

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 523-1371
523-1944
523-1959
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USDL 90-629

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS
RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL
8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY,
DECEMBER 7, 1990

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1990

Employment fell sharply in November and unemployment rose, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The civilian worker unemployment rate increased from 5.7 to 5.9 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment declined by 265,000, as manufacturing, construction, and retail trade were particularly hard hit. The household survey reflected similar weakness, with a decline of 450,000 in November.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons rose about 300,000 to 7.4 million in November, and the civilian worker unemployment rate increased to 5.9 percent. It had been 5.7 percent in both September and October and was 5.2 percent as recently as June. (See table A-2.) November's unemployment rate was the highest since October 1987, when it was 6.0 percent.

Most of the increase in joblessness in November occurred among adult men. Their unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage point to 5.4 percent and has been trending upward since midyear. Unemployment rates for other major worker groups in November--adult women (5.1 percent), teenagers (16.5 percent), whites (5.1 percent), blacks (12.4 percent), and Hispanics (8.6 percent)--were also generally up in recent months. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

Reflecting the escalating pace of factory job cutbacks, the unemployment rate for manufacturing workers rose nearly a percentage point in November, to 6.6 percent. The rate for construction workers, which has been inching up for several months, reached 13.6 percent. (See table A-6.)

The number of job losers, who now make up more than half of the unemployed, increased by almost 300,000 over the month and was nearly 700,000 higher than in June. November's increase resulted from a rise in both the number of permanent job losers and those who expected to be recalled from layoff. Increases occurred in both the newly unemployed--those jobless for less than 5 weeks--and in the very long-term unemployed--those jobless for 27 weeks or longer. The number of workers who would prefer full-time work but were employed part time due to slack work increased by nearly 200,000. (See tables A-4, A-7, and A-8.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Oct.- Nov. change
	1990		1990			
	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/.....	126,550	126,421	126,568	126,354	126,231	-123
Total employment 1/..	119,927	119,459	119,499	119,281	118,876	-405
Civilian labor force..	124,908	124,798	124,967	124,784	124,616	-168
Civilian employment..	118,285	117,836	117,898	117,711	117,261	-450
Unemployment.....	6,623	6,962	7,069	7,073	7,355	282
Not in labor force....	62,916	63,468	63,434	63,741	64,081	340
Discouraged workers..	893	835	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.2
All civilian workers	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	.2
Adult men.....	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	.3
Adult women.....	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	.2
Teenagers.....	14.8	16.2	15.5	16.2	16.5	.3
White.....	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	.2
Black.....	10.4	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.4	.6
Hispanic origin...	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.1	8.6	.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	110,541	110,655	110,612	p110,434	p110,167	p-267
Goods-producing.....	25,178	25,016	24,931	p24,779	p24,524	p-255
Service-producing...	85,363	85,639	85,681	p85,655	p85,643	p-12
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.6	34.6	34.7	p34.2	p34.4	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	40.9	41.0	41.0	p40.7	p40.5	p-.2
Overtime.....	3.7	3.7	3.7	p3.6	p3.5	p-.1

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.

N.A.=not available.

p=preliminary.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment declined by 450,000 to 117.3 million in November and has been trending downward since June. Employment among teenagers has been declining even longer--since March--and continued to trend downward in November. Most of the over-the-month losses were attributable to adult women. The proportion of the working-age population that is employed (the employment-population ratio) was 62.1 percent in November. This ratio had been holding at around 63.0 percent in 1989 and in the first half of 1990. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The civilian labor force was little changed at 124.6 million. As the working-age population continued to increase, the labor force participation rate edged down to 66.0 percent in November and is down by more than half a percentage point since May. Most of this decline in participation has occurred among teenagers, but there has also been a small reduction among adult women, whose participation rate has been trending upward historically. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment showed marked deterioration in November with a decline of 265,000. This came on the heels of a drop of 180,000 for October, as revised. Exceptionally large job losses occurred in manufacturing, particularly in durable goods. Also, construction and retail trade had substantial declines for the second month in a row, and weakness was evident in most other industries. Only mining and the services industry added jobs over the month. (See table B-1.)

The decline in manufacturing totaled 200,000, as reductions were widespread throughout the industry. The largest decline occurred in motor vehicle manufacturing, where employment had been inching down since July. November's drop in this industry (55,000) reflected the temporary shutdowns of plants to avoid excessive inventory buildup. Employment also fell in several other industries that supply materials for auto manufacturing such as fabricated metals, rubber and plastics, and apparel and other textile products. Elsewhere in manufacturing, employment decreased substantially in industrial machinery and electronic equipment, about 15,000 each, and in industries tied to the slumping construction industry such as lumber and furniture. In total, manufacturing has now lost more than three-quarters of a million jobs since the peak level of January 1989.

The construction industry, which has been trending downward since spring, lost 60,000 jobs in November, following an even larger drop in October. In the last 6 months, the industry has shed about a quarter of a million jobs, with general building contractors (particularly residential) suffering disproportionately large losses. In mining, there was a 5,000 job gain in November, mainly in oil and gas extraction, which is reacting to the rise in fuel prices.

Widespread weakness was also evident in the service-producing sector. Seasonal hirings have been far short of normal in retail trade this fall. In November, employment in the industry fell by 70,000, after seasonal adjustment, following a drop of 55,000 in October; general merchandise stores accounted for the bulk of the declines. Employment also fell in wholesale trade and in finance, insurance, and real estate. Job losses in wholesale trade, which is closely tied to manufacturing and construction, have totaled 40,000 since August.

