. It is available for $\$ 8.50$ per issue or $\$ 25.00$ per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables $M, O, P$, and $Q$ of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, Including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status and sex | Not seasonally adusted |  |  | Seasonally , aduated' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { 1990 } \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 | Aug. <br> 1989 | Apr. <br> 1980 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juily } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 188,288127,132 | 189,763 | 189,901 | 188,286 | 189,326 | 189,467 | 189,607 | 189.763 | 189,901126,300 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$.................. |  | 128,527 | 127,652 | 125,758 | 126,543 | 126,643 | 126,466 | 126,394 |  |
| Participation rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  | 67.7 | 127.2 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 68.8 | 126,46.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 120,384 } \\ \hline 66.6\end{array}$ | 66.5 |
| Total employed ${ }^{\text {a }}$.......... |  | 121,58164.1 | 120,81463.6 | 119,23863.3 | 119,77363.3 | 119,98963.3 | 120.0 .1963.3 | 119.58063.0 | 119,29862.8 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resident Armed Forces ........ |  | 1,627 | 1,640 | 1,688 | 1,657 | 1,639 | 1,630 | 1,627 | 1,640 |
| Civilian employed ............ | 119,092 | 119,954 | $119,174$ | 117,550 | $118,116$ | $118,350$ | 118,389 | 117,953 | 117,658 |
| Agriculture .... | 18,633115,460 | 3,573 |  | 11,275114,275 |  |  | 3,348 | 3,085 |  |
| Nonagricutural industries.. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,473 \\ 115,702 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,133 \\ 114,983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,305 \\ 115,045 \end{array}$ | 115,041 | 114,867 | 114,521 |
| Unemployed ...... | $\begin{array}{r} 6,352 \\ 5.0 \\ 61,115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,945 \\ 51,4 \\ 61,237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,837 \\ 52.4 \\ 62,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,520 \\ 5.2 \\ 62,528 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,770 \\ 5,3 \\ 62,783 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} 6,653 \\ 5.3 \\ 62,824 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,447 \\ 5.1 \\ 63,141 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,814 \\ 53,4 \\ 63,669 \end{array}$ | 7,0035.563,801 |
| Unemployment rate ${ }^{4}$....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not in labor force ........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men, 16 yeare and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population' | $\begin{aligned} & 90,384 \\ & 70,587 \end{aligned}$ | 91,168 | 91,240 | 90,384 | 90,942 | 91,014 | 81,087 | 81,168 | 91,24069,459 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$............. |  | 71,158 | 70,600 | 69,404 | 69,779 | 69,737 | 69.599 | 69,544 |  |
| Participation rate ${ }^{3}$ |  | 78.167.509 | 77.467,079 | 76.865,919 | 76.766,043 | 76.666,058 | 78.4 | 76.3 | 76.165.598 |
| Total employed ${ }^{2}$......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66,000 | 65,740 |  |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$. | 74.6 | 74.0 | 73.5 | 72.9 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 71.9 |
| Resident Armed Forces ............. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,519 \\ 65,912 \\ 3,157 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,462 \\ 66,047 \\ 3,650 \\ 5.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,4,45 \\ 65,704 \\ 3,521 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,519 \\ 64,400 \\ 3,485 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,499 \\ 6,594 \\ 3,735 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,472 . \\ 64,588 \\ 3,679 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,465 \\ 64,535 \\ 3,599 \\ 5.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,462 \\ 64,278 \\ 3,804 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$ | 1.475 |
| Civilan employed ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64,1213.8635.6 |
| Unemployed.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$........................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97,902 \\ & 56,544 \end{aligned}$ | -98,595 | 57,052 | -97,902 | 98,383 | 98,453 <br> 68,506 | 88,620$\mathbf{5 6 , 8 7}$ | 98,595 <br> 68,849 | 98,681 |
| Labor forc ${ }^{2}$.............. |  | 57,368 |  |  | 56,764 |  |  |  | 56,84257.6 |
| Participation rate' . | 57.8 | 58.2 | $57.8^{\circ}$ | 57.8 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.7 | 57.7 |  |
| Total employed ${ }^{2}$......... | 53,349 | 54,072 | 53,735 | 53,319 | 53,729 | 53,93154.8 | 54,01954.8 | 53,839 | 53,70254.4 |
| Employment-population ratio .................................. | 54.5 | 54.8 | 54.5 | 54.5 | 54.6 |  |  | 54.6 |  |
| Resident Amed Forces ....................................................... | $\begin{array}{r}169 \\ 53,180 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}165 \\ 53,907 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16553,570 | $\begin{array}{r}169 \\ \hline 53,150\end{array}$ | 15853,571 | 16753,764 | 18553,854 | $\begin{array}{r}165 \\ 53,74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}165 \\ \text { 19,67 } \\ 3,140 \\ \hline 55\end{array}$ |
| Civilian employed: :............................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unermployed ................. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,195 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,296 \\ 5.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,316 \\ \mathbf{5 , 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,035 \\ 5.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,034 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,975 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,848 \\ \quad .5 .0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,010 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ |  |
| Unemployment rate ${ }^{5}$............................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 5.5 |

1 The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.
${ }^{3}$ Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

- Total employment as a percent of the norinstitutional population.
${ }^{5}$ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

