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Media contact: 523-1913

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1990

Employment continued to show weakness in September, and unemployment was essentially unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The civilian worker unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, about half a percentage point higher than it had been earlier in the year.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the survey of business establishments, edged down by 100,000 in September, reflecting the further curtailment of decennial census work and weakness in most industries. Total civilian employment, as measured by the survey of households, rose slightly on a seasonally adjusted basis, after declining substantially in the prior 2 months.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The civilian worker unemployment rate was 5.7 percent in September, not substantially different from the previous month but nearly half a percentage point higher than the rates which had prevailed from the fall of 1988 to mid-1990. Unemployment rates for most major worker groups--adult men (5.1 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), whites (4.8 percent), and blacks (12.1 percent)--changed little over the month. The rate for Hispanics, however, rose to 8.7 percent, while that for teenagers fell slightly to 15.5 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

At 7.1 million, seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed persons also was little changed over the month. There was an increase of about 150,000 in the number of unemployed on temporary layoff, but there was little change in the other unemployment categories--persons who had been permanently separated, job leavers, and labor force entrants. The number of persons working part time for economic reasons (often referred to as the partially unemployed) rose by 330,000 in September to 5.4 million. (See tables A-2, A-4, and A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment, at 117.9 million, seasonally adjusted, rose a bit in September, after declining by 700,000 in the prior 2 months. The proportion of the working-age population that is employed (the employment-population ratio) was 62.6 percent in September, little different from the July and August figures. While there was a seasonally adjusted rise in the

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.- Sept. change
	1990		1990			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force <u>1/</u>	126,550	126,421	126,394	126,300	126,568	268
Total employment <u>1/</u> ..	119,927	119,459	119,580	119,298	119,499	201
Civilian labor force..	124,908	124,798	124,767	124,660	124,967	307
Civilian employment..	118,285	117,836	117,953	117,658	117,898	240
Unemployment.....	6,623	6,962	6,814	7,003	7,069	66
Not in labor force....	62,916	63,468	63,369	63,601	63,434	-167
Discouraged workers..	893	835	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers <u>1/</u>	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	0.1
All civilian workers:	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	.1
Adult men.....	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	.1
Adult women.....	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	.1
Teenagers.....	14.8	16.2	16.3	16.7	15.5	-1.2
White.....	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	.0
Black.....	10.4	11.7	11.3	11.8	12.1	.3
Hispanic origin...	7.6	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.7	.9
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	110,541	p110,651	110,740	p110,657	p110,556	p-101
Goods-producing.....	25,178	p25,016	25,105	p25,013	p24,929	p-84
Service-producing...	85,363	p85,635	85,635	p85,644	p85,627	p-17
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.6	p34.6	34.5	p34.5	p34.7	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	40.9	p41.0	40.9	p41.0	p41.0	p.0
Overtime.....	3.7	p3.7	3.7	p3.8	p3.7	p-.1

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.

N.A.=not available.

p=preliminary.

number of working teens in September that offset somewhat the declines occurring during the summer months, these movements seem to reflect an unusual teenage employment pattern this summer. Substantially fewer teens than usual found jobs this summer; consequently, fewer than usual left the workforce when school resumed. (See table A-2.)

The total number of persons in the civilian labor force (125.0 million) and the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) were little changed over the month, after seasonal adjustment. The labor force was up by 950,000 from a year earlier. (See table A-2.)

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers--persons who report they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none was available--totaled 835,000 in the third quarter of 1990, after seasonal adjustment, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter. (See table A-14.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Payroll employment exhibited further weakness in September. Job losses continued among goods-producing industries, and the service-producing sector showed virtually no net job growth. At a level of 110.6 million, total nonfarm employment was down by 100,000 over the month. About 40,000 of this decline, however, was among temporary census workers. (See table B-1.)

The number of factory jobs fell by 65,000 in September, after seasonal adjustment. Manufacturing has lost 520,000 jobs since its peak in January 1989, with 115,000 of that occurring in just the last 2 months. Durable goods industries continued to account for most of the declines, as transportation equipment, electronic equipment, and industrial machinery each lost nearly 15,000 jobs in September. Smaller but still significant losses occurred in fabricated metals, furniture, and stone, clay, and glass products.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment fell by 20,000 in September, after seasonal adjustment, as job losses in the last 4 months have totaled over 100,000. In mining and its oil and gas extraction component, employment was about unchanged over the month.

Within the service-producing sector, only a few industries provided evidence of employment growth in September. Health services added 45,000 jobs over the month and has accounted for nearly two-fifths of total job growth thus far this year. Local government employment grew by 25,000 in September and has increased by 325,000 over the past year; much of the September increase was in local education, reflecting growth in school enrollments. Transportation employment rose by 15,000 over the month, partially due to increased hiring by school bus companies.

Among the industries losing jobs, business services declined by 15,000 over the month. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry experienced a further small decline; its real estate component has slipped

by 15,000 since May. Employment in retail trade edged down for the second consecutive month; general merchandise stores have led the dropoff in this industry, having lost 70,000 jobs since May 1989. Total government employment fell by 35,000 in September, as the gain in local government hiring was more than offset by declines at the state and federal levels (the latter due to continued cutbacks in the number of decennial census workers).

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.2 hour in September to 34.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. The factory workweek was unchanged at 41.0 hours, while factory overtime edged down by 0.1 hour to 3.7 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls, at 124.7 (1982=100), edged up by 0.2 percent in September. By contrast, the index for manufacturing fell 0.5 percent, to 106.6. This index was down 2.2 percent over the past year, reflecting the cutbacks in manufacturing employment.

