

News

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1991

Nonfarm payroll employment held steady in May, after declining markedly during the first 4 months of this year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Changes in the civilian worker unemployment rate in April and May were generally offsetting. The rate rose by three-tenths of a point in May to 6.9 percent, following a roughly similar decline in April.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate rose in May (after seasonal adjustment), following declines of similar magnitudes in April. The number of unemployed persons rose by 370,000 in May to a level of 8.6 million, and the civilian worker unemployment rate rose from 6.6 to 6.9 percent. Both measures, however, were about the same in May as they were in March. The May jobless rate was 1.4 percentage points higher than it was at the start of the current recession in July 1990. (See table A-2.)

Although unemployment rates for all major worker groups rose in May, the increases generally offset April declines. Thus, the rates for adult women (5.8 percent), adult men (6.5 percent), teenagers (19.1 percent), whites (6.1 percent), and Hispanics (9.7 percent) were about the same as they had been in March. The jobless rate for blacks, however, at 13.0 percent in May, has edged upward steadily during the last 3 months. Unemployment rates for all major worker groups are substantially higher than they were in mid-1990. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of workers unemployed for less than 5 weeks rose by 370,000 in May, following a large decline in April. Long-term unemployment held steady in both April and May. At 12.9 and 6.5 weeks, respectively, both

The establishment data shown in this news release have been adjusted to reflect annual benchmark revisions and updated seasonal adjustment factors. See the note on the revisions beginning on page 5.

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Apr.- May change
	1990	1991	1991			
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/.....	126,525	126,572	126,786	127,128	126,690	-438
Total employment 1/..	119,165	118,424	118,214	118,854	118,049	-805
Civilian labor force..	124,924	125,013	125,326	125,672	125,232	-440
Civilian employment..	117,564	116,865	116,754	117,398	116,591	-807
Unemployment.....	7,360	8,149	8,572	8,274	8,640	366
Not in labor force....	63,772	64,099	63,917	63,708	64,291	583
Discouraged workers..	941	997	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.8	0.3
All civilian workers	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9	.3
Adult men.....	5.4	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.5	.3
Adult women.....	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.8	.3
Teenagers.....	16.4	18.0	18.7	18.1	19.1	1.0
White.....	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.1	.3
Black.....	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.0	.4
Hispanic origin...	8.7	9.7	10.3	9.0	9.7	.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA 2/						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	109,788	109,160	108,902	p108,722	p108,781	p59
Goods-producing.....	24,520	24,032	23,877	p23,793	p23,812	p19
Service-producing...	85,268	85,128	85,025	p84,929	p84,969	p40
Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.4	34.2	34.2	p34.0	p34.3	p0.3
Manufacturing.....	40.7	40.3	40.3	p40.3	p40.4	p.1
Overtime.....	3.5	3.3	3.3	p3.3	p3.4	p.1

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.

N.A.=not available.

2/ Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

p=preliminary.

the average and median durations of unemployment returned to their March levels, after rising in April. (See table A-6.)

The number of workers employed part time for economic reasons decreased by 230,000 in May. At 5.9 million, this group (often referred to as the partially unemployed) remains about 900,000 higher than it was at the start of the current recession. (See table A-4.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Movements in civilian employment and in the labor force were also offsetting in April and May. At 116.6 million, seasonally adjusted, total civilian employment fell by 810,000 in May, following a gain of 640,000 in April. The bulk of these changes have occurred among the self-employed. (See tables A-2 and A-4.)

Since July of last year, total employment has fallen by 1.3 million. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs--dropped half a percentage point in May, more than offsetting an increase in April. At 61.5 percent, the ratio is nearly 1-1/2 percentage points lower than its peak in the middle of last year. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force declined by 440,000 in May to 125.2 million, following an increase of similar magnitude in April. The labor force participation rate--the proportion of working-age persons either employed or actively seeking employment--was 66.1 percent in May, down 0.4 percentage point from a year earlier. The largest decline in labor force participation over the year has occurred among teenagers, whose rate has dropped 2.4 percentage points, but there were also small declines among adult men and women. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment held steady in May at 108.8 million. This followed a drop of 180,000 (as revised) in April and declines averaging 240,000 in the first quarter. Small employment improvements in May were widespread, as the index of diffusion was up to 50.8 percent. This was the first time in a year that as many industries added jobs as lost them. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Employment in the goods-producing sector, which had experienced declines each month for over a year, was little changed in May, as manufacturing and construction firmed up. Manufacturing payrolls were buoyed for the second consecutive month by returns of laid-off auto workers. Other manufacturing industries, most notably industrial machinery and instruments, continued to lose jobs. Nevertheless, about as many manufacturing industries gained employees as lost them, the best showing since early 1989.

Construction employment was unchanged in May; the industry had lost about a tenth of its jobs during the prior year. Continued reductions in nonresidential general contractors were offset by the first gains in special trades in over a year. In mining, 6,000 jobs were lost, half in oil and gas extraction.

In the service-producing sector, there was renewed job growth in May, after substantial losses in the prior 3 months. Improvement was largely concentrated in the services industry, which showed its first gain since January. Employment in business services was up 15,000, and health services continued its steady employment gains, adding 30,000 workers. A small employment increase also occurred in transportation. Real estate employment was unchanged in May, a positive sign in an industry that has had steady losses for a year. Retail trade employment was little changed in May following eight consecutive declines that averaged 50,000 a month. A similar occurrence was evident in wholesale trade.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 hour in May to 34.3 hours, seasonally adjusted, following decreases in the prior 2 months. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime edged up a tenth of an hour, to 40.4 and 3.4 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 0.9 percent to 121.1 (1982=100) in May, seasonally adjusted. The index for manufacturing increased by 0.4 percent to 101.1. Over the year, the index for manufacturing was down by 6.3 percent. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers increased by 0.4 percent to \$10.32, seasonally adjusted, in May. Average weekly earnings increased by 1.3 percent to \$353.98. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings edged up by 1 cent and average weekly earnings were up by \$1.37. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 3.4 percent and average weekly earnings by 2.8 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs (benchmarks). These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 1990. The effects of the benchmark revision on current data are shown in table B, which presents data for February 1991. February data are used because they represent the last month of final published estimates prior to this benchmark revision.

As is the practice with the introduction of new benchmarks, seasonal adjustment factors have been recalculated to incorporate the experience through March 1991. As a result, seasonally adjusted series for the past 5 years (1986-91) are subject to revision. The BLS uses the X-11 ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) seasonal adjustment methodology to seasonally adjust establishment-based employment, hours, and earnings data. Projected seasonal adjustment factors are now calculated only for the first 6 months after the introduction of new benchmarks. A second set of projected seasonal adjustment factors, for use during the subsequent 6-month period, will be computed based upon data through October and introduced with the release of data for November. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years will continue to be made once a year, coincident with the benchmark revisions.

