News

United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics   Washington, D.C. 20212

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1991

The unemployment rate receded from 7.0 percent in June to 6.8 percent in July, after edging up in prior months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment as measured in both the business and household surveys changed little over the month. In general, the labor market has shown no clear trend over the past few months.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons eased back to 8.5 million in July (seasonally adjusted). The jobless level was still 1.6 million higher than in July 1990, when the recession began. The unemployment rate fell by two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.8 percent and stands 1.3 percentage points higher than its year-earlier level. (See table A-1.)

Jobless rates for blacks and adult women declined over the month. The rate for black workers (11.8 percent) was 1.3 percentage points lower than in June. The rate for adult women (5.4 percent) fell five-tenths of a percentage point in July, while the rate for adult men (6.5 percent) was about the same in July as it was in June. Since the beginning of the recession, the adult female rate has risen 0.7 percentage point, whereas the male rate increased by 1.6 points. The unemployment rate for teens increased to 20.6 percent in July, up 4.8 percentage points since the beginning of the recession and the highest level since October 1983. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of persons unemployed because they had lost their last jobs (as distinguished from persons who left their jobs voluntarily and searched for other jobs, and those who entered the labor force to seek work) decreased by 270,000 in July, reversing an increase in the prior month. At 5.9 million, the number of persons who were employed part time for economic reasons (often referred to as the partially unemployed) was little changed over the month but was 940,000 higher than a year earlier. (See tables A-3 and A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

At 116.7 million, total employment was little changed in July. While 1.2 million lower than a year earlier, the series has shown no clear trend over the past 4 months. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of

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

Category	Quarterly averages 1991		Monthly data 1991			June-July change
	I	II	May	June	July	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons					
Civilian labor force..	125,013	125,511	125,232	125,629	125,214	-415
Civilian employment.	116,865	116,958	116,591	116,884	116,712	-172
Unemployment.........	8,149	8,553	8,640	8,745	8,501	-244
Not in labor force....	64,099	64,012	64,291	64,039	64,625	586
Discouraged workers.	997	981	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers.........	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Adult men.........	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	-.1
Adult women.......	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.4	-.5
Teenagers.........	18.0	18.8	19.1	19.2	20.6	1.4
White.............	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	.0
Black.............	12.1	12.9	13.0	13.1	11.8	-1.3
Hispanic origin...	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.5	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm employment....	109,160	p108,830	108,887	p108,866	p108,815	p-51
Goods-producing 1/..	24,032	p23,810	23,847	p23,789	p23,779	p-10
Construction......	4,770	p4,704	4,715	p4,709	p4,687	p-22
Manufacturing.....	18,549	p18,399	18,426	p18,376	p18,389	p13
Service-producing.1/	85,128	p85,020	85,040	p85,077	p85,036	p-41
Retail trade......	19,461	p19,334	19,339	p19,340	p19,358	p18
Services..........	28,583	p28,649	28,645	p28,727	p28,705	p-22
Government........	18,387	p18,430	18,440	p18,426	p18,416	p-10
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.......	34.2	p34.3	34.3	p34.5	p34.1	p-0.4
Manufacturing.......	40.3	p40.5	40.4	p40.8	p40.7	p-.1
Overtime..........	3.3	p3.5	3.4	p3.7	p3.7	p.0

1/ Includes other industries, not shown separately.   p=preliminary.
N.A.=not available.

the working-age population with jobs—was 61.5 percent in July, about the same as in the prior 2 months but down from 62.7 percent at the start of the recession. (See table A-1.)

The labor force declined by 420,000 in July to 125.2 million, reversing an increase of similar magnitude in June. Since last July, the overall labor force has risen by only 430,000, while that for teenagers has actually declined by about 600,000. The labor force participation rate—the proportion of working-age persons either employed or actively seeking employment—was 66.0 percent in July, down slightly from a year earlier. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in July. This was the second consecutive month of stability, following a moderate increase in May. In contrast to this recent pattern, employment had declined by about 220,000 a month, on average, during the January-April period. (See table B-1.)

The number of factory jobs was unchanged in July at 18.4 million, after declining by 50,000 in June. Employment in motor vehicles, textiles, and apparel rose, after seasonal adjustment, primarily because some temporary plant shutdowns and layoffs that usually happen at this time of year did not occur until after the survey period. These developments were largely offset by continued job losses in industrial machinery and electronic equipment and a large reduction in the volatile food processing industry.

Employment in mining was also unchanged in July for the second month in a row. Construction employment fell by 20,000, seasonally adjusted, as fewer workers than normal were hired.

Employment in each of the major industries in the service-producing sector was about unchanged in July, with the exception of wholesale trade. Declines in this industry have shown no sign of abating, as the number of jobs fell by about 20,000, almost entirely in the distribution of durable goods. In contrast, the number of retail trade jobs held about steady, but has shown limited growth since April after declining markedly over the prior 8-month period. Jobs in the services industry, which had increased in each of the prior 2 months, also were unchanged in July, even though employment in the health services component continued to increase.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.4 hour in July to 34.1 hours, seasonally adjusted. This decline essentially erased gains that had occurred in the prior 2 months. The manufacturing workweek, however, edged down by only a tenth of an hour to 40.7 hours, thus preserving most of its strong upsurge since April. Manufacturing overtime remained at 3.7 hours. (See table B-2.)

As a result of the decline in the workweek, the index of aggregate
weekly hours of private production or nonsupervisory workers fell by 1.4
percent to 120.4 (1982=100) in July, seasonally adjusted. The index for
manufacturing was unchanged at 102.1. Over the year, the factory index was
down by 4.8 percent. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory
workers were about unchanged in July at $10.36, seasonally adjusted. This
followed an increase of 0.5 percent in June. Due to the decline in the
workweek, average weekly earnings decreased by 1.3 percent to $353.28 in
July. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings edged down by
1 cent and average weekly earnings were down by $2.41. Over the year,
average hourly earnings increased by 3.1 percent and average weekly
earnings by 1.9 percent. (See tables B-3 and B-4.)

