



EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

December 1986

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Calendar of Features

In addition to the monthly data appearing regularly in *Employment and Earnings*, special features appear in most of the issues as shown below.

Household data

Annual averages	Jan.
Union affiliation	Jan.

Revised seasonally adjusted series	Jan., Feb.
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Quarterly averages: Seasonally adjusted data, persons not in labor force, persons of Hispanic origin, Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans, family relationship data, weekly earnings data, and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and poverty-nonpoverty area data	Jan., Apr., July, Oct.
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Establishment data

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Industry divisions (preliminary)	Jan.
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Industry detail (final)	Mar.
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Women employees (final)	Mar.
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National data revised to reflect new benchmarks and new seasonal adjustment factors	June
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Revised historical national data	Supplement ¹
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State and area annual averages	May
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Area definitions	May
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State and area labor force data

Annual averages	May
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¹ The latest supplement was published in June 1986.

Employment and Earnings

Vol. 33 No. 12 December 1986

Editors: Gloria Peterson Green, Rosalie K. Epstein

Editors' Note

In accordance with usual practice, the January issue of this publication will incorporate revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series derived from the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision each year.

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Employment and Unemployment Developments, November 1986

The number of jobs on nonfarm business payrolls rose in November and unemployment was unchanged. The overall unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, and the civilian worker rate was 7.0 percent. Both rates were the same as in September and October as well as in November a year earlier.

Nonagricultural payroll employment—as measured by the survey of business establishments—rose by 250,000 over the month, while civilian employment—as measured by the monthly survey of households—was little changed. During the economic recovery period that now covers 4 full years, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs has grown by more than 12 million, while total civilian employment has increased by over 11 million. As is typical in recoveries, however, the pace of job growth has slowed in the 2 most recent years.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons was about unchanged in November at 8.3 million, after seasonal adjustment. The civilian worker unemployment rate remained at 7.0 percent. Unemployment rates for adult men (6.2 percent), adult women (6.1 percent), teenagers (18.4 percent), whites (6.1 percent), and blacks (14.3 percent) showed little or no change from October. The unemployment rate for Hispanics (9.5 percent) fell by 1 percentage point over the month. (See tables A-33 and A-34.)

The mean and median duration of unemployment were about unchanged, at 14.8 and 7.0 weeks, respectively. The numbers of job losers, job leavers, and reentrants to the labor force also were little different from October levels. By contrast, the total seeking jobs for the first time (new entrants) increased by 150,000 to 1.1 million over the month. (See tables A-40 and A-41.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons—sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed—reversed the increase of the prior month with a decline of 220,000 to 5.6 million in November. This decrease occurred among persons who could not find full-time work. (See table A-35.)

Civilian employment and the labor force

Civilian employment was little changed at 110.4 million, seasonally adjusted. A 275,000 employment increase among adult men was partially offset by a small decline in teenage employment, while employment among adult women was

unchanged. The proportion of the civilian population that is employed edged up to 60.9 percent in November, matching the record high set in August. (See table A-33.)

The civilian labor force was little changed at 118.7 million in November, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the labor force has grown by 2.1 million (after adjustment is made for revisions in the underlying population estimates that were introduced in January).

Industry payroll employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 101.1 million, rose by 250,000 in November, seasonally adjusted. Almost all of the job growth was in the service-producing sector, continuing the recent pattern. In fact, the service-producing sector has accounted for all of the 2.4 million job expansion from a year earlier. In the goods-producing sector, over-the-year employment declines in mining and manufacturing were offset by gains in construction. (See table B-4.)

The largest over-the-month increase in the service-producing sector took place in the services industry—120,000—with both business and health services contributing to the increase. Elsewhere in the sector, employment rose in finance, insurance, and real estate and in transportation and public utilities, the latter partly due to the return of communications workers who had been on strike. Job totals in wholesale trade, retail trade, and government were little changed, after adjustment for seasonality. In retail trade, general merchandising, which usually expands in November due to pre-Christmas hiring, grew at a somewhat slower pace this November than is typical.

Employment in manufacturing edged up in November. Changes were small but generally on the upside. As reflected by the BLS index of diffusion, which is made up predominantly of manufacturing industries, over-the-month job gains were more widespread than at any time in the past year. (See table B-7.)

Construction employment dropped about in line with the usual seasonal expectation for November and, for the third straight month, was essentially unchanged after seasonal adjustment. Mining employment has changed little in the past 2 months, in contrast to the sharp losses earlier in the year.

Weekly hours

Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory

workers on private nonagricultural payrolls were 34.9 in November, up 0.2 hour after seasonal adjustment. The manufacturing workweek also rose 0.2 hour to a relatively high 40.9 hours, while overtime hours remained unchanged at 3.5 hours. (See table C-5.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or non-supervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose by 0.7 percent to 119.5 (1977 = 100), after seasonal adjustment. The factory index was up by 0.9 percent to 93.5. (See table C-6.)

Hourly and weekly earnings

Average hourly earnings were up 0.5 percent in November, and average weekly earnings increased 1.0 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment,

average hourly earnings rose 4 cents to \$8.85, while average weekly earnings were up \$1.39 to \$307.98. Compared to a year earlier, average hourly and weekly earnings rose by 19 cents and \$6.61, respectively. (See tables C-1 and C-7.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 170.7 (1977 = 100) in November, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.4 percent from October. For the 12 months ended in November, the increase was 2.3 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements—fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in October. (See table C-7.)

Corrected establishment survey data for July and August 1986

Industry	Production-worker employment (In thousands)		Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings	
	July 1986	August 1986	July 1986	August 1986	July 1986	August 1986
Total private	68,085	68,387	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	4,729	4,736	—	\$9.32	—	\$358.82
Durable goods	2,789	2,788	—	—	—	—
Electrical goods	380.3	376.8	\$9.69	9.75	\$374.03	377.33

Scheduled Release Dates			
Employment and unemployment data are scheduled for initial release on the following dates:			
<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>	<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release date</i>
December	January 9	March	April 3
January	February 6	April	May 8
February	March 6	May	June 5

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1952 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Noninstitutional population	Labor force									Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed					Unemployed		
				Total	Resident Armed Forces	Civilian			Number	Percent of labor force	
						Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries			
Annual averages											
1952	107,617	64,524	60.0	62,636	2,386	60,250	6,500	53,749	1,883	2.9	43,093
1953 ¹	109,287	65,246	59.7	63,410	2,231	61,179	6,260	54,919	1,834	2.8	44,041
1954	110,463	65,785	59.6	62,251	2,142	60,109	6,205	53,904	3,532	5.4	44,678
1955	111,747	67,087	60.0	64,234	2,064	62,170	6,450	55,722	2,852	4.3	44,660
1956	112,919	68,517	60.7	65,764	1,965	63,799	6,283	57,514	2,750	4.0	44,402
1957	114,213	68,877	60.3	66,019	1,948	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.2	45,336
1958	115,574	69,486	60.1	64,883	1,847	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.6	46,088
1959	117,117	70,157	59.9	66,418	1,788	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.3	46,960
1960 ¹	119,106	71,489	60.0	67,639	1,861	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.4	47,617
1961	120,671	72,359	60.0	67,646	1,900	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.5	48,312
1962 ²	122,214	72,675	59.5	68,763	2,061	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.4	49,539
1963	124,422	73,839	59.3	69,768	2,006	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.5	50,583
1964	126,503	75,109	59.4	71,323	2,018	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.0	51,394
1965	128,459	76,401	59.5	73,034	1,946	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.4	52,058
1966	130,180	77,892	59.8	75,017	2,122	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.7	52,288
1967	132,092	79,565	60.2	76,590	2,218	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.7	52,527
1968	134,281	80,990	60.3	78,173	2,253	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.5	53,291
1969	136,573	82,972	60.8	80,140	2,238	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.4	53,602
1970	139,203	84,889	61.0	80,796	2,118	78,678	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.8	54,315
1971	142,189	86,355	60.7	81,340	1,973	79,367	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.8	55,834
1972 ¹	145,939	88,847	60.9	83,966	1,813	82,153	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.5	57,091
1973 ¹	148,870	91,203	61.3	86,838	1,774	85,064	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.8	57,667
1974	151,841	93,670	61.7	88,515	1,721	86,794	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.5	58,171
1975	154,831	95,453	61.6	87,524	1,678	85,846	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.3	59,377
1976	157,818	97,826	62.0	90,420	1,668	88,752	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.6	59,991
1977	160,689	100,665	62.6	93,673	1,656	92,017	3,283	88,734	6,991	6.9	60,025
1978 ¹	163,541	103,882	63.5	97,679	1,631	96,048	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.0	59,659
1979	166,460	106,559	64.0	100,421	1,597	98,824	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	169,349	108,544	64.1	100,907	1,604	99,303	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.0	60,806
1981	171,775	110,315	64.2	102,042	1,645	100,397	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.5	61,460
1982	173,939	111,872	64.3	101,194	1,668	99,526	3,401	96,125	10,678	9.5	62,067
1983	175,891	113,226	64.4	102,510	1,676	100,834	3,383	97,450	10,717	9.5	62,665
1984	178,080	115,241	64.7	106,702	1,697	105,005	3,321	101,685	8,539	7.4	62,839
1985	179,912	117,167	65.1	108,856	1,706	107,150	3,179	103,971	8,312	7.1	62,744
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²											
1985:											
November	180,642	117,832	65.2	109,671	1,702	107,969	3,070	104,899	8,161	6.9	62,810
December	180,810	117,927	65.2	109,904	1,698	108,206	3,151	105,055	8,023	6.8	62,883
1986:											
January ¹	181,361	118,477	65.3	110,646	1,691	108,955	3,299	105,655	7,831	6.6	62,885
February	181,512	118,779	65.4	110,252	1,691	108,561	3,096	105,465	8,527	7.2	62,733
March	181,678	118,900	65.4	110,481	1,693	108,788	3,285	105,503	8,419	7.1	62,778
April	181,843	118,929	65.4	110,587	1,695	108,892	3,222	105,670	8,342	7.0	62,914
May	181,998	119,351	65.6	110,797	1,687	109,110	3,160	105,950	8,554	7.2	62,647
June	182,183	119,796	65.8	111,353	1,680	109,673	3,165	106,508	8,443	7.0	62,387
July	182,354	119,744	65.7	111,554	1,672	109,882	3,112	106,769	8,190	6.8	62,610
August	182,525	119,879	65.7	111,852	1,697	110,155	3,048	107,107	8,027	6.7	62,646
September	182,713	119,936	65.6	111,607	1,716	109,891	3,121	106,770	8,329	6.9	62,777
October	182,935	120,231	65.7	111,989	1,749	110,240	3,149	107,091	8,242	6.9	62,704
November	183,114	120,405	65.8	112,122	1,751	110,371	3,225	107,146	8,283	6.9	62,709