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.5 percent in September on a seasonally adjusted basis. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased by 17 cents to \$10.17, and average weekly earnings rose by \$5.92 to \$353.92. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 4.1 percent and average weekly earnings by 4.4 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for October 1990 will be released on Friday, November 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two 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 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, 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-5 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 U-5a, while U-5b 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 agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid 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 household 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 or 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 Payroll 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 statistics 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 adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	188,428	189,901	190,002	188,428	189,467	189,607	189,763	189,901	190,002
Labor force ³	125,530	127,652	126,380	125,725	126,643	126,466	126,394	126,300	126,568
Participation rate ³	66.6	67.2	66.5	66.7	66.8	66.7	66.6	66.5	66.6
Total employed ⁴	119,200	120,814	119,562	119,121	119,969	120,019	119,580	119,298	119,499
Employment-population ratio ⁴	63.3	63.6	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.0	62.8	62.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,702	1,640	1,601	1,702	1,639	1,630	1,627	1,640	1,601
Civilian employed	117,498	119,174	117,961	117,419	118,350	118,389	117,953	117,658	117,898
Agriculture	3,329	3,473	3,289	3,219	3,305	3,348	3,085	3,137	3,181
Nonagricultural industries	114,169	115,702	114,672	114,200	115,045	115,041	114,867	114,521	114,717
Unemployed	6,330	6,837	6,818	6,604	6,653	6,447	6,814	7,003	7,069
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6
Not in labor force	62,899	62,250	63,622	62,703	62,824	63,141	63,369	63,601	63,434
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	90,456	91,240	91,271	90,456	91,014	91,087	91,168	91,240	91,271
Labor force ³	69,123	70,600	69,589	69,360	69,737	69,599	69,544	69,459	69,809
Participation rate ³	76.4	77.4	76.2	76.7	76.8	76.4	76.3	76.1	76.5
Total employed ⁴	65,875	67,079	66,053	65,681	66,058	66,000	65,740	65,596	65,867
Employment-population ratio ⁴	72.8	73.5	72.4	72.6	72.6	72.5	72.1	71.9	72.2
Resident Armed Forces	1,531	1,475	1,441	1,531	1,472	1,466	1,462	1,475	1,441
Civilian employed	64,344	65,604	64,612	64,150	64,586	64,535	64,278	64,121	64,426
Unemployed	3,248	3,521	3,516	3,679	3,679	3,599	3,804	3,863	3,943
Unemployment rate ⁵	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	97,972	98,661	98,731	97,972	98,453	98,520	98,595	98,661	98,731
Labor force ³	58,407	57,052	56,811	56,385	56,908	56,867	56,849	56,842	56,758
Participation rate ³	57.6	57.8	57.5	57.5	57.8	57.7	57.7	57.8	57.5
Total employed ⁴	53,325	53,735	53,510	53,440	53,931	54,019	53,839	53,702	53,632
Employment-population ratio ⁴	54.4	54.5	54.2	54.5	54.8	54.8	54.6	54.4	54.3
Resident Armed Forces	171	165	160	171	167	165	165	165	160
Civilian employed	53,154	53,570	53,350	53,269	53,764	53,854	53,674	53,537	53,472
Unemployed	3,081	3,316	3,302	2,925	2,975	2,848	3,010	3,140	3,126
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	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.

⁴ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁵ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table 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 ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	186,726	188,261	188,401	186,726	187,828	187,977	188,136	188,261	188,401
Civilian labor force	123,828	126,012	124,779	124,023	125,004	124,836	124,767	124,660	124,967
Participation rate	66.3	66.9	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.4	66.3	66.2	68.3
Employed	117,498	119,174	117,961	117,419	118,350	118,389	117,953	117,658	117,898
Employment-population ratio ²	62.9	63.3	62.6	62.9	63.0	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.6
Unemployed	6,330	6,837	6,818	6,604	6,653	6,447	6,814	7,003	7,069
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	81,790	82,862	82,940	81,790	82,581	82,676	82,790	82,862	82,940
Civilian labor force	63,771	64,773	64,576	63,771	64,312	64,384	64,344	64,362	64,573
Participation rate	78.0	78.2	77.9	78.0	77.9	77.9	77.7	77.7	77.9
Employed	61,113	61,862	61,651	60,729	61,265	61,345	61,196	61,143	61,264
Employment-population ratio ²	74.7	74.7	74.3	74.2	74.2	74.2	73.9	73.8	73.9
Agriculture	2,419	2,435	2,387	2,330	2,388	2,400	2,262	2,246	2,295
Nonagricultural industries	58,694	59,427	59,264	58,399	58,877	58,945	58,934	58,897	58,969
Unemployed	2,858	2,910	2,925	3,042	3,047	3,019	3,148	3,219	3,309
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,771	91,868	91,765	90,771	91,414	91,495	91,581	91,688	91,765
Civilian labor force	52,558	52,974	53,322	52,358	53,146	53,174	53,211	53,315	53,121
Participation rate	57.9	57.8	58.1	57.7	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	57.9
Employed	50,040	50,183	50,531	49,984	50,709	50,776	50,719	50,699	50,489
Employment-population ratio ²	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	55.5	55.5	55.4	55.3	55.0
Agriculture	701	674	661	660	680	700	585	639	619
Nonagricultural industries	49,339	49,509	49,870	49,324	50,029	50,077	50,135	50,060	49,870
Unemployed	2,518	2,791	2,790	2,374	2,438	2,398	2,492	2,616	2,632
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,166	13,711	13,696	14,166	13,832	13,806	13,764	13,711	13,696
Civilian labor force	7,498	8,265	6,882	7,694	7,545	7,298	7,212	6,983	7,272
Participation rate	52.9	60.3	50.2	55.7	54.6	52.9	52.4	50.9	53.1
Employed	6,345	7,129	5,779	6,706	6,376	6,268	6,038	5,815	6,144
Employment-population ratio ²	44.8	52.0	42.2	47.3	46.1	45.4	43.9	42.4	44.9
Agriculture	209	364	242	229	237	249	239	251	266
Nonagricultural industries	6,136	6,766	5,537	6,477	6,139	6,019	5,799	5,564	5,878
Unemployed	1,153	1,136	1,103	1,188	1,169	1,030	1,174	1,168	1,128
Unemployment rate	15.4	13.7	16.0	15.0	15.5	14.1	16.3	16.7	15.5