The Employment Situation for August 1991 will be released on Friday,
September 6, 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, 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 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, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

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 *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Table A-7 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 civilian worker unemployment rate is U-5b, while U-5a, the overall unemployment rate, includes the resident Armed Forces in the 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, and private household workers;

● 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 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 civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated twice a year. 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 calculated for the May-October period and introduced along with new benchmarks, and again for the November-April period. 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 civilian worker unemployment rate, it is

0.19 percentage points. 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 most current 2 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, DC 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

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

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	188,136	189,668	189,839	188,136	189,243	189,380	189,522	189,668	189,839
Civilian labor force	126,900	127,054	127,327	124,709	125,326	125,672	125,232	125,629	125,214
Participation rate	67.5	67.0	67.1	66.3	66.2	66.4	66.1	66.2	66.0
Employed	119,954	118,280	118,751	117,882	116,754	117,398	116,591	116,884	116,712
Employment-population ratio	63.8	62.4	62.6	62.7	61.7	62.0	61.5	61.6	61.5
Agriculture	3,573	3,749	3,740	3,108	3,098	3,156	3,272	3,308	3,239
Nonagricultural industries	116,381	114,531	115,010	114,774	113,656	114,243	113,319	113,576	113,474
Unemployed	6,945	8,774	8,576	6,827	8,572	8,274	8,640	8,745	8,501
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.9	6.7	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Not in labor force	61,237	62,614	62,513	63,427	63,917	63,708	64,291	64,039	64,625
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	89,706	90,494	90,592	89,706	90,273	90,342	90,417	90,494	90,592
Civilian labor force	69,696	69,545	69,887	68,061	68,494	68,545	68,401	68,448	68,390
Participation rate	77.7	76.9	77.1	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.7	75.6	75.5
Employed	66,047	64,659	65,125	64,266	63,532	63,802	63,443	63,405	63,389
Employment-population ratio	73.6	71.5	71.9	71.6	70.4	70.6	70.2	70.1	70.0
Unemployed	3,650	4,886	4,762	3,795	4,962	4,743	4,957	5,043	5,001
Unemployment rate	5.2	7.0	6.8	5.6	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,790	83,748	83,865	82,790	83,466	83,567	83,636	83,748	83,865
Civilian labor force	64,863	65,298	65,350	64,331	64,735	64,957	64,741	64,897	64,934
Participation rate	78.3	78.0	77.9	77.7	77.6	77.7	77.4	77.5	77.4
Employed	61,951	61,351	61,439	61,162	60,551	60,905	60,556	60,625	60,683
Employment-population ratio	74.8	73.3	73.3	73.9	72.5	72.9	72.4	72.4	72.4
Agriculture	2,486	2,640	2,612	2,279	2,255	2,328	2,368	2,438	2,381
Nonagricultural industries	59,464	58,711	58,827	58,883	58,296	58,577	58,188	58,187	58,302
Unemployed	2,912	3,947	3,911	3,169	4,184	4,052	4,184	4,272	4,251
Unemployment rate	4.5	6.0	6.0	4.9	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	98,430	99,174	99,248	98,430	98,970	99,038	99,105	99,174	99,248
Civilian labor force	57,203	57,509	57,440	56,648	56,832	57,127	56,831	57,181	56,824
Participation rate	58.1	58.0	57.9	57.6	57.4	57.7	57.3	57.7	57.3
Employed	53,907	53,621	53,626	53,616	53,222	53,596	53,148	53,479	53,323
Employment-population ratio	54.8	54.1	54.0	54.5	53.8	54.1	53.6	53.9	53.7
Unemployed	3,296	3,887	3,814	3,032	3,610	3,531	3,683	3,702	3,500
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.8	6.6	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	91,581	92,548	92,654	91,581	92,273	92,358	92,454	92,548	92,654
Civilian labor force	52,853	53,634	53,381	53,155	53,359	53,634	53,480	53,883	53,617
Participation rate	57.7	58.0	57.6	58.0	57.8	58.1	57.8	58.2	57.9
Employed	50,210	50,520	50,326	50,637	50,323	50,695	50,363	50,723	50,738
Employment-population ratio	54.8	54.6	54.3	55.3	54.5	54.9	54.5	54.8	54.8
Agriculture	676	716	692	586	607	623	633	617	601
Nonagricultural industries	49,533	49,805	49,635	50,051	49,716	50,072	49,731	50,106	50,138
Unemployed	2,644	3,113	3,055	2,518	3,035	2,939	3,117	3,160	2,879
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.8	5.7	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,764	13,374	13,320	13,764	13,504	13,455	13,432	13,374	13,320
Civilian labor force	9,183	8,122	8,595	7,223	7,232	7,081	7,011	6,850	6,662
Participation rate	66.7	60.7	64.5	52.5	53.6	52.6	52.2	51.2	50.0
Employed	7,794	6,409	6,985	6,083	5,879	5,798	5,872	5,537	5,291
Employment-population ratio	56.6	47.9	52.4	44.2	43.5	43.1	42.2	41.4	39.7
Agriculture	411	393	436	243	235	204	271	254	256
Nonagricultural industries	7,383	6,015	6,549	5,840	5,644	5,594	5,401	5,283	5,035
Unemployed	1,389	1,713	1,611	1,140	1,353	1,283	1,339	1,313	1,371
Unemployment rate	15.1	21.1	18.7	15.8	18.7	18.1	19.1	19.2	20.6