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes.

² The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

NOTE: Revisions of seasonally adjusted monthly and quarterly data (shown in tables A-1 through A-3 and A-32 through A-53 of this publication) for the most recent 5-year period are made at the end of each calendar year.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL

A-2. Employment status of the noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1975 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, year, and month	Noninstitutional population	Labor force									Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of population	Employed					Unemployed		
				Total	Resident Armed Forces	Civilian			Number	Percent of labor force	
						Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries			
Annual averages											
MEN											
1975	73,891	57,899	78.4	53,457	1,600	51,857	2,824	49,032	4,442	7.7	15,993
1976	75,341	58,756	78.0	54,720	1,582	53,138	2,744	50,394	4,036	6.9	16,585
1977	76,756	59,959	78.1	56,291	1,563	54,728	2,671	52,057	3,667	6.1	16,797
1978 ¹	78,107	61,151	78.3	58,010	1,531	56,479	2,718	53,761	3,142	5.1	16,956
1979	79,509	62,215	78.2	59,096	1,489	57,607	2,686	54,921	3,120	5.0	17,293
1980	80,877	62,932	77.8	58,665	1,479	57,186	2,709	54,477	4,267	6.8	17,945
1981	82,023	63,486	77.4	58,909	1,512	57,397	2,700	54,697	4,577	7.2	18,537
1982	83,052	63,979	77.0	57,800	1,529	56,271	2,736	53,534	6,179	9.7	19,073
1983	84,064	64,580	76.8	58,320	1,533	56,787	2,704	54,083	6,260	9.7	19,484
1984	85,156	65,386	76.8	60,642	1,551	59,091	2,668	56,423	4,744	7.3	19,771
1985	86,025	65,967	76.7	61,447	1,556	59,891	2,535	57,356	4,521	6.9	20,058
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²											
1985:											
November	86,374	66,176	76.6	61,731	1,552	60,179	2,435	57,744	4,445	6.7	20,198
December	86,459	66,139	76.5	61,793	1,549	60,244	2,506	57,738	4,346	6.6	20,320
1986:											
January ¹	86,882	66,679	76.7	62,458	1,539	60,919	2,546	58,373	4,221	6.3	20,203
February	86,954	66,838	76.9	62,243	1,539	60,704	2,451	58,253	4,595	6.9	20,116
March	87,035	66,864	76.8	62,288	1,540	60,748	2,643	58,104	4,577	6.8	20,171
April	87,120	66,757	76.6	62,254	1,541	60,713	2,606	58,107	4,503	6.7	20,363
May	87,195	66,943	76.8	62,190	1,533	60,657	2,515	58,142	4,754	7.1	20,252
June	87,288	66,964	76.7	62,322	1,525	60,797	2,559	58,238	4,642	6.9	20,324
July	87,373	66,936	76.6	62,365	1,518	60,847	2,476	58,371	4,571	6.8	20,437
August	87,460	66,944	76.5	62,515	1,541	60,974	2,382	58,592	4,429	6.6	20,516
September	87,556	67,094	76.6	62,483	1,560	60,923	2,479	58,444	4,611	6.9	20,462
October	87,682	67,132	76.6	62,553	1,590	60,963	2,507	58,456	4,578	6.8	20,550
November	87,773	67,394	76.8	62,801	1,592	61,209	2,502	58,707	4,592	6.8	20,379
Annual averages											
WOMEN											
1975	80,938	37,553	46.4	34,067	78	33,989	584	33,404	3,486	9.3	43,386
1976	82,476	39,069	47.4	35,701	86	35,615	588	35,027	3,369	8.6	43,406
1977	83,932	40,705	48.5	37,381	92	37,289	612	36,677	3,324	8.2	43,227
1978 ¹	85,434	42,731	50.0	39,669	100	39,569	669	38,900	3,061	7.2	42,703
1979	86,951	44,343	51.0	41,325	108	41,217	661	40,556	3,018	6.8	42,608
1980	88,472	45,611	51.6	42,241	124	42,117	656	41,461	3,370	7.4	42,861
1981	89,751	46,829	52.2	43,133	133	43,000	667	42,333	3,696	7.9	42,922
1982	90,887	47,894	52.7	43,395	139	43,256	665	42,591	4,499	9.4	42,993
1983	91,827	48,646	53.0	44,190	143	44,047	680	43,367	4,457	9.2	43,181
1984	92,924	49,855	53.7	46,061	146	45,915	653	45,262	3,794	7.6	43,068
1985	93,886	51,200	54.5	47,409	150	47,259	644	46,615	3,791	7.4	42,686
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²											
1985:											
November	94,266	51,655	54.8	47,939	149	47,790	635	47,155	3,716	7.2	42,611
December	94,351	51,788	54.9	48,111	149	47,962	645	47,317	3,677	7.1	42,563
1986:											
January ¹	94,479	51,797	54.8	48,187	152	48,035	753	47,282	3,610	7.0	42,682
February	94,558	51,941	54.9	48,009	152	47,857	645	47,212	3,932	7.6	42,617
March	94,643	52,036	55.0	48,194	153	48,041	642	47,399	3,842	7.4	42,607
April	94,723	52,172	55.1	48,333	154	48,179	616	47,563	3,839	7.4	42,551
May	94,803	52,408	55.3	48,608	154	48,454	646	47,808	3,800	7.3	42,395
June	94,895	52,832	55.7	49,031	155	48,876	606	48,270	3,801	7.2	42,063
July	94,981	52,808	55.6	49,189	154	49,035	637	48,398	3,619	6.9	42,173
August	95,065	52,935	55.7	49,337	156	49,181	666	48,515	3,598	6.8	42,130
September	95,156	52,842	55.5	49,125	156	48,969	642	48,326	3,717	7.0	42,314
October	95,253	53,099	55.7	49,436	159	49,277	642	48,635	3,663	6.9	42,154
November	95,341	53,011	55.6	49,321	159	49,162	723	48,439	3,690	7.0	42,330

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the Explanatory Notes.