Employment in the services industry rose by 80,000 in November, with gains confined principally to health services and social services. Business services, which has been especially weak since June, declined by about 20,000 over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.2 hour in November to 34.4 hours, seasonally adjusted, but this followed a decline of 0.5 hour in October. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.2 hour to 40.5 hours, and factory overtime edged down 0.1 hour to 3.5 hours. The factory workweek has declined by half an hour since September. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers was little changed in November at 123.4 (1982=100), seasonally adjusted. The index for manufacturing, at 103.6, declined by 1.8 percent over the month, reflecting the drops in both employment and hours. This index has fallen by 3.9 percent over the past year. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls were essentially unchanged in November. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, as a result of the partial rebound in hours. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average weekly earnings edged down to \$348.49. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.6 percent and average weekly earnings by 3.0 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for December 1990 will be released on Friday, January 4, 1991, 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 culminated 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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	188,721	190,095	190,312	188,721	189,763	189,901	190,002	190,095	190,312
Labor force ³	126,368	126,590	126,436	126,182	126,394	126,300	126,568	126,354	126,231
Participation rate ³	67.0	66.6	66.4	66.9	66.6	66.5	66.6	66.5	66.3
Total employed ²	119,872	119,869	119,226	119,540	119,580	119,298	119,499	119,281	118,876
Employment-population ratio ⁴	63.5	63.1	62.6	63.3	63.0	62.8	62.9	62.7	62.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,704	1,570	1,615	1,704	1,627	1,640	1,601	1,570	1,615
Civilian employed	118,168	118,299	117,611	117,836	117,953	117,658	117,898	117,711	117,261
Agriculture	3,033	3,280	3,056	3,160	3,085	3,137	3,181	3,187	3,190
Nonagricultural industries	115,135	115,018	114,555	114,676	114,867	114,521	114,717	114,545	114,071
Unemployed	6,495	6,722	7,211	6,652	6,814	7,003	7,069	7,073	7,355
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8
Not in labor force	62,353	63,505	63,875	62,529	63,369	63,601	63,434	63,741	64,081
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	90,606	91,299	91,440	90,606	91,168	91,240	91,271	91,299	91,440
Labor force ³	69,394	69,810	69,656	69,635	69,544	69,459	69,809	69,780	69,874
Participation rate ³	76.6	76.2	76.2	76.9	76.3	76.1	76.5	76.4	76.4
Total employed ²	65,831	66,010	65,590	66,011	65,740	65,596	65,867	65,862	65,759
Employment-population ratio ⁴	72.7	72.3	71.7	72.9	72.1	71.9	72.2	72.1	71.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,529	1,414	1,453	1,529	1,462	1,475	1,441	1,414	1,453
Civilian employed	64,302	64,596	64,137	64,482	64,278	64,121	64,426	64,448	64,306
Unemployed	3,563	3,600	4,067	3,624	3,804	3,863	3,943	3,918	4,116
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	98,115	98,796	98,872	98,115	98,595	98,661	98,731	98,796	98,872
Labor force ³	56,974	56,980	56,780	56,557	56,849	56,842	56,758	56,575	56,357
Participation rate ³	58.1	57.7	57.4	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.3	57.0
Total employed ²	54,041	53,858	53,636	53,529	53,839	53,702	53,632	53,419	53,117
Employment-population ratio ⁴	55.1	54.5	54.2	54.6	54.6	54.4	54.3	54.1	53.7
Resident Armed Forces	175	156	162	175	165	165	160	156	162
Civilian employed	53,866	53,702	53,474	53,354	53,674	53,537	53,472	53,263	52,955
Unemployed	2,933	3,122	3,144	3,028	3,010	3,140	3,126	3,156	3,240
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7

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).

Note on resident Armed Forces estimates

Beginning with data for November, estimates of the number of persons in the resident Armed Forces reflect newly available information from the Department of Defense accounting for Armed Forces personnel deployed from the United States to the Persian Gulf. The new information suggests that the numbers of the resident Armed Forces as published for September and October are slightly understated.

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	187,017	188,525	188,697	187,017	188,136	188,261	188,401	188,525	188,697
Civilian labor force	124,684	125,020	124,821	124,488	124,767	124,660	124,967	124,784	124,618
Participation rate	66.7	66.3	66.1	66.6	66.3	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.0
Employed	118,168	118,299	117,611	117,836	117,953	117,658	117,898	117,711	117,261
Employment-population ratio ²	63.2	62.7	62.3	63.0	62.7	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.1
Unemployed	6,495	6,722	7,211	6,652	6,814	7,003	7,069	7,073	7,355
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	81,968	83,013	83,092	81,968	82,790	82,862	82,940	83,013	83,092
Civilian labor force	63,919	64,593	64,822	63,967	64,344	64,362	64,573	64,559	64,649
Participation rate	78.0	77.8	77.8	78.0	77.7	77.7	77.9	77.8	77.8
Employed	61,033	61,606	61,200	61,033	61,196	61,143	61,264	61,270	61,185
Employment-population ratio ²	74.5	74.2	73.7	74.5	73.9	73.8	73.9	73.8	73.6
Agriculture	2,248	2,371	2,261	2,292	2,262	2,246	2,295	2,271	2,305
Nonagricultural industries	58,785	59,235	58,939	58,741	58,934	58,897	58,969	58,999	58,880
Unemployed	2,887	2,986	3,422	2,934	3,148	3,219	3,309	3,289	3,464
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,952	91,857	91,963	90,952	91,581	91,688	91,765	91,857	91,963
Civilian labor force	53,117	53,533	53,394	52,541	53,211	53,315	53,121	52,983	52,830
Participation rate	58.4	58.3	58.1	57.8	58.1	58.1	57.9	57.7	57.4
Employed	50,687	50,915	50,751	50,043	50,719	50,699	50,489	50,370	50,119
Employment-population ratio ²	55.7	55.4	55.2	55.0	55.4	55.3	55.0	54.8	54.5
Agriculture	612	666	609	624	585	639	619	619	621
Nonagricultural industries	50,075	50,249	50,142	49,419	50,135	50,060	49,870	49,752	49,499
Unemployed	2,430	2,618	2,643	2,498	2,492	2,616	2,632	2,613	2,711
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,097	13,655	13,642	14,097	13,764	13,711	13,696	13,655	13,642
Civilian labor force	7,628	6,895	6,805	7,980	7,212	6,983	7,272	7,243	7,138
Participation rate	54.1	50.5	49.9	56.6	52.4	50.9	53.1	53.0	52.3
Employed	6,449	5,777	5,660	6,760	6,038	5,815	6,144	6,071	5,957
Employment-population ratio ²	45.7	42.3	41.5	48.0	43.9	42.4	44.9	44.5	43.7
Agriculture	173	243	186	244	239	251	266	277	265
Nonagricultural industries	6,275	5,534	5,474	6,516	5,799	5,564	5,878	5,794	5,692
Unemployed	1,179	1,117	1,145	1,220	1,174	1,168	1,128	1,172	1,181
Unemployment rate	15.5	16.2	16.8	15.3	16.3	16.7	15.5	16.2	16.5

