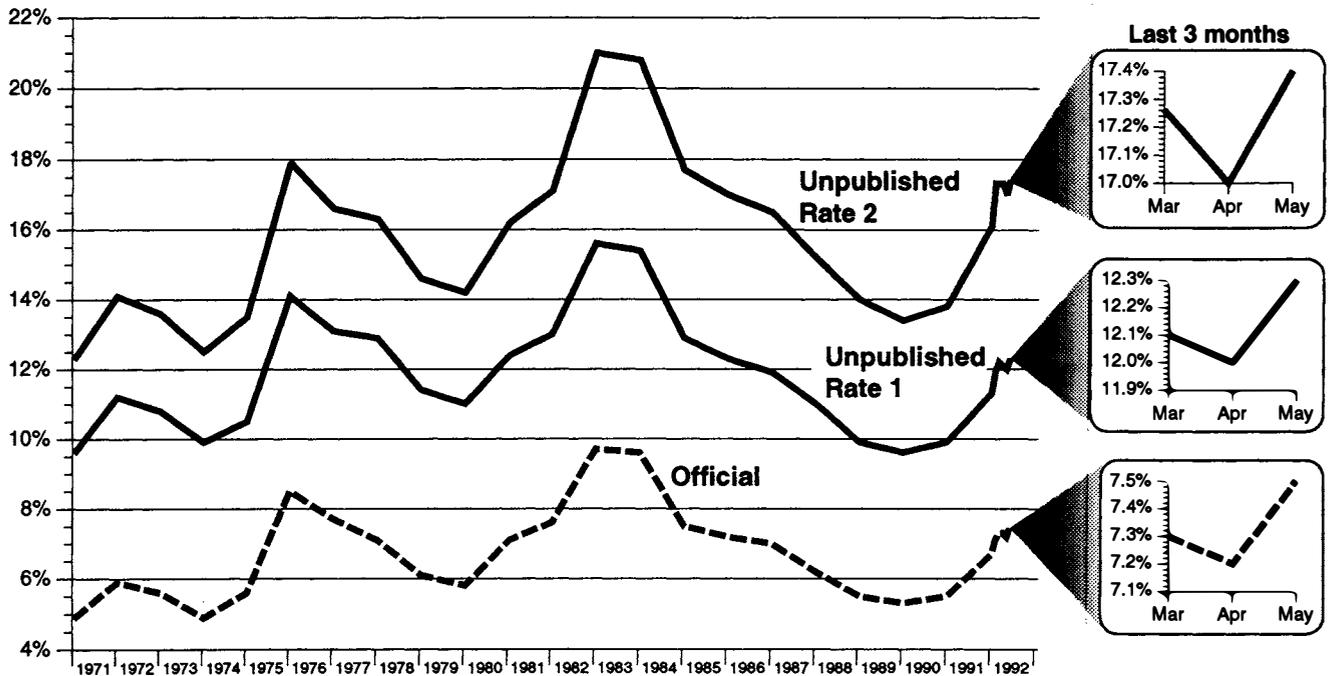


U.S. Unemployment Coverup



Data used for unpublished unemployment rates

(thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed (b)	Want a job now (c)	Part-time, economic reasons (d)	Official U-5b rate b/a	Unpublished Rate 1 (b+c)/a	Unpublished Rate 2 (b+c+d)/a
1970	82,771	4,093	3,881	2,198	4.9%	9.6%	12.3%
1971	84,382	5,016	4,423	2,452	5.9%	11.2%	14.1%
1972	87,034	4,882	4,493	2,430	5.6%	10.8%	13.6%
1973	89,429	4,365	4,510	2,343	4.9%	9.9%	12.5%
1974	91,949	5,156	4,514	2,751	5.6%	10.5%	13.5%
1975	93,775	7,929	5,271	3,541	8.5%	14.1%	17.9%
1976	96,158	7,406	5,233	3,334	7.7%	13.1%	16.6%
1977	99,009	6,991	5,775	3,368	7.1%	12.9%	16.3%
1978	102,251	6,202	5,446	3,298	6.1%	11.4%	14.6%
1979	104,962	6,137	5,427	3,372	5.8%	11.0%	14.2%
1980	106,940	7,637	5,675	4,064	7.1%	12.4%	16.2%
1981	108,670	8,273	5,835	4,499	7.6%	13.0%	17.1%
1982	110,204	10,678	6,559	5,852	9.7%	15.6%	21.0%
1983	111,550	10,717	6,503	5,997	9.6%	15.4%	20.8%
1984	113,544	8,539	6,070	5,512	7.5%	12.9%	17.7%
1985	115,461	8,312	5,933	5,334	7.2%	12.3%	17.0%
1986	117,834	8,237	5,825	5,345	7.0%	11.9%	16.5%
1987	119,865	7,425	5,714	5,122	6.2%	11.0%	15.2%
1988	121,669	6,701	5,373	4,965	5.5%	9.9%	14.0%
1989	123,869	6,528	5,395	4,656	5.3%	9.6%	13.4%
1990	124,787	6,874	5,473	4,860	5.5%	9.9%	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	5,736	6,046	6.7%	11.3%	16.1%

Monthly data (seasonally adjusted)

Year	Month	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed (b)	Want a job now (c)	Part-time, economic reasons (d)	Official U-5b rate b/a	Unpublished Rate 1 (b+c)/a	Unpublished Rate 2 (b+c+d)/a
1991:	May	125,232	8,640	5,519 ¹	5,932	6.9%	11.3%	16.0%
	June	125,629	8,745	5,519 ¹	5,705	7.0%	11.4%	15.9%
	July	125,214	8,501	5,846 ¹	5,881	6.8%	11.5%	16.2%
August	124,904	8,488	5,846 ¹	5,892	6.8%	11.5%	16.2%	
September	125,607	8,442	5,846 ¹	6,374	6.7%	11.4%	16.4%	
October	125,549	8,582	5,932 ¹	6,328	6.8%	11.6%	16.6%	
November	125,374	8,602	5,932 ¹	6,408	6.9%	11.6%	16.7%	
December	125,619	8,891	5,932 ¹	6,321	7.1%	11.8%	16.8%	