² The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
HISTORICAL**

A-3. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over, 1952 to date

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and month	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				Unemployment rates		
		Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Men	Women
Annual averages								
1952	105,231	62,138	59.0	60,250	1,883	3.0	2.8	3.6
1953 ¹	107,056	63,015	58.9	61,179	1,834	2.9	2.8	3.3
1954	108,321	63,643	58.8	60,109	3,532	5.5	5.3	6.0
1955	109,683	65,023	59.3	62,170	2,852	4.4	4.2	4.9
1956	110,954	66,552	60.0	63,799	2,750	4.1	3.8	4.8
1957	112,265	66,929	59.6	64,071	2,859	4.3	4.1	4.7
1958	113,727	67,639	59.5	63,036	4,602	6.8	6.8	6.8
1959	115,329	68,369	59.3	64,630	3,740	5.5	5.2	5.9
1960 ¹	117,245	69,628	59.4	65,778	3,852	5.5	5.4	5.9
1961	118,771	70,459	59.3	65,746	4,714	6.7	6.4	7.2
1962 ¹	120,153	70,614	58.8	66,702	3,911	5.5	5.2	6.2
1963	122,416	71,833	58.7	67,762	4,070	5.7	5.2	6.5
1964	124,485	73,091	58.7	69,305	3,786	5.2	4.6	6.2
1965	126,513	74,455	58.9	71,088	3,366	4.5	4.0	5.5
1966	128,058	75,770	59.2	72,895	2,875	3.8	3.2	4.8
1967	129,874	77,347	59.6	74,372	2,975	3.8	3.1	5.2
1968	132,028	78,737	59.6	75,920	2,817	3.6	2.9	4.8
1969	134,335	80,734	60.1	77,902	2,832	3.5	2.8	4.7
1970	137,085	82,771	60.4	78,678	4,093	4.9	4.4	5.9
1971	140,216	84,382	60.2	79,367	5,016	5.9	5.3	6.9
1972 ¹	144,126	87,034	60.4	82,153	4,882	5.6	5.0	6.6
1973 ¹	147,096	89,429	60.8	85,064	4,365	4.9	4.2	6.0
1974	150,120	91,949	61.3	86,794	5,156	5.6	4.9	6.7
1975	153,153	93,775	61.2	85,846	7,929	8.5	7.9	9.3
1976	156,150	96,158	61.6	88,752	7,406	7.7	7.1	8.6
1977	159,033	99,009	62.3	92,017	6,991	7.1	6.3	8.2
1978 ¹	161,910	102,251	63.2	96,048	6,202	6.1	5.3	7.2
1979	164,863	104,962	63.7	98,824	6,137	5.8	5.1	6.8
1980	167,745	106,940	63.8	99,303	7,637	7.1	6.9	7.4
1981	170,130	108,670	63.9	100,397	8,273	7.6	7.4	7.9
1982	172,271	110,204	64.0	99,526	10,678	9.7	9.9	9.4
1983	174,215	111,550	64.0	100,834	10,717	9.6	9.9	9.2
1984	176,383	113,544	64.4	105,005	8,539	7.5	7.4	7.6
1985	178,206	115,461	64.8	107,150	8,312	7.2	7.0	7.4
Monthly data, seasonally adjusted²								
1985:								
November	178,940	116,130	64.9	107,969	8,161	7.0	6.9	7.2
December	179,112	116,229	64.9	108,206	8,023	6.9	6.7	7.1
1986:								
January ¹	179,670	116,786	65.0	108,955	7,831	6.7	6.5	7.0
February	179,821	117,088	65.1	108,561	8,527	7.3	7.0	7.6
March	179,985	117,207	65.1	108,788	8,419	7.2	7.0	7.4
April	180,148	117,234	65.1	108,892	8,342	7.1	6.9	7.4
May	180,311	117,664	65.3	109,110	8,554	7.3	7.3	7.3
June	180,503	118,116	65.4	109,673	8,443	7.1	7.1	7.2
July	180,682	118,072	65.3	109,882	8,190	6.9	7.0	6.9
August	180,828	118,182	65.4	110,155	8,027	6.8	6.8	6.8
September	180,997	118,220	65.3	109,891	8,329	7.0	7.0	7.1
October	181,186	118,482	65.4	110,240	8,242	7.0	7.0	6.9
November	181,363	118,654	65.4	110,371	8,283	7.0	7.0	7.0

¹ Not strictly comparable with prior years. For an explanation, see "Historical Comparability" under the Household Data section of the

Explanatory Notes.

² The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-5. Employment status of the black-and-other civilian noninstitutional population by age and sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	November 1986								
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed		
				Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
TOTAL									
16 years and over	25,385	16,169	63.7	14,195	190	14,005	1,973	12.2	9,216
16 to 19 years	2,654	938	35.4	635	4	631	303	32.3	1,716
16 to 17 years	1,384	299	21.6	186	4	182	114	37.9	1,085
18 to 19 years	1,270	639	50.3	449	-	449	189	29.7	631
20 to 24 years	3,207	2,229	69.5	1,782	24	1,758	447	20.1	978
25 to 54 years	14,231	11,321	79.6	10,209	118	10,091	1,113	9.8	2,911
25 to 34 years	6,477	5,158	79.6	4,512	50	4,462	646	12.5	1,319
25 to 29 years	3,332	2,639	79.2	2,270	19	2,251	370	14.0	693
30 to 34 years	3,145	1,331	42.3	2,243	31	2,210	276	20.7	626
35 to 44 years	4,568	3,761	82.3	3,446	43	3,403	315	8.4	808
35 to 39 years	2,652	2,195	82.8	1,985	30	1,956	209	9.5	457
40 to 44 years	1,916	1,567	81.8	1,460	13	1,447	106	6.8	349
45 to 54 years	3,186	2,403	75.4	2,252	25	2,226	151	6.3	783
45 to 49 years	1,710	1,342	78.5	1,259	18	1,240	82	6.1	368
50 to 54 years	1,477	1,062	71.9	993	8	985	69	8.5	416
55 to 64 years	2,556	1,374	53.8	1,286	24	1,262	88	6.4	1,182
55 to 59 years	1,360	886	65.1	816	12	804	69	7.8	474
60 to 64 years	1,196	488	40.9	470	12	458	19	3.8	707
65 years and over	2,736	306	11.2	283	20	263	23	7.6	2,430
65 to 69 years	1,020	187	18.3	170	7	163	17	9.1	834
70 years and over	1,715	119	6.9	113	13	99	8	6.7	1,586
Men									
16 years and over	11,516	8,208	71.3	7,184	164	7,019	1,025	12.5	3,307
16 to 19 years	1,313	484	36.9	328	4	324	157	32.3	829
16 to 17 years	699	149	21.4	98	4	94	51	34.3	550
18 to 19 years	614	335	54.6	230	-	230	105	31.5	279
20 to 24 years	1,470	1,118	76.0	889	18	870	229	20.5	353
25 to 54 years	6,461	5,706	88.3	5,147	103	5,043	560	9.8	756
25 to 34 years	2,964	2,628	88.6	2,346	41	2,305	282	10.7	336
25 to 29 years	1,542	1,370	88.8	1,215	12	1,203	156	11.4	172
30 to 34 years	1,422	1,258	88.5	1,132	29	1,102	126	10.0	164
35 to 44 years	2,070	1,865	90.1	1,677	39	1,638	188	10.1	205
35 to 39 years	1,202	1,083	90.1	961	27	934	122	11.2	119
40 to 44 years	868	783	90.2	716	12	704	66	8.5	85
45 to 54 years	1,427	1,213	85.0	1,123	23	1,100	90	7.4	215
45 to 49 years	783	685	87.5	635	17	618	49	7.2	98
50 to 54 years	645	528	81.9	488	7	481	40	7.6	117
55 to 64 years	1,150	745	64.8	680	21	659	65	8.7	405
55 to 59 years	625	482	77.1	432	10	421	50	10.4	143
60 to 64 years	525	263	50.1	248	11	238	15	5.7	262
65 years and over	1,120	155	13.9	140	18	123	15	9.5	965
65 to 69 years	456	103	22.5	89	7	82	13	12.8	354
70 years and over	664	53	7.9	51	11	40	2	(¹)	611
Women									
16 years and over	13,869	7,960	57.4	7,012	26	6,986	949	11.9	5,909
16 to 19 years	1,341	454	33.9	307	-	307	147	32.3	887
16 to 17 years	685	150	21.9	88	-	87	62	41.5	535
18 to 19 years	656	304	46.3	220	-	220	84	27.7	352
20 to 24 years	1,737	1,112	64.0	894	6	888	218	19.6	625
25 to 54 years	7,770	5,615	72.3	5,062	15	5,048	553	9.8	2,155
25 to 34 years	3,513	2,530	72.0	2,166	9	2,157	364	14.4	983
25 to 29 years	1,790	1,269	70.9	1,055	7	1,048	214	16.9	521
30 to 34 years	1,723	1,261	73.2	1,111	2	1,108	150	11.9	462
35 to 44 years	2,498	1,895	75.9	1,768	4	1,764	127	6.7	603
35 to 39 years	1,450	1,112	76.7	1,024	3	1,022	87	7.9	338
40 to 44 years	1,048	784	74.8	744	1	743	40	5.1	264
45 to 54 years	1,759	1,190	67.7	1,129	2	1,127	62	5.2	569
45 to 49 years	927	657	70.8	624	1	622	33	5.0	270
50 to 54 years	832	534	64.1	505	1	504	29	5.4	299
55 to 64 years	1,405	629	44.7	606	3	603	23	3.7	777
55 to 59 years	735	404	54.9	385	1	383	19	4.8	331
60 to 64 years	671	225	33.6	221	1	220	4	1.7	445
65 years and over	1,616	151	9.3	142	2	140	8	5.6	1,465
65 to 69 years	564	84	14.9	81	-	81	4	4.3	480
70 years and over	1,051	66	6.3	62	2	59	5	(¹)	985