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	159,736	160,717	160,831	159,736	160,468	160,550	160,640	160,717	160,831
Civilian labor force	106,907	107,362	107,013	106,834	107,230	107,135	107,451	107,238	106,942
Participation rate	66.9	66.8	66.5	66.9	66.8	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.5
Employed	102,167	102,452	101,739	101,991	102,260	101,968	102,260	102,013	101,536
Employment-population ratio ²	64.0	63.7	63.3	63.8	63.7	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.1
Unemployed	4,740	4,910	5,274	4,843	4,970	5,167	5,190	5,225	5,406
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,632	56,119	56,101	55,676	55,895	56,035	56,144	56,111	56,143
Participation rate	78.4	78.3	78.2	78.5	78.1	78.3	78.4	78.3	78.2
Employed	53,457	53,900	53,536	53,482	53,576	53,613	53,721	53,632	53,536
Employment-population ratio ²	75.4	75.2	74.6	75.4	74.9	74.9	75.0	74.8	74.6
Unemployed	2,174	2,219	2,565	2,194	2,318	2,423	2,423	2,479	2,607
Unemployment rate	3.9	4.0	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	44,809	45,302	45,098	44,360	45,120	45,100	45,000	44,888	44,650
Participation rate	57.9	58.0	57.7	57.3	57.9	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.2
Employed	43,094	43,441	43,210	42,586	43,321	43,227	43,112	43,011	42,698
Employment-population ratio ²	55.7	55.7	55.3	55.0	55.6	55.5	55.3	55.1	54.7
Unemployed	1,715	1,862	1,888	1,774	1,799	1,873	1,888	1,877	1,952
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,467	5,941	5,813	6,798	6,216	5,999	6,306	6,239	6,149
Participation rate	56.8	54.2	53.1	59.7	56.1	54.3	57.3	56.9	56.2
Employed	5,616	5,111	4,992	5,923	5,363	5,128	5,427	5,370	5,302
Employment-population ratio ²	49.3	46.6	45.6	52.0	48.4	46.4	49.3	49.0	48.5
Unemployed	851	829	821	875	853	871	879	869	847
Unemployment rate	13.2	14.0	14.1	12.9	13.7	14.5	13.9	13.9	13.8
Men	14.8	15.0	15.8	14.3	15.1	15.7	15.3	14.8	15.0
Women	11.5	12.8	12.3	11.3	12.3	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.3
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,136	21,383	21,417	21,136	21,318	21,337	21,361	21,383	21,417
Civilian labor force	13,614	13,497	13,608	13,576	13,379	13,366	13,470	13,493	13,563
Participation rate	64.4	63.1	63.5	64.2	62.8	62.6	63.1	63.1	63.3
Employed	12,056	11,957	11,969	11,954	11,870	11,791	11,839	11,903	11,881
Employment-population ratio ²	57.0	55.9	55.9	56.6	55.7	55.3	55.4	55.7	55.5
Unemployed	1,558	1,539	1,639	1,622	1,510	1,575	1,631	1,590	1,683
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.4	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.8	12.1	11.8	12.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,230	6,339	6,348	6,247	6,293	6,235	6,330	6,351	6,356
Participation rate	74.0	74.1	74.3	74.2	73.9	73.1	74.1	74.3	74.4
Employed	5,599	5,670	5,637	5,587	5,617	5,572	5,580	5,631	5,626
Employment-population ratio ²	66.5	66.3	66.0	66.4	65.9	65.4	65.3	65.8	65.9
Unemployed	631	668	711	660	676	663	750	721	730
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.5	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.6	11.8	11.3	11.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,480	6,389	6,452	6,373	6,328	6,358	6,361	6,335	6,359
Participation rate	61.4	59.7	60.2	60.4	59.4	59.6	59.5	59.2	59.3
Employed	5,835	5,762	5,808	5,722	5,735	5,730	5,705	5,722	5,711
Employment-population ratio ²	55.3	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.8	53.7	53.4	53.5	53.3
Unemployed	645	628	644	651	592	628	656	613	649
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.4	9.9	10.3	9.7	10.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	904	768	809	956	758	773	779	807	848
Participation rate	41.6	36.1	37.5	44.0	35.4	36.1	36.5	37.9	39.4
Employed	622	526	524	645	517	489	554	550	544
Employment-population ratio ²	28.7	24.7	24.3	29.7	24.1	22.8	25.9	25.8	25.3
Unemployed	282	243	285	311	241	284	225	257	304
Unemployment rate	31.2	31.6	35.2	32.5	31.8	36.7	28.9	31.8	35.8
Men	31.8	31.0	33.1	32.3	32.3	38.4	30.6	30.7	33.5
Women	30.4	32.2	37.7	32.7	31.2	35.0	26.9	33.1	38.5

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,977	14,435	14,474	13,977	14,317	14,356	14,396	14,435	14,474
Civilian labor force	9,473	9,553	9,508	9,424	9,665	9,707	9,643	9,557	9,452
Participation rate	67.8	66.2	65.7	67.4	67.5	67.6	67.0	66.2	65.3
Employed	8,719	8,818	8,682	8,672	8,899	8,951	8,808	8,783	8,639
Employment-population ratio ²	62.4	61.1	60.0	62.0	62.2	62.3	61.2	60.8	59.7
Unemployed	754	735	826	752	767	757	835	774	813
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.7	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.7	8.1	8.6

The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	118,188	118,299	117,811	117,836	117,953	117,658	117,888	117,711	117,261
Married men, spouse present	40,958	41,158	40,957	40,886	40,545	40,604	40,919	40,870	40,875
Married women, spouse present	30,196	30,159	30,036	29,767	29,909	29,949	29,780	29,772	29,621
Women who maintain families	6,420	6,399	6,401	6,351	6,380	6,365	6,382	6,342	6,325
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,590	1,790	1,595	1,687	1,628	1,666	1,808	1,743	1,677
Self-employed workers	1,343	1,396	1,352	1,373	1,377	1,357	1,275	1,330	1,390
Unpaid family workers	100	94	109	122	96	93	112	96	127
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	106,241	105,734	105,451	105,960	105,885	105,691	105,800	105,337	105,039
Government	18,042	17,944	17,981	17,681	17,788	17,842	17,555	17,679	17,611
Private industries	88,199	87,790	87,469	88,279	88,097	87,849	88,246	87,658	87,428
Private households	1,039	1,030	982	1,051	989	1,033	1,074	1,005	967
Other industries	87,160	86,760	86,487	87,228	87,108	86,816	87,171	86,653	86,462
Self-employed workers	8,645	9,049	8,863	8,528	8,709	8,629	8,810	8,880	8,775
Unpaid family workers	249	236	241	264	269	229	235	242	260
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,737	5,052	5,357	4,803	4,870	5,036	5,365	5,462	5,450
Slack work	2,374	2,522	2,861	2,297	2,565	2,424	2,654	2,627	2,797
Could only find part-time work	2,054	2,172	2,239	2,162	2,070	2,123	2,462	2,403	2,377
Voluntary part time	16,437	16,042	16,149	15,254	15,311	15,377	15,283	15,105	14,953
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,486	4,788	5,092	4,552	4,710	4,780	5,093	5,182	5,201
Slack work	2,175	2,324	2,666	2,132	2,408	2,242	2,481	2,436	2,645
Could only find part-time work	2,008	2,114	2,181	2,097	2,048	2,069	2,386	2,333	2,296
Voluntary part time	16,035	15,828	15,782	14,805	14,922	14,899	14,858	14,688	14,559