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	159,549	160,550	160,640	159,549	160,271	160,385	160,468	160,550	160,640
Civilian labor force	106,195	108,238	107,261	106,393	107,353	107,273	107,230	107,135	107,451
Participation rate	66.6	67.4	66.8	66.7	67.0	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.9
Employed	101,600	103,217	102,277	101,579	102,362	102,481	102,260	101,968	102,260
Employment-population ratio ²	63.7	64.3	63.7	63.7	63.9	63.9	63.7	63.5	63.7
Unemployed	4,595	5,022	4,984	4,814	4,991	4,812	4,970	5,167	5,190
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,433	56,322	56,116	55,465	55,919	55,932	55,895	56,035	56,144
Participation rate	78.3	78.7	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.1	78.3	78.4
Employed	53,416	54,149	53,990	53,153	53,578	53,650	53,576	53,613	53,721
Employment-population ratio ²	75.5	75.6	75.4	75.1	75.1	75.1	74.9	74.9	75.0
Unemployed	2,017	2,173	2,125	2,312	2,341	2,282	2,318	2,423	2,423
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	44,358	44,817	45,166	44,198	44,925	45,055	45,120	45,100	45,000
Participation rate	57.4	57.5	57.9	57.2	57.8	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.7
Employed	42,570	42,795	43,155	42,520	43,165	43,292	43,321	43,227	43,112
Employment-population ratio ²	55.1	54.9	55.3	55.0	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.5	55.3
Unemployed	1,788	2,023	2,011	1,678	1,760	1,763	1,799	1,873	1,888
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,405	7,099	5,979	6,730	6,509	6,286	6,216	5,999	6,306
Participation rate	55.9	64.3	54.3	58.7	58.4	56.6	56.1	54.3	57.3
Employed	5,614	6,273	5,132	5,906	5,819	5,519	5,363	5,128	5,427
Employment-population ratio ²	49.0	56.8	46.6	51.5	50.4	49.7	48.4	46.4	49.3
Unemployed	790	826	847	824	690	767	853	871	879
Unemployment rate	12.3	11.6	14.2	12.2	13.7	12.2	13.7	14.5	13.9
Men	12.9	12.1	15.0	13.3	14.2	12.9	15.1	15.7	15.3
Women	11.7	11.1	13.3	11.1	13.1	11.4	12.3	13.2	12.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,085	21,337	21,361	21,085	21,261	21,289	21,318	21,337	21,361
Civilian labor force	13,481	13,584	13,425	13,518	13,587	13,472	13,379	13,366	13,470
Participation rate	63.9	63.7	62.8	64.1	63.9	63.3	62.8	62.6	63.1
Employed	11,956	12,027	11,855	11,938	12,179	12,064	11,870	11,791	11,839
Employment-population ratio ²	56.7	56.4	55.5	56.6	57.3	56.7	55.7	55.3	55.4
Unemployed	1,524	1,557	1,569	1,580	1,408	1,407	1,510	1,575	1,631
Unemployment rate	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.7	10.4	10.4	11.3	11.8	12.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,246	6,302	6,332	6,239	6,241	6,293	6,293	6,235	6,330
Participation rate	74.6	73.9	74.1	74.6	73.5	74.0	73.9	73.1	74.1
Employed	5,682	5,678	5,658	5,610	5,672	5,702	5,617	5,572	5,580
Employment-population ratio ²	67.9	66.6	66.3	67.0	66.8	67.1	65.9	65.4	65.3
Unemployed	564	624	674	629	569	591	676	663	750
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.9	10.6	10.1	9.1	9.4	10.7	10.6	11.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,369	6,331	6,362	6,360	6,516	6,377	6,328	6,358	6,361
Participation rate	60.6	59.3	59.5	60.5	61.3	59.9	59.4	59.6	59.5
Employed	5,731	5,684	5,682	5,743	5,921	5,812	5,735	5,730	5,705
Employment-population ratio ²	54.5	53.3	53.2	54.6	55.7	54.6	53.8	53.7	53.4
Unemployed	639	646	680	617	595	565	592	628	656
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.2	10.7	9.7	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	865	951	731	919	830	802	758	773	779
Participation rate	39.4	44.4	34.2	41.8	38.6	37.4	35.4	36.1	36.5
Employed	544	664	515	585	586	550	517	489	554
Employment-population ratio ²	24.7	31.0	24.1	26.6	27.3	25.6	24.1	22.8	25.9
Unemployed	322	287	215	334	244	252	241	284	225
Unemployment rate	37.2	30.2	29.5	36.3	29.4	31.4	31.8	36.7	28.9
Men	34.4	30.0	30.5	33.8	31.1	37.4	32.3	38.4	30.6
Women	39.6	30.3	28.4	38.8	27.6	25.3	31.2	35.0	26.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 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 adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,894	14,356	14,396	13,894	14,238	14,277	14,317	14,356	14,396
Civilian labor force	9,332	9,841	9,629	9,342	9,669	9,651	9,665	9,707	9,643
Participation rate	67.2	68.5	66.9	67.2	67.9	67.6	67.5	67.6	67.0
Employed	8,610	9,067	8,852	8,564	8,927	8,967	8,899	8,951	8,808
Employment-population ratio ²	62.0	63.2	61.5	61.6	62.7	62.8	62.2	62.3	61.2
Unemployed	722	774	777	778	742	684	767	757	835
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.1	7.9	7.8	8.7

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.

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			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	117,498	119,174	117,961	117,419	118,350	118,389	117,953	117,658	117,898
Married men, spouse present	40,856	40,726	41,083	40,649	40,881	40,554	40,545	40,604	40,919
Married women, spouse present	29,608	29,290	29,869	29,506	30,046	29,856	29,909	29,949	29,780
Women who maintain families	6,379	6,301	6,350	6,429	6,400	6,467	6,380	6,365	6,382
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,686	1,904	1,822	1,680	1,728	1,685	1,628	1,666	1,808
Self-employed workers	1,523	1,441	1,364	1,424	1,502	1,507	1,377	1,357	1,275
Unpaid family workers	120	128	103	132	101	106	96	93	112
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	105,287	106,679	105,612	105,476	106,176	105,985	105,885	105,691	105,800
Government	17,513	17,164	17,467	17,613	18,113	17,863	17,788	17,842	17,555
Private industries	87,775	89,515	88,146	87,863	88,063	88,121	88,097	87,849	88,246
Private households	1,011	1,105	1,026	1,065	941	1,056	989	1,033	1,074
Other industries	86,764	88,410	87,120	86,798	87,122	87,065	87,108	86,816	87,171
Self-employed workers	8,586	8,793	8,810	8,581	8,783	8,759	8,709	8,629	8,810
Unpaid family workers	296	229	250	279	254	226	269	229	235
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,487	5,368	4,941	4,864	4,831	5,013	4,870	5,036	5,365
Slack work	2,097	2,392	2,386	2,321	2,439	2,499	2,565	2,424	2,654
Could only find part-time work	1,991	2,382	2,245	2,161	2,052	2,224	2,070	2,123	2,482
Voluntary part time	15,666	12,332	15,482	15,506	15,592	15,125	15,311	15,377	15,283
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,229	5,072	4,660	4,605	4,666	4,734	4,710	4,780	5,093
Slack work	1,935	2,195	2,203	2,165	2,317	2,284	2,408	2,242	2,481
Could only find part-time work	1,910	2,293	2,157	2,095	2,004	2,141	2,048	2,069	2,386
Voluntary part time	15,215	11,860	15,036	15,076	15,064	14,627	14,922	14,899	14,858

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

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Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1989		1990			1990		
	III	IV	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 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	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.8
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 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	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,604	7,003	7,089	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7
Men, 16 years and over	3,679	3,863	3,943	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8
Men, 20 years and over	3,042	3,219	3,309	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Women, 16 years and over	2,925	3,140	3,126	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5
Women, 20 years and over	2,374	2,616	2,632	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,188	1,168	1,128	15.0	15.5	14.1	16.3	16.7	15.5
Married men, spouse present	1,402	1,463	1,462	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
Married women, spouse present	1,165	1,205	1,231	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.0
Women who maintain families	537	591	626	7.7	7.4	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.9
Full-time workers	5,294	5,545	5,780	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4
Part-time workers	1,332	1,459	1,269	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.1	7.9	7.1
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,025	5,327	5,480	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8
Goods-producing industries	1,842	1,989	2,006	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.6	6.9	7.0
Mining	61	37	27	8.4	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.8
Construction	633	680	736	10.1	11.5	9.7	10.2	11.1	11.8
Manufacturing	1,148	1,273	1,244	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.7
Durable goods	641	767	773	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.6	5.9	6.0
Nondurable goods	507	505	470	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.3
Service-producing industries	3,183	3,338	3,454	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3
Transportation and public utilities	291	266	261	4.5	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,388	1,468	1,576	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.6
Finance and service industries	1,504	1,604	1,617	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7
Government workers	502	511	517	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	143	178	184	7.8	7.9	10.0	10.6	9.7	9.3

