

# News

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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1991

Employment continued to decline in February and unemployment rose sharply, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The civilian worker unemployment rate was 6.5 percent, up from 6.2 percent in January and 5.3 percent last June.

Nonfarm payroll employment, as measured by the survey of business establishments, fell by 185,000 in February, as manufacturing, transportation, and retail trade experienced particularly large job losses. Total civilian employment, as measured through the household survey, was unchanged, following a large decline in January.

### Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons increased by 440,000 in February to a level of 8.2 million (after seasonal adjustment), and the civilian worker unemployment rate rose to 6.5 percent. This was the highest rate since March 1987. Since June of last year, the number of jobless workers has climbed by 1.6 million, and the unemployment rate has risen by 1.2 percentage points. (See table A-2.)

Adult men accounted for the upward movement in unemployment in February. Their jobless rate rose sharply, from 5.6 to 6.3 percent, while the rates for adult women (5.4 percent) and teenagers (17.1 percent) were little changed. Among the race-ethnic groups, the unemployment rate for whites rose from 5.5 to 5.9 percent, while those for blacks (11.8 percent) and Hispanics (9.5 percent) were essentially unchanged. The jobless rates in two male-dominated industries--construction and durable goods manufacturing--continued to rise in February. Over the past year, the workers in these industries experienced by far the greatest increases in unemployment. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-5.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their last jobs rose by 450,000 in February to 4.5 million. This figure has risen by 1.4 million since last July. Job losers now comprise 55.5 percent of the unemployed, the highest proportion since October 1983. (See table A-7.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons--sometimes called the underemployed or partially unemployed--increased by 550,000 to 6.1 million in February. This figure has risen substantially from the 4.9 million level that generally prevailed throughout the first half of 1990. (See table A-4.)

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.- Feb. change
	1990		1990	1991		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
<b>HOUSEHOLD DATA</b>						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/.....	126,418	126,525	126,791	126,253	126,678	425
Total employment 1/..	119,441	119,165	119,191	118,537	118,520	-17
Civilian labor force..	124,795	124,924	125,174	124,638	125,076	438
Civilian employment..	117,818	117,564	117,574	116,922	116,918	-4
Unemployment.....	6,976	7,360	7,600	7,715	8,158	443
Not in labor force....	63,471	63,772	63,692	64,339	64,039	-300
Discouraged workers..	831	941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	0.3
All civilian workers:	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5	.3
Adult men.....	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.3	.7
Adult women.....	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	.1
Teenagers.....	16.0	16.4	16.6	18.2	17.1	-1.1
White.....	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9	.4
Black.....	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.8	-.3
Hispanic origin...	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.5	.2
<b>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</b>						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	110,655	110,200	110,004	p109,771	p109,587	p-184
Goods-producing.....	25,016	24,568	24,416	p24,184	p24,086	p-98
Service-producing...	85,639	85,632	85,588	p85,587	p85,501	p-86
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.6	34.4	34.6	p34.1	p34.3	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	41.0	40.6	40.7	p40.4	p40.2	p-.2
Overtime.....	3.7	3.6	3.6	p3.4	p3.3	p-.1

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.  
N.A.=not available.

p=preliminary.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Following a decline of 650,000 in January, total civilian employment was unchanged in February at 116.9 million, seasonally adjusted. The percentage of the working-age population that is employed (the employment-population ratio) was 61.8 percent in February, down from 63.0 percent a year earlier. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force, which has shown erratic movements in recent months, increased by 440,000 in February to 125.1 million. Over the past year, however, the civilian labor force has grown by a modest 630,000--an increase of only 0.5 percent. The labor force participation rate--the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment--was 66.1 percent in February, little different from the previous month and 0.4 percentage point lower than a year earlier. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 185,000 in February to 109.6 million. The bulk of the decline occurred in manufacturing, and there were also substantial losses in retail and wholesale trade and in transportation and public utilities. For the seventh consecutive month, more industries had declines than increases. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Manufacturing employment fell by 125,000 in February, continuing a downward trend which started 2 years ago. Since January 1989, the number of factory jobs has decreased by over 1 million. Manufacturing job losses in February continued to be concentrated in durable goods, particularly in industrial machinery, autos and other transportation equipment, and fabricated metals. Smaller declines occurred among industries tied to construction--lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures--as well as in primary metals and electronic equipment. In nondurable goods, small job losses took place in textiles and rubber and plastics. The only manufacturing industry in which there was an over-the-month employment gain was food processing, which has added more than 20,000 jobs in the last 8 months.

Despite relatively mild weather in February, construction employment showed only a slight rebound from the drop of 150,000 in the prior month (seasonally adjusted). The recent string of job losses in this industry totals about 425,000 since last May.

The service-producing sector also lost jobs in February. Employment in retail trade fell by 70,000, after seasonal adjustment. In transportation, there was a 35,000 cutback, reflecting temporary layoffs and job terminations in the airline industry and continued declines in trucking. Also, employment declined by 25,000 in wholesale trade and 10,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Retail and wholesale trade combined has lost a total of 350,000 jobs since last summer.

The services industry, which had been growing robustly until late last year, has shown only small employment gains for the past 3 months. Health services has continued to grow, but at a more moderate pace, with an increase of 30,000 jobs in February. There was a further job decline (20,000) in business services, where reductions have totaled 75,000 since last September.

#### Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 0.2 hour in February to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted, following a decline of 0.5 hour in January. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.2 hour from its revised January level to 40.2 hours, and factory overtime edged down to 3.3 hours. The manufacturing workweek and overtime have been trending downward in recent months. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 0.3 percent to 122.3 (1982=100) in February, seasonally adjusted, as a result of the slight increase in hours. The index for manufacturing declined by 1.2 percent to 101.0, seasonally adjusted. Over the year, the index for manufacturing was down by 6.1 percent. (See table B-5.)

#### Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers were unchanged at \$10.20, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.6 percent to \$349.86. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average weekly earnings were up by \$1.03. Over the past year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.3 percent and average weekly earnings by 2.4 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

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The Employment Situation for March 1991 will be released on Friday, April 5, 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.