All unadjusted establishment data series from April 1989 forward and all seasonally adjusted series from January 1986 forward are affected by the annual revisions announced today. The June 1991 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain a discussion of the effects of the benchmark revisions, revised seasonal adjustment factors to be used during May-October 1991, and an explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology. This issue will also present revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings. All of the revised historical series will be published in a special supplement to Employment and Earnings, which is expected to be issued in July. This supplement, when combined with the historical volume, Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-90 (BLS Bulletin 2370), will comprise the full historical series on national data obtained from the establishment survey. Five years of history for the "B" tables published in this release are available on diskette (202-523-1172); the full history for all establishment data series is available on magnetic tape (202-523-1260).

Table B. Establishment survey employment estimates for February 1991, not seasonally adjusted.

(In thousands)

Industry	February 1991 employment estimates		Difference
	Before revision	As revised	
Total nonfarm employment.....	108,307	107,887	-420
Total private.....	89,662	89,204	-458
Mining.....	724	699	-25
Construction.....	4,394	4,333	-61
Manufacturing.....	18,340	18,387	47
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,772	5,759	-13
Wholesale trade.....	6,219	6,062	-157
Retail trade.....	19,094	18,965	-129
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,764	6,669	-95
Services.....	28,355	28,330	-25
Government.....	18,645	18,683	38
Federal.....	2,936	2,936	0
State.....	4,427	4,449	22
Local.....	11,282	11,298	16

Changes in data presentation

Beginning with next month's issue, tables A and A-1 of this release will no longer contain labor force series which incorporate data on Armed Forces stationed in the United States. The estimates of resident troop strength have had limitations of timeliness and reliability which were exacerbated during the recent Persian Gulf operations. (See note on table A-1.) The rate containing the resident Armed Forces will continue to be included in the range of measures of varying definitions of unemployment (current table A-8). Series incorporating the resident Armed Forces will continue to be included in the BLS publication, Employment and Earnings.

The Employment Situation for June 1991 will be released on Friday, July 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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 nonagricultural 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 350,000 establishments employing over 41 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-8 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 nonagricultural 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 \$9.50 per issue or \$29.00 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					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	189,467	190,836	190,980	189,467	190,592	190,717	190,703	190,836	190,980
Labor force ²	126,279	126,183	126,315	126,578	126,253	126,678	126,786	127,128	126,690
Participation rate ³	66.6	66.1	66.1	66.8	66.2	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.3
Total employed ²	119,916	118,134	118,082	119,916	118,537	118,520	118,214	118,854	118,049
Employment-population ratio ⁴	63.3	61.9	61.8	63.3	62.2	62.1	62.0	62.3	61.8
Resident Armed Forces	1,639	1,456	1,458	1,639	1,615	1,602	1,460	1,456	1,458
Civilian employed	118,277	116,678	116,624	118,277	116,922	116,918	116,754	117,398	116,591
Agriculture	3,452	3,110	3,431	3,286	3,163	3,222	3,098	3,156	3,272
Nonagricultural industries	114,825	113,568	113,194	114,991	113,759	113,696	113,656	114,243	113,319
Unemployed	6,363	8,049	8,233	6,662	7,715	8,158	8,572	8,274	8,640
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.0	6.4	6.5	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.8
Not in labor force	63,188	64,652	64,665	62,889	64,339	64,039	63,917	63,708	64,291
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	91,014	91,652	91,720	91,014	91,590	91,650	91,587	91,652	91,720
Labor force ²	69,569	69,356	69,486	69,729	69,543	69,749	69,808	69,855	69,704
Participation rate ³	76.4	75.7	75.8	76.6	75.9	76.1	76.2	76.2	76.0
Total employed ²	66,096	64,568	64,802	66,061	65,251	65,043	64,846	65,112	64,746
Employment-population ratio ⁴	72.6	70.4	70.7	72.6	71.2	71.0	70.8	71.0	70.6
Resident Armed Forces	1,472	1,310	1,303	1,472	1,453	1,439	1,314	1,310	1,303
Civilian employed	64,624	63,258	63,499	64,589	63,798	63,604	63,532	63,802	63,443
Unemployed	3,473	4,788	4,684	3,668	4,292	4,706	4,962	4,743	4,957
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.0	6.9	6.7	5.3	6.2	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.1
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	98,453	99,184	99,260	98,453	99,002	99,067	99,116	99,184	99,260
Labor force ²	56,709	56,827	56,829	56,849	56,710	56,929	56,978	57,273	56,986
Participation rate ³	57.6	57.3	57.3	57.7	57.3	57.5	57.5	57.7	57.4
Total employed ²	53,820	53,566	53,280	53,855	53,287	53,477	53,368	53,742	53,303
Employment-population ratio ⁴	54.7	54.0	53.7	54.7	53.8	54.0	53.8	54.2	53.7
Resident Armed Forces	167	148	155	167	162	163	148	146	155
Civilian employed	53,653	53,420	53,125	53,688	53,125	53,314	53,222	53,596	53,148
Unemployed	2,890	3,261	3,548	2,994	3,423	3,452	3,610	3,531	3,683
Unemployment rate ⁵	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.5

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

² Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

³ Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁴ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

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

Note on Armed Forces estimates

Estimates of the labor force including the resident Armed Forces that appear in table A-1 of this release should be interpreted with caution. The estimates of the resident Armed Forces come from administrative sources and are affected by lags in the availability of information, changes over time in administrative practices for the classification of military personnel as resident or nonresident, and variations in those practices among the branches of the services. In recent months, developments in the Persian Gulf have accentuated the impact of these factors on the 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 ¹					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	187,828	189,380	189,522	187,828	188,977	189,115	189,243	189,380	189,522
Civilian labor force	124,640	124,727	124,857	124,939	124,638	125,076	125,326	125,672	125,232
Participation rate	66.4	65.9	65.9	66.5	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.4	66.1
Employed	118,277	116,678	116,624	118,277	116,922	116,918	116,754	117,398	116,591
Employment-population ratio ²	63.0	61.6	61.5	63.0	61.9	61.8	61.7	62.0	61.5
Unemployed	6,363	8,049	8,233	6,662	7,715	8,158	8,572	8,274	8,640
Unemployment rate	5.1	6.5	6.6	5.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,581	83,567	83,636	82,581	83,271	83,392	83,466	83,567	83,636
Civilian labor force	64,278	64,787	64,650	64,313	64,345	64,577	64,735	64,957	64,741
Participation rate	77.8	77.5	77.3	77.9	77.3	77.4	77.6	77.7	77.4
Employed	61,417	60,596	60,721	61,276	60,734	60,533	60,551	60,905	60,556
Employment-population ratio ²	74.4	72.5	72.6	74.2	72.9	72.8	72.5	72.9	72.4
Agriculture	2,481	2,312	2,475	2,374	2,289	2,315	2,255	2,328	2,368
Nonagricultural industries	58,936	58,284	58,246	58,902	58,445	58,217	58,296	58,577	58,188
Unemployed	2,861	4,190	3,929	3,037	3,611	4,044	4,184	4,052	4,184
Unemployment rate	4.5	6.5	6.1	4.7	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,414	92,358	92,454	91,414	92,139	92,198	92,273	92,358	92,454
Civilian labor force	53,103	53,457	53,494	53,075	53,097	53,284	53,359	53,634	53,480
Participation rate	58.1	57.9	57.9	58.1	57.6	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8
Employed	50,742	50,721	50,508	50,613	50,300	50,404	50,323	50,695	50,363
Employment-population ratio ²	55.5	54.9	54.6	55.4	54.6	54.7	54.5	54.9	54.5
Agriculture	713	599	679	664	664	675	607	623	633
Nonagricultural industries	50,029	50,122	49,830	49,949	49,636	49,728	49,716	50,072	49,731
Unemployed	2,362	2,736	2,986	2,462	2,797	2,881	3,035	2,939	3,117
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.1	5.6	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,832	13,455	13,432	13,832	13,567	13,525	13,504	13,455	13,432
Civilian labor force	7,258	6,484	6,713	7,551	7,196	7,215	7,232	7,081	7,011
Participation rate	52.5	48.2	50.0	54.6	53.0	53.3	53.6	52.6	52.2
Employed	6,118	5,361	5,396	6,388	5,889	5,982	5,879	5,798	5,672
Employment-population ratio ²	44.2	39.8	40.2	46.2	43.4	44.2	43.5	43.1	42.2
Agriculture	258	199	277	248	211	232	235	204	271
Nonagricultural industries	5,860	5,162	5,118	6,140	5,678	5,750	5,644	5,594	5,401
Unemployed	1,141	1,123	1,318	1,163	1,307	1,233	1,353	1,283	1,339
Unemployment rate	15.7	17.3	19.6	15.4	18.2	17.1	18.7	18.1	19.1