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for

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Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,355	3,225	3,230	3,169	3,026	3,046	3,120	3,325	3,044
5 to 14 weeks	1,737	2,197	2,112	2,030	2,236	2,049	2,159	2,048	2,479
15 weeks and over	1,237	1,414	1,476	1,359	1,374	1,406	1,513	1,609	1,620
15 to 26 weeks	664	674	755	769	764	763	809	845	872
27 weeks and over	573	741	721	590	610	643	704	764	748
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	11.3	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.3	12.5
Median duration, in weeks	4.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.2
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	53.0	47.2	47.4	48.3	45.6	48.9	45.9	47.6	42.6
5 to 14 weeks	27.4	32.1	31.0	31.0	33.7	31.5	31.8	29.3	34.7
15 weeks and over	19.5	20.7	21.6	20.7	20.7	21.6	22.3	23.0	22.7
15 to 26 weeks	10.5	9.9	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.2
27 weeks and over	9.1	10.8	10.6	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.4	10.9	10.5

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	2,586	3,145	3,097	2,932	3,171	3,151	3,088	3,367	3,511
On layoff	631	824	826	852	979	918	960	873	1,127
Other job losers	1,955	2,320	2,271	2,080	2,192	2,233	2,128	2,394	2,384
Job leavers	1,162	1,078	1,055	1,034	1,014	995	1,027	984	934
Reentrants	1,997	1,935	2,074	1,920	1,820	1,789	1,960	1,879	1,865
New entrants	585	680	591	648	683	534	687	677	656
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	40.9	46.0	45.4	44.9	47.4	48.7	45.7	48.7	49.5
On layoff	10.0	12.1	12.1	13.0	14.6	14.2	14.2	14.1	15.9
Other job losers	30.9	33.9	33.3	31.8	32.8	34.5	31.5	34.7	33.6
Job leavers	18.4	15.8	15.5	15.8	15.2	15.4	15.2	14.3	13.2
Reentrants	31.5	28.3	30.4	29.4	27.2	27.7	29.0	27.2	28.0
New entrants	9.2	9.9	8.7	9.9	10.2	8.3	10.2	9.8	9.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Job leavers9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7
Reentrants	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
New entrants5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.6	.5	.5

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
Total, 16 years and over	6,604	7,003	7,069	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.7
16 to 24 years	2,426	2,387	2,454	11.1	11.0	10.3	11.0	11.5	11.6
16 to 19 years	1,188	1,168	1,128	15.0	15.5	14.1	16.3	16.7	15.5
16 to 17 years	534	494	512	17.2	20.0	16.1	17.4	19.2	18.4
18 to 19 years	684	653	652	14.2	12.8	13.4	15.2	15.0	14.4
20 to 24 years	1,238	1,219	1,326	8.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.8	9.6
25 years and over	4,197	4,617	4,667	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
25 to 54 years	3,701	4,028	4,121	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
55 years and over	485	538	513	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3
Men, 16 years and over	3,679	3,863	3,943	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8
16 to 24 years	1,361	1,253	1,326	11.9	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.6	12.0
16 to 19 years	637	644	634	15.7	16.0	15.4	17.5	17.8	16.7
16 to 17 years	311	287	274	19.5	20.6	16.4	18.4	21.5	18.8
18 to 19 years	340	351	379	13.7	13.4	14.8	16.3	15.5	16.2
20 to 24 years	724	609	692	9.8	8.6	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.5
25 years and over	2,313	2,616	2,642	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years	1,978	2,234	2,274	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
55 years and over	310	336	342	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8
Women, 16 years and over	2,925	3,140	3,126	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.5
16 to 24 years	1,065	1,134	1,128	10.2	10.7	9.3	10.4	11.4	11.2
16 to 19 years	551	524	494	14.4	14.9	12.8	14.9	15.6	14.2
16 to 17 years	223	207	238	14.7	19.4	15.9	16.4	16.6	17.9
18 to 19 years	344	302	273	14.6	12.2	11.9	13.9	14.4	12.6
20 to 24 years	514	610	634	7.7	8.4	7.5	8.0	9.3	9.6
25 years and over	1,884	2,001	2,025	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4
25 to 54 years	1,723	1,794	1,847	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
55 years and over	155	203	171	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.6

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 adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,177	27,711	27,761	27,177	27,556	27,612	27,668	27,711	27,761
Civilian labor force	17,632	17,773	17,518	17,641	17,660	17,540	17,448	17,498	17,527
Participation rate	64.9	64.1	63.1	64.9	64.1	63.5	63.1	63.1	63.1
Employed	15,698	15,958	15,684	15,847	16,021	15,883	15,655	15,671	15,629
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	57.6	56.5	58.3	58.1	57.5	56.6	56.6	56.3
Unemployed	1,735	1,815	1,834	1,794	1,640	1,657	1,793	1,826	1,897
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.4	10.3	10.4	10.8
Not in labor force	9,545	9,938	10,243	9,536	9,896	10,072	10,220	10,213	10,234

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.

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Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990
Total, 16 years and over ¹	117,498	117,961	6,330	6,818	5.1	5.5
Managerial and professional specialty	30,493	30,558	715	792	2.3	2.5
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,882	14,799	405	414	2.6	2.7
Professional specialty	15,611	15,759	310	378	1.9	2.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	35,728	36,358	1,499	1,707	4.0	4.5
Technicians and related support	3,486	3,741	91	134	2.5	3.5
Sales occupations	13,939	14,034	617	730	4.2	4.9
Administrative support, including clerical	18,302	18,582	791	843	4.1	4.3
Service occupations	15,626	15,719	1,089	1,170	6.5	6.9
Private household	778	766	37	48	4.5	5.9
Protective service	1,983	1,923	101	84	4.9	4.7
Service, except private household and protective	12,864	13,031	951	1,028	6.9	7.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,838	13,626	665	832	4.6	5.8
Mechanics and repairers	4,507	4,447	166	175	3.6	3.8
Construction trades	5,247	5,015	328	453	5.9	8.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,084	4,163	170	205	4.0	4.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,158	18,047	1,482	1,414	7.5	7.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,349	8,191	629	657	7.0	7.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,129	5,087	267	273	4.9	5.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,681	4,770	588	484	11.1	9.2
Construction laborers	768	795	148	126	16.1	13.7
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,912	3,974	438	358	10.1	8.3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,656	3,654	177	208	4.6	5.4

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 male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	Sept. 1990
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,488	7,868	6,843	7,010	6,617	6,742	226	268	3.3	3.8
35 to 49 years	6,486	6,507	6,141	6,166	5,942	5,916	199	250	3.2	4.0
35 to 39 years	1,673	1,360	1,581	1,295	1,486	1,216	75	79	4.8	6.1
40 to 44 years	3,296	3,265	3,146	3,096	3,058	2,975	88	121	2.8	3.9
45 to 49 years	1,517	1,682	1,434	1,775	1,397	1,725	37	50	2.5	2.8
50 years and over	1,002	1,161	702	844	675	825	27	19	3.8	2.2
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	16,378	17,623	15,375	16,520	14,873	15,968	502	553	3.3	3.3
35 to 39 years	7,506	8,094	7,121	7,676	6,867	7,420	255	256	3.6	3.3
40 to 44 years	4,758	5,334	4,485	4,971	4,341	4,787	143	174	3.2	3.5
45 to 49 years	4,112	4,195	3,770	3,873	3,665	3,751	105	122	2.8	3.2

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans 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.