## 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 <sup>1</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Noninstitutional population <sup>2</sup> .....	189,090	190,592	190,717	189,090	190,095	190,312	190,483	190,592	190,717
Labor force <sup>2</sup> .....	125,120	125,200	125,672	126,331	126,445	126,338	126,791	126,253	126,678
Participation rate <sup>3</sup> .....	66.2	65.7	65.9	66.8	66.5	66.4	66.6	66.2	66.4
Total employed <sup>2</sup> .....	117,986	116,605	116,753	119,752	119,303	119,001	119,191	118,537	118,520
Employment-population ratio <sup>4</sup> .....	62.4	61.2	61.2	63.3	62.8	62.5	62.6	62.2	62.1
Resident Armed Forces .....	1,678	1,615	1,602	1,678	1,570	1,615	1,617	1,615	1,602
Civilian employed .....	116,308	114,990	115,151	118,074	117,733	117,386	117,574	116,922	116,918
Agriculture .....	2,693	2,750	2,786	3,119	3,175	3,185	3,253	3,163	3,222
Nonagricultural industries .....	113,615	112,240	112,366	114,955	114,558	114,201	114,321	113,759	113,696
Unemployed .....	7,134	8,595	8,919	6,579	7,142	7,337	7,600	7,715	8,158
Unemployment rate <sup>5</sup> .....	5.7	6.9	7.1	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
Not in labor force .....	63,970	65,392	65,045	62,759	63,650	63,974	63,692	64,339	64,039
<b>Men, 16 years and over</b>									
Noninstitutional population <sup>2</sup> .....	90,822	91,590	91,650	90,822	91,299	91,440	91,537	91,590	91,650
Labor force <sup>2</sup> .....	68,885	68,915	69,163	69,648	69,804	69,899	70,058	69,543	69,749
Participation rate <sup>3</sup> .....	75.8	75.2	75.5	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.5	75.9	76.1
Total employed <sup>2</sup> .....	64,799	63,825	63,735	66,086	65,822	65,790	65,781	65,251	65,043
Employment-population ratio <sup>4</sup> .....	71.3	69.7	69.5	72.8	72.1	71.9	71.9	71.2	71.0
Resident Armed Forces .....	1,506	1,453	1,439	1,506	1,414	1,453	1,454	1,453	1,439
Civilian employed .....	63,293	62,372	62,296	64,580	64,408	64,337	64,327	63,798	63,604
Unemployed .....	4,087	5,090	5,427	3,562	3,982	4,109	4,277	4,292	4,706
Unemployment rate <sup>5</sup> .....	5.9	7.4	7.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.7
<b>Women, 16 years and over</b>									
Noninstitutional population <sup>2</sup> .....	98,268	99,002	99,067	98,268	98,796	98,872	98,946	99,002	99,067
Labor force <sup>2</sup> .....	56,235	56,285	56,509	56,683	56,641	56,439	56,733	56,710	56,929
Participation rate <sup>3</sup> .....	57.2	56.9	57.0	57.7	57.3	57.1	57.3	57.3	57.5
Total employed <sup>2</sup> .....	53,188	52,780	53,018	53,666	53,481	53,211	53,410	53,287	53,477
Employment-population ratio <sup>4</sup> .....	54.1	53.3	53.5	54.6	54.1	53.8	54.0	53.8	54.0
Resident Armed Forces .....	172	162	163	172	156	162	163	162	163
Civilian employed .....	53,016	52,618	52,855	53,494	53,325	53,049	53,247	53,125	53,314
Unemployed .....	3,047	3,505	3,491	3,017	3,160	3,228	3,323	3,423	3,452
Unemployment rate <sup>5</sup> .....	5.4	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1

<sup>1</sup> The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

<sup>2</sup> Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

<sup>4</sup> Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

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

**Note on Armed Forces estimates**

Estimates of the labor force including the Armed Forces that appear in table A-1 of this release should be interpreted with caution. The recent transfer of active-duty personnel to the Persian Gulf and the callup of reservists are not fully reflected in the current estimates of the size of the resident Armed Forces. These data come from administrative sources and are affected, among other things, by the practice of most branches of the services to treat current deployments as temporary-duty assignments. In addition, the civilian population estimates may be slightly overstated, because it is not possible for the Bureau of Labor Statistics to reflect fully the recent callup of civilian reservists. The Bureau believes, however, that this situation has had no appreciable effect on the civilian labor market data.

## 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 <sup>1</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	187,412	188,977	189,115	187,412	188,525	188,697	188,866	188,977	189,115
Civilian labor force .....	123,442	123,585	124,070	124,653	124,875	124,723	125,174	124,638	125,076
Participation rate .....	65.9	65.4	65.6	66.5	66.2	66.1	66.3	66.0	66.1
Employed .....	116,308	114,990	115,151	116,074	117,733	117,386	117,574	116,922	116,918
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	62.1	60.8	60.9	63.0	62.4	62.2	62.3	61.9	61.8
Unemployed .....	7,134	8,595	8,919	6,579	7,142	7,337	7,600	7,715	8,158
Unemployment rate .....	5.8	7.0	7.2	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	82,248	83,271	83,392	82,248	83,013	83,092	83,208	83,271	83,392
Civilian labor force .....	63,760	64,089	64,404	64,111	64,594	64,682	64,803	64,345	64,577
Participation rate .....	77.5	77.0	77.2	77.9	77.8	77.8	77.9	77.3	77.4
Employed .....	60,286	59,687	59,640	61,160	61,245	61,217	61,188	60,734	60,533
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	73.3	71.7	71.5	74.4	73.8	73.7	73.5	72.9	72.6
Agriculture .....	2,015	2,060	2,063	2,262	2,283	2,307	2,365	2,289	2,315
Nonagricultural industries .....	58,270	57,627	57,577	58,898	58,962	58,910	58,823	58,445	58,217
Unemployed .....	3,474	4,402	4,764	2,951	3,349	3,485	3,615	3,611	4,044
Unemployment rate .....	5.4	6.9	7.4	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.3
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	91,157	92,139	92,198	91,157	91,857	91,963	92,042	92,139	92,198
Civilian labor force .....	52,689	52,971	53,179	52,822	53,047	52,896	53,182	53,097	53,284
Participation rate .....	57.8	57.5	57.7	57.9	57.7	57.5	57.8	57.6	57.8
Employed .....	50,129	50,045	50,209	50,340	50,423	50,196	50,389	50,300	50,404
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	55.0	54.3	54.5	55.2	54.9	54.6	54.7	54.6	54.7
Agriculture .....	524	557	580	609	628	627	647	664	675
Nonagricultural industries .....	49,605	49,487	49,629	49,731	49,795	49,569	49,742	49,636	49,728
Unemployed .....	2,560	2,926	2,970	2,482	2,624	2,700	2,793	2,797	2,881
Unemployment rate .....	4.9	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	14,008	13,567	13,525	14,008	13,655	13,642	13,616	13,567	13,525
Civilian labor force .....	6,993	6,526	6,487	7,720	7,234	7,145	7,189	7,196	7,215
Participation rate .....	49.9	48.1	48.0	55.1	53.0	52.4	52.8	53.0	53.3
Employed .....	5,893	5,259	5,302	6,574	6,065	5,973	5,997	5,889	5,982
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	42.1	38.8	39.2	46.9	44.4	43.8	44.0	43.4	44.2
Agriculture .....	154	132	142	248	264	251	241	211	232
Nonagricultural industries .....	5,740	5,126	5,160	6,326	5,801	5,722	5,756	5,678	5,750
Unemployed .....	1,100	1,267	1,185	1,146	1,169	1,172	1,192	1,307	1,233
Unemployment rate .....	15.7	19.4	18.3	14.8	16.2	16.4	16.6	18.2	17.1

<sup>1</sup> The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.