Thble A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. <br> 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 | Aug. <br> 1989 | Apr. <br> 1990 | May <br> 1990 | June $1990$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1990 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........................................... | 186,598 | 188,136 | 188,261 | 186,598 | 187,669 | 187,828 | 187,977 | 188,136 | 188,261 |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 125,444 | 126,900 | 126,012 | 124,070 | 124,886 | 125,004 | 124,836 | 124,767 | 124,660 |
| Participation rate ............................................................ | 67.2 | 67.5 | 66.9 | 66.5 | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.3 | 66.2 |
| Employed .......................................................................... | 119,092 | 119,954 | 119,174 | 117.550 | 116,116 | 118,350 | 118,389 | 117,953 | 117,658 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$........................................ | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 62.5 |
| Unemployed ...................................................................... | 6,352 | 6,945 | 6,837 | 6,520 | 6,770 | 6,653 | 6,447 | 6,814 | 7,003 |
| Unemployment rate ...................................................... | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........................................... | 81,754 | 82,790 | 82,862 | 81,754 | 82,487 | 82,581 | 82,676 | 82,790 | 82,862 |
| Cwilian labor force | 64,167 | 64,863 | 64,773 | 63,717 | 64,251 | 64,312 | 64,364 | 64,344 | 64,362 |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 78.5 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.7 | 77.7 |
| Employed .............. | 61.603 | 61,951 | 61,862 | 60,861 | 61,138 | 61,265 | 61,345 | 61,196 | 61,143 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$......................................... | 75.4 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 74.4 | 74.1 | 74.2 | 74.2 | 73.9 | 73.8 |
| Agriculture ...................................................................... | 2,529 | 2,486 | 2,435 | 2,340 | 2,258 | 2,388 | 2,400 | 2,262 | 2,246 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 59,074 | 59,464 | 59,427 | 58,521 | 58,879 | 56,877 | 58,945 | 58,934 | 58,897 |
| Unemployed ..................................................................... | 2,564 | 2,912 | 2,910 | 2,856 | 3,113 | 3,047 | 3,019 | 3,148 | 3,219 |
| Unemployment rate ...................................................... | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........................................... | 90,684 | 91,581 | 91,688 | 90,684 | 91,330 | 91,414 | 91.495 | 91,581 | 91,688 |
| CVilian labor force ..... | 52,000 | 52,853 | 52,974 | 52,352 | 52,954 | 53,146 | 53,174 | 53,211 | 53,315 |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 57.3 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.7 | 58.0 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.1 |
| Employed .......................................................................... | 49,352 | 50,210 | 50,183 | 49,875 | 50,427 | 50,709 | 50,776 | 50,719 | 50,699 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$......................................... | 54.4 | 54.8 | 54.7 | 55.0 | 55.2 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.4 | 55.3 |
| Agriculture ...................... | 682 | 676 | 674 | 642 | 669 | 680 | 700 | 585 | 639 |
| Nonagricultural industries ................................................ | 48,670 | 49,533 | 49,509 | 49,233 | 49,758 | 50,029 | 50,077 | 50,135 | 50,060 |
| Unemployed ..................................................................... | 2,648 | 2,644 | 2,791 | 2,477 | 2,526 | 2,438 | 2,398 | 2,492 | 2,616 |
| Unemployment rate ........................................................ | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ......................................... | 14,160 | 13,764 | 13,711 | 14,160 | 13,852 | 13,832 | 13,806 | 13,764 | 13,711 |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 9,276 | 9,183 | 8,265 | 8,001 | 7,681 | 7,545 | 7,298 | 7,212 | 6,983 |
| Participation rate ........................................................... | 65.5 | 66.7 | 60.3 | 56.5 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 52.9 | 52.4 | 50.9 |
| Employed .......................................................................... | 8.137 | 7.794 | 7.129 | 6,814 | 6,551 | 6,376 | 6,268 | 6,038 | 5,815 |
|  | 57.5 | 56.6 | 52.0 | 48.1 | 47.3 | 46.1 | 45.4 | 43.9 | 42.4 |
| Agriculture ...................................................................... | 422 | 411 | 364 | 293 | 206 | 237 | 249 | 239 | 251 |
| Nonagricultural industries ................................................. | 7.715 | 7,383 | 6,766 | 6,521 | 6,345 | 6,139 | 6,019 | 5,798 | 5,564 |
| Unemployed ...................................................................... | 1,140 | 1,389 | 1,136 | 1,187 | 1,130 | 1,169 | 1,030 | 1,174 | 1,168 |
| Unemployment rate ........................................................ | 12.3 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 16.7 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-3. Employment atatus of the civillan population by race, sax, age, and Hepanic origin
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sox, age, and Hispanic origin | Not ceasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally ddusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. <br> 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1090 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1990 | Aug. 1989 | Apr. <br> 1990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1890 |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 159,470 | 160,468 | 160,550 | 159,470 | 160,170 | 160,271 | 160,365 | 160,488 | 160,550 |
|  | 107,597 | 108,930 | 108,238 | 106,485 | 107.133 | 107,353 | 107,273 | 107,230 | 107,135 |
| Participation rate... | 67.5 | 67.9 | 67.4 | 66,8 | 68.9 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.7 |
| Employed ............................. | 102,938 | 103,914 | 103,217 | 101,684 | 102.027 | 102,362 | 102,461 | 102,260 | 101,988 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$... | 64.6 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 63.5 |
| Unemployed ............................ | 4,659 | 5,016 | 5,022 | 4,801 | 5,106 | 4,991 | 4,812 | 4,970 | 5.167 |
| Unemployment rate ........... | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chilian labor force ................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 55,766 \\ 78.8 \end{array}$ | 56,338 | 56,322 | 55,443 | 55,82878.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 55,919 \\ 78.3 \end{array}$ | 55,93278.3 | 55,89578.1 | 56,03578.3 |
| Participation rate . |  | 78.8 | 78.7 | 78.4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed .................................................................................... | 53,868 | 54,219 | 54,149 | 53,307 | 53,425 | 53,578 | 53,650 | 53,576 | -53,613 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$.......................................... | $\begin{array}{r} 76.2 \\ 1,898 \end{array}$ | 75.8 | 75.6 | 75.4 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 74.9 | 74.9 |
| Unemployed ......................... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,119 \\ 3.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,173 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ | 2,1363.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,400 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,341 \\ 4.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,282 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,318 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | 2.4234.3 |
| Unemployment rate ................ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,898 \\ 3.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ...................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 43,886 \\ 56.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,751 \\ 57.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,817 \\ 57.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,184 \\ 57.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,740 \\ 57.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,925 \\ 57.8 \end{array}$ | 45,05557.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 45,120 \\ 57.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,100 \\ 57.9 \end{array}$ |
| Participation rate ..................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed ........... | 41,949 | 42,844 | 42,795 | 42,391 | $\begin{array}{r} 42,895 \\ 55.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,165 \\ \mathbf{5 5 . 5} \end{array}$ | 43,292 | 43,321 | 43,227 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 54.3 | 55.0 | 54.9 | 54.9 |  |  | 55.6 | 55.6 |  |
| Unemployed... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,938 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,907 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,023 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,793 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.844 \\ 4.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.760 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,763 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ | 1,7894.0 | 1,873 |
| Unemployment rate. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.2 |
| Both mexen, 16 to 19 yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ..... | $\begin{array}{r} 7,995 \\ 69.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,841 \\ 70.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,099 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,858 \\ 59.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,568 \\ 58.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,509 \\ 58.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,286 \\ 58.6 \end{array}$ | 6,21656.1 | 5,89954.3 |
| Participation rata ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed ................ | 7.122 | 6,852 | 6,273 | 5,986 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,707 \\ 51.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.619 \\ 50.4 \end{array}$ | 5,519 | 5,363. | 5,12846.4 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 61.9 | 61.9989 | 56.8 | 52.0872 |  |  | 49.7 | 48.4 |  |
| Unemployed ... | 823 |  | 826 |  | 861 | 890 | 767 | 853 | 871 |
| Unemployment rate | $\begin{aligned} & 10.4 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.6 \\ & 13.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.6 \\ & 12.1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 13.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.1 \\ & 13.8 \end{aligned}$ | 13.714.2 | 12.212.9 | 13.715.1 |  |
| Man ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.713.2 |
| Women ............................. | 10.4 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 12.3 |  |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CVilian noninstitutional population .... | 21,060 | 21,318 | 21,337 | 21,060 | 21,228 | 21,261 | 21,289 | 21,318 | 21,337 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | $\begin{array}{r} 13,694 \\ 65.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,799 \\ 64.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,584 \\ 63.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,478 \\ 64.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,570 \\ 63.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,587 \\ 63.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,472 \\ 63.3 \end{array}$ | 13,37962.8 | 13,366 |
| Participation rate ..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employed. | 12,197 | 12,168 | 12,027 | $\begin{array}{r} 64.0 \\ 11,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63.9 \\ 12,161 \end{array}$ | 12,179 | 12,064 | 11,870 | 11,79155.3 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 57.9 | 57.1 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 56.7 |  |  |
| Unemployed ........................ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,497 \\ 10.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,631 \\ 11.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,557 \\ 11.5 \end{array}$ | 1.515 | 1,409 | 1,408 | 1,407 | 1,510 | 1,57511.8 |
| Unemployment rate ................................ |  |  |  | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 11.3 |  |
| Men, 20 years and over | 6,263 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ........................................... |  | 6,367 | 6,302 | 6,198 | 6,240 | 6,241 | 6,293 | 6,293 | 6,235 |
| Participation rate ...................................... | 74.7 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.5 | 74.0 | 73.9 | 73.1 |
| Employed ........... | 5,686 | 5,707 | 5,678 | 5,584 | 5,651 | 5,672 | 5,702 | 5,617 | 5,572 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$....... | $\begin{array}{r} 67.8 \\ 578 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67.0 \\ 660 \\ 10.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.6 \\ & 624 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 66.6614 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 65.466310.6 |
| Unemployed ................................. |  |  |  |  | 589 | $569$ | 591 | $\begin{gathered} 676 \\ 10.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Unemployment rate ..... |  |  | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 | . 4 |  |  |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ................................... | 6,338 | 6,342 | 6,331 | 6,362 | 6,451 | 6,516 | 6,377 | 6,328 | 6,358 |
| Paricipation rate .... |  | 59.5 | 59.3 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 67.3 | 59.9 | 59.4 | 59.6 |
| Employed .............. | 5,710 | 5,724 | 5,684 | 5,753 | 5,858 | 5,921 | 5,812 | 5,735 | 5,730 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$....... | 54.4 | 53.7 | 53.3 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.7 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 53.7 |
| Unemployed .......................... | 628 | 619 | 646 | 609 | 59 | 595 | 565 | 592 | 628 |
| Unemployment rate ................................. | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.9 | . 4 | 9.9 |
| Both eexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ....... | 1,092 | 1,090 | 951 | 916 | 879 | 830 | 802 | 758 | 773 |
| Participation rate ..... | 50.3 | 50.8 | 44.4 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 38.6 | 37.4 | 35.4 | 36.1 |
| Employed ... | 801 | 738 | 664 | 624 | 652 | 586 | 550 | 517 | 489 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$................................. | 36.9 | 34.4 | 31.0 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 24.1 | 22.8 |
| Unemployed .................. | 291 | 352 | 287 | 292 | 227 | 244 | 252 | 241 | 284 |
| Unemployment rate ..... | 26.6 | 32.3 | 30.2 | 31.9 | 25.8 | 29.4 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 36.7 |
| Men ................................................................ | 24.6 | 32.3 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 27.2 | 31.1 | 37.4 | 32.3 | 38.4 |
| Women ................................................................... | 28.9 | 32.3 | 30.3 | 33.6 | 24.3 | 27.6 | 25.3 | 31.2 | 35.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Tablo A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonally adusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 | Aug. 1989 | Apr. <br> 1990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 |
| HISPANIC ORICIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................................. | 13,853 | 14,317 | 14,356 | 13,853 | 14,188 | 14,238 | 14,277 | 14,317 | 14,356 |
| Civilian labor force ............................................................... | 8,494 | 9,830 | 9,841 | 9,361 | 9,618 | 9,669 | 9,651 | 9,665 | 9,707 |
| Participation rate .............................................................. | 68.5 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 67.6 | 67.7 | 67.9 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 67.6 |
| Employed .......................................................................... | 8,666 | 9,032 | 9,067 | 8.541 | 8,850 | 8,927 | 8,967 | 8,899 | 8,951 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$........................................... | 62.6 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 62.2 | 62.3 |
| Unemployed ..................................................................... | 828 | 798 | 774 | 820 | 768 | 742 | 684 | 767 | 757 |
| Unemployment rate ......................................................... | 8.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 |