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

Table A-2. 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]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	160,468	161,449	161,558	160,468	161,179	161,264	161,357	161,449	161,558
Civilian labor force	108,930	108,991	109,045	107,196	107,488	107,678	107,491	107,745	107,382
Participation rate	67.9	67.5	67.5	66.8	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.7	66.5
Employed	103,914	102,356	102,475	102,189	100,870	101,455	100,944	101,046	100,760
Employment-population ratio	64.8	63.4	63.4	63.7	62.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.4
Unemployed	5,016	6,635	6,570	5,007	6,617	6,223	6,547	6,699	6,622
Unemployment rate	4.6	6.1	6.0	4.7	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	56,338	56,639	56,647	55,909	56,151	56,310	56,210	56,267	56,344
Participation rate	78.8	78.4	78.3	78.2	77.9	78.1	77.9	77.9	77.9
Employed	54,219	53,598	53,595	53,566	52,828	53,179	53,025	52,962	52,960
Employment-population ratio	75.8	74.2	74.1	74.9	73.3	73.7	73.5	73.3	73.2
Unemployed	2,119	3,040	3,053	2,343	3,323	3,131	3,185	3,304	3,385
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	44,751	45,393	45,110	45,039	45,186	45,304	45,242	45,572	45,316
Participation rate	57.5	57.8	57.4	57.8	57.7	57.8	57.7	58.0	57.7
Employed	42,844	43,083	42,792	43,229	42,892	43,169	42,932	43,213	43,137
Employment-population ratio	55.0	54.9	54.5	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.7	55.0	54.9
Unemployed	1,907	2,310	2,318	1,810	2,294	2,136	2,310	2,360	2,179
Unemployment rate	4.3	5.1	5.1	4.0	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,841	6,960	7,287	6,248	6,151	6,064	6,039	5,906	5,722
Participation rate	70.8	65.1	68.4	56.4	57.1	56.4	56.3	55.3	53.7
Employed	6,852	5,675	6,089	5,394	5,150	5,108	4,987	4,871	4,663
Employment-population ratio	61.9	53.1	57.1	48.7	47.8	47.5	46.5	45.6	43.7
Unemployed	989	1,285	1,199	854	1,001	956	1,052	1,035	1,059
Unemployment rate	12.6	18.5	16.4	13.7	16.3	15.8	17.4	17.5	18.5
Men	13.0	19.4	17.0	14.9	18.6	16.9	19.3	19.9	20.0
Women	12.2	17.5	15.9	12.4	13.7	14.7	15.4	14.9	16.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,318	21,595	21,631	21,318	21,516	21,541	21,569	21,595	21,631
Civilian labor force	13,799	13,761	13,903	13,406	13,610	13,670	13,472	13,613	13,516
Participation rate	64.7	63.7	64.3	62.9	63.3	63.5	62.5	63.0	62.5
Employed	12,168	11,914	12,192	11,884	11,934	11,948	11,727	11,837	11,922
Employment-population ratio	57.1	55.2	56.4	55.7	55.5	55.5	54.4	54.8	55.1
Unemployed	1,631	1,847	1,711	1,522	1,675	1,722	1,745	1,777	1,595
Unemployment rate	11.8	13.4	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.1	11.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,367	6,413	6,449	6,292	6,395	6,416	6,265	6,399	6,379
Participation rate	74.7	74.1	74.3	73.9	74.1	74.2	72.6	73.9	73.5
Employed	5,707	5,640	5,717	5,618	5,672	5,647	5,475	5,584	5,638
Employment-population ratio	67.0	65.1	65.8	65.9	65.7	65.3	63.5	64.5	64.9
Unemployed	660	773	732	674	723	769	790	815	741
Unemployment rate	10.4	12.1	11.3	10.7	11.3	12.0	12.6	12.7	11.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	6,342	6,423	6,424	6,336	6,388	6,478	6,459	6,483	6,418
Participation rate	59.5	59.3	59.2	59.5	59.2	60.0	59.7	59.8	59.2
Employed	5,724	5,733	5,796	5,738	5,755	5,812	5,755	5,768	5,813
Employment-population ratio	53.7	52.9	53.4	53.9	53.4	53.8	53.2	53.2	53.6
Unemployed	619	690	629	598	633	664	705	715	605
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.7	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.9	11.0	9.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,090	925	1,029	778	826	779	747	732	719
Participation rate	50.8	43.9	49.1	36.3	39.2	37.1	35.1	34.8	34.3
Employed	738	541	678	528	507	490	497	485	470
Employment-population ratio	34.4	25.7	32.3	24.6	24.1	23.3	23.3	23.0	22.4
Unemployed	352	384	351	250	319	289	250	247	249
Unemployment rate	32.3	41.5	34.1	32.1	38.6	37.1	33.5	33.7	34.6
Men	32.3	41.9	31.3	33.1	38.4	38.4	36.7	37.4	31.8
Women	32.3	41.0	37.0	31.1	38.9	35.7	30.1	28.9	37.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. 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]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,317	14,751	14,790	14,317	14,632	14,672	14,711	14,751	14,790
Civilian labor force	9,830	9,882	10,051	9,638	9,696	9,739	9,695	9,737	9,834
Participation rate	68.7	67.0	68.0	67.3	66.3	66.4	65.9	66.0	66.5
Employed	9,032	8,930	9,072	8,875	8,700	8,859	8,756	8,781	8,903
Employment-population ratio	63.1	60.5	61.3	62.0	59.5	60.4	59.5	59.5	60.2
Unemployed	798	952	980	763	997	880	939	956	931
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.6	9.7	7.9	10.3	9.0	9.7	9.8	9.5

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
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-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	119,954	118,280	118,751	117,882	116,754	117,398	116,591	116,884	116,712
Married men, spouse present	40,707	40,458	40,624	40,601	40,296	40,502	40,280	40,337	40,503
Married women, spouse present	29,311	29,638	29,453	29,862	29,514	29,762	29,608	29,877	29,993
Women who maintain families	6,354	6,474	6,483	6,376	6,470	6,371	6,350	6,520	6,489
OCCUPATION									
Managerial and professional specialty	30,466	30,661	30,617	30,758	30,764	30,990	30,908	30,842	30,926
Technical, sales, and administrative support	36,756	36,392	36,106	36,499	36,265	36,515	36,233	36,283	35,891
Service occupations	16,400	16,320	16,687	15,917	15,948	15,882	15,793	16,142	16,138
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,096	13,484	13,436	13,697	13,212	13,197	13,181	13,207	13,057
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,180	17,245	17,645	17,698	17,051	17,150	17,188	16,974	17,184
Farming, forestry, and fishing	4,057	4,178	4,259	3,384	3,387	3,464	3,451	3,502	3,540
INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,934	2,035	1,956	1,665	1,556	1,660	1,703	1,748	1,678
Self-employed workers	1,508	1,557	1,629	1,382	1,412	1,450	1,421	1,431	1,497
Unpaid family workers	132	157	156	100	134	95	117	115	120
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	107,338	105,272	105,876	105,783	104,455	104,697	104,613	104,345	104,422
Government	17,183	17,451	17,376	17,785	17,829	18,064	17,904	17,898	17,969
Private industries	90,155	87,821	88,501	87,998	86,626	86,633	86,709	86,447	86,453
Private households	1,093	1,110	1,215	1,003	980	943	934	1,005	1,113
Other industries	89,062	86,711	87,286	86,995	85,646	85,690	85,775	85,441	85,340
Self-employed workers	8,779	9,004	8,904	8,725	8,926	9,209	8,732	8,968	8,860
Unpaid family workers	264	255	230	258	224	213	206	260	229
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,610	6,281	6,546	5,001	6,163	6,162	5,932	5,705	5,881
Slack work	2,573	3,023	3,082	2,570	3,303	3,383	3,138	3,146	3,091
Could only find part-time work	2,666	2,820	3,129	2,120	2,494	2,462	2,556	2,325	2,505
Voluntary part time	12,662	13,789	12,653	15,263	14,819	15,027	14,876	15,598	15,208
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,355	5,962	6,221	4,780	5,889	5,956	5,702	5,425	5,605
Slack work	2,413	2,845	2,918	2,399	3,107	3,181	2,971	2,964	2,915
Could only find part-time work	2,583	2,682	2,978	2,102	2,404	2,403	2,463	2,229	2,435
Voluntary part time	12,236	13,333	12,173	14,853	14,452	14,641	14,377	15,168	14,737

[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-4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted.