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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	Sept	Oct	Nov.
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	1.3	1.3	1.4
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1
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	4.5	4.4	4.8
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	5.4	5.5	5.7
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	5.6	5.6	5.8
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
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	7.8	7.9	8.2
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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,652	7,073	7,355	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
Men, 16 years and over	3,624	3,918	4,116	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0
Men, 20 years and over	2,934	3,289	3,464	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4
Women, 16 years and over	3,028	3,156	3,240	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8
Women, 20 years and over	2,498	2,613	2,711	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,220	1,172	1,181	15.3	16.3	16.7	15.5	16.2	16.5
Married men, spouse present	1,296	1,482	1,613	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8
Married women, spouse present	1,161	1,208	1,278	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Women who maintain families	568	591	602	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.7
Full-time workers	5,301	5,847	6,091	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7
Part-time workers	1,347	1,212	1,281	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.8	7.2
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,063	5,487	5,797	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2
Goods-producing industries	1,870	2,107	2,328	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.3	8.0
Mining	48	27	37	6.2	4.4	4.9	3.2	3.7	4.9
Construction	620	834	854	9.8	10.2	11.1	11.8	13.2	13.6
Manufacturing	1,202	1,246	1,434	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.6
Durable goods	716	743	913	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	7.1
Nondurable goods	486	503	521	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8
Service-producing industries	3,193	3,380	3,471	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	227	276	281	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,535	1,609	1,610	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.8
Finance and service industries	1,431	1,495	1,581	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6
Government workers	498	507	513	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	232	155	179	12.1	10.6	9.7	9.3	8.2	9.7

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,234	3,073	3,326	3,258	3,120	3,325	3,044	3,101	3,323
5 to 14 weeks	1,963	2,229	2,255	1,991	2,159	2,048	2,479	2,405	2,308
15 weeks and over	1,298	1,420	1,630	1,422	1,513	1,609	1,620	1,581	1,776
15 to 26 weeks	682	767	866	765	809	845	872	896	960
27 weeks and over	616	653	764	657	704	764	748	685	815
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	11.6	11.8	12.4	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.5	11.9	12.4
Median duration, in weeks	4.5	5.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.8
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	49.8	45.7	48.1	48.8	45.9	47.6	42.6	43.8	44.9
5 to 14 weeks	30.2	33.2	31.3	29.8	31.8	29.3	34.7	33.9	31.2
15 weeks and over	20.0	21.1	22.6	21.3	22.3	23.0	22.7	22.3	24.0
15 to 26 weeks	10.5	11.4	12.0	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.6	13.0
27 weeks and over	9.5	9.7	10.6	9.8	10.4	10.9	10.5	9.7	11.0

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	3,023	3,109	3,743	3,092	3,088	3,367	3,511	3,633	3,815
On layoff	912	808	1,104	969	960	973	1,127	1,020	1,177
Other job losers	2,111	2,301	2,639	2,123	2,128	2,394	2,384	2,513	2,639
Job leavers	1,051	1,030	1,002	1,049	1,027	984	934	970	984
Reentrants	1,802	1,957	1,878	1,845	1,960	1,879	1,965	1,904	1,914
New entrants	619	625	587	695	687	677	656	693	655
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	46.5	46.3	51.9	46.3	45.7	48.7	49.5	49.8	51.7
On layoff	14.0	12.0	15.3	14.5	14.2	14.1	15.9	14.4	16.0
Other job losers	32.5	34.2	36.6	31.8	31.5	34.7	33.6	35.4	35.8
Job leavers	16.2	15.3	13.9	15.7	15.2	14.3	13.2	13.7	13.5
Reentrants	27.7	29.1	26.0	27.6	29.0	27.2	28.0	26.8	25.9
New entrants	9.5	9.3	8.1	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.3	9.8	8.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1
Job leavers8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
New entrants5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
Total, 16 years and over	6,652	7,073	7,355	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
16 to 24 years	2,472	2,493	2,430	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.6
16 to 19 years	1,220	1,172	1,181	15.3	16.3	16.7	15.5	16.2	16.5
16 to 17 years	548	508	512	17.4	17.4	19.2	18.4	18.8	18.6
18 to 19 years	665	660	666	13.8	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.6	15.2
20 to 24 years	1,252	1,321	1,249	9.0	8.3	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.1
25 years and over	4,188	4,595	4,931	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8
25 to 54 years	3,688	4,036	4,451	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.0
55 years and over	496	556	516	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4
Men, 16 years and over	3,624	3,918	4,116	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0
16 to 24 years	1,380	1,330	1,349	12.0	11.6	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.2
16 to 19 years	690	629	652	16.7	17.5	17.8	16.7	16.5	17.3
16 to 17 years	312	257	284	19.0	18.4	21.5	18.8	18.1	19.2
18 to 19 years	382	371	371	15.1	16.3	15.5	16.2	15.7	16.1
20 to 24 years	690	701	697	9.4	8.5	8.5	9.5	9.7	9.6
25 years and over	2,258	2,606	2,777	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8
25 to 54 years	1,967	2,257	2,485	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1
55 years and over	303	360	344	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,028	3,156	3,240	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8
16 to 24 years	1,092	1,163	1,081	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.2	11.6	10.9
16 to 19 years	530	543	529	13.8	14.9	15.6	14.2	15.8	15.7
16 to 17 years	236	251	228	15.7	16.4	16.6	17.9	19.6	17.9
18 to 19 years	283	289	295	12.3	13.9	14.4	12.6	13.4	14.3
20 to 24 years	562	620	552	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.6	9.4	8.5
25 years and over	1,930	1,989	2,154	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.7
25 to 54 years	1,721	1,779	1,966	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.9
55 years and over	193	196	172	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.7