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

A-6. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and race	Total		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	178,940	181,363	77,566	78,874	86,901	87,933	14,472	14,557
Civilian labor force	116,097	118,623	60,564	61,654	48,088	49,458	7,446	7,511
Percent of population	64.9	65.4	78.1	78.2	55.3	56.2	51.4	51.6
Employed	108,282	110,751	57,077	58,019	45,136	46,597	6,069	6,135
Agriculture	2,920	3,078	2,177	2,263	547	640	196	174
Nonagricultural industries	105,362	107,673	54,901	55,755	44,589	45,958	5,873	5,960
Unemployed	7,815	7,872	3,487	3,636	2,952	2,860	1,376	1,376
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.8	18.5	18.3
Not in labor force	62,843	62,740	17,002	17,220	38,814	38,475	7,027	7,046
White								
Civilian noninstitutional population	154,203	155,979	67,654	68,671	74,685	75,404	11,864	11,903
Civilian labor force	100,473	102,455	53,077	53,930	40,915	41,951	6,481	6,573
Percent of population	65.2	65.7	78.5	78.5	54.8	55.6	54.6	55.2
Employed	94,769	96,555	50,459	51,163	38,832	39,893	5,478	5,500
Agriculture	2,714	2,888	2,003	2,103	525	615	186	170
Nonagricultural industries	92,055	93,668	48,456	49,060	38,307	39,278	5,291	5,329
Unemployed	5,704	5,899	2,618	2,768	2,083	2,058	1,004	1,073
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	15.5	16.3
Not in labor force	53,730	53,524	14,577	14,741	33,770	33,453	5,382	5,330
Black								
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,790	20,120	7,793	7,961	9,848	10,015	2,149	2,144
Civilian labor force	12,423	12,695	5,803	5,951	5,805	5,977	815	767
Percent of population	62.8	63.1	74.5	74.8	58.9	59.7	37.9	35.8
Employed	10,564	10,946	5,055	5,209	5,033	5,238	477	499
Agriculture	169	149	145	131	16	15	8	3
Nonagricultural industries	10,395	10,797	4,910	5,078	5,017	5,223	468	495
Unemployed	1,859	1,749	748	742	773	738	338	269
Unemployment rate	15.0	13.8	12.9	12.5	13.3	12.4	41.5	35.0
Not in labor force	7,366	7,425	1,990	2,010	4,043	4,038	1,334	1,377

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-7. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, years of school completed, sex, race, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, years of school completed, race, and Hispanic origin	November 1986									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			Percent of labor force
			Total	Full time ¹	Part time ¹	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work		
TOTAL ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,378	7,379	48.0	6,416	1,062	5,354	963	90	873	13.1
16 to 19 years	10,826	4,675	43.2	3,865	274	3,591	810	55	755	17.3
20 to 24 years	4,552	2,704	59.4	2,551	787	1,764	153	35	118	5.7
High school	7,982	3,304	41.4	2,642	141	2,501	662	38	624	20.0
College	7,396	4,074	55.1	3,773	921	2,853	301	52	249	7.4
Full-time students	6,345	3,138	49.5	2,877	329	2,548	261	24	237	8.3
Part-time students	1,051	937	89.1	897	592	305	40	28	12	4.3
Men, 16 to 24 years	7,868	3,704	47.1	3,202	576	2,626	502	48	454	13.6
16 to 19 years	5,528	2,353	42.6	1,934	165	1,770	418	31	387	17.8
20 to 24 years	2,339	1,351	57.8	1,267	411	856	84	17	67	6.2
High school	4,211	1,732	41.1	1,380	89	1,291	352	22	330	20.3
College	3,656	1,972	53.9	1,822	487	1,335	151	26	125	7.6
Full-time students	3,158	1,518	48.1	1,383	197	1,186	135	17	118	8.9
Part-time students	499	454	91.1	438	289	149	16	9	7	3.5
Women, 16 to 24 years	7,510	3,675	48.9	3,214	486	2,728	461	42	419	12.5
16 to 19 years	5,298	2,322	43.8	1,931	110	1,821	392	24	368	16.9
20 to 24 years	2,213	1,352	61.1	1,283	376	908	69	18	51	5.1
High school	3,770	1,573	41.7	1,262	52	1,211	310	16	295	19.7
College	3,740	2,102	56.2	1,952	434	1,518	150	26	124	7.1
Full-time students	3,187	1,620	50.8	1,494	132	1,362	126	8	118	7.8
Part-time students	553	482	87.2	458	302	156	24	18	6	5.0
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	12,586	6,473	51.4	5,719	931	4,788	754	54	700	11.6
16 to 19 years	8,794	4,141	47.1	3,498	252	3,246	643	32	611	15.5
20 to 24 years	3,792	2,333	61.5	2,222	680	1,542	111	22	89	4.8
Men	6,481	3,267	50.4	2,862	507	2,356	405	29	375	12.4
Women	6,105	3,206	52.5	2,857	425	2,432	349	25	324	10.9
High school	6,342	2,923	46.1	2,403	126	2,277	520	16	504	17.8
College	6,244	3,550	56.9	3,317	806	2,511	234	38	196	6.6
Full-time students	5,334	2,733	51.2	2,529	287	2,242	204	18	186	7.5
Part-time students	910	817	89.8	788	519	269	30	20	10	3.6
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,099	670	31.9	492	97	395	178	30	148	26.6
16 to 19 years	1,592	412	25.9	264	19	245	148	21	127	36.0
20 to 24 years	507	257	50.8	228	78	150	30	9	21	11.6
Men	1,045	325	31.1	243	58	185	82	16	67	25.3
Women	1,054	344	32.7	249	39	210	96	14	81	27.8
High school	1,303	307	23.6	181	12	169	126	20	107	41.2
College	795	363	45.6	311	85	226	52	10	41	14.2
Full-time students	691	279	40.3	234	36	198	44	6	39	15.9
Part-time students	104	84	80.4	77	49	28	7	5	3	8.6
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	1,157	470	40.6	411	94	318	58	8	50	12.4
16 to 19 years	816	247	30.2	203	21	182	44	2	42	17.7
20 to 24 years	340	223	65.5	208	72	136	15	6	8	6.5
Men	596	237	39.8	207	51	156	30	5	25	12.8
Women	561	232	41.5	205	43	162	28	3	25	12.0
High school	694	199	28.6	161	19	143	37	4	33	18.9
College	462	271	58.6	250	75	175	21	4	17	7.6
Full-time students	366	184	50.2	167	25	142	17	-	17	9.0
Part-time students	96	87	90.7	83	49	34	4	5	-	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-7. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age by school enrollment, years of school completed, sex, race, and Hispanic origin—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, years of school completed, race, and Hispanic origin	November 1986									
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force								Percent of labor force
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Full time ¹	Part time ¹	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
TOTAL NOT ENROLLED										
Total, 16 to 24 years	18,520	15,374	83.0	13,490	11,482	2,007	1,884	1,698	186	12.3
16 to 19 years	3,731	2,836	76.0	2,270	1,631	638	567	509	57	20.0
20 to 24 years	14,789	12,537	84.8	11,220	9,851	1,369	1,317	1,189	129	10.5
Less than 4 years of high school	4,207	2,781	66.1	2,118	1,674	443	664	615	49	23.9
4 years of high school	9,751	8,322	85.3	7,369	6,205	1,164	953	834	119	11.4
1 to 3 years of college	3,066	2,815	91.8	2,620	2,307	314	195	185	10	6.9
4 years of college or more	1,496	1,456	97.3	1,383	1,296	87	73	65	8	5.0
Men, 16 to 24 years	8,800	8,126	92.3	7,086	6,308	779	1,040	971	69	12.8
16 to 19 years	1,779	1,509	84.8	1,202	922	280	306	285	21	20.3
20 to 24 years	7,021	6,617	94.3	5,884	5,385	499	733	686	47	11.1
Less than 4 years of high school	2,195	1,842	83.9	1,436	1,206	230	406	382	24	22.1
4 years of high school	4,619	4,345	94.1	3,852	3,469	382	493	456	37	11.3
1 to 3 years of college	1,346	1,313	97.5	1,211	1,081	131	101	98	3	7.7
4 years of college or more	640	627	97.9	588	552	36	39	34	5	6.2
Women, 16 to 24 years	9,720	7,248	74.6	6,403	5,174	1,229	844	727	117	11.7
16 to 19 years	1,952	1,328	68.0	1,067	709	358	260	224	36	19.6
20 to 24 years	7,768	5,920	76.2	5,336	4,466	870	584	503	81	9.9
Less than 4 years of high school	2,012	939	46.7	682	469	213	257	232	25	27.4
4 years of high school	5,132	3,977	77.5	3,518	2,736	782	459	378	82	11.6
1 to 3 years of college	1,720	1,502	87.3	1,409	1,226	183	93	86	7	6.2
4 years of college or more	856	829	96.9	795	744	51	34	31	4	4.1
White										
Total, 16 to 24 years	15,451	13,112	84.9	11,769	10,096	1,672	1,343	1,203	140	10.2
16 to 19 years	3,109	2,432	78.2	2,002	1,450	552	430	383	47	17.7
20 to 24 years	12,342	10,679	86.5	9,767	8,646	1,120	913	820	92	8.5
Men	7,403	6,961	94.0	6,209	5,587	622	752	696	56	10.8
Women	8,048	6,151	76.4	5,559	4,509	1,050	591	508	84	9.6
Less than 4 years of high school	3,406	2,346	68.9	1,861	1,492	369	485	446	40	20.7
4 years of high school	8,176	7,114	87.0	6,438	5,432	1,005	676	594	83	9.5
1 to 3 years of college	2,528	2,342	92.6	2,219	1,996	224	123	113	9	5.2
4 years of college or more	1,341	1,310	97.7	1,251	1,177	74	59	50	9	4.5
Black										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,653	1,945	73.3	1,452	1,151	301	494	447	47	25.4
16 to 19 years	552	355	64.3	235	154	81	121	111	10	33.9
20 to 24 years	2,101	1,590	75.7	1,217	996	221	373	336	37	23.5
Men	1,196	997	83.3	737	601	136	259	246	13	26.0
Women	1,457	949	65.1	714	549	165	234	201	33	24.7
Less than 4 years of high school	706	384	54.3	218	148	70	165	155	10	43.1
4 years of high school	1,392	1,068	76.7	812	668	144	256	221	36	24.0
1 to 3 years of college	454	397	87.4	331	254	78	65	65	1	16.5
4 years of college or more	100	97	96.4	90	80	10	7	7	-	6.9
Hispanic origin										
Total, 16 to 24 years	2,044	1,496	73.2	1,280	1,097	183	216	193	23	14.4
16 to 19 years	489	306	62.6	235	164	72	70	62	9	23.0
20 to 24 years	1,556	1,190	76.5	1,044	933	111	146	131	15	12.2
Men	1,060	961	90.7	825	745	80	136	122	15	14.2
Women	984	534	54.3	455	352	103	80	71	9	14.9
Less than 4 years of high school	1,046	672	64.3	543	458	86	129	118	11	19.2
4 years of high school	762	613	80.4	537	463	74	76	63	13	12.4
1 to 3 years of college	188	168	88.9	158	139	20	9	9	-	5.4
4 years of college or more	48	42	(²)	41	38	3	2	2	-	(²)