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Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May. 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,560	21,999	22,039	21,560	21,877	21,918	21,961	21,999	22,039
Civilian labor force	14,635	14,940	14,608	14,661	14,801	14,801	14,751	14,816	14,816
Employed	13,909	14,126	13,761	13,914	13,998	14,073	13,995	14,010	13,747
Unemployed	726	813	846	747	803	728	756	806	869
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,939	10,150	10,169	9,939	10,091	10,111	10,132	10,150	10,169
Civilian labor force	6,162	6,455	6,419	6,184	6,282	6,294	6,313	6,365	6,450
Employed	5,809	6,014	6,024	5,834	5,931	5,886	5,953	5,939	6,061
Unemployed	353	440	395	350	351	408	360	426	389
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.5	5.7	6.7	6.0
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,841	8,878	8,882	8,841	8,867	8,871	8,876	8,878	8,882
Civilian labor force	6,063	6,025	6,029	6,034	5,987	5,986	6,102	5,954	6,006
Employed	5,728	5,644	5,636	5,660	5,670	5,625	5,691	5,568	5,573
Unemployed	335	381	393	374	317	361	411	386	435
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.3	6.0	6.7	6.5	7.2
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,618	4,620	4,621	4,618	4,619	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,621
Civilian labor force	3,121	3,238	3,147	3,155	3,203	3,172	3,157	3,171	3,187
Employed	2,986	3,031	2,953	3,017	3,028	2,987	2,963	2,960	2,988
Unemployed	134	207	194	138	175	185	194	211	199
Unemployment rate	4.3	6.4	6.2	4.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.2
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,968	7,002	7,003	6,968	6,997	6,999	7,001	7,002	7,003
Civilian labor force	4,614	4,697	4,579	4,611	4,591	4,631	4,614	4,599	4,568
Employed	4,270	4,348	4,265	4,251	4,238	4,294	4,271	4,237	4,237
Unemployed	344	349	315	360	353	337	343	362	331
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.2
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,032	6,028	6,027	6,032	6,028	6,028	6,028	6,028	6,027
Civilian labor force	3,950	4,104	4,041	3,992	4,012	4,037	4,073	4,066	4,083
Employed	3,780	3,915	3,836	3,812	3,820	3,845	3,879	3,872	3,870
Unemployed	170	189	203	180	192	192	194	194	213
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,805	13,801	13,801	13,805	13,800	13,801	13,802	13,801	13,801
Civilian labor force	8,587	8,731	8,671	8,666	8,775	8,732	8,686	8,586	8,751
Employed	8,140	8,311	8,196	8,203	8,328	8,287	8,222	8,155	8,267
Unemployed	447	420	473	463	447	445	464	431	484
Unemployment rate	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.5
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,951	5,006	5,012	4,951	4,991	4,996	5,002	5,006	5,012
Civilian labor force	3,397	3,418	3,397	3,407	3,451	3,438	3,410	3,370	3,407
Employed	3,278	3,300	3,286	3,272	3,312	3,312	3,252	3,247	3,280
Unemployed	119	118	110	135	139	126	158	123	127
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,266	8,288	8,290	8,266	8,281	8,283	8,286	8,288	8,290
Civilian labor force	5,425	5,504	5,436	5,441	5,428	5,419	5,411	5,446	5,450
Employed	5,158	5,245	5,177	5,153	5,107	5,135	5,104	5,174	5,166
Unemployed	267	258	259	288	321	284	307	272	284
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.0	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Sept. 1989	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Sept. 1989	May. 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,372	9,392	9,393	9,372	9,385	9,387	9,390	9,392	9,393
Civilian labor force	5,823	5,877	5,858	5,806	5,941	5,894	5,969	5,777	5,850
Employed	5,586	5,624	5,561	5,550	5,648	5,623	5,574	5,496	5,531
Unemployed	235	253	297	256	293	271	295	281	319
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.5
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,249	12,391	12,404	12,249	12,351	12,365	12,379	12,391	12,404
Civilian labor force	8,438	8,459	8,491	8,426	8,425	8,452	8,371	8,325	8,484
Employed	7,907	7,958	7,965	7,888	7,880	7,979	7,853	7,833	7,953
Unemployed	532	501	526	538	545	473	518	492	531
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.5	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.3

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.

Table A-14. Persons not in the labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1989	1990	1989		1990		
	III	III	III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	61,447	62,370	62,567	62,624	62,793	62,916	63,468
Do not want a job now	56,153	57,297	57,626	57,577	57,272	57,476	(¹)
Current activity: Going to school	3,855	4,336	6,985	6,229	6,379	6,709	(¹)
Ill, disabled	4,694	5,075	4,671	4,767	4,653	5,033	5,068
Keeping house	24,028	23,855	24,031	23,886	23,961	23,305	23,807
Retired	18,026	18,751	17,673	18,270	18,227	18,378	18,510
Other activity	5,550	5,479	4,256	4,425	4,052	4,051	4,052
Want a job now	5,294	5,073	5,483	5,176	5,452	5,615	5,364
Reason not looking: School attendance	912	850	1,447	1,246	1,406	1,440	1,423
Ill health, disability	915	857	888	907	920	922	868
Home responsibilities	1,307	1,362	1,175	1,251	1,164	1,262	1,245
Think cannot get a job	835	841	817	827	747	893	835
Job-market factors	513	522	518	563	488	537	520
Personal factors	322	319	299	263	259	356	315
Other reasons ²	1,325	1,163	1,136	945	1,214	1,098	993
Men							
Total not in labor force	20,135	20,784	21,009	20,953	21,193	21,310	21,622
Do not want a job now	18,322	19,062	19,169	19,221	19,201	19,368	(¹)
Want a job now	1,813	1,722	2,015	1,765	2,006	2,038	1,973
Reason not looking: School attendance	440	419	735	583	747	694	732
Ill health, disability	503	446	476	431	450	485	438
Think cannot get a job	351	394	349	377	315	366	407
Other reasons ²	519	463	455	374	494	493	397
Women							
Total not in labor force	41,311	41,586	41,559	41,670	41,600	41,607	41,846
Do not want a job now	37,831	38,234	38,456	38,356	38,072	38,107	(¹)
Want a job now	3,481	3,351	3,448	3,411	3,448	3,577	3,391
Reason not looking: School attendance	472	431	712	683	659	745	692
Ill health, disability	412	411	412	476	470	437	430
Home responsibilities	1,307	1,362	1,175	1,251	1,164	1,262	1,245
Think cannot get a job	484	447	488	450	432	527	429
Other reasons ²	806	700	681	571	719	605	596
White							
Total not in labor force	52,175	52,410	53,052	52,955	52,999	53,016	53,261
Do not want a job now	48,513	48,693	49,310	49,286	48,997	49,033	49,384
Want a job now	3,658	3,698	3,785	3,659	4,030	3,966	3,932
Reason not looking: School attendance	607	590	983	831	988	951	1,015
Ill health, disability	597	641	599	634	683	649	673
Home responsibilities	898	1,015	801	899	849	922	918
Think cannot get a job	509	554	525	531	549	629	577
Other reasons ²	1,048	898	878	784	960	814	748
Black							
Total not in labor force	7,347	7,736	7,547	7,601	7,678	7,716	7,934
Do not want a job now	5,675	6,578	6,032	6,281	6,401	6,411	6,755
Want a job now	1,472	1,158	1,558	1,295	1,291	1,370	1,226
Reason not looking: School attendance	264	204	427	343	351	416	326
Ill health, disability	310	167	288	265	239	232	177
Home responsibilities	362	320	354	313	288	268	318
Think cannot get a job	296	244	263	232	195	203	206
Other reasons ²	239	203	226	142	218	251	196