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,280	27,808	27,866	27,280	27,668	27,711	27,761	27,808	27,866
Civilian labor force	17,757	17,858	17,809	17,866	17,448	17,498	17,527	17,614	17,741
Participation rate	65.1	63.5	63.9	64.8	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.7
Employed	16,002	15,846	15,872	15,861	15,655	15,671	15,629	15,746	15,752
Employment-population ratio ²	58.7	57.0	57.0	58.1	56.6	56.6	56.3	56.6	56.5
Unemployed	1,755	1,811	1,936	1,825	1,793	1,828	1,897	1,868	1,989
Unemployment rate	9.9	10.3	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.8	10.6	11.2
Not in labor force	9,524	10,150	10,057	9,594	10,220	10,213	10,234	10,194	10,125

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990
Total, 16 years and over ¹	118,168	117,611	6,495	7,211	5.2	5.8
Managerial and professional specialty	30,727	30,858	625	630	2.0	2.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	14,637	14,716	366	367	2.4	2.4
Professional specialty	16,089	16,142	259	264	1.6	1.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,844	36,531	1,462	1,718	3.8	4.5
Technicians and related support	3,730	3,852	86	102	2.3	2.6
Sales occupations	14,393	13,976	645	791	4.3	5.4
Administrative support, including clerical	18,721	18,703	731	824	3.8	4.2
Service occupations	15,352	15,747	1,133	1,208	6.9	7.1
Private household	849	792	56	52	6.1	6.1
Protective service	1,917	1,972	68	80	3.4	3.9
Service, except private household and protective	12,586	12,983	1,009	1,076	7.4	7.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,124	13,494	693	942	4.7	6.5
Mechanics and repairers	4,566	4,389	139	200	2.9	4.4
Construction trades	5,358	5,108	403	537	7.0	9.5
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,200	3,997	152	205	3.5	4.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,932	17,823	1,559	1,814	8.0	9.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,174	8,081	690	758	7.8	8.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,913	5,025	276	332	5.3	6.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,845	4,718	592	724	10.9	13.3
Construction laborers	692	746	144	205	17.3	21.6
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,153	3,971	448	518	9.7	11.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,190	3,158	295	236	8.5	7.0

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	
	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1990
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,519	7,689	6,852	7,044	6,575	6,702	277	342	4.0	4.9
35 to 49 years	6,498	6,494	6,140	6,179	5,917	5,878	222	301	3.6	4.9
35 to 39 years	1,614	1,319	1,515	1,236	1,449	1,166	66	71	4.4	5.7
40 to 44 years	3,307	3,223	3,134	3,080	3,025	2,937	109	143	3.5	4.6
45 to 49 years	1,575	1,952	1,491	1,863	1,444	1,776	47	87	3.1	4.7
50 years and over	1,023	1,195	713	865	658	824	55	41	7.7	4.7
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	16,615	17,812	15,641	16,767	15,053	15,985	587	782	3.8	4.7
35 to 39 years	7,614	8,137	7,246	7,745	6,943	7,361	303	385	4.2	5.0
40 to 44 years	4,843	5,474	4,565	5,143	4,420	4,948	145	195	3.2	3.8
45 to 49 years	4,158	4,202	3,829	3,879	3,690	3,676	139	203	3.6	5.2

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,642	22,078	22,122	21,642	21,961	21,999	22,039	22,078	22,122
Civilian labor force	14,701	14,659	14,663	14,653	14,751	14,816	14,816	14,613	14,596
Employed	13,982	13,828	13,711	13,913	13,995	14,010	13,747	13,729	13,622
Unemployed	719	832	952	740	756	806	869	884	974
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	6.5	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.7
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,979	10,188	10,209	9,979	10,132	10,150	10,169	10,188	10,209
Civilian labor force	6,237	6,475	6,460	6,258	6,313	6,365	6,450	6,454	6,487
Employed	5,890	6,076	6,052	5,905	5,953	5,939	6,061	6,054	6,076
Unemployed	347	399	408	353	360	426	389	400	411
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.2	6.3	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.3
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,849	8,885	8,890	8,849	8,876	8,878	8,882	8,885	8,890
Civilian labor force	6,068	6,044	6,056	6,065	6,102	5,954	6,008	6,034	6,044
Employed	5,684	5,699	5,697	5,669	5,691	5,568	5,573	5,676	5,682
Unemployed	384	346	359	396	411	386	435	358	362
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.2	5.9	6.0
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,619	4,620	4,621	4,619	4,620	4,620	4,621	4,620	4,621
Civilian labor force	3,140	3,116	3,108	3,165	3,157	3,171	3,187	3,136	3,134
Employed	3,013	2,930	2,903	3,025	2,963	2,960	2,988	2,937	2,915
Unemployed	127	186	205	140	194	211	199	199	219
Unemployment rate	4.0	6.0	6.6	4.4	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.3	7.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,991	7,004	7,006	6,991	7,001	7,002	7,003	7,004	7,006
Civilian labor force	4,660	4,563	4,545	4,626	4,614	4,599	4,568	4,524	4,499
Employed	4,338	4,236	4,218	4,287	4,271	4,237	4,237	4,191	4,154
Unemployed	322	327	326	339	343	362	331	333	345
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.4	7.7
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,032	6,026	6,027	6,032	6,028	6,028	6,027	6,026	6,027
Civilian labor force	4,010	4,068	4,052	4,034	4,073	4,066	4,083	4,126	4,073
Employed	3,822	3,848	3,843	3,834	3,879	3,872	3,870	3,901	3,851
Unemployed	188	220	209	200	194	194	213	225	222
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.5
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,806	13,799	13,801	13,806	13,802	13,801	13,801	13,799	13,801
Civilian labor force	8,749	8,623	8,569	8,738	8,686	8,586	8,751	8,632	8,546
Employed	8,307	8,161	8,117	8,278	8,222	8,155	8,267	8,151	8,086
Unemployed	442	462	452	460	464	431	484	481	460
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.4
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,961	5,016	5,022	4,961	5,002	5,006	5,012	5,016	5,022
Civilian labor force	3,377	3,380	3,384	3,373	3,410	3,370	3,407	3,367	3,375
Employed	3,261	3,232	3,212	3,275	3,252	3,247	3,280	3,212	3,202
Unemployed	96	148	172	98	158	123	127	155	173
Unemployment rate	2.8	4.4	5.1	2.9	4.6	3.6	3.7	4.6	5.1
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,271	8,291	8,295	8,271	8,286	8,288	8,290	8,291	8,295
Civilian labor force	5,434	5,493	5,463	5,415	5,411	5,446	5,450	5,470	5,442
Employed	5,113	5,187	5,176	5,081	5,104	5,174	5,166	5,145	5,145
Unemployed	321	306	287	334	307	272	284	325	297
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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					
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,376	9,395	9,398	9,376	9,390	9,392	9,393	9,395	9,398
Civilian labor force	5,901	5,897	5,911	5,910	5,869	5,777	5,850	5,897	5,929
Employed	5,600	5,550	5,563	5,598	5,574	5,496	5,531	5,535	5,571
Unemployed	301	346	347	312	295	281	319	362	358
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.0
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,276	12,416	12,432	12,276	12,379	12,391	12,404	12,416	12,432
Civilian labor force	8,515	8,406	8,524	8,450	8,371	8,325	8,484	8,398	8,470
Employed	7,927	7,961	7,941	7,854	7,853	7,833	7,953	7,916	7,878
Unemployed	588	445	583	596	518	492	531	482	592
Unemployment rate	6.9	5.3	6.8	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.3	5.7	7.0