¹ Employed persons with a job but not at work and persons at work part time are distributed according to whether they usually work full or part time.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: In the summer months, the educational attainment levels of youth not enrolled in school are increased by the temporary movement of high school and

college students into that group. 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.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-8. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Total		Employed		Unemployed			
			Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Number		Percent of labor force	
							Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,662	7,785	7,149	7,289	6,787	6,980	362	309	5.1	4.2
30 to 44 years	6,431	6,331	6,190	6,087	5,865	5,804	325	283	5.3	4.6
30 to 34 years	1,313	1,065	1,268	1,020	1,182	948	86	72	6.8	7.1
35 to 39 years	3,205	2,894	3,082	2,790	2,910	2,654	172	136	5.6	4.9
40 to 44 years	1,913	2,372	1,840	2,277	1,773	2,202	67	75	3.6	3.3
45 years and over	1,231	1,454	959	1,202	922	1,176	37	26	3.9	2.2
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	17,623	18,783	16,709	17,791	15,877	16,803	832	988	5.0	5.6
30 to 34 years	8,025	8,638	7,636	8,212	7,219	7,756	417	456	5.5	5.6
35 to 39 years	5,252	5,909	4,971	5,578	4,776	5,282	195	296	3.9	5.3
40 to 44 years	4,346	4,236	4,102	4,001	3,882	3,765	220	236	5.4	5.9

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 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

A-9. Employed and unemployed full- and part-time workers by sex, age, and race

(In thousands)

Sex, age, and race	November 1986							
	Employed						Unemployed	
	Full time			Part time			Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work
	Total	Full-time schedules ¹	Part time for economic reasons, usually work full time	Total	Voluntary ¹	Part time for economic reasons, usually work part time		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	90,984	89,265	1,719	19,767	16,072	3,695	6,215	1,657
16 to 19 years	1,906	1,806	100	4,229	3,802	427	564	812
16 to 17 years	183	171	12	2,257	2,200	57	118	538
18 to 19 years	1,723	1,635	88	1,972	1,602	370	446	274
20 years and over	89,078	87,459	1,619	15,537	12,269	3,268	5,651	845
20 to 24 years	10,638	10,338	300	3,132	2,432	700	1,224	247
25 years and over	78,441	77,122	1,319	12,405	9,837	2,568	4,427	599
25 to 54 years	67,328	66,201	1,127	9,055	6,890	2,165	3,988	486
55 years and over	11,113	10,921	192	3,349	2,947	402	440	112
Men, 16 years and over	54,732	53,751	981	6,423	4,990	1,433	3,700	660
16 to 19 years	1,087	1,015	72	2,050	1,858	192	316	409
20 years and over	53,645	52,736	909	4,373	3,132	1,241	3,384	252
20 to 24 years	5,797	5,625	172	1,355	1,037	318	703	114
25 years and over	47,848	47,111	737	3,020	2,096	924	2,681	138
25 to 54 years	40,711	40,094	617	1,682	924	758	2,380	88
55 years and over	7,136	7,016	120	1,337	1,171	166	302	49
Women, 16 years and over	36,252	35,514	738	13,344	11,082	2,262	2,515	997
16 to 19 years	819	791	28	2,179	1,945	234	248	404
20 years and over	35,433	34,723	710	11,164	9,137	2,027	2,267	593
20 to 24 years	4,842	4,713	129	1,778	1,396	382	521	132
25 years and over	30,593	30,012	581	9,386	7,741	1,645	1,746	461
25 to 54 years	26,617	26,107	510	7,374	5,965	1,409	1,608	398
55 years and over	3,976	3,905	71	2,012	1,776	236	138	63
White								
Men, 16 years and over	48,419	47,576	843	5,553	4,450	1,103	2,792	544
16 to 19 years	981	921	60	1,829	1,669	160	225	343
20 years and over	47,439	46,655	784	3,724	2,781	943	2,566	201
20 to 24 years	5,113	4,952	161	1,149	911	238	500	89
25 years and over	42,327	41,703	624	2,574	1,869	705	2,066	113
25 to 54 years	35,900	35,383	517	1,348	788	560	1,837	71
55 years and over	6,427	6,320	107	1,227	1,081	146	230	41
Women, 16 years and over	30,686	30,108	578	11,897	10,100	1,797	1,777	787
16 to 19 years	721	698	23	1,970	1,764	206	190	316
20 years and over	29,965	29,410	555	9,928	8,336	1,592	1,587	472
20 to 24 years	4,213	4,111	102	1,514	1,218	296	343	92
25 years and over	25,752	25,299	453	8,415	7,119	1,296	1,244	379
25 to 54 years	22,278	21,885	393	6,651	5,548	1,103	1,128	326
55 years and over	3,475	3,415	60	1,765	1,571	194	116	53
Black								
Men, 16 years and over	4,791	4,689	102	668	389	279	779	101
16 to 19 years	86	74	12	164	137	27	78	60
20 years and over	4,705	4,615	90	504	252	252	701	41
20 to 24 years	573	564	9	157	84	73	184	20
25 years and over	4,133	4,051	82	347	169	178	518	20
25 to 54 years	3,583	3,509	74	263	97	166	457	14
55 years and over	550	542	8	84	72	12	61	6
Women, 16 years and over	4,371	4,238	133	1,116	715	401	684	185
16 to 19 years	86	85	1	162	134	28	54	77
20 years and over	4,284	4,153	131	954	581	373	630	108
20 to 24 years	502	478	24	213	134	79	162	37
25 years and over	3,783	3,676	107	741	447	294	470	70
25 to 54 years	3,386	3,289	97	539	284	255	449	61
55 years and over	397	387	10	203	163	40	21	9

¹ Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed according to whether they usually work full or part time.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-10. Employment status of persons in families by family relationship

(Numbers in thousands)

Family relationship	November 1986									
	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force				
	Total	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		Total	Keeping house	Going to school	Unable to work	Other reasons
				Number	Percent of labor force					
Total, 16 years and over ¹	96,850	65.9	90,348	6,502	6.7	50,115	23,607	8,348	1,906	16,254
Husbands	39,858	78.7	38,259	1,599	4.0	10,801	186	197	811	9,608
With employed wife	24,880	91.9	23,954	926	3.7	2,194	61	110	277	1,746
With unemployed wife	1,192	92.9	1,038	154	12.9	91	-	1	14	76
With wife not in labor force	13,786	61.8	13,267	519	3.8	8,515	125	85	519	7,786
Wives	28,358	56.0	27,075	1,283	4.5	22,301	18,635	405	305	2,956
With employed husband	24,992	65.3	23,954	1,038	4.2	13,267	11,901	359	116	891
With unemployed husband	1,080	67.5	926	154	14.3	519	459	10	4	46
With husband not in labor force	2,285	21.2	2,194	91	4.0	8,515	6,275	37	185	2,019
Relatives in married-couple families	13,352	62.5	11,748	1,603	12.0	8,027	815	5,641	246	1,325
16 to 19 years	4,940	51.2	4,185	755	15.3	4,711	116	4,392	6	196
20 to 24 years	4,973	76.8	4,471	503	10.1	1,501	140	1,106	16	239
25 years and over	3,437	65.4	3,092	345	10.0	1,815	559	143	224	890
Women who maintain families	6,551	62.5	5,907	644	9.8	3,928	2,823	181	188	736
Relatives in families maintained by women	5,426	60.4	4,426	1,000	18.4	3,556	783	1,599	228	947
16 to 19 years	1,373	47.3	973	400	29.2	1,530	86	1,303	11	130
20 to 24 years	1,605	75.6	1,353	251	15.7	518	133	231	22	132
25 years and over	2,449	61.9	2,100	349	14.3	1,508	564	65	195	685
Men who maintain families	1,813	76.3	1,677	136	7.5	563	39	34	59	430
Relatives in families maintained by men	1,491	61.4	1,256	235	15.8	939	326	291	69	252
16 to 19 years	269	52.9	196	73	27.1	239	21	208	-	11
20 to 24 years	399	75.4	350	49	12.4	130	26	60	2	41
25 years and over	823	59.1	710	113	13.7	570	279	23	67	200

¹ Excludes persons living alone or with nonrelatives, persons in married-couple families where the husband or wife is in the Armed Forces, and persons in unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Estimates shown in this table for husbands, wives, and women

who maintain families are somewhat different from marital status estimates shown in other tables in this publication because of differences in definitions and weighting patterns used in aggregating the data.