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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 <sup>1</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>WHITE</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	160,007	161,007	161,097	160,007	160,717	160,831	160,942	161,007	161,097
Civilian labor force .....	106,113	106,092	106,656	107,090	107,277	107,048	107,517	106,962	107,432
Participation rate .....	66.3	65.9	66.2	66.9	66.7	66.6	66.8	66.4	66.7
Employed .....	100,689	99,422	99,698	102,145	102,017	101,648	101,843	101,104	101,141
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	62.9	61.8	61.9	63.8	63.5	63.2	63.3	62.8	62.8
Unemployed .....	5,425	6,670	6,958	4,945	5,260	5,400	5,674	5,858	6,291
Unemployment rate .....	5.1	6.3	6.5	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.9
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force .....	55,554	55,663	55,921	55,830	56,123	56,174	56,307	55,836	56,000
Participation rate .....	78.1	77.4	77.7	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.3	77.6	77.8
Employed .....	52,851	52,162	52,115	53,558	53,615	53,584	53,497	53,010	52,801
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	74.3	72.5	72.4	75.3	74.8	74.6	74.4	73.7	73.3
Unemployed .....	2,703	3,501	3,806	2,272	2,508	2,610	2,810	2,826	3,198
Unemployment rate .....	4.9	6.3	6.8	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.7
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force .....	44,513	44,764	45,100	44,634	44,918	44,711	44,995	44,888	45,211
Participation rate .....	57.4	57.2	57.6	57.5	57.8	57.2	57.6	57.4	57.8
Employed .....	42,654	42,584	42,847	42,822	43,032	42,768	43,001	42,841	43,019
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	55.0	54.4	54.7	55.2	55.1	54.8	55.0	54.8	55.0
Unemployed .....	1,860	2,180	2,253	1,812	1,886	1,943	1,994	2,047	2,192
Unemployment rate .....	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian labor force .....	6,046	5,665	5,636	6,626	6,236	6,163	6,215	6,238	6,222
Participation rate .....	53.7	52.1	52.1	58.8	56.9	56.3	57.0	57.4	57.5
Employed .....	5,184	4,678	4,737	5,785	5,370	5,316	5,345	5,253	5,321
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	46.0	43.0	43.8	51.2	49.0	48.6	49.0	48.3	49.2
Unemployed .....	862	989	899	841	866	847	870	985	901
Unemployment rate .....	14.3	17.5	16.0	13.0	13.9	13.7	14.0	15.8	14.5
Men .....	15.1	18.4	17.9	13.1	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.8	15.4
Women .....	13.3	16.4	13.9	12.9	13.0	12.5	13.0	15.8	13.4
<b>BLACK</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	21,188	21,470	21,493	21,188	21,383	21,417	21,448	21,470	21,493
Civilian labor force .....	13,292	13,341	13,255	13,464	13,493	13,550	13,486	13,501	13,421
Participation rate .....	62.7	62.1	61.7	63.5	63.1	63.3	62.9	62.9	62.4
Employed .....	11,798	11,707	11,605	12,026	11,913	11,897	11,836	11,866	11,839
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	55.7	54.5	54.0	56.8	55.7	55.5	55.2	55.3	55.1
Unemployed .....	1,494	1,634	1,651	1,438	1,580	1,653	1,650	1,635	1,582
Unemployment rate .....	11.2	12.2	12.5	10.7	11.7	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.8
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force .....	6,132	6,272	6,312	6,195	6,339	6,348	6,359	6,313	6,366
Participation rate .....	72.8	73.0	73.3	73.6	74.1	74.3	74.1	73.5	73.9
Employed .....	5,474	5,512	5,513	5,605	5,635	5,638	5,664	5,602	5,649
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	65.0	64.1	64.0	66.6	65.9	66.0	66.0	65.2	65.6
Unemployed .....	658	760	799	590	704	710	695	712	717
Unemployment rate .....	10.7	12.1	12.7	9.5	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.3	11.3
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>									
Civilian labor force .....	6,417	6,391	6,288	6,414	6,345	6,365	6,339	6,374	6,286
Participation rate .....	60.7	59.4	58.4	60.6	59.3	59.4	59.0	59.3	58.4
Employed .....	5,792	5,761	5,671	5,813	5,728	5,717	5,668	5,738	5,694
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	54.7	53.6	52.7	54.9	53.5	53.3	52.8	53.4	52.9
Unemployed .....	625	630	617	601	617	648	671	636	593
Unemployment rate .....	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.6	10.0	9.4
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian labor force .....	744	678	656	855	809	837	788	814	769
Participation rate .....	34.0	31.9	31.1	39.1	38.0	38.9	36.9	38.4	36.4
Employed .....	532	434	420	608	550	542	504	526	497
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	24.3	20.5	19.9	27.8	25.8	25.2	23.6	24.8	23.5
Unemployed .....	211	244	235	247	259	295	284	288	272
Unemployment rate .....	28.4	36.0	35.9	28.9	32.0	35.2	36.0	35.4	35.4
Men .....	31.2	37.6	39.4	29.2	31.3	33.2	36.4	34.6	35.5
Women .....	25.5	34.5	32.7	28.5	32.7	37.5	35.6	36.1	35.2

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 <sup>1</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	14,119	14,553	14,593	14,119	14,435	14,474	14,514	14,553	14,593
Civilian labor force .....	9,347	9,515	9,493	9,440	9,580	9,500	9,569	9,675	9,578
Participation rate .....	66.2	65.4	65.1	66.9	66.4	65.6	65.9	66.5	65.6
Employed .....	8,562	8,577	8,534	8,694	8,793	8,683	8,676	8,779	8,664
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup> .....	60.6	58.9	58.5	61.8	60.9	60.0	59.8	60.3	59.4
Unemployed .....	785	938	959	746	787	817	893	896	914
Unemployment rate .....	8.4	9.9	10.1	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.5