${ }^{1}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional
population.
NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators
(In thousands)

| Category | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seatenally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 | Aug. <br> 1889 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over ........................................ | 119,092 | 119,954 | 119,174 | 117,550 | 118,116 | 118,350 | 118,389 | 117,953 | 117,658 |
| Married men, spouse present ................................................ | 40,880 | 40,707 | 40,726 | 40,723 | 40,730 | 40,881 | 40,554 | 40,545 | 40,604 |
| Maried women, spouse present ............................................. | 28,665 | 29,311 | 29,290 | 29,259 | 29,742 | 30,046 | 29,856 | 29,909 | 28,949 |
| Women who maintain families .............................................. | 6,298 | 6,354 | 6,301 | 6,371 | 6,325 | 6,400 | 6,467 | 6,380 | 6,365 |
| MANOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers .................................................... | 7,958 | 1.934 | 1,904 | 1,723 | 1,621 | 1,728 | 1,685 | 1,628 | 1,666 |
| Self-employed workers ...................................................... | 1,494 | 1,508 | 1,441 | 1,410 | 1,429 | 1,502 | 1.507 | 1,377 | 1,357 |
| Unpaid farnily workers ........................................................ | 181 | 132 | 128 | 133 | 112 | 101 | 106 | 96 | 93 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers ................................................... | 106,390 | 107,338 | 106,679 | 105,317 | 105,938 | 106,176 | 105,985 | 105,885 | 105,691 |
| Govemment . | 16,887 | 17,183 | 17,164 | 17,559 | 17,816 | 18,113 | 17,863 | 17.788 | 17,842 |
| Private industries ............................................................ | 89,503 | 90,155 | 89,515 | 87,758 | 88,122 | 88,063 | 88,121 | 88,097 | 87,849 |
| Private households | 1,217 | 1,093 | 1,105 | 1,147 | 957 | 941 | 1,056 | 989 | 1,033 |
| Other industries ............................................................. | 88,286 | 89,062 | 88,410 | 86,611 | 87,165 | 87,122 | 87,065 | 87,108 | 86,816 |
| Self-employed workers ....................................................... | 8,797 | 8,779 | 8,793 | 8,621 | 8,716 | 8,783 | 8,759 | 8,709 | 8,629 |
| Unpaid family workers ........................................................ | 273 | 264 | 229 | 272 | 258 | 254 | 226 | 269 | 229 |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons ........................................... | 5,125 | 5,610 | 5,368 | 4,802 | 4,871 | 4,831 | 5,013 | 4,870 | 5,036 |
| Slack work ...................................................................... | 2,250 | 2,573 | 2,392 | 2,281 | 2,407 | 2,439 | 2,489 | 2,565 | 2,424 |
| Could only find part-time work .......................................... | 2,415 | 2,666 | 2,382 | 2,142 | 2,138 | 2,052 | 2,224 | 2,070 | 2,123 |
| Voluntary part time ............................................................ | 12,460 | 12,662 | 12,332 | 15,550 | 15,193 | 15,592 | 15,125 | 15,311 | 15,377 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons .......................................... | 4,849 | 5,355 | 5,072 | 4,567 | 4,630 | 4,666 | 4,734 | 4,710 | 4,780 |
| Slack work ....................................................................... | 2,084 | 2,413 | 2,195 | 2,129 | 2,218 | 2,317 | 2,284 | 2,408 | 2,242 |
| Could only find part-time work .......................................... | 2,309 | 2,583 | 2,293 | 2,076 | 2,096 | 2,004 | 2,141 | 2,048 | 2,069 |
| Voluntary part time ............................................................. | 11,985 | 12,236 | 11,860 | 15,071 | 14,804 | 15,064 | 14,627 | 14,922 | 14,899 |

[^0]Table A-5. Range of unemployment mettures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

| Measure | Cuarterly avertges |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1989 |  |  | 1990 |  | 1090 |  |  |
|  | 11 | III | IV | 1 | 11 | June | July | Aug, |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force .......................................................... | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over. | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force | 4.9 | $5.0^{\circ}$ | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the realdent Armed Forces | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force ....................................... | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| U. 7 Total full-time jobseekers plus $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force $\qquad$ | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A. $=$ not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment Indicatore, seatontily adjusted

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1890 | Aug. 1989 | Apr. <br> 1980 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & t 990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1890 |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 6,520 | 8,814 | 7,003 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Men, 16 years and over ..................................................... | 3,485 | 3,804 | 3,863 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over ....................................................... | 2,858 | 3,148 | 3,210 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Women, 16 years and over .................................................. | 3,035 | 3,010 | 3,140 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| Women, 20 years and over ................................................. | 2,477 | 2,482 | 2,618 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years ................................................. | 1,187 | 1,174 | 1,168 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 18.7 |
| Married men, spouse present .............................................. | 1,308 | 1,393 | 1,463 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Marrled women, spouse present .......................................... | 1,175 | 1,085 | 1,205 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Women who maintain families ............................................ | 552 | 594 | 591 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Fuli-time workers ................................................................ | 5,231 | 5,349 | 5,545 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Part-time workers ............................................................ | 1,284 | 1,493 | 1,459 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$............................................................ | - | - | - | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers .................. | 4,967 | 5,111 | 5,327 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Goods-producing industries .............................................. | 1,831 | 1,918 | 1,989 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Mining ........................................................................... | 47 | 30 | 37 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Construction .................................................................. | 634 | 652 | 680 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 11.1 |
| Manufacturing ................................................................ | 1,150 | 1,236 | 1,273 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Durable goods ............................................................ | 631 | 723 | 767 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Nondurable goods ....................................................... | 519 | 512 | 505 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Service-producing industries .............................................. | 3,136 | 3,193 | 3,338 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Transportation and public utitities .................................... | 240 | 234 | 268 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade .............................................. | 1,415 | 1,425 | 1,468 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Finance and service industries ........................................ | 1,481 | 1,534 | 1,604 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Government workers .......................................................... | 496 | 511 | 511 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers ................................... | 170 | 192 | 178 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 7.9 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.7 |

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
${ }^{2}$ FAggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for
economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Weeks of unemployment | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | Aug. $1990$ | Aug. 1989 | Apr. $1990$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks ................................................................ | 3,022 | 3,292 | 3,225 | 3,125 | 3,204 | 3,026 | 3,046 | 3,120 | 3,325 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,152 | 2,269 | 2,197 | 2,002 | 2,175 | 2,236 | 2,049 | 2,159 | 2,048 |
| 15 weeks and over ............................................................... | 1,178 | 1,384 | 1,414 | 1,338 | 1,386 | 1,374 | 1,406 | 1,513 | 1,609 |
| 15 to 26 weeks ................................................................. | 612 | 695 | 674 | 759 | 697 | 764 | 763 | 809 | 845 |
| 27 weeks and over ..................................................... | 566 | 689 | 741 | 579 | 688 | 610 | 643 | 704 | 764 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ........................................ | 11.3 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.3 |
| Median duration, in weeks .................................................... | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed ............................................................. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks ............................................................. | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.2 | 48.3 | 47.4 | 45.6 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 47.6 |
| 5 to 14 weeks .................................................................... | 33.9 | 32.7 | 32.1 | 31.0 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 31.5 | 31.8 | 29.3 |
| 15 weaks and over ............................................................... | 18.5 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 21.6 | 22.3 | 23.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks ................................................................ | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| 27 weeks and over .......................................................... | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.9 |