A-11. Unemployed persons by marital status, race, age, and sex

Marital status, race, and age	Men				Women			
	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates		Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	4,250	4,360	6.6	6.7	3,565	3,512	6.9	6.6
Married, spouse present	1,659	1,764	4.0	4.2	1,510	1,397	5.2	4.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated	562	574	9.0	8.8	724	729	7.3	7.0
Single (never married)	2,029	2,022	11.9	11.8	1,331	1,386	10.2	10.4
White, 16 years and over	3,161	3,336	5.6	5.8	2,543	2,564	5.8	5.7
Married, spouse present	1,368	1,458	3.7	3.9	1,216	1,181	4.8	4.5
Widowed, divorced, or separated	415	416	8.0	7.7	535	533	6.8	6.4
Single (never married)	1,378	1,462	9.7	10.2	792	849	7.4	7.9
Black, 16 years and over	949	880	15.2	13.9	910	869	14.7	13.7
Married, spouse present	235	242	7.7	7.7	235	181	10.0	7.7
Widowed, divorced, or separated	130	144	13.9	15.1	179	180	9.9	10.0
Single (never married)	583	494	26.1	22.2	496	508	24.3	23.1
Total, 25 years and over	2,613	2,818	5.0	5.2	2,174	2,207	5.3	5.2
Married, spouse present	1,464	1,581	3.8	4.0	1,179	1,164	4.5	4.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	519	542	8.6	8.6	636	630	6.8	6.4
Single (never married)	629	694	8.5	9.0	358	413	6.9	7.6
White, 25 years and over	1,972	2,179	4.3	4.6	1,594	1,623	4.6	4.5
Married, spouse present	1,207	1,307	3.4	3.7	945	981	4.1	4.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	377	386	7.6	7.4	474	451	6.4	5.7
Single (never married)	388	485	6.4	7.7	176	192	4.4	4.6
Black, 25 years and over	546	538	11.3	10.7	509	539	10.4	10.7
Married, spouse present	206	215	7.1	7.2	185	154	8.7	7.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	126	141	13.8	15.0	155	168	8.9	9.5
Single (never married)	215	182	20.7	16.8	168	216	16.7	19.0

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-12. Unemployed persons by occupation and sex

Occupation	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	7,815	7,872	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.6
Managerial and professional specialty	575	627	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	309	344	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.4
Professional specialty	266	283	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,570	1,647	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.8
Technicians and related support	96	104	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8
Sales occupations	698	640	5.1	4.5	3.4	3.5	6.8	5.5
Administrative support, including clerical	776	903	4.3	4.8	4.0	5.4	4.3	4.6
Service occupations	1,351	1,309	8.5	8.1	8.7	7.5	8.4	8.6
Private household	65	62	6.4	6.2	(¹)	(¹)	6.4	5.6
Protective service	85	87	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.4	10.2
Service, except private household and protective	1,200	1,161	9.2	8.8	10.1	8.6	8.7	8.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	959	956	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	8.0	7.4
Mechanics and repairers	230	219	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	8.8	9.7
Construction trades	484	483	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	14.0	12.6
Other precision production, craft, and repair	245	253	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4	7.3	6.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,079	2,048	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	12.8	11.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	979	885	11.1	10.1	9.2	9.3	13.8	11.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	362	361	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	8.3	6.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	738	802	13.6	15.1	14.2	15.3	11.1	13.9
Construction laborers	191	235	20.8	24.8	20.8	24.1	(¹)	(¹)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	547	567	12.2	13.0	12.5	13.1	10.8	12.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	303	270	9.0	7.6	8.6	7.3	11.0	9.5
No previous work experience	931	975	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 19 years	611	647	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	202	191	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years and over	118	137	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

A-13. Unemployed persons by industry and sex

Industry	Thousands of persons		Unemployment rates					
	Total		Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	7,815	7,872	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.6
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	5,910	5,938	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5
Mining	64	122	6.7	13.5	7.5	13.7	1.5	12.2
Construction	720	874	12.0	13.8	12.3	14.0	9.1	12.1
Manufacturing	1,648	1,528	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.2	9.7	8.7
Durable goods	990	857	7.5	6.5	6.9	6.1	9.0	7.6
Lumber and wood products	63	46	8.9	6.4	8.2	6.5	13.2	6.1
Furniture and fixtures	48	47	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	58	48	10.0	7.5	7.6	5.7	17.3	14.1
Primary metal industries	107	97	11.5	11.0	11.6	10.5	11.0	13.4
Fabricated metal products	128	119	9.7	8.7	9.4	8.8	10.7	8.4
Machinery, except electrical	168	189	6.3	7.3	5.9	7.1	7.6	8.1
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	183	121	7.7	5.4	7.3	4.4	8.2	6.9
Transportation equipment	163	124	5.9	4.5	5.3	3.6	8.3	7.9
Automobiles	108	68	8.1	5.3	7.2	3.5	11.7	12.2
Other transportation equipment	55	57	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	5.2	4.2
Professional and photographic equipment	25	21	3.6	3.0	1.8	3.0	6.4	2.9
Other durable goods industries	46	45	10.2	7.6	7.1	7.4	14.8	7.7
Nondurable goods	658	671	7.6	7.9	5.6	6.6	10.2	9.7
Food and kindred products	171	172	9.2	9.6	8.4	8.8	10.7	11.2
Textile mill products	66	62	7.8	8.1	5.3	6.6	10.4	9.7
Apparel and other textile products	169	171	13.3	14.1	7.8	16.1	14.8	13.5
Paper and allied products	29	22	4.0	3.2	3.6	1.9	5.0	6.8
Printing and publishing	83	87	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.6	5.6	5.6
Chemicals and allied products	52	68	4.6	5.6	3.7	4.8	6.4	7.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	51	65	6.9	9.1	4.2	7.1	11.5	13.2
Other nondurable goods industries	37	23	9.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	13.3	7.4
Transportation and public utilities	311	252	5.0	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.1
Transportation	246	189	5.8	4.3	6.0	4.4	5.1	4.0
Communications and other public utilities	65	63	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.9	3.5	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,617	1,549	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.1	7.9	7.6
Wholesale trade	203	198	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	6.3
Retail trade	1,414	1,351	7.8	7.3	7.4	6.9	8.1	7.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	193	247	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.6
Service industries	1,357	1,365	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.6
Professional services	542	469	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.8
Other service industries	815	896	8.3	8.7	7.9	8.9	8.6	8.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	247	186	14.7	11.1	14.5	10.2	15.3	14.3
Government, self-employed, and unpaid family workers	726	774	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7
No previous work experience	931	975	-	-	-	-	-	-

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-14. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for unemployment	Total unemployed		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16 to 19 years		White		Black	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED												
Total unemployed	7,815	7,872	3,487	3,636	2,952	2,860	1,376	1,376	5,704	5,899	1,859	1,749
Job losers	3,916	3,773	2,486	2,427	1,167	1,118	263	229	2,929	2,802	873	868
On layoff	1,079	986	670	634	361	293	48	59	907	829	154	149
Other job losers	2,837	2,787	1,816	1,793	806	825	215	170	2,022	1,973	719	719
Job leavers	834	1,090	300	506	412	424	121	159	679	909	145	160
Reentrants	2,135	2,035	590	566	1,165	1,127	381	341	1,480	1,513	563	461
New entrants	930	975	111	137	208	191	611	647	617	675	276	261
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION												
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	50.1	47.9	71.3	66.7	39.5	39.0	19.1	16.6	51.4	47.5	47.0	49.6
On layoff	13.8	12.5	19.2	17.4	12.2	10.2	3.5	4.3	15.9	14.0	8.3	8.5
Other job losers	36.3	35.4	52.1	49.3	27.3	28.8	15.6	12.3	35.5	33.5	38.7	41.1
Job leavers	10.7	13.8	8.6	13.9	14.0	14.8	8.8	11.6	11.9	15.4	7.8	9.1
Reentrants	27.3	25.8	16.9	15.6	39.5	39.4	27.7	24.8	25.9	25.7	30.3	26.3
New entrants	11.9	12.4	3.2	3.8	7.1	6.7	44.4	47.0	10.8	11.4	14.9	14.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
Job losers	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	7.0	6.8
Job leavers .....	.7	.9	.5	.8	.9	.9	1.6	2.1	.7	.9	1.2	1.3
Reentrants	1.8	1.7	1.0	.9	2.4	2.3	5.1	4.5	1.5	1.5	4.5	3.6
New entrants .....	.8	.8	.2	.2	.4	.4	8.2	8.6	.6	.7	2.2	2.1