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	6,827	8,745	8,501	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
Men, 20 years and over	3,169	4,272	4,251	4.9	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5
Women, 20 years and over	2,518	3,160	2,879	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,140	1,313	1,371	15.8	18.7	18.1	19.1	19.2	20.6
Married men, spouse present	1,406	1,968	1,823	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3
Married women, spouse present	1,108	1,478	1,352	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.3
Women who maintain families	579	657	589	8.3	9.0	9.9	9.1	9.2	8.3
Full-time workers	5,421	7,114	7,014	5.1	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5
Part-time workers	1,431	1,592	1,499	7.8	9.1	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.3
Labor force time lost[2]	—	—	—	6.1	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5
OCCUPATION[3]									
Managerial and professional specialty	684	903	914	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,552	1,980	1,846	4.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	834	1,111	1,207	5.7	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,576	2,202	2,031	8.2	11.2	10.8	10.2	11.5	10.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	248	289	254	6.8	9.1	6.5	7.1	7.6	6.7
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,163	6,877	6,589	5.5	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.1
Goods-producing industries	1,938	2,741	2,569	6.7	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.7	9.1
Mining	32	62	69	4.5	7.1	7.5	6.4	8.5	8.7
Construction	668	926	1,014	10.5	14.1	15.0	14.7	15.6	16.7
Manufacturing	1,238	1,753	1,486	5.7	7.6	7.6	7.4	8.2	7.0
Durable goods	730	1,064	876	5.7	8.2	8.3	7.7	8.4	7.1
Nondurable goods	508	689	610	5.7	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.9	6.9
Service-producing industries	3,225	4,136	4,020	5.0	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.2
Transportation and public utilities	237	355	336	3.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,448	1,793	1,910	6.1	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.1
Finance and service industries	1,540	1,987	1,774	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.1
Government workers	507	517	515	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	188	243	218	10.1	13.8	9.9	11.2	12.2	11.5

[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-5. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,292	4,013	3,526	3,142	3,515	3,287	3,654	3,427	3,368
5 to 14 weeks	2,269	2,373	2,855	2,166	2,904	2,745	2,717	2,862	2,722
15 weeks and over	1,384	2,388	2,195	1,508	2,184	2,229	2,234	2,573	2,348
15 to 26 weeks	695	1,286	1,074	807	1,236	1,226	1,206	1,411	1,215
27 weeks and over	689	1,102	1,121	701	947	1,003	1,028	1,162	1,132
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	11.4	13.2	13.2	12.1	13.0	13.7	12.9	14.2	13.9
Median duration, in weeks	4.9	5.6	6.3	5.2	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.6
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	47.4	45.7	41.1	46.1	40.9	39.8	42.5	38.7	39.9
5 to 14 weeks	32.7	27.0	33.3	31.8	33.8	33.2	31.6	32.3	32.3
15 weeks and over	19.9	27.2	25.6	22.1	25.4	27.0	26.0	29.0	27.8
15 to 26 weeks	10.0	14.7	12.5	11.8	14.4	14.8	14.0	15.9	14.4
27 weeks and over	9.9	12.6	13.1	10.3	11.0	12.1	11.9	13.1	13.4

Table A-6. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	2,968	4,324	4,339	3,145	4,703	4,528	4,657	4,869	4,596
On layoff	864	1,118	1,048	977	1,430	1,370	1,343	1,389	1,188
Other job losers	2,104	3,205	3,291	2,168	3,273	3,158	3,314	3,481	3,408
Job leavers	1,071	1,008	1,041	1,020	1,080	987	1,053	1,090	990
Reentrants	2,013	2,304	2,143	1,920	2,090	2,053	2,202	2,143	2,047
New entrants	893	1,138	1,053	677	699	741	779	741	821
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	42.7	49.3	50.6	46.5	54.9	54.5	53.6	55.1	54.4
On layoff	12.4	12.7	12.2	14.4	16.7	16.5	15.5	15.7	14.1
Other job losers	30.3	36.5	38.4	32.1	38.2	38.0	38.1	39.4	40.3
Job leavers	15.4	11.5	12.1	15.1	12.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	11.7
Reentrants	29.0	26.3	25.0	28.4	24.4	24.7	25.3	24.2	24.2
New entrants	12.9	13.0	12.3	10.0	8.2	8.9	9.0	8.4	9.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7
Job leavers	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8
Reentrants	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
New entrants	.7	.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7

Table A-7. 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		
	II	III	IV	I	II	May	June	July
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force for persons 25 years and over	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8
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	7.6	8.1	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	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	8.0	8.3	8.9	9.8	10.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. - not available.

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
Total, 16 years and over	6,827	8,745	8,501	5.5	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.8
16 to 24 years	2,308	2,825	2,905	11.0	13.2	12.8	13.8	13.8	14.3
16 to 19 years	1,140	1,313	1,371	15.8	18.7	18.1	19.1	19.2	20.6
16 to 17 years	474	545	618	17.6	20.9	21.2	20.4	20.2	24.0
18 to 19 years	661	772	739	14.5	17.5	16.3	18.9	18.6	18.0
20 to 24 years	1,168	1,512	1,534	8.5	10.3	10.1	11.2	11.1	11.2
25 years and over	4,470	5,893	5,542	4.3	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.3
25 to 54 years	3,986	5,167	4,992	4.5	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6
55 years and over	493	691	616	3.2	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.0
Men, 16 years and over	3,795	5,043	5,001	5.6	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.3
16 to 24 years	1,266	1,627	1,665	11.5	14.9	14.3	14.5	15.1	15.4
16 to 19 years	626	771	750	16.8	20.7	19.3	21.1	21.7	21.7
16 to 17 years	259	287	329	18.6	25.0	22.0	21.2	20.5	24.1
18 to 19 years	366	478	405	15.5	18.2	17.7	21.7	22.3	19.2
20 to 24 years	640	856	915	8.8	11.8	11.9	11.2	11.9	12.5
25 years and over	2,499	3,379	3,288	4.4	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7
25 to 54 years	2,195	2,903	2,940	4.6	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.0
55 years and over	320	413	412	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,032	3,702	3,500	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.2
16 to 24 years	1,042	1,198	1,239	10.4	11.4	11.2	13.1	12.4	13.0
16 to 19 years	514	542	621	14.7	18.6	16.9	16.9	16.4	19.4
16 to 17 years	215	258	289	16.6	16.3	20.4	19.5	19.9	23.9
18 to 19 years	295	294	334	13.5	16.8	14.9	15.8	14.6	16.7
20 to 24 years	528	656	618	8.1	8.6	8.1	11.1	10.3	9.8
25 years and over	1,971	2,514	2,254	4.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.9
25 to 54 years	1,791	2,264	2,052	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.0
55 years and over	173	277	204	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.1