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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Table A-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					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	180,271	161,264	161,357	180,271	161,007	161,097	161,179	161,264	161,357
Civilian labor force	107,075	107,110	107,285	107,223	106,962	107,432	107,488	107,678	107,491
Participation rate	66.8	66.4	66.5	66.9	66.4	66.7	66.7	66.8	66.6
Employed	102,350	100,969	101,018	102,293	101,104	101,141	100,870	101,455	100,944
Employment-population ratio ²	63.9	62.6	62.6	63.8	62.8	62.8	62.6	62.9	62.6
Unemployed	4,724	6,141	6,266	4,930	5,858	6,291	6,617	6,223	6,547
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.7	5.8	4.6	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.1
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,902	56,213	56,207	55,872	55,836	56,000	56,151	56,310	56,210
Participation rate	78.3	77.9	77.9	78.3	77.8	77.8	77.9	78.1	77.9
Employed	53,739	52,966	53,184	53,593	53,010	52,801	52,828	53,179	53,025
Employment-population ratio ²	75.3	73.4	73.7	75.1	73.7	73.3	73.3	73.7	73.5
Unemployed	2,163	3,247	3,023	2,279	2,826	3,198	3,323	3,131	3,185
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.8	5.4	4.1	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	44,894	45,272	45,253	44,861	44,888	45,211	45,186	45,304	45,242
Participation rate	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.7	57.4	57.8	57.7	57.8	57.7
Employed	43,208	43,255	43,061	43,086	42,841	43,019	42,892	43,169	42,932
Employment-population ratio ²	55.6	55.2	54.9	55.4	54.8	55.0	54.8	55.1	54.7
Unemployed	1,686	2,016	2,192	1,775	2,047	2,192	2,294	2,136	2,310
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,278	6,625	6,825	6,490	6,238	6,222	6,151	6,064	6,039
Participation rate	56.3	52.4	54.3	58.2	57.4	57.5	57.1	56.4	56.3
Employed	5,403	4,748	4,774	5,614	5,253	5,321	5,150	5,108	4,987
Employment-population ratio ²	48.5	44.2	44.5	50.4	48.3	49.2	47.8	47.5	46.5
Unemployed	875	877	1,051	876	985	901	1,001	956	1,052
Unemployment rate	13.9	15.6	18.0	13.5	15.8	14.5	16.3	15.8	17.4
Men	14.0	18.5	19.4	14.1	15.8	15.4	18.6	16.9	19.3
Women	13.8	14.7	16.6	12.9	15.8	13.4	13.7	14.7	15.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,261	21,541	21,569	21,261	21,470	21,493	21,516	21,541	21,569
Civilian labor force	13,499	13,473	13,394	13,570	13,501	13,421	13,610	13,670	13,472
Participation rate	63.5	62.5	62.1	63.8	62.9	62.4	63.3	63.5	62.5
Employed	12,093	11,828	11,698	12,128	11,866	11,839	11,934	11,948	11,727
Employment-population ratio ²	56.9	54.9	54.2	57.0	55.3	55.1	55.5	55.5	54.4
Unemployed	1,406	1,645	1,696	1,442	1,635	1,582	1,675	1,722	1,745
Unemployment rate	10.4	12.2	12.7	10.6	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,255	6,404	6,269	6,247	6,313	6,366	6,395	6,416	6,265
Participation rate	73.7	74.1	72.7	73.6	73.5	73.9	74.1	74.2	72.6
Employed	5,672	5,607	5,497	5,653	5,602	5,649	5,672	5,647	5,475
Employment-population ratio ²	66.8	64.9	63.7	66.6	65.2	65.6	65.7	65.3	63.5
Unemployed	584	797	772	594	712	717	723	769	790
Unemployment rate	9.3	12.4	12.3	9.5	11.3	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,459	6,397	6,431	6,486	6,374	6,286	6,388	6,476	6,459
Participation rate	60.8	59.2	59.5	61.1	59.3	58.4	59.2	60.0	59.7
Employed	5,874	5,771	5,743	5,888	5,738	5,694	5,755	5,812	5,755
Employment-population ratio ²	55.3	53.4	53.1	55.4	53.4	52.9	53.4	53.8	53.2
Unemployed	585	626	688	598	636	593	633	664	705
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.8	10.7	9.2	10.0	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	784	673	694	837	814	789	826	779	747
Participation rate	36.5	32.0	32.6	38.9	38.4	36.4	39.2	37.1	35.1
Employed	547	450	458	587	526	497	507	490	497
Employment-population ratio ²	25.5	21.5	21.5	27.3	24.8	23.5	24.1	23.3	23.3
Unemployed	237	222	236	250	288	272	319	289	250
Unemployment rate	30.2	33.0	34.0	29.9	35.4	35.4	38.6	37.1	33.5
Men	32.6	34.7	38.0	31.8	34.6	35.5	38.4	38.4	36.7
Women	27.4	31.3	29.3	28.1	36.1	35.2	38.9	35.7	30.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,238	14,672	14,711	14,238	14,553	14,593	14,632	14,672	14,711
Civilian labor force	9,646	9,680	9,709	9,627	9,675	9,578	9,696	9,739	9,695
Participation rate	67.7	66.0	66.0	67.6	65.5	65.6	66.3	66.4	65.9
Employed	8,918	8,788	8,791	8,883	8,779	8,664	8,700	8,859	8,756
Employment-population ratio ²	62.6	59.9	59.8	62.4	60.3	59.4	59.5	60.4	59.5
Unemployed	728	892	918	744	896	914	897	880	939
Unemployment rate	7.5	9.2	9.5	7.7	9.3	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.7