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990 ^p	Nov. 1990 ^p	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990 ^p	Nov. 1990 ^p
Total.....	110,168	110,910	111,171	111,104	109,245	110,740	110,613	110,612	110,434	110,167
Total private.....	91,893	92,879	92,602	92,378	91,344	92,300	92,320	92,306	92,100	91,830
Goods-producing industries.....	25,512	25,339	25,126	24,753	25,280	25,105	25,013	24,931	24,779	24,524
Mining.....	723	746	745	749	716	745	735	736	735	742
Oil and gas extraction.....	398.4	413.3	416.2	423.1	394	413	410	410	413	419
Construction.....	5,398	5,445	5,340	5,169	5,258	5,229	5,194	5,176	5,095	5,033
General building contractors.....	1,369.5	1,354.6	1,325.0	1,283.7	1,339	1,319	1,307	1,306	1,279	1,256
Manufacturing.....	19,391	19,148	19,041	18,835	19,306	19,131	19,084	19,019	18,949	18,749
Production workers.....	13,221	13,031	12,942	12,771	13,144	13,010	12,963	12,899	12,849	12,691
Durable goods.....	11,364	11,109	11,059	10,917	11,314	11,179	11,129	11,068	11,027	10,868
Production workers.....	7,563	7,381	7,347	7,227	7,519	7,438	7,395	7,337	7,313	7,182
Lumber and wood products.....	752.5	749.9	736.3	716.5	752	742	739	737	730	716
Furniture and fixtures.....	526.1	511.1	511.1	503.5	521	511	513	510	508	498
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	571.8	558.3	553.0	545.4	567	552	551	547	546	541
Primary metal industries.....	760.4	753.2	750.7	745.8	760	759	755	751	751	746
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	270.8	270.4	269.3	269.9	272	271	271	270	271	272
Fabricated metal products.....	1,437.6	1,415.9	1,412.0	1,397.5	1,429	1,419	1,419	1,410	1,405	1,389
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	2,128.6	2,075.8	2,073.9	2,063.3	2,129	2,104	2,096	2,082	2,080	2,063
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,743.4	1,679.2	1,674.5	1,664.9	1,732	1,695	1,685	1,674	1,666	1,653
Transportation equipment.....	2,033.6	1,985.2	1,969.0	1,909.5	2,023	2,015	1,997	1,981	1,969	1,900
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	833.1	813.3	805.9	755.4	826	824	814	806	803	749
Instruments and related products.....	1,019.6	989.7	987.0	984.2	1,018	996	990	991	988	983
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	390.1	390.6	391.8	386.1	383	386	384	385	384	379
Nondurable goods.....	8,027	8,039	7,982	7,918	7,992	7,952	7,955	7,951	7,922	7,881
Production workers.....	5,658	5,650	5,595	5,544	5,625	5,572	5,573	5,562	5,536	5,509
Food and kindred products.....	1,666.4	1,733.4	1,696.6	1,660.1	1,651	1,645	1,650	1,652	1,650	1,644
Tobacco products.....	49.4	49.0	48.6	47.6	48	46	48	47	46	46
Textile mill products.....	720.4	700.0	689.7	685.2	718	702	701	697	687	683
Apparel and other textile products.....	1,071.8	1,031.5	1,029.1	1,020.0	1,064	1,027	1,026	1,027	1,022	1,012
Paper and allied products.....	697.5	701.0	698.7	699.0	697	701	702	700	698	698
Printing and publishing.....	1,576.5	1,572.9	1,574.8	1,579.6	1,571	1,583	1,582	1,581	1,578	1,573
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,074.3	1,089.3	1,085.4	1,084.8	1,077	1,088	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,088
Petroleum and coal products.....	158.4	162.9	162.8	162.4	158	160	161	161	161	162
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	877.9	872.5	871.8	856.7	875	874	874	873	869	854
Leather and leather products.....	134.7	126.2	124.5	122.4	133	126	125	125	123	121
Service-producing industries.....	84,656	85,571	86,045	86,351	83,965	85,635	85,600	85,681	85,655	85,643
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,735	5,916	5,925	5,914	5,693	5,841	5,846	5,870	5,874	5,870
Transportation.....	3,566	3,696	3,707	3,701	3,523	3,625	3,631	3,652	3,656	3,657
Communications and public utilities.....	2,169	2,220	2,218	2,213	2,170	2,216	2,215	2,218	2,218	2,213
Wholesale trade.....	6,344	6,382	6,368	6,348	6,335	6,374	6,376	6,370	6,350	6,338
Durable goods.....	3,760	3,759	3,750	3,743	3,760	3,775	3,770	3,763	3,750	3,743
Nondurable goods.....	2,584	2,623	2,618	2,605	2,575	2,599	2,606	2,607	2,600	2,595
Retail trade.....	20,031	19,884	19,807	20,035	19,714	19,851	19,846	19,844	19,787	19,719
General merchandise stores.....	2,712.1	2,436.7	2,472.5	2,588.4	2,542	2,494	2,493	2,486	2,465	2,426
Food stores.....	3,279.4	3,297.0	3,313.2	3,350.8	3,240	3,304	3,301	3,304	3,307	3,311
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,112.2	2,154.5	2,139.1	2,122.7	2,116	2,131	2,135	2,140	2,131	2,127
Eating and drinking places.....	6,463.6	6,768.5	6,619.4	6,592.9	6,511	6,619	6,613	6,623	6,633	6,639
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,752	6,861	6,828	6,814	6,774	6,842	6,852	6,851	6,847	6,836
Finance.....	3,320	3,342	3,333	3,334	3,327	3,341	3,349	3,349	3,346	3,341
Insurance.....	2,110	2,146	2,148	2,149	2,114	2,147	2,151	2,152	2,154	2,153
Real estate.....	1,322	1,373	1,347	1,331	1,333	1,354	1,352	1,350	1,347	1,342
Services.....	27,519	28,497	28,548	28,514	27,548	28,287	28,387	28,440	28,463	28,543
Business services.....	5,023.8	5,132.2	5,120.9	5,076.2	4,990	5,051	5,052	5,071	5,060	5,041
Health services.....	7,738.7	8,237.2	8,285.1	8,351.5	7,743	8,132	8,191	8,237	8,293	8,352
Government.....	18,275	18,031	18,569	18,726	17,901	18,440	18,293	18,306	18,334	18,337
Federal.....	2,970	2,987	2,971	2,958	2,982	3,164	3,045	2,999	2,989	2,970
State.....	4,332	4,244	4,410	4,438	4,212	4,298	4,305	4,309	4,311	4,313
Local.....	10,973	10,800	11,188	11,330	10,707	10,978	10,943	10,998	11,034	11,054