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

<sup>2</sup> 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					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over .....	116,308	114,990	115,151	118,074	117,733	117,386	117,574	116,922	116,918
Married men, spouse present .....	40,768	39,993	40,037	41,256	40,833	40,844	40,728	40,316	40,482
Married women, spouse present .....	29,615	29,451	29,561	29,727	29,789	29,713	29,776	29,599	29,680
Women who maintain families .....	6,384	6,405	6,403	6,368	6,354	6,341	6,367	6,366	6,364
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Managerial and professional specialty .....	30,612	30,736	31,127	30,587	30,714	30,732	30,777	30,699	31,093
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	36,777	36,033	35,847	37,053	36,447	36,380	36,242	36,360	36,100
Service occupations .....	15,279	15,604	15,663	15,379	15,890	15,861	15,904	15,746	15,773
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	13,431	13,091	13,053	13,724	13,547	13,428	13,524	13,399	13,333
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	17,506	16,683	16,609	17,903	17,858	17,752	17,695	17,227	16,997
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	2,703	2,842	2,852	3,314	3,378	3,360	3,436	3,437	3,499
<b>INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers .....	1,363	1,361	1,368	1,617	1,714	1,681	1,671	1,603	1,629
Self-employed workers .....	1,253	1,283	1,306	1,389	1,350	1,386	1,473	1,396	1,448
Unpaid family workers .....	77	105	112	116	99	116	102	157	168
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers .....	104,930	103,415	103,542	106,056	105,384	105,267	105,095	104,698	104,569
Government .....	17,906	17,839	18,041	17,656	17,694	17,633	17,640	17,680	17,792
Private industries .....	87,024	85,576	85,500	88,400	87,690	87,634	87,455	87,018	86,777
Private households .....	956	914	885	1,029	1,017	992	1,013	967	953
Other industries .....	86,068	84,662	84,615	87,371	86,673	86,442	86,442	86,051	85,824
Self-employed workers .....	8,404	8,607	8,610	8,655	8,859	8,800	8,896	8,738	8,878
Unpaid family workers .....	282	218	214	315	250	255	238	232	239
<b>PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME<sup>1</sup></b>									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons .....	4,897	5,664	6,092	4,865	5,409	5,438	5,581	5,510	6,062
Slack work .....	2,551	3,347	3,574	2,318	2,663	2,786	2,928	2,908	3,252
Could only find part-time work .....	2,036	2,061	2,240	2,184	2,344	2,340	2,302	2,214	2,401
Voluntary part time .....	16,196	15,115	15,779	15,371	15,129	15,048	15,081	14,833	14,971
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons .....	4,712	5,364	5,849	4,669	5,135	5,163	5,262	5,178	5,803
Slack work .....	2,404	3,104	3,371	2,183	2,467	2,625	2,742	2,692	3,067
Could only find part-time work .....	2,010	2,014	2,210	2,138	2,281	2,262	2,218	2,133	2,349
Voluntary part time .....	15,804	14,794	15,385	14,921	14,715	14,658	14,650	14,461	14,528

<sup>1</sup> 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. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>									
Total, 16 years and over .....	6,579	7,715	8,158	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5
Men, 16 years and over .....	3,562	4,292	4,708	5.2	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.9
Men, 20 years and over .....	2,951	3,611	4,044	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.3
Women, 16 years and over .....	3,017	3,423	3,452	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.1
Women, 20 years and over .....	2,482	2,797	2,881	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	1,148	1,307	1,233	14.8	16.2	16.4	16.6	18.2	17.1
Married men, spouse present .....	1,316	1,677	1,808	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3
Married women, spouse present .....	1,163	1,257	1,353	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4
Women who maintain families .....	525	634	636	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.1
Full-time workers .....	5,274	6,415	6,877	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4
Part-time workers .....	1,339	1,371	1,347	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.8
Labor force time lost <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.5
<b>OCCUPATION<sup>3</sup></b>									
Managerial and professional specialty .....	599	848	773	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support .....	1,589	1,705	1,893	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.5	5.0
Precision production, craft, and repair .....	775	1,051	1,091	5.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	1,580	1,924	2,222	8.1	8.9	9.4	9.6	10.0	11.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing .....	220	281	296	6.2	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.8	7.9
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers .....	5,098	5,957	6,438	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.9
Goods-producing industries .....	1,910	2,346	2,602	6.5	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.1
Mining .....	35	61	49	4.7	4.1	4.7	5.8	7.5	6.0
Construction .....	609	895	948	9.2	13.0	13.3	14.0	14.5	15.5
Manufacturing .....	1,268	1,390	1,605	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.4
Durable goods .....	714	864	1,027	5.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	8.1
Nondurable goods .....	552	526	578	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.5
Service-producing industries .....	3,188	3,611	3,835	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9
Transportation and public utilities .....	250	288	349	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade .....	1,459	1,657	1,772	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.4
Finance and service industries .....	1,477	1,667	1,715	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0
Government workers .....	454	555	584	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers .....	169	216	212	9.5	8.5	9.8	12.3	11.9	11.5

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.<sup>2</sup> Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.<sup>3</sup> Seasonally adjusted unemployment data for service occupations are not

available because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>DURATION</b>									
Less than 5 weeks .....	3,067	3,754	3,378	3,157	3,139	3,277	3,280	3,410	3,473
5 to 14 weeks .....	2,555	2,853	3,373	2,070	2,391	2,334	2,518	2,490	2,736
15 weeks and over .....	1,511	1,988	2,170	1,374	1,591	1,727	1,739	1,829	1,975
15 to 26 weeks .....	845	1,085	1,207	737	893	938	940	981	1,053
27 weeks and over .....	666	903	962	637	698	789	799	848	921
Average (mean) duration, in weeks .....	11.7	12.2	12.8	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.8
Median duration, in weeks .....	5.9	5.9	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
Total unemployed .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks .....	43.0	43.7	37.9	47.8	44.1	44.7	43.5	44.1	42.4
5 to 14 weeks .....	35.8	33.2	37.8	31.4	33.6	31.8	33.4	32.2	33.4
15 weeks and over .....	21.2	23.1	24.3	20.8	22.3	23.5	23.1	23.7	24.1
15 to 26 weeks .....	11.8	12.6	13.5	11.2	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.9
27 weeks and over .....	9.3	10.5	10.8	9.7	9.8	10.8	10.6	11.0	11.3

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>									
Job losers .....	3,646	5,000	5,319	3,095	3,563	3,756	3,797	4,068	4,515
On layoff .....	1,282	1,730	1,988	957	1,056	1,136	1,150	1,131	1,485
Other job losers .....	2,365	3,270	3,331	2,138	2,507	2,620	2,647	2,938	3,031
Job leavers .....	1,030	983	1,004	1,012	981	996	1,024	899	989
Reentrants .....	1,837	2,036	2,014	1,815	1,911	1,928	2,128	2,044	1,994
New entrants .....	619	576	581	672	684	655	662	672	633
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
Total unemployed .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers .....	51.1	58.2	59.6	46.9	49.9	51.2	49.9	53.0	55.5
On layoff .....	18.0	20.1	22.3	14.5	14.8	15.5	15.1	14.7	18.3
Other job losers .....	33.2	38.0	37.3	32.4	35.1	35.7	34.8	38.2	37.3
Job leavers .....	14.4	11.4	11.3	15.3	13.7	13.8	13.5	11.7	12.2
Reentrants .....	25.8	23.7	22.6	27.5	26.8	26.3	28.0	26.6	24.5
New entrants .....	8.7	6.7	6.5	10.2	9.6	8.9	6.7	6.7	7.8
<b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b>									
Job losers .....	3.0	4.0	4.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.6
Job leavers .....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8
Reentrants .....	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6
New entrants .....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

Table A-8. 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	1991	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force .....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force .....	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.6
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over .....	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.3
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force .....	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces .....	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force .....	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.5
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	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.1
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 .....	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