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	118,277	118,678	118,624	118,277	118,922	118,918	118,754	117,398	118,591
Married men, spouse present	40,922	40,340	40,361	40,854	40,316	40,482	40,296	40,502	40,280
Married women, spouse present	30,256	30,030	29,874	29,987	29,598	29,680	29,514	29,782	29,608
Women who maintain families	6,394	6,320	6,350	6,390	6,396	6,384	6,470	6,371	6,350
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	30,542	31,198	30,962	30,490	30,699	31,093	30,784	30,990	30,908
Technical, sales, and administrative support	37,141	36,442	36,052	37,335	36,380	36,100	36,285	36,515	36,233
Service occupations	15,811	15,787	15,698	15,693	15,748	15,773	15,848	15,882	15,793
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,638	13,078	13,115	13,707	13,399	13,333	13,212	13,197	13,181
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17,665	18,839	17,094	17,782	17,227	18,997	17,051	17,150	17,188
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,679	3,336	3,703	3,423	3,437	3,499	3,387	3,484	3,451
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,795	1,600	1,803	1,693	1,603	1,829	1,556	1,680	1,703
Self-employed workers	1,534	1,418	1,491	1,483	1,396	1,448	1,412	1,450	1,421
Unpaid family workers	123	92	137	104	157	168	134	95	117
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	105,779	104,112	104,214	106,176	104,698	104,569	104,455	104,697	104,613
Government	18,167	18,209	18,029	18,050	17,680	17,792	17,829	18,084	17,904
Private industries	87,612	85,903	86,185	88,126	87,018	86,777	86,626	86,633	86,709
Private households	972	887	939	964	967	953	980	943	934
Other industries	86,640	85,016	85,246	87,162	86,051	85,824	85,648	85,690	85,775
Self-employed workers	8,774	9,227	8,749	8,765	8,738	8,876	8,926	9,209	8,732
Unpaid family workers	272	229	231	244	232	239	224	213	206
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,585	5,817	5,564	4,859	5,510	6,062	6,163	6,182	5,932
Slack work	2,224	3,291	2,859	2,443	2,908	3,252	3,303	3,383	3,136
Could only find part-time work	1,958	2,290	2,382	2,095	2,214	2,401	2,494	2,482	2,556
Voluntary part time	16,325	16,244	15,605	15,557	14,833	14,971	14,819	15,027	14,878
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,419	5,587	5,360	4,689	5,178	5,803	5,889	5,956	5,702
Slack work	2,132	3,089	2,748	2,306	2,892	3,067	3,107	3,181	2,971
Could only find part-time work	1,914	2,244	2,300	2,045	2,133	2,349	2,404	2,403	2,483
Voluntary part time	15,742	15,812	15,081	15,002	14,461	14,528	14,452	14,641	14,377

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

Table A-5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,682	8,274	8,640	5.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9
Men, 16 years and over	3,668	4,743	4,957	5.4	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.2
Men, 20 years and over	3,037	4,052	4,184	4.7	5.6	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.5
Women, 16 years and over	2,994	3,531	3,683	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5
Women, 20 years and over	2,462	2,939	3,117	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,163	1,283	1,339	15.4	18.2	17.1	18.7	18.1	19.1
Married men, spouse present	1,375	1,850	1,870	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.4
Married women, spouse present	1,112	1,398	1,428	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.6
Women who maintain families	521	701	639	7.5	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.9	9.1
Full-time workers	5,262	6,804	6,983	4.9	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.5
Part-time workers	1,363	1,457	1,604	7.4	7.7	7.6	9.1	8.1	9.0
Labor force time lost ²	—	—	—	6.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7
OCCUPATION³									
Managerial and professional specialty	637	824	940	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,478	2,020	2,024	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	779	1,123	1,144	5.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.8	8.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,612	2,085	1,961	8.3	10.0	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	192	239	263	5.3	7.6	7.9	9.1	6.5	7.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,135	6,476	6,714	5.5	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.2
Goods-producing industries	1,936	2,602	2,537	6.7	8.2	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.0
Mining	28	58	48	3.7	7.5	6.0	7.1	7.5	6.4
Construction	722	902	893	11.3	14.5	15.5	14.1	15.0	14.7
Manufacturing	1,186	1,642	1,596	5.5	6.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.4
Durable goods	710	1,053	976	5.5	6.8	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.7
Nondurable goods	476	589	620	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.0
Service-producing industries	3,199	3,874	4,177	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.4
Transportation and public utilities	218	354	366	3.3	4.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,472	1,728	1,829	6.2	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.3	7.7
Finance and service industries	1,509	1,791	1,982	4.4	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.7
Government workers	464	596	601	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	149	182	215	8.1	11.9	11.5	13.8	9.9	11.2

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.³ 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					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	2,956	2,952	3,493	3,078	3,410	3,473	3,515	3,287	3,654
5 to 14 weeks	1,921	2,509	2,388	2,194	2,490	2,736	2,904	2,745	2,717
15 weeks and over	1,485	2,588	2,352	1,404	1,829	1,975	2,184	2,229	2,234
15 to 26 weeks	849	1,495	1,318	776	981	1,053	1,236	1,226	1,206
27 weeks and over	636	1,093	1,034	628	848	921	947	1,003	1,028
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.1	14.8	13.4	11.8	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.7	12.9
Median duration, in weeks	5.3	8.1	6.6	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.5
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	46.5	36.7	42.4	46.1	44.1	42.4	40.9	39.8	42.5
5 to 14 weeks	30.2	31.2	29.0	32.9	32.2	33.4	33.8	33.2	31.8
15 weeks and over	23.3	32.2	28.6	21.0	23.7	24.1	25.4	27.0	26.0
15 to 26 weeks	13.3	18.6	16.0	11.6	12.7	12.9	14.4	14.8	14.0
27 weeks and over	10.0	13.6	12.6	9.4	11.0	11.3	11.0	12.1	11.9

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	2,936	4,623	4,298	3,173	4,068	4,515	4,703	4,528	4,657
On layoff	822	1,318	1,124	980	1,131	1,485	1,430	1,370	1,343
Other job losers	2,114	3,304	3,174	2,193	2,938	3,031	3,273	3,158	3,314
Job leavers	887	909	921	1,017	899	989	1,080	987	1,053
Reentrants	1,845	1,862	2,217	1,828	2,044	1,994	2,090	2,053	2,202
New entrants	695	656	796	677	672	633	699	741	779
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	46.1	57.4	52.2	47.4	53.0	55.5	54.9	54.5	53.6
On layoff	12.9	16.4	13.7	14.6	14.7	18.3	16.7	16.5	15.5
Other job losers	33.2	41.1	38.6	32.8	38.2	37.3	38.2	38.0	38.1
Job leavers	13.9	11.3	11.2	15.2	11.7	12.2	12.6	11.9	12.1
Reentrants	29.0	23.1	26.9	27.3	26.6	24.5	24.4	24.7	25.3
New entrants	10.9	8.1	9.7	10.1	8.7	7.8	8.2	8.9	9.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.4	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7
Job leavers7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
New entrants6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6