¹ Publication of seasonally adjusted data has been temporarily suspended until altered seasonal patterns can be adequately measured by the seasonal adjustment process.

² Includes small number of men not looking for work because of "home

responsibilities."

NOTE: Detail may not add to not-in-labor force totals because of the weighting procedures.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry
(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^a	Sept. 1990 ^a	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^a	Sept. 1990 ^a
Total.....	109,195	110,477	110,341	110,854	108,868	110,617	110,829	110,740	110,657	110,556
Total private.....	91,583	93,008	93,132	92,812	90,985	92,120	92,282	92,300	92,307	92,240
Goods-producing industries.....	25,723	25,352	25,456	25,336	25,304	25,191	25,162	25,105	25,013	24,929
Mining.....	718	752	749	748	709	738	744	745	736	738
Oil and gas extraction.....	391.7	415.7	414.4	414.5	389	408	413	413	410	411
Construction.....	5,499	5,532	5,537	5,443	5,225	5,286	5,270	5,229	5,194	5,174
General building contractors.....	1,392.0	1,385.9	1,380.8	1,356.4	1,343	1,334	1,334	1,319	1,306	1,308
Manufacturing.....	19,506	19,068	19,170	19,145	19,370	19,167	19,148	19,131	19,083	19,017
Production workers.....	13,536	12,919	13,032	13,041	13,204	13,023	13,007	13,010	12,967	12,911
Durable goods.....	11,414	11,125	11,124	11,114	11,369	11,217	11,201	11,179	11,130	11,072
Production workers.....	7,612	7,365	7,378	7,391	7,567	7,450	7,439	7,438	7,396	7,347
Lumber and wood products.....	764.2	758.0	756.8	750.6	750	748	743	742	739	737
Furniture and fixtures.....	524.7	501.2	511.2	510.1	524	516	515	511	514	509
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	575.3	561.3	561.5	557.3	563	559	556	552	551	546
Primary metal industries.....	768.8	751.7	754.3	753.4	767	755	756	759	755	751
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	276.4	272.7	272.2	270.4	276	271	270	271	271	270
Fabricated metal products.....	1,445.0	1,405.0	1,414.1	1,418.8	1,438	1,417	1,415	1,419	1,420	1,413
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	2,126.4	2,097.4	2,085.2	2,076.7	2,132	2,112	2,108	2,104	2,096	2,083
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,747.4	1,686.1	1,686.9	1,677.5	1,743	1,711	1,703	1,695	1,685	1,672
Transportation equipment.....	2,045.8	1,990.5	1,974.6	1,986.7	2,041	2,010	2,021	2,015	1,997	1,983
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	850.4	804.3	798.5	812.1	843	817	826	824	814	805
Instruments and related products.....	1,022.9	996.0	992.8	992.8	1,023	1,002	1,000	996	990	994
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	393.3	377.6	386.5	390.0	388	387	384	386	383	384
Nondurable goods.....	8,092	7,943	8,046	8,031	8,001	7,950	7,947	7,952	7,953	7,945
Production workers.....	5,724	5,554	5,654	5,650	5,637	5,573	5,568	5,572	5,571	5,564
Food and kindred products.....	1,733.7	1,684.4	1,730.8	1,729.5	1,653	1,650	1,643	1,645	1,650	1,649
Tobacco products.....	49.9	43.6	47.2	48.7	48	46	47	46	47	47
Textile mill products.....	724.0	691.9	703.4	700.3	720	703	702	702	701	697
Apparel and other textile products.....	1,074.7	997.0	1,025.4	1,029.0	1,070	1,031	1,029	1,027	1,025	1,023
Paper and allied products.....	698.1	704.6	705.8	701.8	697	698	699	701	702	701
Printing and publishing.....	1,558.9	1,578.0	1,578.7	1,573.2	1,564	1,581	1,582	1,583	1,583	1,581
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,076.2	1,094.5	1,094.3	1,089.9	1,075	1,085	1,086	1,088	1,087	1,089
Petroleum and coal products.....	159.4	163.7	164.4	163.9	157	159	160	160	161	162
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	880.1	864.2	870.5	869.7	880	868	871	874	873	870
Leather and leather products.....	136.7	120.6	125.7	125.3	135	129	128	126	124	124
Service-producing industries.....	83,472	85,125	84,885	85,518	83,564	85,426	85,667	85,635	85,644	85,627
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,700	5,843	5,850	5,905	5,656	5,833	5,846	5,841	5,845	5,859
Transportation.....	3,525	3,607	3,615	3,688	3,483	3,613	3,627	3,625	3,630	3,644
Communications and public utilities.....	2,175	2,236	2,235	2,217	2,173	2,220	2,219	2,216	2,215	2,215
Wholesale trade.....	6,315	6,414	6,408	6,386	6,303	6,369	6,383	6,374	6,375	6,374
Durable goods.....	3,738	3,794	3,784	3,762	3,742	3,779	3,775	3,775	3,769	3,766
Nondurable goods.....	2,577	2,620	2,624	2,624	2,561	2,599	2,604	2,599	2,606	2,608
Retail trade.....	19,681	19,950	19,957	19,868	19,634	19,795	19,822	19,851	19,838	19,828
General merchandise stores.....	2,484.8	2,433.8	2,456.3	2,432.0	2,534	2,487	2,496	2,491	2,491	2,482
Food stores.....	3,204.2	3,314.2	3,301.5	3,288.1	3,211	3,295	3,302	3,304	3,298	3,295
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,124.1	2,156.1	2,160.6	2,155.0	2,109	2,121	2,120	2,131	2,135	2,140
Eating and drinking places.....	6,619.2	6,784.3	6,805.2	6,768.5	6,476	6,583	6,598	6,619	6,613	6,623
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,764	6,936	6,933	6,853	6,753	6,838	6,844	6,842	6,850	6,843
Finance.....	3,311	3,371	3,371	3,338	3,317	3,338	3,344	3,341	3,348	3,345
Insurance.....	2,105	2,158	2,157	2,145	2,111	2,139	2,143	2,147	2,151	2,151
Real estate.....	1,348	1,407	1,405	1,370	1,325	1,361	1,357	1,354	1,351	1,347
Services.....	27,400	28,513	28,528	28,464	27,335	28,094	28,225	28,287	28,386	28,407
Business services.....	5,036.0	5,080.9	5,109.0	5,097.5	4,980	5,048	5,060	5,051	5,053	5,037
Health services.....	7,646.7	8,172.6	8,218.8	8,238.9	7,648	8,040	8,096	8,132	8,194	8,239
Government.....	17,612	17,469	17,209	18,042	17,883	18,497	18,547	18,440	18,350	18,316
Federal.....	2,978	3,200	3,064	2,998	2,992	3,346	3,338	3,164	3,049	3,010
State.....	4,149	4,070	4,084	4,233	4,215	4,262	4,296	4,298	4,317	4,297
Local.....	10,485	10,199	10,061	10,811	10,676	10,889	10,913	10,978	10,984	11,009

^a = preliminary.