## 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 <sup>1</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>Total, 16 years and over .....</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>7,715</b>	<b>8,158</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>
16 to 24 years .....	2,320	2,617	2,682	10.8	11.7	11.6	11.7	12.4	12.8
16 to 19 years .....	1,146	1,307	1,233	14.8	16.2	16.4	16.6	18.2	17.1
16 to 17 years .....	516	541	480	17.1	18.7	18.6	19.1	19.6	16.9
18 to 19 years .....	618	745	741	13.2	14.6	15.0	15.0	16.7	16.9
20 to 24 years .....	1,174	1,310	1,449	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.5
<b>25 years and over .....</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
25 to 54 years .....	3,777	4,618	4,940	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.6
55 years and over .....	517	510	582	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8
<b>Men, 16 years and over .....</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>4,292</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
16 to 24 years .....	1,247	1,461	1,520	11.0	12.0	12.1	12.3	13.2	13.8
16 to 19 years .....	611	681	662	15.2	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.2	17.7
16 to 17 years .....	270	278	287	17.2	18.4	19.2	20.1	18.7	19.1
18 to 19 years .....	340	381	375	13.8	15.6	15.8	15.7	16.8	16.8
20 to 24 years .....	636	780	858	8.7	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.7	11.8
<b>25 years and over .....</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
25 to 54 years .....	2,022	2,535	2,847	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.9
55 years and over .....	310	319	367	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.2
<b>Women, 16 years and over .....</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
16 to 24 years .....	1,073	1,156	1,162	10.5	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.7
16 to 19 years .....	535	628	571	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	18.1	16.4
16 to 17 years .....	246	263	193	17.0	18.9	17.8	17.9	20.7	14.4
18 to 19 years .....	278	364	366	12.4	13.4	14.2	14.2	16.7	17.1
20 to 24 years .....	538	530	591	8.2	9.2	8.6	8.7	8.1	9.1
<b>25 years and over .....</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
25 to 54 years .....	1,755	2,083	2,092	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2
55 years and over .....	207	191	214	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. 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		Percent of labor force	
	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991					Number			
	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Feb. 1991
<b>VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS</b>										
<b>Total, 35 years and over .....</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>7,728</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>7,002</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>6,528</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
35 to 49 years .....	6,514	6,484	6,188	6,103	5,865	5,678	304	425	4.9	7.0
35 to 39 years .....	1,528	1,255	1,443	1,185	1,360	1,058	83	127	5.8	10.7
40 to 44 years .....	3,324	3,176	3,175	2,993	3,023	2,802	151	191	4.8	6.4
45 to 49 years .....	1,662	2,053	1,551	1,926	1,482	1,818	69	107	4.4	5.6
50 years and over .....	1,059	1,244	719	899	694	850	25	49	3.5	5.5
<b>NONVETERANS</b>										
<b>Total, 35 to 49 years .....</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>16,788</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>15,832</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
35 to 39 years .....	7,707	8,164	7,331	7,740	7,070	7,278	261	462	3.6	6.0
40 to 44 years .....	4,943	5,531	4,612	5,110	4,422	4,932	190	258	4.1	5.0
45 to 49 years .....	4,170	4,199	3,842	3,858	3,687	3,622	155	236	4.0	6.1

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-11. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>			Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>California</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	21,756	22,202	22,242	21,756	22,078	22,122	22,166	22,202	22,242
Civilian labor force .....	14,433	14,603	14,722	14,555	14,633	14,623	14,675	14,690	14,855
Employed .....	13,662	13,523	13,579	13,835	13,739	13,666	13,672	13,658	13,763
Unemployed .....	772	1,080	1,143	720	894	957	1,003	1,032	1,092
Unemployment rate .....	5.3	7.4	7.8	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.4
<b>Florida</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	10,034	10,248	10,267	10,034	10,188	10,209	10,230	10,248	10,267
Civilian labor force .....	6,270	6,323	6,311	6,336	6,443	6,468	6,434	6,433	6,376
Employed .....	5,905	5,929	5,866	5,961	6,047	6,065	6,078	6,039	5,923
Unemployed .....	365	394	444	375	396	403	356	394	453
Unemployment rate .....	5.8	6.2	7.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.5	6.1	7.1
<b>Illinois</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	8,857	8,897	8,900	8,857	8,885	8,890	8,894	8,897	8,900
Civilian labor force .....	5,978	6,003	6,038	6,029	6,040	6,044	6,069	6,050	6,086
Employed .....	5,587	5,567	5,653	5,667	5,677	5,683	5,707	5,641	5,729
Unemployed .....	392	437	385	362	363	361	362	409	357
Unemployment rate .....	6.6	7.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.8	5.9
<b>Massachusetts</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	4,619	4,622	4,622	4,619	4,620	4,621	4,622	4,622	4,622
Civilian labor force .....	3,174	3,076	3,103	3,189	3,140	3,146	3,152	3,114	3,114
Employed .....	2,991	2,798	2,796	3,023	2,937	2,926	2,921	2,846	2,825
Unemployed .....	183	278	307	166	203	220	231	268	289
Unemployment rate .....	5.8	9.0	9.9	5.2	6.5	7.0	7.3	8.6	9.3
<b>Michigan</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	6,993	7,009	7,010	6,993	7,004	7,006	7,009	7,009	7,010
Civilian labor force .....	4,555	4,512	4,539	4,601	4,538	4,516	4,547	4,553	4,582
Employed .....	4,186	4,123	4,074	4,247	4,203	4,174	4,214	4,225	4,132
Unemployed .....	370	389	465	354	335	342	333	328	450
Unemployment rate .....	8.1	8.6	10.2	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.2	9.8
<b>New Jersey</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	6,029	6,027	6,026	6,029	6,026	6,027	6,028	6,027	6,026
Civilian labor force .....	4,038	3,990	3,962	4,026	4,103	4,069	4,050	4,015	3,947
Employed .....	3,838	3,705	3,694	3,846	3,881	3,847	3,818	3,757	3,698
Unemployed .....	200	285	268	180	222	222	232	258	249
Unemployment rate .....	5.0	7.1	6.8	4.5	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.3
<b>New York</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	13,801	13,801	13,801	13,801	13,799	13,801	13,803	13,801	13,801
Civilian labor force .....	8,680	8,539	8,562	8,726	8,628	8,565	8,558	8,519	8,607
Employed .....	8,206	7,933	7,996	8,288	8,154	8,104	8,088	7,969	8,077
Unemployed .....	474	605	567	438	474	461	470	550	530
Unemployment rate .....	5.5	7.1	6.6	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.5	6.2