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		
	1990				1991	1991		
	I	II	III	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.8
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9
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	7.3	7.3	7.6	8.1	9.0	8.3	9.1	9.2
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	8.0	8.3	8.9	9.8	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 ¹					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
Total, 16 years and over	6,662	8,274	8,640	5.3	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.9
16 to 24 years	2,358	2,680	2,864	11.0	12.4	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.8
16 to 19 years	1,163	1,283	1,339	15.4	18.2	17.1	18.7	18.1	19.1
16 to 17 years	575	578	539	19.4	19.6	16.9	20.9	21.2	20.4
18 to 19 years	614	709	826	13.3	16.7	16.9	17.5	18.3	18.9
20 to 24 years	1,195	1,397	1,525	8.6	9.5	10.5	10.3	10.1	11.2
25 years and over	4,263	5,678	5,715	4.1	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5
25 to 54 years	3,814	5,117	5,134	4.3	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7
55 years and over	474	588	624	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.1
Men, 16 years and over	3,668	4,743	4,957	5.4	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.2
16 to 24 years	1,277	1,566	1,577	11.4	13.2	13.8	14.9	14.3	14.5
16 to 19 years	631	691	773	16.0	18.2	17.7	20.7	19.3	21.1
16 to 17 years	303	304	291	19.8	18.7	19.1	25.0	22.0	21.2
18 to 19 years	341	389	495	14.2	16.8	16.8	18.2	17.7	21.7
20 to 24 years	646	875	804	8.8	10.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.2
25 years and over	2,352	3,246	3,326	4.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.8
25 to 54 years	2,078	2,888	2,953	4.3	5.2	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.1
55 years and over	300	390	410	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
Women, 16 years and over	2,994	3,531	3,683	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.5
16 to 24 years	1,081	1,113	1,287	10.6	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.2	13.1
16 to 19 years	532	592	566	14.7	18.1	16.4	16.6	16.9	18.9
16 to 17 years	272	274	248	19.0	20.7	14.4	16.3	20.4	19.5
18 to 19 years	273	320	331	12.4	16.7	17.1	16.8	14.9	15.8
20 to 24 years	549	521	721	8.4	8.1	9.1	8.6	8.1	11.1
25 years and over	1,911	2,432	2,389	4.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.1
25 to 54 years	1,735	2,229	2,182	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.4
55 years and over	174	198	214	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.3

¹ 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			
	May 1990	May 1991					Number		Percent of labor force	
	May 1990	May 1991	May 1990	May 1991	May 1990	May 1991	May 1990	May 1991	May 1990	May 1991
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,623	7,777	6,930	7,039	6,696	6,738	234	301	3.4	4.3
35 to 49 years	6,523	6,497	6,184	6,145	5,947	5,885	217	260	3.5	4.8
35 to 39 years	1,446	1,183	1,338	1,101	1,290	1,022	49	79	3.6	7.2
40 to 44 years	3,326	3,185	3,199	3,017	3,091	2,903	109	115	3.4	3.8
45 to 49 years	1,751	2,129	1,626	2,026	1,567	1,940	59	86	3.6	4.3
50 years and over	1,100	1,280	787	895	749	874	17	21	2.3	2.4
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	17,137	18,198	16,015	16,995	15,438	16,119	577	876	3.6	5.2
35 to 39 years	7,882	8,281	7,497	7,834	7,242	7,411	255	424	3.4	5.4
40 to 44 years	5,039	5,728	4,688	5,365	4,524	5,098	163	268	3.5	5.0
45 to 49 years	4,215	4,189	3,830	3,795	3,671	3,610	159	185	4.1	4.9

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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,877	22,321	22,363	21,877	22,202	22,242	22,281	22,321	22,363
Civilian labor force	14,750	14,664	14,655	14,753	14,690	14,855	14,666	14,740	14,655
Employed	13,964	13,580	13,535	13,960	13,658	13,763	13,542	13,644	13,530
Unemployed	786	1,084	1,120	793	1,032	1,092	1,124	1,096	1,125
Unemployment rate	5.3	7.4	7.6	5.4	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.7
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,091	10,305	10,324	10,091	10,248	10,267	10,285	10,305	10,324
Civilian labor force	6,302	6,331	6,403	6,299	6,433	6,376	6,421	6,357	6,405
Employed	5,960	5,915	5,943	5,940	6,039	5,923	5,940	5,922	5,927
Unemployed	342	416	460	359	394	453	481	435	478
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.6	7.2	5.7	6.1	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,867	8,906	8,910	8,867	8,897	8,900	8,903	8,906	8,910
Civilian labor force	5,965	6,017	5,950	5,991	6,050	6,086	6,093	6,045	5,979
Employed	5,640	5,628	5,597	5,666	5,641	5,729	5,676	5,657	5,623
Unemployed	324	389	353	325	409	357	417	388	356
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.5	5.9	5.4	6.8	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.0
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,619	4,622	4,623	4,619	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,622	4,623
Civilian labor force	3,190	3,111	3,124	3,198	3,114	3,114	3,145	3,115	3,130
Employed	3,027	2,852	2,836	3,022	2,846	2,825	2,841	2,855	2,828
Unemployed	163	260	288	176	268	289	304	260	302
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.3	9.2	5.5	8.6	9.3	9.7	8.3	9.6
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,997	7,012	7,014	6,997	7,009	7,010	7,011	7,012	7,014
Civilian labor force	4,550	4,499	4,494	4,598	4,553	4,582	4,710	4,593	4,545
Employed	4,228	4,065	4,090	4,246	4,225	4,132	4,207	4,129	4,110
Unemployed	322	434	405	352	328	450	503	464	435
Unemployment rate	7.1	9.7	9.0	7.7	7.2	9.8	10.7	10.1	9.6
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,028	6,025	6,025	6,028	6,027	6,026	6,026	6,025	6,025
Civilian labor force	4,019	3,992	3,975	4,025	4,015	3,947	3,987	4,034	3,985
Employed	3,834	3,749	3,716	3,832	3,757	3,698	3,717	3,773	3,716
Unemployed	185	243	259	193	258	249	270	261	269
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.1	6.5	4.8	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,800	13,799	13,799	13,800	13,801	13,801	13,800	13,799	13,799
Civilian labor force	8,635	8,594	8,616	8,738	8,519	8,607	8,645	8,724	8,712
Employed	8,195	7,968	7,979	8,292	7,969	8,077	8,054	8,072	8,071
Unemployed	441	626	637	446	550	530	591	652	641
Unemployment rate	5.1	7.3	7.4	5.1	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.5	7.4

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 ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	May 1990	Apr. 1991	May 1991	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,991	5,048	5,053	4,991	5,033	5,038	5,043	5,048	5,053
Civilian labor force	3,439	3,383	3,424	3,431	3,376	3,436	3,402	3,417	3,412
Employed	3,308	3,193	3,196	3,297	3,209	3,253	3,210	3,221	3,183
Unemployed	132	190	228	134	167	183	192	196	229
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.6	6.6	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,281	8,304	8,306	8,281	8,299	8,301	8,302	8,304	8,306
Civilian labor force	5,409	5,473	5,445	5,429	5,383	5,384	5,470	5,523	5,467
Employed	5,104	5,087	5,153	5,112	5,065	5,007	5,073	5,124	5,163
Unemployed	305	386	292	317	318	377	397	399	304
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.1	5.4	5.8	5.9	7.0	7.3	7.2	5.6
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,385	9,407	9,409	9,385	9,402	9,404	9,405	9,407	9,409
Civilian labor force	5,889	5,911	5,938	5,920	5,853	5,925	5,822	5,960	5,969
Employed	5,604	5,507	5,491	5,622	5,482	5,526	5,389	5,537	5,510
Unemployed	285	404	447	298	371	399	433	423	459
Unemployment rate	4.8	6.8	7.5	5.0	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.7
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,351	12,496	12,509	12,351	12,458	12,471	12,483	12,496	12,509
Civilian labor force	8,410	8,619	8,540	8,417	8,511	8,541	8,623	8,692	8,546
Employed	7,887	8,025	8,000	7,889	7,964	8,071	8,050	8,074	8,000
Unemployed	523	594	540	528	547	470	573	618	546
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.5	6.6	7.1	6.4