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Peasons | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Sensonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. <br> 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1990 | Aug. <br> 1889 | Apr. 1990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | Aug. 1890 |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers ............................................................................... | 2,766 | 2,968 | 3.145 | 2,964 | 3,147 | 3,171 | 3.151 | 3,088 | 3,367 |
| On layoff .............................................................................. | 736 | 864 | 824 | 865 | 999 | 979 | 918 | 960 | 973 |
| Other job losers .................................................................... | 2,030 | 2,104 | 2,320 | 2,099 | 2,148 | 2,192 | 2,233 | 2,128 | 2,394 |
| Job leavers ........................................................................... | 1,122 | 1,071 | 1,078 | 1,031 | 1,179 | 1,014 | 985 | 1,027 | 984 |
| Reentrants ............................................................................. | 1,814 | 2,013 | 1,935 | 1,772 | 1,780 | 1,620 | 1,789 | 1,960 | 1,879 |
| New entrants .......................................................................... | 650 | 893 | 680 | 643 | 617 | 683 | 534 | 687 | 677 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed ................................................................... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers ............................................................................ | 43.5 | 42.7 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 46.8 | 47.4 | 48.7 | 45.7 | 48.7 |
| On layoff ............................................................................ | 11.6 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.1 |
| Other job losers ................................................................. | 32.0 | 30.3 | 33.9 | 32.7 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 34.5 | 31.5 | 34.7 |
| Job leavers ......................................................................... | 17.7 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 14.3 |
| Reentrants ........................................................................... | 28.6 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 27.7 | 29.0 | 27.2 |
| New entrants ....................................................................... | 10.2 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 8.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers .............................................................................. | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Job leavers ........................................................................... | . 9 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | - . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants ............................................................................ | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| New entrants ........................................................................ | . 5 | . 7 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 5 | . 4 | . 6 | . 5 |

Table A-9. Unomployed persons by eox and age, ceasonally adjuated

| Sex and age | Number of unemployed persons (In thousanda) |  |  | Unemployment ratea' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1890 | Aug. <br> 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1900 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over .......................................................... | 6,520 | 0,814 | 7.003 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| 16 to 24 years .................................................................... | 2,437 | 2,316 | 2,387 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 11.5 |
| 16 to 19 years ............................................................... | 1,187 | 1,174 | 1,168 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 16.7 |
| 16 to 17 years ................................................................ | 545 | 457 | 494 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 19.2 |
| 18 to 19 years ................................................................ | 623 | 693 | 653 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 15.0 |
| 20 to 24 years ................................................................. | 1,250 | 1,142 | 1,219 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| 25 years and over ............................................................... | 4,069 | 4,456 | 4,617 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| 25 to 54 years .................................................................. | 3,568 | 3,958 | 4,028 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 55 years and Over ............................................................. | 473 | 494 | 538 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Men, 16 years and over ...................................................... | 3,485 | 3,804 | 3.863 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.7 |
| 16 to 24 years ................................................................ | 1,330 | 1,279 | 1,253 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 11.6 |
| 16 to 19 years ................................................................ | 629 | 658 | 644 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 17.8 |
| 16 to 17 years ............................................................. | 295 | 249 | 287 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 20.6 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 21.5 |
| 18 to 19 years ............................................................. | 325 | 387 | 351 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 18.3 | 16.5 |
| 20 to 24 years ................................................................ | 701 | 623 | 609 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| 25 years and over ............................................................ | 2,143 | 2,499 | 2,816 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| 25 to 54 years ............................................................... | 1,821 | 2,173 | 2.234 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | $4: 3$ | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| 55 years and over ........................................................... | 293 | 321 | . 338 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,035 | 3,010 | 3,140 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 6.5 |
| 16 to 24 years | 1,107 | 1,037 | 1,134 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 11.4 |
| 16 to 19 years ................................................................ | 558 | 518 | 524 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 15.6 |
| 16 to 17 years .............................................................. | 250 | 208 | 207 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 19.4 | 15.9 | 18.4 | 18.6 |
| 18 to 18 years ............................................................... | 298 | 308 | 302 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 14.4 |
| 20 to 24 years ................................................................. | 548 | 518 | 610 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 0.3 |
| 25 years and over ............................................................ | 1,826 | 1,056 | 2,001 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4:1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| 25 to 54 years ................................................................ | 1.747 | 1,785 | 1,794 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| 55 years and over ........................................................... | 180 | 173 | 203 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 |

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status | Not seasonally mojutted |  |  | Sencontlly adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. <br> 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juty } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 1890 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | June $1990$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1890 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1990 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........... | 27,128 | 27,668 | 27,711 | 27,128 | 27,499 | 27,556 | 27,612 | 27,668 | 27.711 |
| Civilian labor force .............................................................. | 17,846 | 17,970 | 17,773 | 17,574 | 17,687 | 17,660 | 17,540 | 17,440 | 17,498 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 64.9 | 64.1 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 64.1 | 63.5 | 63.1 | 63.1 |
| Employed ............................................................. | 16,154 | 16,040 | 15,958 | 15,868 | 16,075 | 16,021 | 15,883 | 15,655 | 15,671 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$..................................... | 59.5 | 58.0 | 57.6 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 58.6 |
| Unemployed .................................................................... | 1,692 | 1,929 | 1,815 | 1,708 | 1,613 | 1,640 | 1,657 | 1,793 | 1,826 |
| Unemployment rate ....................................................... | 9.5 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Not in labor force ................................................................. | 8,282 | 9,688 | 9,938 | 9,554 | 8,812 | 9,896 | 10,072 | 10,220 | 10,213 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Occupation | Civilian employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | Aug. 1990 | Aug. <br> 1989 | Aug. 1990 | Aug. 1989 | Aug. <br> 1990 |
| Total, 16 years and over' ............................................................................................ | 119,092 | 119,174 | 6,352 | 6,837 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Managerial and professional specialty ............................................................................ | 29,909 | 30,505 | 642 | 807 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial ................................................................... | 15,024 | 15,112 | 317 | 364 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Professional specialty .................................................................................................. | 14,885 | 15,393 | 325 | 443 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support ................................................................ | 36,679 | 36,244 | 1,494 | 1,681 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| Technicians and related support ................................................................................. | 3,735 | 3,762 | 83 | 134 | 2.2 | 3.4 |
| Sales occupations .. | 14,387 | 14,021 | 658 | 646 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Administrative support, including clerical ............................................................. | 18,557 | 18,461 | 753 | 901 | 3.9 | 4.7 |
| Service occupations | 16,052 | 16,222 | 1,104 | 1,105 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Private household | 925 | 824 | 67 | 36 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| Protective service .................. | 2,146 | 2,145 | 80 | 73 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Service, except private household and protective ......................................................... | 12,981 | 13,253 | 958 | 997 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair ............................................................................. | 14,002 | 13,859 | 659 | 772 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Mechanics and repairers ............................................................................................ | 4,497 | 4,492 | 132 | 178 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| Construction trades .................................................................................................... | 5,360 | 5,302 | 317 | 377 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Other precision production, craft, and repair ............................................................... | 4,145 | 4,065 | 211 | 217 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .............................................................................. | 18,350 | 18,351 | 1,490 | 1,467 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors ........................................................... | 8,307 | 8,424 | 682 | 715 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ....................................................... | 4,926 | 4,821 | 297 | 250 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ................................................... | 5,116 | 5,107 | 512 | 503 | 9.1 | 9.0 |
| Construction laborers .............................................................................................. | 845 | 878 | 147 | 146 | 14.8 | 14.2 |
| Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers ......................................... | -4,271 | 4,228 | 366 | 357 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing ......................................................................................... | 4,100 | 3,993 | 218 | 223 | 5.1 | 5.3 |