Note on temporary census workers

The number of temporary workers associated with the 1990 census has an impact on the employment 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, 194,000 in July, and 68,000 in August. For September, the estimated number (preliminary) was 24,000.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry.

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990p/	Sept. 1990p/	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990p/	Sept. 1990p/
Total private.....	34.7	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.7
Mining.....	44.0	43.6	43.9	44.3	43.7	43.6	44.4	43.7	43.8	43.9
Construction.....	38.6	38.3	39.0	39.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing.....	41.2	40.5	40.8	41.2	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
Durable goods.....	41.7	41.0	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.6
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Lumber and wood products.....	40.4	40.0	40.6	40.9	40.1	40.4	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	40.1	38.9	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.4	38.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	42.7	42.0	42.7	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.3	41.7	42.3	42.1
Primary metal industries.....	42.8	42.8	42.6	43.2	42.6	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	43.1	44.1	43.2	43.8	43.1	43.5	43.3	44.1	43.5	43.8
Fabricated metal products.....	41.7	40.9	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.5
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	42.3	41.6	41.6	42.2	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.1
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.0	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.9
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	41.9	41.9	42.8	42.7	42.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.7
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	43.4	42.3	42.5	44.0	43.0	43.4	43.7	43.6	43.8	43.5
Instruments and related products.....	40.9	40.6	40.9	41.4	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.3	38.8	39.6	39.9	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.9
Nondurable goods.....	40.5	39.9	40.3	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.1
Overtime hours.....	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
Food and kindred products.....	41.5	40.6	41.4	41.8	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.5	40.9	41.1
Tobacco products.....	40.3	38.6	38.1	38.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....	41.0	39.7	40.2	40.2	40.6	40.2	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.7
Apparel and other textile products.....	36.9	36.3	36.7	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.7
Paper and allied products.....	43.7	43.2	43.2	43.4	43.2	43.3	43.5	43.5	43.5	42.9
Printing and publishing.....	38.4	37.7	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.5	42.1	42.2	42.7	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.4	42.5	42.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.4	44.7	43.8	44.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.3	41.3
Leather and leather products.....	38.2	37.4	38.0	37.4	38.2	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.7	37.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.4	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.3
Wholesale trade.....	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1
Retail trade.....	28.9	29.7	29.4	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	35.6	36.2	35.7	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.5	33.0	32.8	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.8

1/ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total

employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

2/ These series are not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1990 ^{p/}
Total private.....	\$9.77	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.17	\$339.02	\$349.00	\$348.00	\$353.92
Seasonally adjusted.....	9.73	10.07	10.08	10.13	336.66	347.42	347.76	351.51
Mining.....	13.29	13.69	13.62	13.74	584.76	596.88	597.92	608.68
Construction.....	13.65	13.70	13.74	14.10	526.89	524.71	535.86	554.13
Manufacturing.....	10.56	10.88	10.82	10.94	435.07	440.64	441.46	450.73
Durable goods.....	11.11	11.38	11.35	11.49	463.29	466.58	467.62	479.13
Lumber and wood products.....	8.95	9.16	9.15	9.20	361.58	366.40	371.49	376.28
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.40	8.50	8.57	8.65	336.84	330.65	339.37	341.68
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10.87	11.21	11.15	11.22	464.15	470.82	476.11	477.97
Primary metal industries.....	12.54	13.04	12.94	13.02	536.71	558.11	551.24	562.46
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	14.40	14.95	14.85	14.94	620.64	659.30	641.52	654.37
Fabricated metal products.....	10.68	10.86	10.84	10.95	445.36	444.17	447.69	456.62
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	11.46	11.78	11.80	11.92	484.76	490.05	490.88	503.02
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	10.13	10.34	10.32	10.42	417.36	414.63	415.90	427.22
Transportation equipment.....	13.86	14.06	14.08	14.36	593.21	589.11	589.95	614.61
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	14.45	14.59	14.55	14.90	627.13	617.16	618.38	655.60
Instruments and related products.....	10.94	11.37	11.36	11.45	447.45	461.62	464.62	474.03
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8.36	8.60	8.60	8.63	328.55	333.68	340.56	344.34
Nondurable goods.....	9.81	10.20	10.12	10.19	397.31	406.98	407.84	412.70
Food and kindred products.....	9.37	9.68	9.54	9.57	388.86	393.01	394.96	400.03
Tobacco products.....	14.71	17.42	16.23	15.76	592.81	672.41	618.36	611.49
Textile mill products.....	7.74	8.01	8.04	8.09	317.34	318.00	323.21	325.22
Apparel and other textile products.....	6.41	6.59	6.64	6.70	236.53	239.22	243.69	246.56
Paper and allied products.....	12.04	12.36	12.29	12.39	526.15	533.95	530.93	537.73
Printing and publishing.....	11.07	11.25	11.29	11.41	425.09	424.13	432.41	439.29
Chemicals and allied products.....	13.20	13.58	13.55	13.63	561.00	571.72	571.81	582.00
Petroleum and coal products.....	15.41	16.22	16.01	16.35	684.20	725.03	701.24	724.31
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	9.50	9.85	9.78	9.86	392.35	402.87	401.96	409.19
Leather and leather products.....	6.65	6.79	6.84	6.94	254.03	253.95	259.92	259.56
Transportation and public utilities.....	12.73	12.99	12.97	13.11	495.20	511.81	509.72	516.53
Wholesale trade.....	10.48	10.82	10.77	10.92	399.29	414.41	410.34	417.14
Retail trade.....	6.59	6.74	6.75	6.87	190.45	200.18	198.45	198.54
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9.60	10.00	9.94	10.09	341.76	362.00	354.86	365.26
Services.....	9.49	9.79	9.77	9.99	308.43	323.07	320.46	326.67