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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991g/	May 1991g/	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991g/	May 1991g/
Total.....	110,721	108,147	108,576	109,195	110,304	109,418	109,160	108,902	108,722	108,781
Total private.....	91,826	89,373	89,815	90,395	91,764	91,053	90,771	90,495	90,302	90,351
Goods-producing industries.....	25,128	23,381	23,564	23,792	25,141	24,181	24,039	23,877	23,793	23,812
Mining.....	712	699	704	704	713	713	715	714	711	705
Oil and gas extraction.....	389.9	395.6	394.6	393.7	394	399	401	402	400	397
Construction.....	5,238	4,366	4,547	4,729	5,203	4,797	4,792	4,720	4,683	4,696
General building contractors.....	1,321.0	1,121.4	1,140.4	1,171.3	1,325	1,221	1,210	1,196	1,184	1,175
Manufacturing.....	19,178	18,316	18,313	18,359	19,225	18,671	18,532	18,443	18,399	18,411
Production workers.....	13,030	12,319	12,330	12,377	13,068	12,604	12,488	12,424	12,404	12,420
Durable goods.....	11,215	10,534	10,541	10,566	11,212	10,770	10,652	10,586	10,562	10,566
Production workers.....	7,455	6,914	6,933	6,962	7,449	7,098	7,000	6,956	6,949	6,959
Lumber and wood products.....	748.3	675.6	682.5	695.3	750	706	696	692	694	697
Furniture and fixtures.....	512.4	479.2	479.9	480.5	515	490	482	479	481	483
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	566.7	509.0	518.8	524.1	562	532	527	520	521	520
Primary metal industries.....	758.4	723.7	722.0	723.1	759	740	726	724	723	724
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	275.1	261.2	261.9	263.1	276	271	264	262	263	264
Fabricated metal products.....	1,431.7	1,350.5	1,350.0	1,353.4	1,433	1,389	1,365	1,356	1,353	1,355
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	2,109.1	2,028.3	2,011.6	1,999.6	2,106	2,048	2,036	2,024	2,008	1,998
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	1,682.6	1,594.1	1,590.3	1,588.2	1,689	1,621	1,611	1,599	1,597	1,595
Transportation equipment.....	2,020.7	1,833.3	1,848.4	1,869.2	2,011	1,888	1,859	1,846	1,845	1,860
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	838.5	732.0	756.8	784.2	829	763	746	738	753	775
Instruments and related products.....	1,007.9	976.6	974.2	969.9	1,009	985	982	978	976	971
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	377.3	363.8	362.9	362.4	378	371	368	366	364	363
Nondurable goods.....	7,963	7,782	7,772	7,793	8,013	7,901	7,880	7,859	7,837	7,845
Production workers.....	5,375	5,405	5,397	5,415	5,619	5,506	5,488	5,468	5,455	5,461
Food and kindred products.....	1,625.4	1,619.9	1,616.9	1,635.2	1,668	1,673	1,679	1,679	1,672	1,679
Tobacco products.....	45.3	46.5	44.8	44.2	49	49	49	48	48	48
Textile mill products.....	693.1	637.6	639.2	661.5	694	667	661	660	661	663
Apparel and other textile products.....	1,050.5	1,009.0	1,008.1	1,013.2	1,048	1,012	1,010	1,009	1,006	1,011
Paper and allied products.....	696.6	688.7	686.8	685.4	700	696	694	693	691	688
Printing and publishing.....	1,575.1	1,547.7	1,544.6	1,540.4	1,577	1,560	1,553	1,548	1,543	1,542
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,091.8	1,087.6	1,086.1	1,083.5	1,093	1,094	1,093	1,091	1,089	1,085
Petroleum and coal products.....	157.5	154.8	157.5	158.5	157	158	158	158	159	158
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	892.1	849.9	848.8	851.5	892	868	861	852	849	852
Leather and leather products.....	135.3	120.3	119.0	119.6	135	124	122	121	119	119
Service-producing industries.....	85,593	84,766	85,012	85,403	85,163	85,237	85,121	85,025	84,929	84,949
Transportation and public utilities.....	5,821	5,764	5,781	5,824	5,820	5,866	5,834	5,824	5,815	5,822
Transportation.....	3,549	3,503	3,520	3,560	3,546	3,591	3,562	3,549	3,545	3,556
Communications and public utilities.....	2,272	2,261	2,261	2,264	2,274	2,275	2,272	2,275	2,270	2,266
Wholesale trade.....	6,211	6,063	6,062	6,076	6,212	6,138	6,119	6,105	6,082	6,079
Durable goods.....	3,636	3,536	3,525	3,527	3,635	3,576	3,562	3,550	3,532	3,527
Nondurable goods.....	2,575	2,527	2,537	2,549	2,577	2,562	2,557	2,555	2,550	2,552
Retail trade.....	19,487	18,990	19,095	19,293	19,701	19,542	19,464	19,378	19,325	19,312
General merchandise stores.....	2,453.8	2,295.7	2,283.9	2,289.0	2,528	2,431	2,415	2,394	2,372	2,357
Food stores.....	3,207.2	3,200.0	3,191.8	3,203.1	3,227	3,243	3,237	3,245	3,227	3,222
Automotive dealers and service stations.....	2,089.1	2,011.1	2,019.5	2,034.4	2,085	2,053	2,042	2,036	2,030	2,030
Eating and drinking places.....	6,648.5	6,416.3	6,528.3	6,659.8	6,547	6,608	6,582	6,561	6,561	6,561
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	6,737	6,685	6,689	6,712	6,739	6,736	6,732	6,735	6,718	6,714
Finance.....	3,291	3,284	3,281	3,283	3,299	3,296	3,295	3,297	3,294	3,290
Insurance.....	2,114	2,138	2,131	2,133	2,114	2,136	2,137	2,140	2,133	2,133
Real estate.....	1,332	1,263	1,277	1,296	1,326	1,304	1,300	1,298	1,291	1,291
Services.....	28,242	28,490	28,626	28,698	28,151	28,590	28,585	28,576	28,569	28,612
Business services.....	5,225.9	5,180.1	5,205.5	5,261.6	5,237	5,271	5,256	5,254	5,258	5,272
Health services.....	7,782.3	8,105.4	8,133.1	8,171.9	7,794	8,061	8,089	8,114	8,149	8,180
Government.....	18,895	18,774	18,761	18,800	18,540	18,365	18,389	18,407	18,420	18,430
Federal.....	3,354	2,939	2,947	2,956	3,347	2,952	2,951	2,951	2,953	2,947
State.....	4,346	4,672	4,461	4,416	4,287	4,352	4,356	4,359	4,348	4,355
Local.....	11,195	11,363	11,353	11,428	10,906	11,061	11,084	11,097	11,119	11,128