1 Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of mafe Vietnam-era veterans and nonvetertana by abe, not ceasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Veteran status and age | Civillan noninstitutional population |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1989 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Aug. $1990$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1989 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1990 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1989 | Aug. $1990$ |
| VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 35 years and over ........................................ | 7.471 | 7,658 | 6,827 | 6,957 | 6,625 | 6,698 | 202 | 259 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| 35 to 49 years ................................................... | 6,482 | 6,513 | 6,165 | 6,155 | 5,973 | 5,922 | 192 | 232 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 35 to 39 years ................................................ | 1,702 | 1,382 | 1,598 | 1,310 | 1,521 | 1,242 | 77 | 67 | 4.8 | 5.2 |
| 40 to 44 years ................................................ | 3,291 | 3,283 | 3,157 | 3,104 | 3,086 | 2,996 | 72 | 108 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| 45 to 49 years ............................................... | 1,489 | 1,848 | 1.409 | 1,741 | 1,366 | 1,684 | 43 | 57 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| 50 years and over ............................................... | 989 | 1,145 | 662 | 803 | 652 | 776 | 10 | 27 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| NONVETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 35 to 49 years ............................................. | 16,309 | 17,479 | 15,262 | 16,340 | 14,769 | 15,771 | 499 | 570 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| 35 to 39 years .................................................... | 7.487 | 8,018 | 7,094 | 7,597 | 6,849 | 7,321 | 245 | 276 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| 40 to 44 years .................................................... | 4.714 | 5,256 | 4,382 | 4,885 | 4,230 | 4,727 | 152 | 157 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| 45 to 49 years .................................................... | 4,108 | 4,207 | 3,786 | 3,859 | 3,685 | 3.722 | 101 | 137 | $2.7{ }^{\text {' }}$ | 3.5 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Norveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to
those 35 to 49 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civillan population for eleven large States
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status | Not seasonally adjusted' |  |  | Seasonally adjustedr |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | May. $1990$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1990 |
| California |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .......................... | 21,518 | 21,961 | 21,999 | 21,518 | 21,834 | 21,877 | 21,918 | 21,961 | 21,999 |
| Civilian labor force ........................................... | 14,678 | 14,965 | 14,940 | 14,574 | 14,677 | 14,801 | 14,801 | 14,751 | 14,816 |
| Employed ............ | 13,994 | 14,115 | 14,126 | 13,889 | 13,881 | 13,998 | 14,073 | 13,995 | 14,010 |
| Unemployed ............... | 684 | 850 | 813 | 675 | 796 | 803 | 728 | 756 | 806 |
| Unemployment rate ................................... | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .......................... | 9,919 | 10,132 | 10,150 | 9,919 | 10,071 | 10,091 | 10,111 | 10,132 | 10,150 |
| Civilian labor force .... | 6,273 | 6,425 | 6,455 | 6,176 | 6,336 | 6,282 | 6,294 | 6,313 | 6,365 |
| Employed ... | 5,933 | 6,030 | 6,014 | 5,849 | 5,972 | 5,931 | 5,886 | 5,953 | 5,939 |
| Unemployed ............................................... | 340 | 395 | 440 | 327 | 364 | 351 | 408 | 360 | 426 |
| Unemployment rate ................................................... | 5.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| Illinols |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........................... | 8,837 | 8,876 | 8,878 | 8,837 | 8,863 | 8,867 | 8,871 | 8,876 | 8,878 |
| Civilian labor force.. | 6,073 | 6,174 | 6,025 | 5,996 | 6,091 | 5,987 | 5,986 | 6,102 | 5,954 |
| Employed ...................................................... | 5,721 | 5,786 | 5,644 | 5,636 | 5,722 | 5,670 | 5,625 | 5,691 | 5,568 |
| Unemployed .............................................. | 353 | 387 | 381 | 360 | 369 | 317 | 361 | 411 | 386 |
| Unemployment rate ......................................... | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........................... | 4,618 | 4,820 | 4,620 | 4,618 | 4,619 | 4,619 | 4,620 | 4,620 | 4,620 |
| Civilian labor force ... | 3,253 | 3,224 | 3,238 | 3,183 | 3,161 | 3,203 | 3,172 | 3,157 | 3,171 |
| Employed ............... | 3.126 | 3.014 | 3,031 | 3,051 | 2,988 | 3,028 | 2,987 | 2,963 | 2,960 |
| Unemployed .................. | 127 | 209 | 207 | 132 | 173 | 175 | 185 | 194 | 211 |
| Unemployment rate .................................. | 3.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................. | 6.987 | 7.001 | 7,002 | 6,987 | 6,995 | 6.997 | 6,999 | 7,001 | 7.002 |
| Civilian labor force ...................... | 4,691 | 4,689 | 4,697 | 4,597 | 4,511 | 4,591 | 4,631 | 4,614 | 4,599 |
| Employed ....................................................... | 4,379 | 4,326 | 4,348 | 4,273 | 4,180 | 4,238 | 4,294 | 4,271 | 4,237 |
| Unemployed .............................................. | 312 | 363 | 349 | 324 | 331 | 353 | 337 | 343 | 362 |
| Unemployment rate ................................................ | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| New Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ............................. | 6,032 | 6,028 | 6,028 | 6,032 | 8,028 | 6,028 | 6,028 | 6,028 | 6,028 |
| Civilian labor force ....................................... | 4,012 | 4,134 | 4,104 | 3,974 | 4,002 | 4,012 | 4,037 | 4,073 | 4,066 |
| Employed ................................................ | 3,842 | 3,922 | 3,915 | 3,796 | 3,805 | 3,820 | 3,845 | 3,879 | 3,872 |
| Unemployed ....................................................... | 170 | 212 | 189 | 178 | 197 | 192 | 192 | 194 | 194 |
| Unemployment rate ........................................... | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .......................... | 13,804 | 13,802 | 13.801 | 13,804 | 13,799 | 13,800 | 13,801 | 13,802 | 13,801 |
| Civilian labor force ....................................... | 8,727 | 8,874 | 8,731 | 8,588 | 8,709 | 8,775 | 8,732 | 8,686 | 8,586 |
| Employed ................................................ | 8,306 | 8,415 | 8,311 | 8,152 | 8,286 | 8,328 | 8,287 | 8,222 | 8,155 |
| Unemployed ......................... | 421 | 459 | 420 | 436 | 423 | 447 | 445 | 464 | 431 |
| Unemployment rate ........................................... | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| North Carollna |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .......................... | 4,945 | 5,002 | 5.006 | 4,945 | 4,885 | 4,991 | 4,996 | 5,002 | 5,006 |
| Civilian labor force ........................................ | 3,435 | 3,494 | 3,418 | 3,387 | 3,410 | 3,451 | 3,438 | 3,410 | 3,370 |
| Employed ........................................ | 3,315 | 3,336 | 3,300 | 3,262 | 3,281 | 3,312 | 3,312 | 3,252 | 3,247 |
| Unemployed... | 120 | 157 | 118 | 125 | 129 | 139 | 126 | 158 | 123 |
| Unemployment rate .................................................. | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .......................... | 8,264 | 8,286 | 8,288 | 8,264 | 8,278 | 8,281 | 8,283 | 8,286 | 8,288 |
| Civilian labor force ........................................................ | 5,481 | 5,472 | 5,504 | 5,427 | 5,417 | 6,428 | 5,419 | 5,411 | 5,446 |
| Employed .................................................... | 5,223 | 5,194 | 5,245 | 5,162 | 5,098 | 5.107 | 5.135 | 5,104 | 5,174 |
| Unemployed .................................................... | 259 | 278 | 258 | 265 | 319 | 321 | 284 | 307 | 272 |
| Unemployment rate ........................................... | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Tabla A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States-Continued
(Numbers in thousands)

| State and employment status | Not seasonally adjusted' |  |  | Seasonally adjusted ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1989 | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | Aug. 1990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. <br> 1990 | May. 1990 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1990 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population .......................... | 9,369 | 9,390 | 9,392 | 9,369 | 9,382 | 9,385 | 9,387 | 9,390 | 9,392 |
| Civilian labor force ................................................ | 5,879 | 5,974 | 5,877 | 5,762 | 5,945 | 5,941 | 5,894 | 5,869 | 5,777 |
| Employed ......................................................... | 5,648 | 5,664 | 5,624 | 5,508 | 5,604 | 5,648 | 5,623 | 5,574 | 5,496 |
| Unemployed ...................................................... | 231 | 310 | 253 | 254 | 341 | 293 | 271 | 295 | 281 |
| Unemployment rate ............................................ | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ........................... | 12,235 | 12,379 | 12,391 | 12,235 | 12,337 | 12,351 | 12,365 | 12,379 | 12,391 |
| Civilian labor force ................................................ | 8,621 | 8,528 | 8,459 | 8,496 | 8,495 | 8,425 | 8,452 | 8,371 | 8,325 |
| Employed .......................................................... | 7,999 | 7,990 | 7.958 | 7.872 | 7,955 | 7.880 | 7,979 | 7,853 | 7,833 |
| Unemployed | 622 | 538 | 501 | 624 | 540 | 545 | 473 | 518 | 492 |
| Unemployment rate ............................................. | 7.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 |