^p = 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, 387,000 in June, 194,000 in July, 68,000 in August, 26,000 in September, and 23,000 in October. For November, the estimated number (preliminary) was 12,000.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990 ^{p/}	Nov. 1990 ^{p/}	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990 ^{p/}	Nov. 1990 ^{p/}
Total private.....	34.5	34.8	34.4	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.2	34.4
Mining.....	43.8	45.1	44.5	44.0	43.7	43.7	43.9	44.7	43.9	43.9
Construction.....	38.0	39.0	38.0	38.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing.....	41.1	41.3	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.7	40.5
Overtime hours.....	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
Durable goods.....	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.3	40.9
Overtime hours.....	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5
Lumber and wood products.....	40.1	40.9	40.1	39.4	40.2	40.2	40.4	40.7	39.7	39.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.8	39.7	39.2	38.9	39.4	39.6	39.4	39.1	38.6	38.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	42.6	42.7	41.9	41.9	42.4	41.7	42.3	42.2	41.2	41.7
Primary metal industries.....	42.7	43.2	42.7	42.6	42.5	43.1	42.9	43.0	42.8	42.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	43.0	43.9	43.6	43.2	43.0	44.1	43.5	43.9	43.9	43.2
Fabricated metal products.....	41.8	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.2	40.7
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.9
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.2	40.8	40.7	40.6	41.1	40.7	40.8
Transportation equipment.....	41.3	42.9	42.3	41.3	41.0	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.5	41.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	42.9	44.0	43.4	40.4	42.3	43.6	43.7	43.5	43.0	39.8
Instruments and related products.....	41.4	41.3	41.0	41.4	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	40.2	39.9	40.2	40.6	39.7	39.3	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.0
Nondurable goods.....	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.0	39.9
Overtime hours.....	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Food and kindred products.....	41.2	41.9	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.3	41.0	41.2	40.5	40.4
Tobacco products.....	39.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.0	40.4	40.2	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.6
Apparel and other textile products.....	37.1	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.4	36.4
Paper and allied products.....	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.8	43.4	43.5	43.5	43.2	43.6	43.5
Printing and publishing.....	38.2	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.0	38.0	37.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.7	42.7	42.6	42.9	42.4	42.4	42.3	42.7	42.7	42.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.8	45.3	43.7	44.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.0	41.0
Leather and leather products.....	37.5	37.5	37.1	36.6	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.5	36.9	36.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	38.7	39.2	38.7	38.8	38.6	39.0	38.9	39.1	38.5	38.7
Wholesale trade.....	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.2	37.9	38.1
Retail trade.....	28.6	28.9	28.4	28.4	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.9	28.4	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	35.6	36.1	35.6	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.5	32.7	32.4	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.3	32.5

^{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.

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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			
	Nov. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990p/	Nov. 1990p/	Nov. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990p/	Nov. 1990p/
Total private.....	\$9.81	\$10.16	\$10.15	\$10.16	\$338.45	\$353.57	\$349.16	\$348.49
Seasonally adjusted.....	9.78	10.13	10.12	10.13	337.41	351.51	346.10	348.47
Mining.....	13.27	13.82	13.72	13.76	581.23	623.28	610.54	605.44
Construction.....	13.69	13.92	13.90	13.79	520.22	542.88	528.20	528.16
Manufacturing.....	10.59	10.94	10.95	10.97	435.25	451.82	447.86	447.58
Durable goods.....	11.11	11.49	11.49	11.45	461.07	480.28	475.69	472.89
Lumber and wood products.....	8.96	9.22	9.13	9.10	359.30	377.10	366.11	358.54
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.41	8.64	8.62	8.64	334.72	343.01	337.90	336.10
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10.95	11.27	11.22	11.28	466.47	481.23	470.12	472.63
Primary metal industries.....	12.57	13.04	13.05	13.10	536.74	563.33	557.24	558.06
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	14.50	14.98	15.03	15.07	623.50	657.62	655.31	651.02
Fabricated metal products.....	10.65	10.95	10.94	10.91	445.17	457.71	452.92	449.49
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	11.53	11.94	11.90	11.94	488.87	503.87	499.80	502.47
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	10.11	10.42	10.47	10.52	416.53	429.30	428.22	433.42
Transportation equipment.....	13.83	14.31	14.40	14.16	571.18	613.90	612.00	584.81
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	14.43	14.86	15.01	14.57	619.05	653.84	651.43	588.63
Instruments and related products.....	10.99	11.47	11.47	11.48	454.99	473.71	470.27	475.27
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8.47	8.63	8.62	8.64	340.49	344.34	346.52	350.78
Nondurable goods.....	9.87	10.20	10.22	10.32	398.75	414.12	410.84	414.86
Food and kindred products.....	9.43	9.57	9.57	9.76	388.52	400.98	391.41	398.21
Tobacco products.....	15.01	16.12	16.03	16.74	585.39	659.31	655.63	681.52
Textile mill products.....	7.80	8.09	8.11	8.13	318.24	327.65	325.21	325.20
Apparel and other textile products.....	6.43	6.70	6.67	6.64	238.55	245.89	244.12	243.69
Paper and allied products.....	12.10	12.42	12.43	12.56	528.77	542.75	543.19	550.13
Printing and publishing.....	11.07	11.41	11.36	11.43	422.87	439.29	432.82	434.34
Chemicals and allied products.....	13.28	13.62	13.74	13.79	567.06	581.57	585.32	591.59
Petroleum and coal products.....	15.62	16.40	16.35	16.50	699.78	742.92	714.50	727.65
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	9.54	9.90	9.91	9.94	394.00	411.84	408.29	409.53
Leather and leather products.....	6.68	6.97	7.00	7.05	250.50	261.38	259.70	258.03
Transportation and public utilities.....	12.71	13.07	13.02	13.05	491.88	512.34	503.87	506.34
Wholesale trade.....	10.56	10.94	10.88	10.95	402.34	419.00	414.53	417.20
Retail trade.....	6.63	6.85	6.85	6.86	189.62	197.97	194.54	194.82
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9.67	10.12	10.09	10.13	344.25	365.33	359.20	360.63
Services.....	9.61	9.98	10.00	10.04	312.33	326.35	324.00	325.30