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	July 1990	July 1991	July 1990	July 1991	July 1990	July 1991	July 1990	July 1991	July 1990	July 1991
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 35 years and over	7,646	7,793	6,920	7,073	6,680	6,755	241	318	3.5	4.5
35 to 49 years	6,518	6,472	6,123	6,104	5,908	5,817	215	286	3.5	4.7
35 to 39 years	1,403	1,147	1,305	1,069	1,246	980	59	89	4.5	8.4
40 to 44 years	3,300	3,108	3,130	2,933	3,023	2,814	107	119	3.4	4.1
45 to 49 years	1,815	2,217	1,688	2,102	1,639	2,024	49	78	2.9	3.7
50 years and over	1,128	1,321	798	969	772	938	26	32	3.2	3.3
NONVETERANS										
Total, 35 to 49 years	17,290	18,465	16,188	17,275	15,590	16,400	598	876	3.7	5.1
35 to 39 years	7,972	8,422	7,581	7,961	7,320	7,562	262	399	3.5	5.0
40 to 44 years	5,103	5,887	4,752	5,519	4,564	5,255	188	264	4.0	4.8
45 to 49 years	4,215	4,155	3,855	3,795	3,707	3,583	148	212	3.8	5.6

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-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	21,961	22,403	22,447	21,961	22,281	22,321	22,363	22,403	22,447
Civilian labor force	14,965	14,824	14,961	14,731	14,666	14,740	14,655	14,753	14,725
Employed	14,115	13,633	13,769	13,955	13,542	13,644	13,530	13,545	13,609
Unemployed	850	1,191	1,193	776	1,124	1,096	1,125	1,208	1,116
Unemployment rate	5.7	8.0	8.0	5.3	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.2	7.6
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,132	10,344	10,365	10,132	10,285	10,305	10,324	10,344	10,365
Civilian labor force	6,425	6,455	6,505	6,328	6,421	6,357	6,405	6,396	6,413
Employed	6,030	5,948	5,981	5,956	5,940	5,922	5,927	5,918	5,913
Unemployed	395	507	524	372	481	435	478	478	500
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.9	8.1	5.9	7.5	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.8
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,876	8,914	8,919	8,876	8,903	8,906	8,910	8,914	8,919
Civilian labor force	6,174	6,117	6,128	6,083	6,093	6,045	5,979	6,061	6,042
Employed	5,786	5,673	5,732	5,679	5,676	5,657	5,623	5,620	5,636
Unemployed	387	444	396	404	417	388	356	441	406
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.0	7.3	6.7
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,620	4,623	4,624	4,620	4,622	4,622	4,623	4,623	4,624
Civilian labor force	3,224	3,167	3,161	3,159	3,145	3,115	3,130	3,105	3,099
Employed	3,014	2,867	2,864	2,967	2,841	2,855	2,828	2,810	2,818
Unemployed	209	300	297	192	304	260	302	295	281
Unemployment rate	6.5	9.5	9.4	6.1	9.7	8.3	9.6	9.5	9.1
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,001	7,015	7,018	7,001	7,011	7,012	7,014	7,015	7,018
Civilian labor force	4,689	4,597	4,532	4,606	4,710	4,593	4,545	4,552	4,446
Employed	4,326	4,174	4,141	4,262	4,207	4,129	4,110	4,138	4,075
Unemployed	363	423	390	344	503	464	435	414	371
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.2	8.6	7.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	8.3
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,028	6,025	6,026	6,028	6,026	6,025	6,025	6,025	6,026
Civilian labor force	4,134	4,096	4,122	4,068	3,987	4,034	3,985	4,058	4,054
Employed	3,922	3,831	3,855	3,870	3,717	3,773	3,716	3,789	3,800
Unemployed	212	265	267	198	270	261	269	269	254
Unemployment rate	5.1	6.5	6.5	4.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.3
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,802	13,800	13,802	13,802	13,800	13,799	13,799	13,800	13,802
Civilian labor force	8,874	8,739	8,703	8,676	8,645	8,724	8,712	8,642	8,511
Employed	8,415	8,111	8,099	8,218	8,054	8,072	8,071	7,978	7,909
Unemployed	459	627	604	458	591	652	641	664	602
Unemployment rate	5.2	7.2	6.9	5.3	6.8	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-10. Employment status of the civilian population for 11 large states — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	July 1990	June 1991	July 1991	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,002	5,058	5,064	5,002	5,043	5,048	5,053	5,058	5,064
Civilian labor force	3,494	3,482	3,510	3,410	3,402	3,417	3,412	3,443	3,426
Employed	3,336	3,266	3,298	3,255	3,210	3,221	3,183	3,230	3,214
Unemployed	157	216	212	155	192	196	229	213	212
Unemployment rate	4.5	6.2	6.0	4.5	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.2	6.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,286	8,309	8,312	8,286	8,302	8,304	8,306	8,309	8,312
Civilian labor force	5,472	5,508	5,546	5,420	5,470	5,523	5,467	5,447	5,497
Employed	5,194	5,152	5,196	5,115	5,073	5,124	5,163	5,100	5,119
Unemployed	278	356	349	305	397	399	304	347	378
Unemployment rate	5.1	6.5	6.3	5.6	7.3	7.2	5.6	6.4	6.9
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,390	9,411	9,415	9,390	9,405	9,407	9,409	9,411	9,415
Civilian labor force	5,974	6,024	6,051	5,878	5,822	5,960	5,969	5,940	5,952
Employed	5,664	5,618	5,625	5,577	5,389	5,537	5,510	5,543	5,534
Unemployed	310	406	426	301	433	423	459	397	418
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.7	7.0	5.1	7.4	7.1	7.7	6.7	7.0
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,379	12,523	12,538	12,379	12,483	12,496	12,509	12,523	12,538
Civilian labor force	8,528	8,645	8,738	8,394	8,623	8,692	8,546	8,543	8,619
Employed	7,990	8,121	8,142	7,876	8,050	8,074	8,000	8,061	8,038
Unemployed	538	523	596	518	573	618	546	482	581
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.1	6.4	5.6	6.7