[^1]Table E-1. Employeas on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(In thousands)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry} \& \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Not seasonally adjusted} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Stasonally adjusted} \\
\hline \& Aug:
1989 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { June } \\
\& 1990
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { July } \\
1990 \mathrm{E}
\end{array}\right.
\] \& Aug. \(1990{ }^{\circ} /\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Aug \\
1989
\end{tabular} \& Apro
1990 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } \\
1990
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { June } \\
\& 1990
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { July } \\
\& 1990 \mathrm{~g}^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Aug. } \\
\& 19900_{2}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total \& 108,366 \& 111,774 \& 110,478 \& 110.346 \& 108,628 \& 110.177 \& 110.617 \& 110,829 \& 110,740 \& 110.665 \\
\hline Total privat \& 91,636 \& 93.150 \& 93,000 \& 93,104 \& 90,797 \& 91,922 \& 92,120 \& 92,282 \& 92.291 \& 92,279 \\
\hline Goods-producing industri \& 25,804 \& 25,474 \& 25,348 \& 25,451 \& 25,356 \& 25,180 \& 25,191 \& 25,162 \& 25,100 \& 25,008 \\
\hline Mining......... Oil and gas \& 7181
390.81 \& 412.11 \& 7501
415.21 \& 7491
413.51 \& 7061
387 \& 734
4051 \& 738
408 \& 744
413 \& 743
412 \& 736
409 \\
\hline Construction. \(\qquad\) General building \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,567 \\
1,422.6 \mid
\end{array}
\] \& 1, 375751 \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}
5,534 \\
1,386.3
\end{array}\right.
\] \& 1, 5783.6 \& 5,2201 \& 5.2561
1.338 \& 5,286
1.334 \& 5,270
1,334 \& 5,231
1,319 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5,191 \\
\& 1,304
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& 19,519 \& 19,256 \& 19,064 \& 19,168 \& 19,4301 \& 19.190 \& 19.167 \& 19,148 \& 19.126 \& \\
\hline Production warkers \& 13,324 \& 13,090 \& 12,917 \& 13,030 \& 13,263 \& 13,046 \& 13,023 \& 13,007 \& 13,006 \& 12,963 \\
\hline Durable goods Production \& 11,412 \& 11,2671 \& 11.122 \& 11,121 \& 11,416 \& 11,229 7 7,461 \& 11,217 \& 11,201 \& 11,4751 \& 11,126 \\
\hline Lumber and wood prod \& 771.8 \& 758.41 \& 756.61 \& 755.7 \& 753 \& 7501 \& 748 \& 743 \& 7401 \& \\
\hline Furniture and fixtur \& 522.01 \& 514.1 \& 501.81 \& 510.5 \& 525 \& 5161 \& 516 \& 515 \& 5121 \& 513 \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass \& 578.91 \& 567.71 \& 561.81 \& 561.5 \& 5681 \& 5601 \& 559 \& 556 \& 5521 \& 551 \\
\hline  \& 771.4
279.61 \& 760.1 \& 750.9
272.0 \& 755.0
273.0 \& 772 \& 755
271 \& 755 \& 756
270 \& 758
270 \& 756
272 \\
\hline Fabricated metal products................... \& 1,436.8 \& 1,423.21 \& 1,403.4 \& 1,411.4 \& 1,442 \& 1,4191 \& 1,417 \& 1.415 \& 1,4181 \& 1,417 \\
\hline Industrial machinery and equipm \& 2,124.81 \& 2,116,21 \& 2,096.81 \& 2,087.4 \& 2,135 \& 2.112 \& 2,112 \& 2.108 \& 2,1031 \& 2,098 \\
\hline Electronic and other electrical equipmen \& 1,752.4 \& 1,706.1 \& 1,684.31 \& 1,680.7 \& 1,7501 \& 1,7131 \& 1,711 \& 1.703 \& 1.6931 \& 1,679 \\
\hline fransportation equipment. \& 2,032.31 \& 2,031.41 \& 1,991.8 \& 1,977.7 \& 2.056 \& 2.014 \& 2,0101 \& 2.021 \& 2.016 \& 2,000 \\
\hline Instruments and related prod \& 1,029.31 \& 1,003.21 \& 996.9 \& 994.8 \& 1,027 \& 1,005 \& 1,002 \& 1.800 \& 829
997 \& \({ }_{9} 98\) \\
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing. \& 392.21 \& 386.9 \& 377.4 \& 385.9 \& 388 \& 385 \& 387 \& 384 \& 386 \& 382 \\
\hline Nondurable 900 \& 8.1071 \& 7,9891 \& 7.9421 \& 8.047 \& 8, 014 \& 7,961 \& 7,9501 \& 7,947 \& 7.951 \& 7,955 \\
\hline Production work \& 5.732 \& 5,5961 \& 5,5561 \& 5.658 \& 5,648 \& 5,585 \& 5,5731 \& 5,568 \& 5,573 \& 5,575 \\
\hline Food and kindred prod Tobseco products..... \& 1,729.61 \& 1,644.51 \& 1.686.11 \& 1.731.2 \& 1.6491 \& 2,651
46 \& 1.6501 \& 1.643 \& 1.647 \& 1,650 \\
\hline Textile mill products \& 726.6 \& 706.01 \& 692.8 \& 704.8 \& 724 \& 708 \& 703 \& 702 \& 703 \& 703 \\
\hline Apparal and other textile \& 1,074.8 \& 1,038.6 \& 997.7 \& 1,026.2 \& 1,075 \& 1.0361 \& 1.031 \& 1.029 \& 1,027 \& 1.026 \\
\hline Paper and allied products \& 703.9 \& 1705.7 \& 704.71 \& \& 7001 \& 16991 \& 698 \& 699 \& 7011 \& 702 \\
\hline Printing and publishing. \& 1,561.083.3 \& 1,584.71 \& 11.576 .31 \& 1,578.3 \& 1,566 1,076 \& 1,5791 \& 1,5811 \& 1,582
1,086 \& 1,581 1,085 \& 1,583 \\
\hline Petroleum and coal products \& + 160.61 \& 1, \(163.1 \mid\) \& 1.091 .4
163.71 \& \(1,091.5\)
164.3 \& 1.076
1571 \& 1. 159 \& 1.0851

1591 \& 1,086
160 \& 1.085
160 \& 1.084
161 <br>
\hline Rubber and mise. plasties prod \& 880.81 \& 877.8 \& 864.61 \& 871.0 \& 883
135 \& 8691 \& 868 \& 871 \& 874 \& 874 <br>
\hline Leather and leather products. \& 137.5 \& 129.91 \& 121.3 \& 126.3 \& 135 \& 130 \& 129 \& 128 \& 127 \& 124 <br>
\hline Service-produeing industr \& 82,562 \& 86,300 \& 85,130 \& 84.895 \& 83,272 \& 84.997 \& 85,426 \& 85.667 \& 85,640 \& 85,657 <br>
\hline Transportation and public util
Transportation............ \& 5,5661 \& 5,881 \& 5,8421 \& 5,854 \& 5,561 \& 5,8091 \& 5,833
3,613 \& 5,846
3,627 \& 5.840
3.625 \& 5,849
3,630 <br>
\hline Communicstions and pubiic utilitie \& 2,1131 \& 2,232 \& 2.235 \& 2,239 \& 2,094 \& 2,221 \& 2,220 \& 2,219 \& 2,215 \& 2,219 <br>
\hline Wholesal trade \& 6,327 \& 6,4201 \& 6.417 \& 6.416 \& 6.294 \& 6,363 \& 6,369 \& 6,383 \& \& <br>
\hline Durable goods \& 3,749 \& 3,7981 \& 3,794 \& 3,789
2,627 \& 3,734
2,360 \& 3,771 \& 3,770 \& 3,779 \& 3,775 \& 3,774 <br>
\hline Hondurable \& 2.578 \& 2.622 \& 2,623 \& 2,627 \& 2,360 \& 2,592 \& 2,599 \& 2,604 \& 2,602 \& 2,609 <br>
\hline Ratail trada. \& 19,745 \& 19,981 \& 19.946 \& 19,950 \& 19.620 \& 19,778 \& 19,795 \& 19,822 \& 19.847 \& 19.831 <br>
\hline Ganeral merchandise \& 2.481 .9 \& 2,438.31 \& 2.435.71 \& 2,435.7 \& 2. 537 \& 2,493 \& 2.487 \& 2.496 \& 2,496 \& 2.490 <br>
\hline Food stores............................. \& 3,210.2 \& \& 3, 313.51 \& \& 3,205
2,106 \& 3,287 \& \& 3,302 \& \& 3,296 <br>
\hline Automotive deelers ana service stations
Eating and drinking placess............ \& 2,652.9 \& 2,803.7 \& 2.154.4 \& 6,805.2 \& 2,106 \& 2,118 \& 2,121
6,583 \& 2,120 \& 2.129
6.618 \& 2,133 <br>
\hline Finance, insurance, and real estate \& 6,821 \& 6.915 \& 6,937 \& 6,935 \& 6.740 \& 6.823 \& 6.838 \& 6.844 \& 6,843 \& 6,852 <br>
\hline Finunce.................... \& 3,334 \& 3,364 \& 3, 3671 \& 3, 365 \& 3, 312 \& 3,336 \& 3,338 \& 3,344 \& 3,337 \& 3,342 <br>
\hline Insurance \& 2,116 \& 2,152 \& 2,1591 \& 2.161 \& 2,109 \& 2,135 \& 2,139 \& 2.143 \& 2,148 \& 2, 255 <br>
\hline Real estat \& 1,371 \& 1,399 \& 1,4111 \& 1,409 \& 1,319 \& 1,352 \& 1,361. \& 1,357 \& 1,358 \& 1.355 <br>
\hline Servicos \& 27,573 \& 28,4791 \& 28,510 \& 28,498 \& 27,226 \& 27.969 \& 28,094 \& 28,225 \& 28.284 \& <br>
\hline Business services \& 5,005.1 \& 5,090.0 \& 5,081.9 \& 5,107.4 \& 4,950 \& 5,026 \& 5,048 \& 5.060 \& 5.052 \& 5.052 <br>
\hline Health services. \& 7,627.8 \& 8,128.8 \& 8.173.5 \& 8,201.3 \& 7,605 \& 7,984 \& 8,040 \& 8,096 \& 8,133 \& 8.177 <br>
\hline Governm \& 16.730 \& 18.624 \& 17,478 \& 17,242 \& 17,831 \& 18.255 \& 18.497 \& 18,547 \& 18,449 \& 18,386 <br>
\hline Feder \& 3.011 \& 3,3651 \& 3.197 \& 3,053 \& 2,996 \& 3.151 \& 3,346 \& 3.338 \& 3,161 \& 3,038 <br>
\hline State \& 3.963 \& 4,171 \& 4.082 \& 4.098 \& 4.191 \& 4.252 \& 4,262 \& 4,296 \& 4,310 \& 4,332 <br>
\hline loces \& 9,756 \& 11,088 \& 10.199 \& 10,091 \& 10,644 \& 10.852 \& 10,889 \& 10,913 \& 10,978 \& 11,016 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