A-15. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, sex, age, and duration of unemployment

(Percent distribution)

Reason, sex, and age	November 1986						
	Total unemployed		Duration of unemployment				
	Thousands of persons	Percent	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
					Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Total, 16 years and over	7,872	100.0	41.7	33.0	25.3	11.6	13.7
Job losers	3,773	100.0	37.3	33.2	29.5	13.2	16.3
On layoff	986	100.0	57.3	26.1	16.6	8.2	8.4
Other job losers	2,787	100.0	30.2	35.7	34.1	15.0	19.2
Job leavers	1,090	100.0	42.7	36.4	20.9	9.4	11.5
Reentrants	2,035	100.0	46.6	31.6	21.8	10.2	11.6
New entrants	975	100.0	47.2	31.4	21.4	11.0	10.4
Men, 20 years and over	3,636	100.0	35.8	32.5	31.7	12.0	19.8
Job losers	2,427	100.0	35.9	31.7	32.5	12.9	19.5
On layoff	634	100.0	57.7	25.5	16.8	7.2	9.6
Other job losers	1,793	100.0	28.1	33.9	38.0	14.9	23.0
Job leavers	506	100.0	38.0	36.4	25.6	8.7	16.9
Reentrants	566	100.0	34.5	31.5	34.0	12.0	22.0
New entrants	137	100.0	32.5	35.3	32.3	6.5	25.7
Women, 20 years and over	2,860	100.0	43.1	34.1	22.8	12.2	10.6
Job losers	1,118	100.0	36.7	35.6	27.7	15.4	12.2
On layoff	293	100.0	53.1	29.2	17.7	11.1	6.6
Other job losers	825	100.0	30.9	37.9	31.2	17.0	14.2
Job leavers	424	100.0	43.2	37.2	19.6	11.2	8.4
Reentrants	1,127	100.0	49.7	31.1	19.2	9.7	9.5
New entrants	191	100.0	41.3	35.4	23.4	10.3	13.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,376	100.0	54.2	32.2	13.5	9.4	4.1
Job losers	229	100.0	55.3	37.2	7.5	5.1	2.4
On layoff	59	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other job losers	170	100.0	48.6	44.1	7.2	5.2	2.0
Job leavers	159	100.0	56.3	34.2	9.4	7.0	2.5
Reentrants	341	100.0	56.5	33.3	10.2	8.6	1.6
New entrants	647	100.0	52.1	29.4	18.5	12.1	6.4

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

A-16. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

Duration of unemployment	Total				Full-time workers			
	Thousands of persons		Percent distribution		Thousands of persons		Percent distribution	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	7,815	7,872	100.0	100.0	6,265	6,215	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	3,388	3,281	43.3	41.7	2,471	2,314	39.4	37.2
5 to 14 weeks	2,439	2,597	31.2	33.0	1,988	2,108	31.7	33.9
5 to 10 weeks	1,797	1,900	23.0	24.1	1,447	1,523	23.1	24.5
11 to 14 weeks	642	697	8.2	8.9	541	586	8.6	9.4
15 weeks and over	1,988	1,994	25.4	25.3	1,806	1,793	28.8	28.8
15 to 26 weeks	801	914	10.2	11.6	684	814	10.9	13.1
27 weeks and over	1,187	1,080	15.2	13.7	1,121	979	17.9	15.8
27 to 51 weeks	393	370	5.0	4.7	370	334	5.9	5.4
52 weeks and over	794	709	10.2	9.0	752	645	12.0	10.4
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.7	15.0	-	-	17.6	16.6	-	-
Median duration, in weeks	6.7	6.8	-	-	7.7	7.9	-	-

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-17. Unemployed persons by sex, age, race, marital status, and duration of unemployment

Sex, age, race, and marital status	Thousands of persons					Weeks		Percent of unemployed in group			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Average (mean) duration	Median duration	Unemployed less than 5 weeks		Unemployed 15 weeks and over	
								Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
	November 1986										
Total, 16 years and over	7,872	3,281	2,597	914	1,080	15.0	6.8	43.3	41.7	25.4	25.3
16 to 19 years	1,376	747	443	130	56	8.2	4.6	55.7	54.2	13.6	13.5
20 to 24 years	1,471	659	508	157	147	12.5	6.0	45.1	44.8	19.9	20.7
25 to 34 years	2,358	912	856	267	322	15.0	7.4	41.2	38.7	26.3	25.0
35 to 44 years	1,368	506	445	188	229	17.5	7.9	37.4	37.0	31.9	30.5
45 to 54 years	748	282	205	93	167	20.8	8.2	34.3	37.7	38.0	34.9
55 to 64 years	459	133	113	71	142	25.5	12.2	39.7	28.9	38.2	46.3
65 years and over	93	43	26	8	16	18.4	7.9	50.5	46.3	29.5	25.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,360	1,670	1,417	513	761	17.4	7.8	39.7	38.3	30.6	29.2
16 to 19 years	724	368	237	78	41	9.2	4.9	51.3	50.8	15.6	16.5
20 to 24 years	818	350	278	84	106	14.4	6.4	41.8	42.8	24.1	23.2
25 to 34 years	1,268	441	458	149	219	17.2	8.5	38.8	34.8	31.2	29.0
35 to 44 years	765	265	241	104	155	20.4	8.9	33.5	34.6	38.0	33.9
45 to 54 years	434	141	118	55	121	24.6	10.0	30.7	32.3	44.8	40.4
55 to 64 years	288	81	67	36	105	27.6	13.7	35.0	28.0	47.2	48.9
65 years and over	63	25	17	6	15	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 16 years and over	3,512	1,611	1,180	401	319	12.0	5.9	47.7	45.9	19.3	20.5
16 to 19 years	652	379	206	52	15	7.0	4.3	61.2	58.1	11.2	10.3
20 to 24 years	653	309	230	73	41	10.2	5.5	48.7	47.4	15.1	17.5
25 to 34 years	1,090	470	398	118	104	12.4	6.4	43.8	43.1	21.0	20.3
35 to 44 years	603	242	203	83	74	13.8	6.9	41.9	40.1	24.9	26.1
45 to 54 years	314	142	87	38	47	15.7	6.1	39.7	45.1	28.3	27.2
55 to 64 years	171	52	47	35	37	21.9	11.2	47.3	30.6	23.8	42.0
65 years and over	30	18	9	2	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
White, 16 years and over	5,899	2,551	1,915	668	765	14.5	6.5	44.7	43.2	24.1	24.3
Men	3,336	1,332	1,079	375	550	16.7	7.3	41.7	39.9	29.1	27.7
Women	2,564	1,219	837	293	215	11.5	5.5	48.3	47.5	17.9	19.8
Black, 16 years and over	1,749	646	607	208	289	16.8	8.2	39.5	36.9	29.6	28.4
Men	880	279	292	118	191	20.3	10.2	33.4	31.7	36.3	35.1
Women	869	367	315	90	98	13.2	6.7	45.9	42.2	22.6	21.6
Men, 16 years and over:											
Married, spouse present	1,764	560	570	239	395	20.5	9.6	37.7	31.8	35.7	35.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	574	210	192	58	115	18.5	8.3	38.9	36.5	32.4	30.1
Single (never married)	2,022	900	654	216	252	14.4	6.3	41.7	44.5	25.9	23.1
Women, 16 years and over:											
Married, spouse present	1,397	633	455	166	144	12.6	6.0	46.0	45.3	18.5	22.1
Widowed, divorced, or separated	729	299	252	91	88	14.2	6.8	40.0	40.9	22.2	24.5
Single (never married)	1,386	680	473	145	88	10.1	5.2	53.7	49.1	18.6	16.8

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

A-18. Unemployed persons by occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment

Occupation and industry	Thousands of persons					Weeks		Percent of unemployed in group			
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Average (mean) duration	Median duration	Unemployed less than 5 weeks		Unemployed 15 weeks and over	
								Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
	November 1986										
OCCUPATION											
Managerial and professional specialty	627	190	242	94	101	17.5	8.9	40.1	30.3	32.2	31.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,647	722	565	195	164	12.5	6.3	45.5	43.8	22.5	21.8
Service occupations	1,309	562	430	148	169	14.6	6.6	46.4	43.0	23.0	24.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	956	406	261	105	184	18.2	6.7	44.4	42.4	27.4	30.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,048	800	677	247	324	16.3	7.4	36.4	39.1	29.8	27.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing	270	129	104	14	24	11.7	5.4	48.6	47.6	19.2	14.1
INDUSTRY¹											
Agriculture	186	90	70	6	19	12.2	5.3	49.1	48.6	17.2	13.6
Construction	893	411	295	84	103	13.5	5.8	46.7	46.0	22.2	20.9
Manufacturing	1,530	525	492	212	300	18.8	8.5	34.1	34.3	32.5	33.5
Durable goods	858	261	261	122	215	21.8	10.3	30.8	30.4	35.9	39.2
Nondurable goods	671	264	232	90	85	14.9	6.7	39.1	39.4	27.3	26.1
Transportation and public utilities	303	103	106	34	60	19.5	9.2	39.3	34.0	27.0	31.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,560	737	490	179	154	12.5	5.6	49.8	47.3	23.1	21.3
Finance and service industries	1,889	757	669	215	249	14.2	7.2	42.4	40.1	24.7	24.6
Public administration	222	68	89	30	36	17.3	9.6	31.0	30.4	30.2	29.6
No previous work experience	975	461	306	107	102	12.4	5.7	50.9	47.2	19.6	21.4