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-11. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>			Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup>					
	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991
<b>North Carolina</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	4,975	5,033	5,038	4,975	5,016	5,022	5,028	5,033	5,038
Civilian labor force .....	3,371	3,344	3,410	3,397	3,381	3,379	3,420	3,376	3,436
Employed .....	3,239	3,142	3,214	3,277	3,226	3,210	3,242	3,209	3,253
Unemployed .....	132	202	195	120	155	169	178	167	183
Unemployment rate .....	3.9	6.0	5.7	3.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.3
<b>Ohio</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	8,275	8,299	8,301	8,275	8,291	8,295	8,298	8,299	8,301
Civilian labor force .....	5,344	5,357	5,341	5,386	5,463	5,452	5,488	5,383	5,384
Employed .....	4,998	4,968	4,932	5,073	5,148	5,156	5,179	5,065	5,007
Unemployed .....	346	389	409	313	315	296	309	318	377
Unemployment rate .....	6.5	7.3	7.7	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.9	7.0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	9,379	9,402	9,404	9,379	9,395	9,398	9,402	9,402	9,404
Civilian labor force .....	5,883	5,831	5,876	5,941	5,905	5,917	5,922	5,853	5,925
Employed .....	5,510	5,416	5,432	5,610	5,558	5,574	5,585	5,482	5,526
Unemployed .....	373	415	443	331	347	343	337	371	399
Unemployment rate .....	6.3	7.1	7.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.7
<b>Texas</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population .....	12,312	12,458	12,471	12,312	12,416	12,432	12,447	12,458	12,471
Civilian labor force .....	8,375	8,422	8,444	8,475	8,416	8,467	8,540	8,511	8,541
Employed .....	7,788	7,839	7,921	7,938	7,916	7,898	7,945	7,964	8,071
Unemployed .....	588	583	523	537	500	569	595	547	470
Unemployment rate .....	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.5

<sup>1</sup> These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

<sup>2</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore,

identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991p/	Feb. 1991p/	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991p/	Feb. 1991p/
Total.....	108,673	110,826	108,506	108,367	109,958	110,432	110,165	110,004	109,771	109,587
Total private.....	90,335	92,212	90,039	89,762	91,917	92,112	91,840	91,701	91,491	91,283
Goods-producing industries.....	24,677	24,381	23,667	23,477	25,339	24,777	24,511	24,416	24,184	24,086
Mining.....	712	741	726	723	727	733	738	740	737	739
Oil and gas extraction.....	397.5	418.2	413.3	411.9	402	411	414	414	415	417
Construction.....	4,846	4,913	4,461	4,389	5,368	5,093	5,029	4,983	4,833	4,860
General building contractors.....	1,266.9	1,240.7	1,155.2	1,130.8	1,368	1,278	1,254	1,243	1,222	1,220
Manufacturing.....	19,119	18,727	18,480	18,365	19,244	18,951	18,744	18,693	18,614	18,487
Production workers.....	12,977	12,654	12,447	12,359	13,084	12,849	12,671	12,626	12,565	12,464
Durable goods.....	11,224	10,863	10,707	10,604	11,278	11,026	10,865	10,831	10,773	10,656
Production workers.....	7,443	7,174	7,048	6,965	7,488	7,308	7,171	7,146	7,104	7,006
Lumber and wood products.....	731.3	705.3	688.6	674.3	751	730	716	712	704	692
Furniture and fixtures.....	518.6	498.1	492.3	482.7	518	507	496	494	491	482
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	546.1	532.7	510.8	506.8	568	546	541	538	529	527
Primary metal industries.....	755.5	739.9	736.8	727.4	756	751	744	738	738	728
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	270.8	268.9	266.8	262.3	272	271	271	269	267	263
Fabricated metal products.....	1,412.8	1,389.4	1,367.9	1,348.5	1,418	1,405	1,389	1,382	1,378	1,354
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	2,130.1	2,064.2	2,054.6	2,044.4	2,126	2,081	2,067	2,053	2,055	2,040
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,715.9	1,652.0	1,638.2	1,623.9	1,720	1,665	1,652	1,644	1,638	1,629
Transportation equipment.....	2,021.7	1,919.1	1,871.1	1,850.9	2,023	1,969	1,897	1,904	1,884	1,853
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	824.5	770.5	734.8	732.1	828	803	748	762	752	736
Instruments and related products.....	1,007.2	984.5	975.0	971.4	1,009	988	983	982	976	973
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	384.4	377.5	372.1	373.7	389	384	380	379	380	378
Nondurable goods.....	7,895	7,864	7,773	7,761	7,966	7,925	7,879	7,862	7,841	7,831
Production workers.....	5,534	5,480	5,399	5,394	5,596	5,541	5,500	5,480	5,461	5,458
Food and kindred products.....	1,595.9	1,644.1	1,612.7	1,611.0	1,650	1,654	1,647	1,654	1,657	1,666
Tobacco products.....	47.9	49.8	48.8	47.5	47	46	46	46	46	46
Textile mill products.....	709.7	679.9	674.1	667.1	711	688	687	680	675	668
Apparel and other textile products.....	1,044.9	1,002.5	988.5	995.1	1,045	1,021	1,008	1,000	995	995
Paper and allied products.....	694.9	694.9	690.4	690.3	699	698	696	694	694	694
Printing and publishing.....	1,576.6	1,577.8	1,565.4	1,562.5	1,574	1,579	1,572	1,570	1,565	1,563
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,078.4	1,085.6	1,077.6	1,081.0	1,083	1,087	1,087	1,088	1,084	1,085
Petroleum and coal products.....	154.3	159.1	155.6	155.8	159	161	161	161	160	160
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	862.1	851.8	842.6	834.3	865	869	855	849	846	837
Leather and leather products.....	130.6	118.9	117.3	116.1	131	122	120	119	119	117
Service-producing industries.....	83,996	86,445	84,639	84,890	84,619	85,655	85,654	85,588	85,587	85,501
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,730	5,931	5,816	5,777	5,804	5,870	5,866	5,882	5,884	5,848
Transportation.....	3,523	3,719	3,603	3,566	3,583	3,652	3,653	3,668	3,658	3,624
Communications and public utilities.....	2,207	2,212	2,213	2,211	2,221	2,218	2,213	2,214	2,226	2,224
Wholesale trade.....	6,304	6,331	6,250	6,222	6,357	6,355	6,343	6,331	6,297	6,274
Durable goods.....	3,756	3,735	3,691	3,676	3,775	3,752	3,742	3,735	3,710	3,694
Nondurable goods.....	2,548	2,596	2,559	2,546	2,582	2,603	2,601	2,596	2,587	2,580
Retail trade.....	19,276	20,299	19,411	19,147	19,758	19,792	19,739	19,670	19,687	19,618
General merchandise stores.....	2,429.9	2,683.1	2,460.8	2,329.8	2,505	2,466	2,444	2,402	2,394	2,402
Food stores.....	3,238.5	3,385.5	3,304.4	3,279.2	3,268	3,307	3,317	3,313	3,314	3,309
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,088.5	2,108.6	2,083.1	2,067.4	2,118	2,130	2,128	2,121	2,108	2,097
Eating and drinking places.....	6,304.9	6,594.1	6,337.0	6,362.0	6,556	6,633	6,620	6,627	6,629	6,613
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,755	6,811	6,763	6,750	6,817	6,843	6,833	6,829	6,820	6,810
Finance.....	3,328	3,336	3,322	3,318	3,340	3,346	3,341	3,336	3,332	3,328
Insurance.....	2,127	2,150	2,154	2,154	2,128	2,152	2,151	2,152	2,156	2,156
Real estate.....	1,300	1,325	1,287	1,278	1,349	1,345	1,341	1,341	1,332	1,326
Services.....	27,593	28,459	28,132	28,389	27,842	28,475	28,548	28,573	28,619	28,647
Business services.....	4,922.0	5,037.7	4,927.1	4,909.0	5,010	5,062	5,046	5,018	5,012	4,994
Health services.....	7,870.3	8,386.4	8,409.2	8,450.4	7,889	8,294	8,335	8,395	8,435	8,467
Government.....	18,338	18,614	18,267	18,605	18,041	18,320	18,325	18,303	18,280	18,304
Federal.....	2,991	2,940	2,908	2,918	3,005	2,983	2,961	2,943	2,928	2,933
State.....	4,334	4,407	4,285	4,430	4,239	4,323	4,323	4,325	4,333	4,325
Local.....	11,013	11,267	11,074	11,257	10,797	11,014	11,041	11,035	11,019	11,036