NOTE: proliminary,
NOTE: Data have been rovised to reflect Mareh 1989
benchmarks, conversion to the 1987 standard Industrial
Classification (SIC) system, and updated samsonal adjustment factorm.

Note on tomporary censue workere
The number of temporary workers associated with the 1990 census has an impact on the employ. ment levels for the Federal government, as well as for higher aggregates. The estimate of these workers was 22,000 in January, 27,000 in February, 117,000 in March, 178,000 in April, 378,000 in May, 367,000 In June, and 194,000 in July. For August, the estimated number (preliminary) was 74,000, which may be subject to signilicant revision.

Table b-2. Average weokly hours of production or nonsupervisory workerslf on privete nonfarm payrolls by industry


Table b-3, Average hourly and weakly aarnings of production or nonsuparvieory workaral on private nonfarm payrolis by industry

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Industry} \& \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Avernee hourly earninge} \& \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Avorage weakly eornings} <br>
\hline \& Aug: \& Jun¢ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 199 \mathrm{R}^{\prime}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Aug, \& Augi \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { June } \\
& \text { l990 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& 1990 \mathrm{e}
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Aug. <br>
\hline Total private.jusiod \& 99.61
9.70 \& 19.98
10.03 \& 110.00
10.07 \& 19.99
10.09 \& +335.39

34 \& \$347.301 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
349.00 \\
347.42
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
347.65 \\
348.11
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Mining............................................... \& 13.22 \& 13.66 \& 13.65 \& 13.59 \& 575.07 \& 606.50 \& 595.14 \& 597.96 <br>
\hline Construction. \& 13.51 \& 13.63 \& 13.70 \& 13.74 \& 525.34 \& 532.93. \& 524.71 \& 535.86 <br>
\hline Manufacturing. \& 10.46 \& 10.85 \& 10.88 \& 10.84 \& 427.81 \& 445.94 \& 440.64 \& 443.36 <br>
\hline Durable goods..................................... \& 10.99
8.90 \& 11.37 \& 11. 38 \& 11.38 \& 453.89
359.56 \& 474.13
370.87 \& 466.58
366.80 \& <br>
\hline Lumber and wood products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \& 8.90
8.30 \& 9.09
8.52 \& 8.17
8.52 \& 8.16 \& 359.56
329.51 \& 370.87
335 \& 366.80
330.58 \& 371.90
338.05 <br>
\hline Stone, elay, and glass products................. \& 10.85 \& 11.17 \& 11.20 \& 11.19 \& 465.47
526.61 \& 476.96
557 \& 471.52 \& 477.81 <br>
\hline Primary metal industries................... \& 12.42 \& 12.90 \& 13.03
14.92 \& 12.91 \& 526.61
614.47 \& 557.28 \& 557.68
657 \& 548.68 <br>
\hline Plast furneces and basic steel products.. \& 14.29
10.54 \& 14.74
10.85 \& 14.92
10.86 \& 14.76
10.87 \& 614.47
434.25 \& 645.61
453.53 \& 657.97
445.26 \& 639.11
443 <br>
\hline  \& 11.37 \& 11.75 \& 11.78 \& 11.82 \& 675.27 \& 494.68 \& 491.23 \& 490.53 <br>
\hline Electronic and other electricel equipment.. \& 10.06 \& 10.27 \& 10.34 \& 10.34 \& 410.45 \& 421.07 \& 415.67 \& 419.80 <br>
\hline  \& 13.67
14.16 \& 14.20
14.85 \& 14.04
14.56 \& 14.15
14.68 \& 571.41
589.06 \& 607.76
653 \& 588.28
615.89 \& 598.55
628.30 <br>
\hline Instruments and related products.............. \& 10.90 \& 11.27 \& \& \& 443.63 \& 464.32 \& 462.35 \& 461.86 <br>
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing.... \& 8.20 \& 8.61 \& 8.61 \& 8.64 \& 321.44 \& 340.10 \& 333.21 \& 338.69 <br>
\hline Nondurable goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \& 9.73 \& 10.12 \& 10.19 \& 10.12 \& 392.12 \& 407.841 \& 405.56 \& <br>
\hline Food and kindred products....................... \& 15.32 \& 17.67 \& 17.67 \& 16.51 \& 383.98
566.36 \& 395.50
680.98 \& 393.57
672.98 \& 395.62
611.80 <br>
\hline  \& 7.68 \& 8.02 \& 8.01 \& 8. \& 317.18 \& 325.61 \& 317.20 \& 324.42 <br>
\hline Apparal and other textile products.......... \& 6.33 \& 6.61 \& 6.57 \& 6.63 \& 234.21 \& 243.91 \& 238.49 \& 243.32 <br>
\hline Paper and aldied products.................... \& 11.95 \& 12.23 \& 12.35 \& 12.30 \& 516.24 \& 530.78 \& 535.52 \& 533.82 <br>
\hline Printing and publishing.... \& 10.91
13.10 \& 11.16 \& 11
13.26 \& 111.30 \& 413.49
551.51 \& 419.62
575.53 \& 423.38
570.78 \& 431.66
572.23 <br>
\hline Petroleum and coel products. \& 15.20 \& 16.23 \& 16.23 \& 15.77 \& 665.76 \& 759.56 \& 717.37 \& 689.15 <br>
\hline Rubber and misc. plastics pr \& 9.47
6.55 \& 9.77 \& 9.87
6.76 \& 9.84
6.89 \& 388.27
251.52 \& 407.41
263.96 \& 403.68
253.27 \& 402.46 <br>
\hline Leather and leather products. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 261.13 <br>
\hline Transpartation and public utilitias \& 12.61 \& 12.86 \& 12.96 \& 12.95 \& 490.53 \& 506.68 \& 510.62 \& 510.23 <br>
\hline Wholesale trade \& 10.36 \& 10.76 \& 10.83 \& 10.75 \& 393.68 \& 411.03 \& 414.79 \& 408.50 <br>
\hline Retail trade \& 6.49 \& 6.75 \& 6.74 \& 6.75 \& 192.10 \& 197.78 \& 200.18 \& 198,45 <br>
\hline Finance, insurance, and real estate \& 9.47 \& 9.90 \& 10.00 \& 9.93 \& 339.03 \& 354.42 \& 362.00 \& 354.50 <br>
\hline Servic \& 9.30 \& 9.75 \& 9.78 \& 9.76 \& 305.04 \& 318.83. \& 322.74 \& 321.10 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1/ See footnote 1, table $\Delta-2$.
HOTE: Data have been revised to raflect March 1989
otnehmarks. conversion to the 1987 Standard Industrial Clessification (SIC) bystem, and updated semsonel Edjustmant factorit.