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991g/	May 1991g/	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991g/	May 1991g/
Total private.....	34.4	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.3
Mining.....	43.2	44.0	43.8	43.9	43.5	44.4	44.9	44.6	44.2	44.5
Construction.....	38.3	37.2	37.8	38.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing.....	40.9	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.3	40.4
Overtime hours.....	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Durable goods.....	41.5	40.5	40.6	40.7	41.6	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.7
Overtime hours.....	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Lumber and wood products.....	40.6	38.9	39.5	39.6	40.4	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	38.8	37.9	38.4	38.5	39.2	38.5	37.5	38.2	38.9	39.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	42.4	40.7	41.2	41.8	42.1	41.0	41.7	41.3	41.2	41.6
Primary metal industries.....	43.0	41.4	41.3	41.4	43.0	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.4
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.....	43.6	41.5	41.2	41.1	43.6	42.6	41.5	41.8	41.4	41.1
Fabricated metal products.....	41.6	40.4	40.6	40.7	41.7	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.7	40.7
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	42.0	41.5	41.2	41.2	42.1	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment.....	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.9	40.3	40.5	40.2	40.6	40.6
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	41.0	41.2	41.4	42.5	41.5	41.0	40.8	41.0	41.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	43.8	40.5	41.3	41.8	43.2	41.4	40.9	40.5	41.3	41.2
Instruments and related products.....	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.5	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.5
Nondurable goods.....	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.7	40.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.9
Overtime hours.....	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Food and kindred products.....	40.7	39.9	39.8	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.4
Tobacco products.....	39.1	38.2	37.7	38.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....	40.1	39.2	39.6	40.1	40.2	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.6	40.2
Apparel and other textile products.....	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.7	36.5	36.3	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.7
Paper and allied products.....	43.2	42.8	42.7	42.9	43.3	43.0	43.0	43.2	43.0	43.1
Printing and publishing.....	37.6	37.7	37.4	37.1	37.9	37.7	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	42.4	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.6	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.5
Petroleum and coal products.....	44.1	43.9	44.4	44.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	41.4	40.5	40.6	40.8	41.4	40.8	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.8
Leather and leather products.....	37.5	36.7	36.7	37.0	37.4	36.9	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	39.0	38.3	38.5	38.7	39.2	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.9
Wholesale trade.....	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.1
Retail trade.....	28.7	28.1	28.3	28.6	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services.....	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.5	32.2	32.5	32.4	32.2	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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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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			
	May 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991p/	May 1991p/	May 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991p/	May 1991p/
Total private.....	\$9.96	\$10.24	\$10.29	\$10.30	\$342.62	\$348.16	\$350.89	\$352.26
Seasonally adjusted.....	9.98	10.24	10.28	10.32	344.31	350.21	349.52	353.98
Mining.....	13.60	14.09	14.09	13.99	587.52	619.96	617.14	614.16
Construction.....	13.73	13.93	13.99	13.97	525.86	518.20	528.82	535.05
Manufacturing.....	10.80	11.06	11.10	11.15	441.72	443.51	445.11	449.35
Durable goods.....	11.33	11.60	11.64	11.72	470.20	469.80	472.58	477.00
Lumber and wood products.....	9.10	9.10	9.18	9.24	369.46	353.99	362.61	365.90
Furniture and fixtures.....	8.46	8.67	8.70	8.67	328.25	328.59	334.08	333.80
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	11.11	11.20	11.31	11.34	471.06	455.84	465.97	474.01
Primary metal industries.....	12.84	13.17	13.22	13.26	552.12	545.24	545.99	548.96
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	14.70	15.18	15.27	15.26	640.92	629.97	629.12	627.19
Fabricated metal products.....	10.80	11.08	11.11	11.17	449.28	447.63	451.07	454.62
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	11.70	12.13	12.11	12.13	491.40	503.40	498.93	499.76
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	10.21	10.55	10.63	10.68	414.53	423.06	427.33	430.40
Transportation equipment.....	14.13	14.43	14.52	14.77	604.76	591.63	598.22	611.48
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	14.73	14.87	14.99	15.38	645.17	602.24	619.09	642.88
Instruments and related products.....	11.21	11.69	11.66	11.68	457.37	478.12	475.73	473.04
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	8.59	8.76	8.78	8.82	337.59	344.27	344.18	347.51
Nondurable goods.....	10.08	10.35	10.38	10.40	403.20	409.86	410.01	412.88
Food and kindred products.....	9.61	9.80	9.83	9.88	391.13	391.02	391.23	398.16
Tobacco products.....	17.03	17.35	17.56	17.83	665.87	662.77	662.01	681.11
Textile mill products.....	7.98	8.16	8.20	8.21	320.00	319.87	324.72	329.22
Apparel and other textile products.....	6.58	6.63	6.72	6.74	240.17	241.33	243.94	247.36
Paper and allied products.....	12.25	12.56	12.56	12.66	529.20	537.57	536.31	543.11
Printing and publishing.....	11.17	11.36	11.35	11.40	419.99	428.27	424.49	422.94
Chemicals and allied products.....	13.47	13.85	13.97	14.03	571.13	591.40	593.73	594.87
Petroleum and coal products.....	16.13	17.06	17.00	16.66	711.33	748.93	754.80	733.04
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	9.72	10.01	10.03	10.05	402.41	405.41	407.22	410.04
Leather and leather products.....	6.91	7.11	7.17	7.16	259.13	260.94	263.14	264.92
Transportation and public utilities.....	12.83	13.15	13.20	13.17	500.37	503.65	508.20	509.68
Wholesale trade.....	10.72	11.06	11.12	11.13	407.36	419.17	421.45	422.94
Retail trade.....	6.73	6.91	6.98	6.98	193.15	194.17	197.53	199.63
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	9.89	10.33	10.37	10.38	352.08	367.75	369.17	369.53
Services.....	9.75	10.16	10.19	10.18	314.93	328.17	329.14	328.81

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

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991p/	May 1991p/	Percent change from: Apr. 1991-May 1991
Total private:							
Current dollars.....	\$9.98	\$10.18	\$10.20	\$10.24	\$10.28	\$10.32	0.4
Constant (1982) dollars ^{2/}	7.58	7.42	7.43	7.46	7.47	N.A.	(3)
Mining.....	13.63	14.04	13.99	14.03	14.02	14.02	.0
Construction.....	13.77	13.95	13.97	13.97	14.05	14.01	-.3
Manufacturing.....	10.80	11.02	11.03	11.05	11.11	11.15	.4
Excluding overtime ^{4/}	10.33	10.58	10.59	10.61	10.64	10.70	.6
Transportation and public utilities	12.90	13.15	13.13	13.16	13.20	13.24	.3
Wholesale trade.....	10.73	11.00	11.05	11.07	11.08	11.14	.5
Retail trade.....	6.74	6.86	6.87	6.90	6.97	6.99	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9.88	10.17	10.22	10.32	10.29	10.37	.8
Services.....	9.78	10.03	10.07	10.13	10.16	10.21	.5