p/ = preliminary.

## Establishment survey data on diskette

Five years of data for all series published in the B tables of this release are now available on diskette. For information on format and costs, contact David R. Hiles on 202-523-1172.



## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1991 <sup>p</sup>
Total private.....	34.2	34.7	33.8	33.9	34.6	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.1	34.3
Mining.....	43.3	45.4	44.3	44.6	43.7	44.0	44.8	44.7	44.3	45.1
Construction.....	37.3	38.3	36.0	37.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing.....	40.4	41.3	40.2	39.8	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.7	40.4	40.2
Overtime hours.....	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3
Durable goods.....	41.0	41.9	40.7	40.3	41.3	41.3	40.9	41.2	40.8	40.6
Overtime hours.....	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2
Lumber and wood products.....	39.3	40.1	38.9	38.4	40.1	39.8	39.5	39.9	39.4	39.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	38.8	39.8	38.2	37.0	39.3	38.6	38.5	38.8	38.5	37.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	41.0	41.8	40.1	40.5	42.2	41.2	41.8	42.0	41.0	41.6
Primary metal industries.....	42.3	42.9	42.2	41.6	42.5	42.9	42.6	42.3	42.1	41.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	42.7	43.7	42.9	42.1	42.9	43.8	43.9	43.4	42.8	42.3
Fabricated metal products.....	41.1	41.9	40.7	40.3	41.4	41.2	40.8	41.1	40.7	40.6
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	42.0	43.0	41.8	41.4	42.1	42.1	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.5
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	40.9	41.8	40.4	39.9	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.2	40.1
Transportation equipment.....	41.4	42.3	41.4	40.8	41.6	42.5	41.1	41.5	41.5	41.0
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	41.2	42.0	41.2	40.2	41.5	42.9	40.3	41.3	41.5	40.6
Instruments and related products.....	41.0	42.0	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.2	39.8	38.9	38.9	39.5	39.8	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.2
Nondurable goods.....	39.6	40.5	39.6	39.3	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.8	39.7
Overtime hours.....	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
Food and kindred products.....	39.8	41.5	40.3	39.5	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.3
Tobacco products.....	37.7	39.9	39.1	37.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....	39.8	39.7	39.2	38.7	40.2	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.1
Apparel and other textile products.....	36.4	36.9	36.0	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.6	36.3	36.5
Paper and allied products.....	42.8	44.2	43.1	42.5	43.1	43.5	43.4	43.5	42.9	42.8
Printing and publishing.....	37.7	38.4	37.3	37.3	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.3	43.4	42.4	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.8	42.4	42.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.0	43.9	42.9	44.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	41.0	40.9	40.7
Leather and leather products.....	37.3	37.8	36.7	36.5	37.7	37.2	36.8	37.4	36.9	36.9
Transportation and public utilities.....	38.4	39.0	38.2	38.2	38.7	38.4	38.7	38.9	38.7	38.5
Wholesale trade.....	37.8	38.4	37.7	37.8	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.3	37.9	38.0
Retail trade.....	28.3	29.3	27.7	28.1	28.9	28.4	28.7	28.8	28.4	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	35.7	36.2	35.7	35.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.4	32.7	32.2	32.4	32.6	32.3	32.5	32.8	32.3	32.6

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.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1991 <sup>p</sup>
Total private.....	\$9.91	\$10.20	\$10.24	\$10.24	\$338.92	\$353.94	\$346.11	\$347.14
Seasonally adjusted.....	9.88	10.19	10.20	10.20	341.85	352.57	347.82	349.86
Mining.....	13.46	13.84	14.17	14.12	582.82	628.34	627.73	629.75
Construction.....	13.59	13.87	13.96	13.86	506.91	531.22	502.56	512.82
Manufacturing.....	10.68	11.06	11.06	11.04	431.47	456.78	444.61	439.39
Durable goods.....	11.18	11.59	11.58	11.57	458.38	485.62	471.31	466.27
Lumber and wood products.....	8.95	9.12	9.12	9.10	351.74	365.71	354.77	349.44
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.42	8.70	8.63	8.68	326.70	346.26	329.67	321.16
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	10.93	11.28	11.28	11.26	448.13	471.50	452.33	456.03
Primary metal industries.....	12.66	13.11	13.17	13.04	535.52	562.42	555.77	542.46
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	14.62	14.94	15.05	14.81	624.27	652.88	645.65	623.50
Fabricated metal products.....	10.70	11.05	11.01	11.03	439.77	463.00	448.11	444.51
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	11.60	12.11	12.04	12.04	487.20	520.73	503.27	498.46
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	10.16	10.57	10.60	10.58	415.54	441.83	428.24	422.14
Transportation equipment.....	13.88	14.42	14.40	14.36	574.63	609.97	596.16	585.89
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	14.30	14.89	14.86	14.69	589.16	625.38	612.23	590.54
Instruments and related products.....	11.13	11.62	11.67	11.68	456.33	488.04	478.47	480.05
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8.56	8.81	8.81	8.73	335.55	350.64	342.71	339.60
Nondurable goods.....	9.97	10.35	10.35	10.35	394.81	419.18	409.86	406.76
Food and kindred products.....	9.54	9.83	9.80	9.76	379.69	407.95	394.94	385.52
Tobacco products.....	15.73	16.18	16.14	16.26	593.02	645.58	631.07	609.75
Textile mill products.....	7.90	8.16	8.17	8.14	314.42	323.95	320.26	315.02
Apparel and other textile products.....	6.45	6.67	6.65	6.63	234.78	246.12	239.40	240.67
Paper and allied products.....	12.11	12.54	12.51	12.53	518.31	554.27	539.18	532.53
Printing and publishing.....	11.13	11.45	11.38	11.39	419.60	439.68	424.47	424.85
Chemicals and allied products.....	13.27	13.75	13.83	13.78	561.32	596.75	586.39	582.89
Petroleum and coal products.....	15.90	16.51	16.65	17.23	699.60	724.79	714.29	765.01
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	9.64	9.98	10.08	10.08	394.28	414.17	412.27	408.24
Leather and leather products.....	6.84	7.09	7.10	7.12	255.13	268.00	260.57	259.88
Transportation and public utilities.....	12.87	13.13	13.19	13.16	494.21	512.07	503.86	502.71
Wholesale trade.....	10.66	11.05	11.06	11.09	402.95	424.32	416.96	419.20
Retail trade.....	6.72	6.86	6.93	6.91	190.18	201.00	191.96	194.17
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9.87	10.25	10.27	10.32	352.36	371.05	366.64	369.46
Services.....	9.75	10.14	10.16	10.18	315.90	331.58	327.15	329.83