Table B-4. Avertge hourly etrnings of production or nonsupervisory workersif on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally edjustod

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | Apr: $1990$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1990 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 199 \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{E}} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { Aug. } 1990^{\prime}$ | Percent change fromt July 1990Aug. 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. | \$9.701 | \$9.96 | \$9.98 | \$10.031 | 110.07 | 10.09 | 2 |
| Constant (1982) dollarsz | 7.641 | 7.57 | 7.58 | 7.58 | 7. 7.58 | N.A. | (3) |
| Mining. | 13.30 | 13.59 | 13.58 | 13.73 | 13.75 | \$13,69 | 0.4 |
| Construetion | 13.551 | 13.62 | 13.71 | 13.73 | 13.76 | 13.75 | .1 |
| Manufacturing... | 10.531 | 10.75 | 10.81 | 10.86 | 10.89 | 10.92 | . 3 |
| Excluding overtimety . . . . . in: | 10.07 | 10.34 | 10.35 | 10.38 | 10.40 | 10.41 | . 1 |
| Transportation and pubiic utilities | 12.65 | 12.96 | 12.88 | 12.92 | 12.99 | 12.99 | .0 |
| Wholesale trade......................... | 10.42 | 10.74 | 10.74 | 10.801 | 10.85 | 10.81 | -. 4 |
| Retail trade....................... | 6.561 | 6.741 | 6.76 | 6.781 | 6.79 | 6.82 | . 4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estatel | 9.561 | 9.88i | 9.87 | 9.981 | 10.08 | 10.03 | -. 5 |
| Servicet.. | 9.44 | 9.79 | 9.80 | 9.85 | 9.91 | 9.91 | . 0 |

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ste footnote 1 , table $\mathrm{B}-2$.
2 The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this seriss.
o July Change was 0.0 pereent from June 1990 G/ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rata of time and one= half.
N.A. = not available.

NOTE: Preliminary.
More: Data hava been revised to reflect March 1989 benchmarks conversion to the 1987 Standard Industrimi Classification (SIC) System, and updated seasonal adjustment factors.
(1982=100)

| Industry | Not seasionally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 1990^{\prime} \end{array}\right.$ | Aug. $11990 \mathrm{~g}^{\prime}$ | Aug. <br> 11989 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Apr } \\ 1990 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { May } \\ 1990 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1990 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 19900^{\prime} \end{array}\right.$ | (Aug. <br> [1990 ${ }^{\prime}$ / |
| Total privete | 125.31 | 127.1 | 127.2 | 127.1 | 122.t | 124.2 | 224.6 | 125.3 | 124.8 | 124.6 |
| Goods-producing industrie | 115.2 | 113.91 | 111.3 | 113.2 | 112.4 | 110.1 | 112.2 | 111.7 | 110.5 | 110.5 |
| Mining. | 63.8 | 68.3 | 67.2 | 67.5 | 62.4 | 65.21 | 65.91 | 68.01 | 66.7 | 65.9 |
| Construetion | 155.8 | 152.2 | 151.5 | 153.9 | 141.0 | 13t.6 | 142.1 | 144.31 | 138.5 | 139.6 |
| Manufacturin | 109.8 | 108.6 | 105.5 | 107.4 | 109.6 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 107.61 | 107.4 | 107.2 |
| Durable goods..... | 1108.61 | 108.4 | 104.7 | 105.6 | 109.7 | 106.5 | 107.31 | 107.11 | 107.2 | 106.5 |
| Lumber and wood produc | 1137.01 | 1135.21 | 132.2 120.7 | 134.1 | 132.21 | 131.7 <br> 125.4 | $\mid 131.91$ | 130.51 <br> 126.01 | 129.7 | 129.7 124.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures..... | 129.81 | 1125.31 | 120.7 | 124.9 112.8 | 130.1 113.9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 125.4 \\ & 110.7 \mid\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\|$125.7 <br> 110.51 | 126.01 <br> 110.51 | 125.8 108.2 | 124.8 |
| Primary metal industries... | 94.61 | 94.71 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 95.5 | 1190.9 | + 93.51 | 95.51 | 108.3 | 93.2 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 83.1 | 82.1 | 82.4 | 81.0 | 83.2 | 80.1 | 81.2 | 80.4 | 81.9 | 81.0 |
| Fabricated metal products... | 108.7 | 109.1 | 105.1 | 106.9 | 110.1 | 107.2 | 108.3 | 1107.8 | 108.6 | 108.0 |
| Industrial machinery mid equipment | . 98.41 | 99. 1 | 96.5 | 95.6 | 1100.6 | 98, 21 | 98.91 | 98.41 | 98.5 | 97.7 |
| Eldetronic and other electrical equ | 111.8 | 109.7 | 105.3 | 106.6 | 112.6 | 109.7 | 109.51 | 109.6 | 108.2 | 107.3 |
| Transportation equipment. - | 121.4 | 125.01 | 118.7 | 119.8 | 126.2 | 120.21 | 121.8 | 123.31 | 124.3 | 123.8 |
| Motor vehicles and Equip | 1130.81 | 136.61 | 125.0 | 125.3 | 1138.4 | 126.7 | 131.21 | 1133.71 | 133.2 | 134.3 |
| Instruments and related prod | 88.7 | 87.51 | 85.3 | 85.8 | 189.21 | 88.4 | 87.71 | 87.21 | 87.0 | 86.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 105.7 | 104.01 | 98.9 | 103.5 | 105.3 | 102.9 | 1104.2 | 102.7 | 103.8 | 102.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 111.4 | 108.8 | 106.7 | 110.0 | 109.4 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.2 | 107.7 | 108.1 |
| Food and kindred product | 116.7 | 108.5 | 111.7 | 118.5 | 108. 2 | 108.7 | 109.21 | 108.71 | $10 \% .3$ | 110.0 |
| Tobacco products........ | 66.31 | 61.31 | 59.2 | 65.9 | 167.2 | 64.7 | 165.81 | 164.31 | 66.5 | 66.4 |
| Textile mill products. | 107.6 | 102.41 | 97.6 | 101.1 | 1106.6 | 101.21 | 1100.91 | $1101.2 \mid$ | 100.3 | 99.9 |
| Apperel and other textile | 98.4 | 194.41 | 88.7 111.4 | 92.6 112.4 | 98.2 | 92.9 110 | 92.9 | 193.01 | 92.5 | 92.5 112.5 |
| Paper and allied product | 111.01 | 112.21 | 111.4 | 112.4 | 1110.9 | 110.8 | $\|110.4\|$ | 1111.4 | 111.6 | 112.5 |
| Printing and publishin | 126.2 | 127.5 | 126.6 | 129.1 | 126.6 | 127.6 | 1128.11 | 128.6 | 128.4 | 129.4 |
| Chemicals and allied produ | 105.0 | 105.4 | 103.7 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 104.6 | 1104.6 | 104.41 | 103.9 | 103.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 127.2 | + 95.9 | 90.8 123.5 | 90.9 124.9 | 128.3 | 88.0 124.6 | 88.01 126.01 | 93.01 | 87.6 127.4 | 87.9 126.2 |
| Leather and leather products...., | 67.6 | 63.0 | 57.3 | 60.8 | 65.5 | 62.2 | 61.51 | 61.11 | 59.6 | 59.5 |
| Sarvicerproducing industri* | 129.9 | 133.0 | 134.3 | 133.3 | 127.5 | 130.5 | 130.6 | 131.4 | 131.2 | 231.0 |
| Transportation and public utiliti | 110.3 | 117.8 | 117.0 | 117.2 | 109.2 | 115.2 | 116.0 | 116.7 | 115.8 | 116.1 |
| Wholesale trad | 118.8 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 120.3 | 118.0 | 119.3 | 118.9 | 119.8 | 119.6 | 119.3 |
| Retail trada | 127 | 127.5 | 129.2 | 127.7 | 123.71 | 125.0 | 125.1 | 125.3 | 125.0 | 123.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 122.6 | 124.3 | 126.4 | 124.6 | 120.7 | 122.6 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 123.1 | 123.0 |
| Services | 142.6 | 147.4 | 149.0 | 148.3 | 140.4 | 144.4 | 244.6 | 145.8 | 145.9 | 146.2 |

$1 /$ See footnote 1, table $\mathrm{b}-2$.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1989 benchmarks, conversion to the 1987 Standard Industrial

Classificetion (SIC) system, and updated saasonsl adjustment factors. In addition, the base year for the indexes has been changed to
$1982=100$.

Table A-6. Diffusion indexes of emplayment change, seasenally adjuated
(Percent)


[^2]with unchenged employmont, where. 50 poreont
indicates en equal balence between induatrion with
indicates an equad balence between induatrion with
increhsing and decriasing enployment. Data have been revised toreflect March 1989 benchankis conversion to ithe and upelated sumsonal adsustment factors.


[^0]:    ' Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

[^1]:    ' These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.
    ${ }^{2}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,
    identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[^2]:    1/ Based on samsonally adjustad data for 10, 3-, and 6 -month sponsond unisdjusted data for the 12 -month spin. Data ere centered within the span.
    porpreliminery.
    amployment incressing plus one-helf of the industries