^{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 0.1 percent from March 1991 to April 1991, 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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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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					
	May 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991p/	May 1991p/	May 1990	Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991p/	May 1991p/
Total private.....	123.7	118.3	119.3	120.7	124.0	121.3	121.5	120.9	120.0	121.1
Goods-producing industries.....	110.8	99.4	100.8	102.7	111.0	104.4	104.0	102.7	102.5	103.0
Mining.....	62.9	62.5	62.8	62.6	63.7	64.9	65.4	65.0	64.2	63.5
Construction.....	141.8	110.2	117.7	125.5	140.4	125.0	126.9	123.2	122.4	124.2
Manufacturing.....	107.4	99.6	99.8	100.5	107.9	102.7	101.6	100.9	100.7	101.1
Durable goods.....	107.2	97.0	97.5	98.2	107.3	100.4	98.8	97.8	98.0	98.2
Lumber and wood products.....	132.3	113.0	116.1	119.1	132.1	120.5	118.6	117.0	117.7	119.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	123.6	111.6	113.6	114.2	126.0	115.9	111.7	112.6	115.3	116.5
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	113.0	95.9	99.6	102.1	111.0	102.1	102.4	99.9	99.9	100.6
Primary metal industries.....	93.9	85.7	85.1	85.6	94.3	89.0	86.6	85.7	85.6	85.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	82.7	74.0	73.7	73.9	82.8	79.1	74.7	74.7	74.3	74.1
Fabricated metal products.....	109.0	98.8	99.3	100.1	109.4	103.2	100.8	99.9	99.9	100.1
Industrial machinery and equipment.....	98.5	92.9	91.3	90.3	98.5	93.8	93.0	92.5	91.3	90.3
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	107.0	99.3	99.6	99.5	108.2	101.5	101.1	99.7	100.7	100.8
Transportation equipment.....	124.2	106.0	108.2	110.9	122.1	111.2	108.0	106.3	107.2	108.9
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	136.2	107.2	114.2	121.1	131.9	114.8	108.7	108.1	113.0	117.3
Instruments and related products.....	87.3	84.0	83.3	82.2	88.4	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.1	83.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	101.1	96.4	96.2	96.3	101.6	98.0	98.0	96.9	96.9	97.0
Nondurable goods.....	107.5	103.2	102.9	103.8	108.7	105.9	105.5	105.2	104.6	105.1
Food and kindred products.....	106.2	104.2	103.6	106.2	110.3	110.8	111.0	111.0	109.8	110.2
Tobacco products.....	63.2	64.4	60.6	59.8	69.5	71.8	70.7	67.2	66.2	66.0
Textile mill products.....	99.2	91.7	92.8	94.3	99.6	93.7	92.3	92.3	93.0	94.7
Apparel and other textile products.....	94.3	90.0	90.0	91.3	94.2	89.9	90.3	90.5	90.0	91.1
Paper and allied products.....	109.9	107.8	107.1	107.6	110.9	109.9	109.9	109.7	108.8	108.9
Printing and publishing.....	127.3	124.2	122.6	120.8	128.4	125.1	124.4	123.5	122.7	122.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.6	102.9	102.3	101.8	104.9	103.4	102.8	103.1	102.4	102.1
Petroleum and coal products.....	87.0	82.6	85.6	85.9	86.9	84.5	85.9	86.3	86.9	85.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	129.6	119.2	119.3	120.8	129.5	123.4	121.6	119.7	119.6	120.8
Leather and leather products.....	64.3	55.1	54.5	55.2	63.8	57.4	57.0	55.9	55.3	55.1
Service-producing industries.....	129.5	126.7	127.6	128.7	129.8	128.9	129.4	129.0	127.9	129.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	115.2	111.9	112.8	114.2	115.6	115.3	114.3	114.1	113.6	114.9
Wholesale trade.....	116.2	112.7	112.9	113.4	116.5	114.7	114.2	114.3	113.2	113.8
Retail trade.....	123.3	115.9	117.2	119.8	123.7	120.3	121.1	120.6	119.4	120.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	120.1	118.5	118.8	119.2	121.0	120.4	120.2	119.9	118.3	120.1
Services.....	144.7	145.4	146.4	146.6	144.9	145.8	146.9	146.5	145.4	146.9

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

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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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	59.0	58.7	53.9	52.7	53.8	52.9	54.6	49.2	56.6	59.6	52.1
1990.....	58.1	58.1	52.2	48.7	52.8	48.3	46.6	47.8	45.1	41.4	40.3	42.0
1991.....	38.5	36.9	38.6	P/37.5	P/50.8							
Over 3-month span:												
1989.....	67.6	65.2	61.1	56.2	54.5	53.9	54.9	52.5	55.9	56.0	55.8	59.1
1990.....	58.8	59.0	54.4	50.7	48.7	49.4	45.6	43.7	40.0	37.4	35.8	35.1
1991.....	31.6	30.8	P/29.6	P/37.2								
Over 6-month span:												
1989.....	67.7	65.0	63.3	59.0	56.5	53.4	54.5	55.9	53.8	58.1	57.9	59.1
1990.....	56.6	55.2	55.2	51.8	47.6	44.9	42.7	38.6	37.2	34.8	30.9	28.8
1991.....	P/26.4	P/30.2										
Over 12-month span:												
1989.....	65.3	65.2	62.2	61.5	61.5	59.6	57.6	56.7	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.6
1990.....	54.6	54.5	51.4	48.3	46.6	43.5	40.3	35.8	34.1	P/30.2	P/31.0	
1991.....												
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries ^{1/}												
Over 1-month span:												
1989.....	58.6	50.7	48.9	47.5	47.1	44.2	44.2	45.7	38.8	48.2	48.6	45.3
1990.....	46.0	51.1	41.4	47.8	41.7	39.6	43.2	40.5	38.8	34.5	27.3	33.8
1991.....	31.7	28.4	29.9	P/38.1	P/50.7							
Over 3-month span:												
1989.....	56.5	54.3	49.3	43.5	42.8	42.1	40.3	36.3	39.9	41.0	41.0	41.7
1990.....	45.0	43.2	45.0	38.1	38.1	37.4	35.6	31.3	27.0	23.0	21.6	18.3
1991.....	19.4	16.5	P/18.7	P/33.1								
Over 6-month span:												
1989.....	57.9	51.8	48.6	45.0	41.7	38.1	38.1	38.1	35.6	38.8	39.6	39.6
1990.....	39.9	36.7	37.1	40.3	32.4	30.6	24.1	20.5	21.2	17.3	16.2	11.9
1991.....	P/10.4	P/17.6										
Over 12-month span:												
1989.....	53.6	56.1	51.8	46.4	44.6	41.7	38.1	35.3	34.9	36.3	32.4	32.7
1990.....	35.3	33.5	31.3	29.5	25.2	20.9	19.8	14.0	12.9	P/9.7	P/10.4	
1991.....												

^{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. Data have been revised to reflect March 1990 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.