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Feb. 1991 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change from: Jan. 1991-Feb. 1991
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$9.88	\$10.12	\$10.14	\$10.19	\$10.20	\$10.20	.0
Constant (1982) dollars <sup>2/</sup> .....	7.56	7.45	7.44	7.45	7.43	N.A.	(3)
Mining.....	13.33	13.79	13.84	13.77	14.04	\$13.98	-0.4
Construction.....	13.63	13.82	13.79	13.79	13.92	13.90	-1
Manufacturing.....	10.67	10.97	10.97	11.00	11.04	11.03	-1
Excluding overtime <sup>4/</sup> .....	10.22	10.50	10.50	10.58	10.63	10.62	-1
Transportation and public utilities	12.83	13.03	13.02	13.10	13.18	13.12	-5
Wholesale trade.....	10.62	10.89	10.93	11.03	11.02	11.06	.4
Retail trade.....	6.69	6.84	6.87	6.85	6.88	6.88	.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.77	10.11	10.12	10.27	10.19	10.21	.2
Services.....	9.67	9.96	9.99	10.07	10.06	10.10	.4

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.<sup>2/</sup> The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.<sup>3/</sup> Change was -0.3 percent from December 1990 to January 1991, the latest month

available.

<sup>4/</sup> Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1/</sup> on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991p/	Feb. 1991p/	Feb. 1990	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991p/	Feb. 1991p/
Total private.....	120.5	125.4	118.5	118.6	124.4	123.1	123.4	124.0	121.9	122.3
Goods-producing industries.....	106.8	107.8	100.4	99.3	112.1	108.0	107.0	107.0	104.0	104.1
Mining.....	62.6	69.2	65.6	65.8	64.9	66.6	67.9	68.1	67.0	68.4
Construction.....	125.3	131.0	109.0	109.7	147.7	132.1	135.4	135.0	123.5	129.4
Manufacturing.....	105.8	105.4	101.0	99.3	107.6	105.6	103.5	103.5	102.2	101.0
Durable goods.....	105.8	104.1	99.4	97.3	107.2	104.6	101.8	101.9	100.4	98.6
Lumber and wood products.....	125.2	122.5	115.9	111.6	131.5	126.1	122.9	123.3	120.3	117.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	125.6	122.1	116.0	109.9	127.0	121.4	118.0	117.7	116.5	111.4
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	104.8	104.3	95.2	95.2	113.3	105.9	106.2	106.2	101.4	102.6
Primary metal industries.....	92.1	91.1	89.0	86.3	92.6	92.7	90.9	89.5	89.2	86.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	79.7	80.7	78.5	75.1	80.3	81.8	81.6	80.2	78.4	75.6
Fabricated metal products.....	106.0	106.5	101.4	98.7	107.4	105.9	103.5	103.8	102.5	100.0
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	99.7	98.0	94.7	93.1	99.4	96.8	95.4	95.5	94.3	93.0
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	109.8	107.5	103.0	100.8	110.3	106.1	104.9	104.6	102.0	101.4
Transportation equipment.....	119.4	115.6	109.4	106.5	119.8	120.0	110.0	112.0	111.1	107.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	125.4	118.3	109.9	106.7	125.5	127.2	109.3	114.8	113.8	108.4
Instruments and related products.....	87.6	87.3	84.1	84.2	88.2	84.8	84.3	84.7	84.3	84.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	103.4	101.8	97.6	98.4	105.6	103.8	102.1	100.7	100.8	100.3
Nondurable goods.....	105.8	107.2	103.1	102.2	108.0	106.9	106.0	105.8	104.8	104.5
Food and kindred products.....	101.7	110.6	104.8	102.8	108.3	108.9	109.1	109.9	109.3	109.5
Tobacco products.....	68.0	74.3	70.6	65.1	67.6	66.0	66.8	69.0	67.5	65.1
Textile mill products.....	101.0	95.9	94.0	91.8	102.2	97.6	96.2	95.3	94.8	93.1
Apparel and other textile products.....	93.9	90.7	86.9	88.3	94.4	91.3	89.7	89.8	88.2	88.8
Paper and allied products.....	108.8	112.2	109.0	107.3	110.3	111.4	110.2	110.3	109.2	108.9
Printing and publishing.....	127.5	129.1	124.5	123.9	128.1	127.8	126.7	126.2	125.3	124.4
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.9	105.1	101.2	101.8	104.4	103.9	103.5	103.9	101.8	102.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	83.7	85.9	81.7	84.6	88.4	86.8	92.0	86.4	85.6	89.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	123.6	123.3	119.8	117.2	125.0	125.2	122.2	121.4	120.4	118.3
Leather and leather products.....	62.1	56.0	53.9	52.8	63.1	57.1	55.4	55.7	55.0	53.9
Service-producing industries.....	126.7	133.2	126.6	127.3	129.9	129.9	130.8	131.7	129.9	130.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	111.7	118.0	112.6	111.9	114.2	114.4	115.4	116.4	115.8	114.6
Wholesale trade.....	117.2	119.3	115.7	115.0	119.1	118.4	118.4	119.1	117.3	116.9
Retail trade.....	118.6	129.7	116.7	116.4	124.4	122.5	123.3	123.3	121.5	122.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	120.9	123.0	120.0	120.3	122.2	121.2	122.0	123.6	121.5	121.6
Services.....	141.5	147.2	142.9	145.3	143.8	145.7	146.9	148.2	146.3	147.7

<sup>1/</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA.

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 <sup>1/</sup>												
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	42.3	38.8	41.4
1991.....	p/41.2	p/39.7										
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	40.9	36.8	35.0	p/34.3
1991.....	p/31.7											
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	51.4	48.3	45.4	39.9	36.8	p/33.4	p/31.5	
1991.....												
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	50.0	46.8	43.3	p/40.4	p/38.1				
1991.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries <sup>1/</sup>												
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	36.3	25.2	34.2
1991.....	p/36.7	p/33.1										
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	29.1	21.2	20.5	p/19.4
1991.....	p/22.7											
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	38.1	31.7	28.4	19.8	21.9	p/17.3	p/17.6	
1991.....												
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	27.0	21.2	18.0	p/19.4	p/15.8				
1991.....												

<sup>1/</sup> 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.