^{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	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990p/	Nov. 1990p/	Percent change from: Oct. 1990-Nov. 1990
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$9.78	\$10.07	\$10.09	\$10.13	\$10.12	\$10.13	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars ^{2/}	7.62	7.58	7.54	7.50	7.45	N.A.	(3)
Mining.....	13.32	13.79	13.73	13.83	13.82	13.82	0
Construction.....	13.66	13.76	13.78	13.82	13.80	13.76	-3
Manufacturing.....	10.58	10.89	10.90	10.93	10.97	10.96	-1
Excluding overtime ^{4/}	10.12	10.40	10.40	10.44	10.50	10.49	-1
Transportation and public utilities	12.65	13.02	13.00	13.02	12.98	13.00	2
Wholesale trade.....	10.55	10.84	10.84	10.94	10.90	10.94	4
Retail trade.....	6.61	6.79	6.82	6.83	6.84	6.85	1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.66	10.08	10.06	10.17	10.10	10.11	1
Services.....	9.55	9.92	9.93	9.98	9.97	9.98	1

^{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 September 1990 to October 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.

p/ = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA.

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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					
	Nov. 1989	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990p/	Nov. 1990p/	Nov. 1989	July 1990	Aug. 1990	Sept. 1990	Oct. 1990p/	Nov. 1990p/
Total private.....	124.2	126.5	124.6	124.1	123.5	124.8	124.6	125.3	123.1	123.4
Goods-producing industries.....	113.4	113.8	111.0	109.0	111.6	110.5	110.5	110.3	108.0	107.1
Mining.....	65.0	69.3	68.3	67.8	63.8	66.9	66.1	67.3	66.4	66.5
Construction.....	146.6	151.4	143.9	139.6	143.0	138.4	139.8	139.7	132.2	135.9
Manufacturing.....	109.4	108.5	106.7	105.1	108.0	107.4	107.1	106.8	105.5	103.6
Durable goods.....	108.8	107.0	105.5	103.3	107.4	107.1	106.5	105.9	104.7	101.9
Lumber and wood products.....	131.7	133.9	128.6	122.6	132.1	129.7	129.7	130.5	126.0	122.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	131.0	126.1	124.2	121.2	128.2	125.8	125.7	124.9	121.4	118.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	115.0	112.5	109.2	107.7	113.6	108.2	109.5	108.7	105.6	106.2
Primary metal industries.....	93.6	93.7	92.3	91.3	93.1	94.3	93.0	92.9	92.6	90.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	80.2	81.7	80.4	80.2	81.0	82.3	80.8	81.6	82.0	81.0
Fabricated metal products.....	110.4	108.5	107.3	105.6	108.3	108.5	108.1	107.4	106.0	103.4
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	100.3	96.9	96.3	96.2	99.8	98.5	98.1	95.8	96.9	95.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	112.8	108.2	107.1	107.3	110.8	108.3	107.2	107.6	106.2	105.5
Transportation equipment.....	120.7	121.9	119.9	111.5	118.4	124.1	122.2	121.3	119.8	109.8
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	132.6	132.1	129.3	110.9	128.6	133.2	131.2	129.1	127.5	108.2
Instruments and related products.....	89.5	86.5	85.7	86.2	88.0	86.8	86.5	85.0	85.2	84.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	108.3	106.9	107.8	106.9	104.4	104.5	104.8	104.8	104.1	103.1
Non-durable goods.....	110.3	110.7	108.5	107.5	108.8	107.7	108.0	107.9	106.7	104.0
Food and kindred products.....	111.5	119.7	113.6	110.3	108.8	107.9	109.7	110.4	108.3	107.7
Tobacco products.....	72.4	74.2	73.4	70.8	68.3	66.6	68.8	68.5	66.1	65.3
Textile mill products.....	105.3	101.0	98.5	97.6	103.9	100.6	100.1	99.4	97.2	96.3
Apparel and other textile products.....	98.4	93.0	92.7	92.1	96.8	92.4	92.4	92.3	91.4	90.5
Paper and allied products.....	111.8	112.2	111.8	112.3	110.5	111.6	111.8	110.8	111.4	111.1
Printing and publishing.....	128.5	129.0	127.8	128.1	127.2	129.0	129.6	129.3	127.8	126.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.9	104.4	103.6	104.8	104.8	104.3	103.2	104.1	104.3	104.6
Petroleum and coal products.....	88.3	92.1	88.7	89.5	88.4	88.3	88.0	87.9	86.2	88.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	127.7	127.4	126.3	123.8	126.4	127.2	126.8	126.7	125.1	122.9
Leather and leather products.....	64.5	59.6	58.1	56.1	64.1	59.8	59.6	53.8	56.7	55.3
Service-producing industries.....	129.0	132.2	130.7	130.9	128.8	131.2	130.9	132.0	129.9	130.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	113.2	117.8	116.6	116.9	111.8	115.8	115.2	116.4	114.8	115.4
Wholesale trade.....	119.0	120.3	119.5	118.9	119.0	119.4	119.5	119.6	118.5	118.8
Retail trade.....	125.1	125.1	122.7	124.0	123.8	124.1	124.1	124.9	122.4	123.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	120.5	123.9	121.4	121.1	121.1	123.1	122.9	124.1	121.5	121.9
Services.....	141.9	147.5	146.5	146.4	142.4	145.9	146.0	147.7	145.6	146.8

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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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	48.2	45.8	p/41.7	p/40.2	
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	50.1	45.2	p/40.6	p/36.5		
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	53.9	51.4	48.3	p/45.6	p/38.8				
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	54.1	54.1	p/51.0	p/46.8							
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	40.6	38.1	p/36.3	p/27.7	
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	39.9	33.8	p/29.1	p/22.3		
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	38.1	31.7	p/28.8	p/20.5				
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	31.3	30.6	p/28.1	p/23.4							

^{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.