1992:	January	126,046	8,929	6,118 ¹	6,719	7.1%	11.9%	17.3%
	February	126,287	9,244	6,118 ¹	6,509	7.3%	12.2%	17.3%
	March	126,590	9,242	6,118 ¹	6,499	7.3%	12.1%	17.3%
	April	126,830	9,155	6,118 ¹	6,272	7.2%	12.0%	17.0%
	May	127,160	9,504	6,118 ¹	6,524	7.5%	12.3%	17.4%

¹The want a job now figure is compiled quarterly. The figure used for monthly calculation of the Unpublished Rate 1 is that from the most recent available quarter.

Explanatory Note

In May, over 6.1 million jobs and 6.5 million more semi-employed people were ignored by the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its calculation of the official (U-5b) unemployment rate. To bring out the truth, EIR is publishing the rates you would see if the government didn't cover up.

The widely publicized official unemployment rate is based on a monthly statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as "not in the labor force" and ignored in the official unemployment count.

But nearly 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the monthly survey indicating that they "want a regular job now." EIR's *Unpublished Rate 1* is calculated by adding these discarded jobless to the officially "unemployed." The *Unpublished Rate 2* includes, in addition, over 6 million more people forced into part-time work for economic reasons such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week.

For comparability with the official rate, the EIR rates are calculated on the same base figure, the BLS defined *civilian labor force*. This figure comprises all civilians classified as either *employed* or *unemployed*. For a number of reasons the *civilian labor force* can be considered as a bloated figure. Its use as the divisor in unemployment rate calculations thus further masks the depth of the unemployment problem. Large segments of the population, who might not under healthy economic conditions be forced to seek work, have become a part of the *civilian labor force* over the past 25 years of "post-industrial society" economy. This includes young mothers, the elderly, and many college students.