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1990	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/
Total................................	110,045	109,304	109,819	108,562	110,269	108,902	108,736	108,887	108,866	108,815
Total private........................	92,559	90,493	91,307	91,105	91,839	90,495	90,312	90,447	90,440	90,399
Goods-producing industries...................	25,287	23,829	24,093	24,024	25,027	23,877	23,794	23,847	23,789	23,779
Mining...............................	726	705	709	712	717	714	710	706	704	703
Oil and gas extraction....................	400.5	395.1	398.2	399.8	397	402	400	399	397	396
Construction..............................	5,446	4,748	4,897	4,964	5,145	4,720	4,688	4,715	4,709	4,687
General building contractors..............	1,377.1	1,173.0	1,211.6	1,226.9	1,309	1,196	1,184	1,177	1,172	1,166
Manufacturing.............................	19,115	18,376	18,487	18,348	19,165	18,443	18,396	18,426	18,376	18,389
Production workers.....................	12,956	12,389	12,495	12,377	13,028	12,424	12,403	12,429	12,416	12,443
Durable goods.............................	11,118	10,576	10,603	10,495	11,160	10,584	10,560	10,575	10,532	10,532
Production workers.....................	7,361	6,969	7,002	6,908	7,417	6,956	6,948	6,964	6,948	6,958
Lumber and wood products.................	759.9	694.8	709.8	713.6	744	692	692	697	696	698
Furniture and fixtures...................	500.4	480.5	481.9	471.9	511	479	481	483	482	482
Stone, clay, and glass products..........	564.5	522.8	528.9	524.9	556	520	521	519	519	517
Primary metal industries.................	755.0	720.4	722.5	713.0	762	724	723	721	718	719
Blast furnaces and basic steel products.	277.5	260.5	261.0	259.6	276	262	263	261	260	258
Fabricated metal products................	1,417.7	1,352.9	1,362.9	1,344.8	1,430	1,356	1,353	1,354	1,356	1,356
Industrial machinery and equipment.......	2,092.3	2,005.1	1,997.1	1,977.7	2,098	2,024	2,007	2,003	1,989	1,984
Electronic and other electrical equipment.	1,667.2	1,592.7	1,598.2	1,579.2	1,675	1,599	1,597	1,599	1,593	1,586
Transportation equipment.................	1,987.1	1,872.5	1,863.4	1,842.6	2,002	1,846	1,846	1,863	1,847	1,856
Motor vehicles and equipment...........	812.5	789.0	784.6	775.1	826	738	754	780	771	788
Instruments and related products.........	1,003.6	972.1	973.1	967.1	1,004	978	976	973	969	967
Miscellaneous manufacturing..............	369.8	362.2	365.1	359.7	378	366	364	363	363	367
Nondurable goods..........................	7,997	7,800	7,884	7,853	8,005	7,859	7,836	7,851	7,844	7,857
Production workers.....................	5,595	5,420	5,493	5,469	5,611	5,468	5,455	5,465	5,468	5,485
Food and kindred products................	1,702.5	1,633.5	1,676.2	1,703.6	1,665	1,679	1,673	1,677	1,676	1,665
Tobacco products.........................	45.8	44.4	44.8	45.4	49	48	48	48	48	49
Textile mill products....................	682.6	664.0	668.6	663.5	692	660	660	665	665	672
Apparel and other textile products.......	1,010.9	1,015.0	1,026.8	1,000.9	1,041	1,009	1,005	1,013	1,018	1,031
Paper and allied products................	705.4	687.0	694.3	691.5	701	693	691	690	687	687
Printing and publishing..................	1,573.1	1,538.8	1,534.0	1,528.0	1,577	1,548	1,542	1,540	1,531	1,531
Chemicals and allied products............	1,102.4	1,084.8	1,094.8	1,091.7	1,095	1,091	1,089	1,086	1,086	1,084
Petroleum and coal products..............	161.2	159.1	162.1	162.6	158	158	159	159	159	159
Rubber and misc. plastics products.......	886.7	853.7	860.6	849.0	895	852	849	854	855	857
Leather and leather products.............	126.2	119.7	121.4	116.8	132	121	120	119	119	122
Service-producing industries.................	84,758	85,475	85,726	84,538	85,242	85,025	84,942	85,040	85,077	85,036
Transportation and public utilities.........	5,833	5,821	5,850	5,810	5,832	5,824	5,814	5,819	5,811	5,808
Transportation..........................	3,541	3,560	3,574	3,529	3,560	3,549	3,544	3,556	3,549	3,547
Communications and public utilities.......	2,292	2,261	2,276	2,281	2,272	2,275	2,270	2,263	2,262	2,261
Wholesale trade............................	6,254	6,082	6,112	6,091	6,215	6,105	6,086	6,085	6,071	6,052
Durable goods...........................	3,656	3,528	3,540	3,527	3,636	3,550	3,535	3,528	3,519	3,506
Nondurable goods........................	2,598	2,554	2,572	2,564	2,579	2,555	2,551	2,557	2,552	2,546
Retail trade..............................	19,809	19,320	19,495	19,455	19,710	19,378	19,324	19,339	19,340	19,358
General merchandise stores...............	2,469.2	2,287.9	2,302.4	2,299.5	2,526	2,396	2,372	2,356	2,354	2,351
Food stores.............................	3,247.5	3,205.8	3,242.4	3,254.1	3,234	3,245	3,226	3,225	3,233	3,241
Automotive dealers and service stations...	2,112.4	2,035.3	2,050.7	2,064.2	2,086	2,036	2,031	2,031	2,032	2,038
Eating and drinking places...............	6,721.1	6,669.8	6,781.3	6,740.7	6,559	6,561	6,560	6,571	6,571	6,576
Finance, insurance, and real estate.........	6,838	6,710	6,771	6,790	6,745	6,735	6,718	6,712	6,702	6,697
Finance.................................	3,332	3,280	3,302	3,311	3,303	3,297	3,292	3,287	3,282	3,281
Insurance...............................	2,133	2,132	2,138	2,141	2,121	2,140	2,134	2,132	2,129	2,128
Real estate.............................	1,373	1,298	1,331	1,338	1,321	1,298	1,292	1,293	1,291	1,288
Services..................................	28,538	28,731	28,986	28,935	28,310	28,576	28,576	28,645	28,727	28,705
Business services.......................	5,290.8	5,267.3	5,321.1	5,314.5	5,260	5,254	5,257	5,278	5,284	5,283
Health services.........................	7,893.8	8,157.3	8,248.9	8,276.4	7,860	8,114	8,147	8,165	8,208	8,243
Government................................	17,486	18,811	18,512	17,457	18,430	18,407	18,424	18,440	18,426	18,416
Federal.................................	3,200	2,961	2,981	2,988	3,162	2,951	2,953	2,952	2,951	2,950
State...................................	4,084	4,409	4,240	4,133	4,311	4,359	4,352	4,348	4,362	4,364
Local...................................	10,202	11,441	11,291	10,336	10,957	11,097	11,119	11,140	11,113	11,102