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1990 ^{p/}	Percent change from: Aug. 1990-Sept. 1990
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$9.73	\$9.98	\$10.03	\$10.07	\$10.08	\$10.13	0.5
Constant (1982) dollars ^{2/}	7.64	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.53	N.A.	(3)
Mining.....	13.31	13.58	13.73	13.79	13.72	13.75	.2
Construction.....	13.56	13.71	13.73	13.76	13.78	14.00	1.6
Manufacturing.....	10.55	10.81	10.86	10.89	10.90	10.93	.3
Excluding overtime ^{4/}	10.09	10.35	10.38	10.40	10.40	10.43	.3
Transportation and public utilities	12.68	12.88	12.92	13.02	13.01	13.06	.4
Wholesale trade.....	10.48	10.74	10.80	10.84	10.84	10.92	.7
Retail trade.....	6.57	6.76	6.78	6.79	6.82	6.85	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.65	9.87	9.98	10.08	10.04	10.14	1.0
Services.....	9.49	9.80	9.85	9.92	9.92	9.99	.7

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.^{2/} The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.^{3/} Change was -0.7 percent from July 1990 to August 1990, the latest month available.^{4/} Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers^{1/} on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1989	May 1990	June 1990	July 1990	Aug. 1990 ^{p/}	Sept. 1990 ^{p/}
Total private.....	124.4	127.1	127.1	125.9	123.2	124.6	125.3	124.8	124.5	124.7
Goods-producing industries.....	115.4	111.3	113.2	112.0	111.9	111.2	111.7	110.5	110.5	108.7
Mining.....	64.5	67.4	67.7	68.2	62.9	65.9	68.0	66.9	66.0	66.4
Construction.....	152.2	151.4	154.2	142.3	140.6	142.1	144.3	138.4	139.8	131.6
Manufacturing.....	110.8	105.6	107.3	108.4	109.8	107.5	107.6	107.4	107.1	106.6
Durable goods.....	110.1	104.7	105.5	106.9	108.9	107.3	107.1	107.1	106.5	105.9
Lumber and wood products.....	135.5	132.5	134.3	133.7	131.5	131.9	130.5	129.7	129.7	130.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	131.6	120.9	125.5	125.3	129.5	125.7	126.0	125.8	125.7	122.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	116.3	111.2	112.9	112.0	112.3	110.5	110.5	108.2	109.5	108.2
Primary metal industries.....	95.2	92.5	92.3	93.7	94.3	93.5	93.5	94.3	93.4	92.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	82.4	82.8	80.9	81.4	82.8	81.2	80.4	82.3	80.8	81.0
Fabricated metal products.....	110.8	105.1	106.9	108.4	109.6	108.3	107.8	108.5	108.1	107.4
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	99.9	96.5	95.9	97.0	100.0	98.9	98.4	98.5	97.9	96.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	113.0	105.5	106.3	107.8	112.2	109.5	109.6	108.3	107.1	107.4
Transportation equipment.....	125.8	118.6	117.6	121.8	125.1	121.8	123.3	124.1	122.6	121.3
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	137.1	125.0	124.3	131.6	136.0	131.2	133.7	133.2	131.5	128.9
Instruments and related products.....	89.0	85.2	85.8	87.2	88.5	87.7	87.2	86.8	86.5	86.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	106.4	99.3	104.6	107.1	104.0	104.2	102.7	104.5	104.1	104.8
Nondurable goods.....	111.8	106.8	109.8	110.4	109.2	107.9	108.2	107.7	107.9	107.7
Food and kindred products.....	117.7	111.4	117.9	119.2	109.1	109.2	108.7	107.7	109.3	110.0
Tobacco products.....	75.6	59.5	65.0	68.5	69.3	65.8	64.3	66.6	66.5	63.1
Textile mill products.....	106.4	97.9	101.0	100.5	104.9	100.9	101.2	100.6	99.8	98.8
Apparel and other textile products.....	98.2	88.5	92.6	93.0	97.5	92.9	93.0	92.4	92.3	92.4
Paper and allied products.....	111.5	111.4	111.9	111.7	109.9	110.4	111.4	111.6	111.8	110.4
Printing and publishing.....	127.4	127.0	129.1	129.5	127.1	128.1	128.6	129.0	129.7	128.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	105.2	103.9	103.9	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.3	103.8	104.7
Petroleum and coal products.....	88.7	91.6	90.0	90.3	86.5	88.0	93.0	88.3	88.0	88.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	128.1	123.4	125.3	126.8	127.5	126.0	127.3	127.2	126.4	124.0
Leather and leather products.....	66.5	57.1	60.6	59.0	65.7	61.5	61.1	59.8	59.1	58.0
Service-producing industries.....	128.5	134.2	133.3	132.2	128.2	130.6	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.9
Transportation and public utilities.....	112.8	117.0	116.6	118.4	111.5	116.0	116.7	115.8	115.3	116.9
Wholesale trade.....	118.7	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.4	118.9	119.8	119.5	119.5	119.3
Retail trade.....	124.1	129.2	128.0	125.0	123.8	125.1	125.3	125.1	124.0	124.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	120.7	126.2	124.6	124.2	120.7	122.5	122.9	123.1	122.8	124.4
Services.....	141.4	148.9	148.3	147.3	141.4	144.6	145.8	145.9	146.0	147.4

^{1/} See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries ^{1/}												
Over 1-month span:												
1989.....	64.5	58.7	58.0	57.0	55.6	57.3	55.8	57.7	50.0	55.2	59.6	56.6
1990.....	55.6	58.6	53.7	49.9	55.8	49.9	50.8	p/47.3	p/44.0			
Over 3-month span:												
1989.....	65.3	64.2	60.0	60.1	59.7	58.3	59.7	54.5	55.2	55.8	57.7	60.3
1990.....	58.4	56.7	54.8	53.1	53.7	55.3	p/51.1	p/45.4				
Over 6-month span:												
1989.....	67.6	65.4	65.0	61.0	61.2	58.7	57.0	58.1	56.2	58.3	57.4	58.4
1990.....	57.3	56.5	55.5	55.9	p/52.0	p/48.6						
Over 12-month span:												
1989.....	67.1	67.7	65.3	64.6	64.9	61.2	60.0	59.8	58.6	57.3	56.7	56.0
1990.....	54.8	p/53.8	p/52.9									
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ^{1/}												
Over 1-month span:												
1989.....	60.4	48.6	50.4	47.1	45.3	45.7	45.0	45.7	34.2	48.6	43.5	48.2
1990.....	42.4	45.7	45.3	46.8	45.7	40.3	48.2	p/41.0	p/35.6			
Over 3-month span:												
1989.....	54.0	54.7	45.3	43.9	43.2	42.8	41.7	33.1	36.3	34.9	41.7	39.2
1990.....	40.3	37.1	44.2	41.4	40.6	44.2	p/40.6	p/32.7				
Over 6-month span:												
1989.....	56.5	49.6	49.3	43.5	42.1	37.1	36.7	34.9	34.2	35.3	33.1	36.0
1990.....	37.1	35.6	36.3	43.2	p/38.8	p/32.7						
Over 12-month span:												
1989.....	53.6	55.0	49.3	45.3	43.9	39.9	37.1	35.6	33.8	32.4	30.9	31.7
1990.....	31.3	p/30.9	p/30.2									

^{1/} Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span. Data are centered within the span.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with

employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.