p/ = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1990	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/
Total private.........................	34.9	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.2	34.0	34.3	34.5	34.1
Mining..	43.6	44.3	44.9	43.5	43.7	44.6	44.3	44.9	44.9	43.8
Construction.................................	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing................................	40.5	40.3	40.9	40.3	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.7
Overtime hours...........................	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7
Durable goods...............................	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.7	41.5	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.2
Overtime hours...........................	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.7
Lumber and wood products...................	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.1	40.2	39.2	39.2	39.7	40.6	40.3
Furniture and fixtures.....................	39.0	38.4	39.1	38.6	39.7	38.2	38.9	38.9	39.2	39.1
Stone, clay, and glass products...........	42.0	41.7	42.5	42.2	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.5	42.0	42.1
Primary metal industries..................	42.9	41.6	42.4	41.9	43.2	41.4	41.4	41.6	42.2	42.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	44.1	41.8	42.8	42.4	44.1	41.8	41.3	41.8	42.5	42.4
Fabricated metal products.................	40.9	40.8	41.5	40.7	41.7	40.6	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.4
Industrial machinery and equipment........	41.6	41.1	41.8	41.2	42.0	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.7	41.6
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	40.1	40.3	40.8	40.1	40.7	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.8
Transportation equipment...................	41.9	41.5	42.3	41.3	42.8	40.8	41.0	41.2	42.0	41.9
Motor vehicles and equipment..............	42.3	42.1	43.4	42.3	43.3	40.5	41.3	41.5	42.8	43.3
Instruments and related products..........	40.6	40.5	41.0	40.2	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.8	41.0	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing................	38.8	39.2	39.8	38.5	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.8	39.2
Nondurable goods...........................	39.8	39.8	40.3	39.9	40.1	39.9	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.1
Overtime hours...........................	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Food and kindred products.................	40.6	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.5
Tobacco products..........................	38.6	39.0	39.5	38.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....................	39.7	40.1	41.2	40.4	40.2	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.8	40.8
Apparel and other textile products........	36.3	36.7	37.2	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.4	36.7	36.9	37.0
Paper and allied products.................	43.2	42.8	43.2	43.2	43.5	43.2	42.9	43.0	43.2	43.5
Printing and publishing...................	37.7	37.1	37.4	37.3	38.0	37.6	37.5	37.5	37.8	37.6
Chemicals and allied products.............	42.1	42.4	43.0	42.3	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.5	43.0	42.6
Petroleum and coal products...............	44.7	45.1	44.5	43.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rubber and misc. plastics products........	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.4	41.4	40.6	40.7	40.9	41.1	41.0
Leather and leather products..............	37.4	37.2	38.3	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.6	37.5
Transportation and public utilities...........	39.5	38.6	39.1	38.6	39.1	38.6	38.4	38.8	38.9	38.1
Wholesale trade...............................	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.9	38.2	38.3	37.9
Retail trade.................................	29.7	28.6	29.2	29.3	28.9	28.6	28.4	28.7	28.9	28.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate...........	36.2	35.5	36.2	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services......................................	32.9	32.3	32.8	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.2	32.5	32.7	32.2

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

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

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 1990	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/	July 1990	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/
Total private.........................	$9.99	$10.31	$10.31	$10.30	$348.65	$352.60	$357.76	$355.35
Seasonally adjusted...................	10.05	10.32	10.37	10.36	346.73	353.98	357.77	353.28
Mining...............................	13.74	14.10	14.27	14.26	599.06	624.63	640.72	620.31
Construction..........................	13.76	13.96	13.87	13.97	528.38	533.27	536.77	539.24
Manufacturing.........................	10.87	11.15	11.19	11.23	440.24	449.35	457.67	452.57
Durable goods........................	11.38	11.70	11.76	11.80	466.58	476.19	488.04	480.26
Lumber and wood products............	9.15	9.23	9.34	9.32	366.00	368.28	383.87	373.73
Furniture and fixtures..............	8.49	8.67	8.74	8.77	331.11	332.93	341.73	338.52
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	11.16	11.34	11.40	11.43	468.72	472.88	484.50	482.35
Primary metal industries............	13.05	13.22	13.32	13.39	559.85	549.95	564.77	561.04
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	14.95	15.19	15.30	15.40	659.30	634.94	654.84	652.96
Fabricated metal products...........	10.86	11.15	11.21	11.25	444.17	454.92	465.22	457.88
Industrial machinery and equipment....	11.78	12.11	12.17	12.24	490.05	497.72	508.71	504.29
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	10.33	10.66	10.74	10.79	414.23	429.60	438.19	432.68
Transportation equipment............	14.06	14.74	14.82	14.81	589.11	611.71	626.89	611.65
Motor vehicles and equipment......	14.57	15.34	15.46	15.42	616.31	645.81	670.96	652.27
Instruments and related products....	11.36	11.67	11.70	11.70	461.22	472.64	479.70	470.34
Miscellaneous manufacturing.........	8.60	8.85	8.88	8.89	333.68	346.92	353.42	342.27
Nondurable goods.....................	10.18	10.41	10.43	10.50	405.16	414.32	420.33	418.95
Food and kindred products...........	9.66	9.93	9.92	9.89	392.20	399.19	402.75	400.55
Tobacco products....................	17.28	18.01	18.38	18.70	667.01	702.39	726.01	714.34
Textile mill products...............	8.01	8.22	8.28	8.26	318.00	329.62	341.14	333.70
Apparel and other textile products....	6.57	6.73	6.78	6.80	238.49	246.99	252.22	250.24
Paper and allied products...........	12.36	12.63	12.65	12.81	533.95	540.56	546.48	553.39
Printing and publishing.............	11.25	11.39	11.44	11.53	424.13	422.57	427.86	430.07
Chemicals and allied products.......	13.59	14.01	14.06	14.23	572.14	594.02	604.58	601.93
Petroleum and coal products.........	16.23	16.89	16.84	17.02	725.48	761.74	749.38	747.18
Rubber and misc. plastics products....	9.83	10.08	10.08	10.11	401.06	412.27	416.30	408.44
Leather and leather products........	6.78	7.15	7.14	7.12	253.57	265.98	273.46	267.00
Transportation and public utilities...........	13.00	13.17	13.17	13.22	513.50	508.36	514.95	510.29
Wholesale trade............................	10.81	11.11	11.19	11.15	414.02	423.29	429.70	424.82
Retail trade..............................	6.73	6.97	6.97	6.96	199.88	199.34	203.52	203.93
Finance, insurance, and real estate...........	9.99	10.36	10.41	10.36	361.64	367.78	376.84	368.82
Services.................................	9.76	10.21	10.19	10.15	321.10	329.78	334.23	330.89

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

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/	Percent change from: June 1991- July 1991
Total private:							
Current dollars...................	$10.05	$10.24	$10.28	$10.32	$10.37	$10.36	-0.1
Constant (1982) dollars2/.........	7.57	7.46	7.47	7.47	7.49	N.A.	(3)
Mining...........................	13.78	14.03	14.05	14.13	14.33	14.30	-.2
Construction.....................	13.81	13.97	14.05	14.00	13.97	14.01	.3
Manufacturing....................	10.87	11.05	11.12	11.15	11.19	11.23	.4
Excluding overtime4/...........	10.39	10.61	10.65	10.70	10.71	10.75	.3
Transportation and public utilities	13.01	13.16	13.19	13.24	13.24	13.23	-.1
Wholesale trade..................	10.82	11.07	11.08	11.12	11.23	11.15	-.7
Retail trade....................	6.78	6.90	6.97	6.98	7.00	7.01	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10.03	10.32	10.28	10.35	10.49	10.40	-.9
Services.........................	9.88	10.13	10.16	10.24	10.29	10.27	-.2

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 0.3 percent from May 1991 to June 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.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers1/ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry

(1982=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1990	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/	July 1990	Mar. 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1991	June 1991p/	July 1991p/
Total private............................	126.4	120.8	124.0	122.9	124.0	120.9	120.0	121.2	122.1	120.4
Goods-producing industries....................	111.0	103.0	106.1	104.4	110.2	102.7	102.5	103.2	103.8	103.6
Mining.......................................	64.9	63.6	64:7	62.8	64.5	65.0	64.3	64.4	64:0	62.5
Construction.................................	149.0	125.9	132.5	134.5	137.1	123.2	122.7	124.4	124.3	123.5
Manufacturing................................	105.8	100.7	103.1	100.7	107.4	100.9	100.7	101.2	102.1	102.1
Durable goods..............................	104.6	98.4	100.6	97.5	106.8	97.8	97.9	98.4	99.4	99.3
Lumber and wood products..................	132.8	120.1	126.7	124.4	130.0	117.0	117.4	119.7	122.4	122.0
Furniture and fixtures....................	120.7	113.4	116.5	112.1	125.8	112.6	115.3	115.6	117.1	116.2
Stone, clay, and glass products...........	111.6	101.8	105.1	103.3	109.5	99.9	100.1	100.4	101.6	101.3
Primary metal industries..................	93.0	85.6	87.5	84.8	95.0	85.7	85.4	85.8	86.5	86.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products..	84.3	74.4	76.3	74.7	83.9	74.7	74.1	74.7	75.1	74.2
Fabricated metal products.................	106.0	100.3	102.8	98.9	109.2	99.9	100.0	100.4	101.7	101.8
Industrial machinery and equipment........	96.2	90.7	91.6	88.8	97.8	92.5	91.3	90.5	90.9	90.2
Electronic and other electrical equipment..	104.2	99.9	102.0	98.8	107.1	99.7	100.7	101.1	101.4	101.5
Transportation equipment..................	118.5	111.4	113.4	109.4	122.5	106.3	107.3	109.5	111.2	112.5
Motor vehicles and equipment.............	126.0	122.5	126.4	121.3	134.5	108.1	113.0	118.6	122.1	127.1
Instruments and related products..........	85.9	82.4	83.5	81.2	87.3	84.8	83.9	83.4	83.3	82.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing...............	97.3	95.6	97.9	93.1	101.9	96.9	96.3	96.2	97.4	97.4
Nondurable goods...........................	107.5	103.9	106.6	105.2	108.4	105.2	104.5	105.2	105.9	106.1
Food and kindred products.................	112.6	105.9	110.6	112.7	109.5	111.0	109.6	110.0	110.7	109.7
Tobacco products..........................	62.5	61.8	63.8	62.5	70.2	67.2	66.2	69.3	68.8	69.3
Textile mill products.....................	96.4	94.8	98.1	95.6	98.8	92.3	93.0	95.2	96.6	97.8
Apparel and other textile products........	89.8	91.5	93.9	90.3	93.5	90.5	89.8	91.2	92.2	93.9
Paper and allied products.................	111.5	107.7	110.1	109.6	111.6	109.7	108.6	108.8	108.9	109.7
Printing and publishing...................	126.8	121.1	121.4	120.6	128.6	123.5	122.8	122.1	122.5	122.2
Chemicals and allied products.............	104.5	101.2	103.3	101.3	104.6	103.1	102.4	101.6	102.6	101.5
Petroleum and coal products...............	90.0	88.3	89.5	88.6	86.7	86.3	87.0	88.4	85.7	85.6
Rubber and misc. plastics products........	126.6	121.0	123.7	119.4	129.9	119.7	119.6	121.1	122.3	122.7
Leather and leather products..............	59.9	55.7	58.1	54.5	62.6	55.9	55.3	55.4	56.0	57.0
Service-producing industries..................	133.3	128.8	132.1	131.2	130.3	129.0	127.9	129.3	130.3	128.0
Transportation and public utilities..........	116.8	114.0	116.3	114.1	115.5	114.1	113.3	114.7	114.9	112.7
Wholesale trade..............................	118.2	113.8	115.6	114.2	116.6	114.3	113.4	114.2	114.2	112.6
Retail trade.................................	128.2	120.0	123.8	124.0	124.1	120.6	119.3	120.6	121.4	119.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate..........	123.7	118.9	122.8	121.3	120.7	119.9	118.3	119.7	121.2	118.1
Services.....................................	149.0	146.7	150.2	149.2	145.7	146.5	145.4	147.1	148.5	146.1

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

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

(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private nonfarm payrolls, 356 industries1/												
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	38.5	51.1	p/46.2	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	30.3	38.3	p/39.7	p/49.4						
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..............	26.7	31.2	p/29.8	p/33.7								
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	30.6	32.0	p/29.9
1991..............	p/30.2											
Manufacturing payrolls, 139 industries1/												
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	40.3	38.8	34.5	27.3	33.8
1991..............	31.7	28.4	29.9	38.5	46.8	p/43.9	p/55.4					
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	18.0	30.2	p/34.9	p/48.6						
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..............	10.4	17.3	p/19.1	p/23.7								
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	10.1	11.2	p/10.8
1991..............	p/14.4											

1/ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-,
and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month
span. Data are centered within the span.
   p = preliminary.
   NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with

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