¹ Includes wage and salary workers only.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-19. Unemployed jobseekers by sex, age, race, and jobsearch methods used

Sex, age, and race	November 1986								
	Thousands of persons		Methods used as a percent of total jobseekers						Average number of methods used
	Total unemployed	Total job-seekers	Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Placed or answered ads	Friends or relatives	Other	
Total, 16 years and over	7,872	6,777	23.9	6.9	74.7	34.4	16.0	4.6	1.61
16 to 19 years	1,376	1,298	12.4	2.9	82.3	24.0	13.4	2.6	1.38
20 to 24 years	1,471	1,310	25.0	5.3	74.7	33.9	14.7	3.9	1.57
25 to 34 years	2,358	1,979	29.0	8.7	75.0	36.6	15.3	5.2	1.70
35 to 44 years	1,368	1,127	27.2	10.6	70.3	41.9	17.7	5.9	1.74
45 to 54 years	748	596	27.7	8.9	68.8	40.1	18.3	5.5	1.69
55 to 64 years	459	388	19.6	4.4	70.9	30.2	20.4	6.4	1.52
65 years and over	93	79	16.5	5.1	68.4	32.9	38.0	5.1	1.66
Men, 16 years and over	4,360	3,639	27.2	6.9	76.6	32.3	19.1	4.9	1.67
16 to 19 years	724	682	14.2	2.8	83.4	22.9	16.0	2.2	1.41
20 to 24 years	818	696	25.6	4.5	78.2	28.0	18.4	1.9	1.56
25 to 34 years	1,268	1,026	33.8	9.3	76.9	37.5	17.4	6.9	1.82
35 to 44 years	765	617	31.6	10.4	72.0	39.4	21.2	6.0	1.81
45 to 54 years	434	319	33.2	8.5	72.4	35.1	21.0	7.5	1.78
55 to 64 years	288	240	23.7	4.2	71.2	25.4	23.7	7.1	1.55
65 years and over	63	60	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Women, 16 years and over	3,512	3,138	20.2	7.0	72.5	37.0	12.5	4.4	1.54
16 to 19 years	652	616	10.4	2.9	81.0	25.2	10.6	3.1	1.33
20 to 24 years	653	614	24.3	6.2	70.7	40.6	10.4	6.2	1.58
25 to 34 years	1,090	953	23.7	8.0	73.0	35.7	12.9	3.3	1.57
35 to 44 years	603	510	22.0	10.8	68.2	44.9	13.5	5.7	1.65
45 to 54 years	314	278	21.6	9.7	64.4	45.7	15.1	3.6	1.60
55 to 64 years	171	148	12.8	4.1	70.3	37.8	14.2	5.4	1.45
65 years and over	30	19	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
White, 16 years and over	5,899	4,966	22.7	6.7	75.1	37.6	15.3	4.9	1.62
Men	3,336	2,697	26.4	6.8	76.5	34.9	18.8	5.3	1.69
Women	2,564	2,268	18.3	6.7	73.3	40.7	11.1	4.3	1.54
Black, 16 years and over	1,749	1,598	28.2	6.9	74.2	25.8	17.4	3.8	1.56
Men	880	805	29.8	7.0	77.6	24.6	19.8	2.9	1.62
Women	869	793	26.6	6.9	70.6	27.0	15.0	4.9	1.51

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: The jobseeker total is less than the total unemployed because it does not include persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new job within

30 days, groups for whom jobseeking information is not collected. The percent using each method will always total more than 100 because many jobseekers use more than one method.

A-20. Unemployed jobseekers by sex, reason for unemployment, and jobsearch methods used

Sex and reason	November 1986								
	Thousands of persons		Methods used as a percent of total jobseekers						Average number of methods used
	Total unemployed	Total job-seekers	Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Placed or answered ads	Friends or relatives	Other	
Total, 16 years and over	7,872	6,777	23.9	6.9	74.7	34.4	16.0	4.6	1.61
Job losers ¹	3,773	2,808	30.4	9.0	76.1	35.6	19.4	4.4	1.75
Job leavers	1,090	1,085	21.9	6.6	77.4	38.4	12.2	4.0	1.61
Reentrants	2,035	1,922	20.1	6.0	70.0	36.1	14.2	6.2	1.53
New entrants	975	960	15.0	3.2	76.9	23.4	14.3	3.0	1.36
Men, 16 years and over	4,360	3,639	27.2	6.9	76.6	32.3	19.1	4.9	1.67
Job losers ¹	2,566	1,908	31.9	8.2	76.0	34.6	20.6	4.9	1.76
Job leavers	608	608	22.9	3.6	82.7	35.2	15.5	3.5	1.63
Reentrants	748	689	24.2	8.6	71.7	27.7	18.0	7.8	1.58
New entrants	438	434	16.8	2.5	78.6	25.1	19.1	2.3	1.44
Women, 16 years and over	3,512	3,138	20.2	7.0	72.5	37.0	12.5	4.4	1.54
Job losers ¹	1,207	900	27.3	10.6	76.2	37.6	16.8	3.3	1.72
Job leavers	482	478	20.7	10.5	70.5	42.5	7.9	4.8	1.57
Reentrants	1,287	1,233	17.6	4.5	69.2	40.8	12.0	5.4	1.49
New entrants	537	526	13.5	3.8	75.5	22.1	10.3	3.6	1.29

¹ Data on the number of jobseekers and the jobsearch methods used exclude persons on layoff.

NOTE: The jobseeker total is less than the total unemployed because it does not include persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new job within

30 days, groups for whom jobseeking information is not collected. The percent using each method will always total more than 100 because many jobseekers use more than one method.

A-21. Employed civilians in agriculture and nonagricultural industries by age and sex

(In thousands)

Industry and age	Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
All industries	108,282	110,751	60,113	61,155	48,169	49,595
16 to 19 years	6,069	6,135	3,036	3,137	3,034	2,998
16 to 17 years	2,320	2,440	1,185	1,210	1,135	1,230
18 to 19 years	3,749	3,695	1,851	1,927	1,898	1,768
20 to 24 years	13,907	13,771	7,265	7,151	6,642	6,620
25 to 54 years	73,898	76,384	41,300	42,394	32,598	33,990
25 to 34 years	31,718	32,751	17,759	18,268	13,959	14,484
35 to 44 years	25,511	26,466	14,074	14,526	11,438	11,941
45 to 54 years	16,668	17,166	9,466	9,601	7,202	7,566
55 to 64 years	11,565	11,529	6,794	6,728	4,771	4,801
55 to 59 years	6,967	6,961	4,084	4,040	2,883	2,921
60 to 64 years	4,598	4,568	2,710	2,688	1,888	1,880
65 years and over	2,843	2,932	1,719	1,746	1,124	1,186
Agriculture	2,920	3,078	2,341	2,415	579	663
16 to 19 years	196	174	164	151	32	23
16 to 17 years	81	86	72	72	9	14
18 to 19 years	115	88	92	79	24	9
20 to 24 years	360	369	301	324	59	45
25 to 54 years	1,671	1,793	1,302	1,349	368	443
25 to 34 years	697	788	570	608	127	180
35 to 44 years	504	558	376	409	128	149
45 to 54 years	470	446	356	332	113	114
55 to 64 years	461	429	367	331	94	98
55 to 59 years	233	224	181	169	53	56
60 to 64 years	227	205	186	162	41	43
65 years and over	232	313	206	259	26	54
Nonagricultural industries	105,362	107,673	57,772	58,741	47,590	48,932
16 to 19 years	5,873	5,960	2,872	2,986	3,001	2,975
16 to 17 years	2,239	2,353	1,112	1,138	1,127	1,216
18 to 19 years	3,634	3,607	1,759	1,848	1,874	1,759
20 to 24 years	13,547	13,401	6,964	6,827	6,583	6,575
25 to 54 years	72,227	74,591	39,997	41,044	32,230	33,547
25 to 34 years	31,021	31,964	17,189	17,659	13,832	14,304
35 to 44 years	25,007	25,908	13,698	14,117	11,309	11,791
45 to 54 years	16,199	16,720	9,109	9,269	7,089	7,451
55 to 64 years	11,105	11,100	6,428	6,397	4,677	4,703
55 to 59 years	6,734	6,737	3,904	3,872	2,830	2,865
60 to 64 years	4,370	4,364	2,524	2,526	1,847	1,838
65 years and over	2,611	2,620	1,512	1,487	1,098	1,133

A-23. Employed civilians by occupation, race, and sex

(Percent distribution)

Occupation and race	Total		Men		Women	
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
TOTAL						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	108,282	110,751	60,113	61,155	48,169	49,595
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	24.5	24.5	24.9	24.9	23.9	24.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.4	11.6	13.0	13.0	9.4	9.9
Professional specialty	13.1	12.9	11.8	11.9	14.6	14.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31.2	31.5	20.0	20.0	45.2	45.7
Technicians and related support	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3
Sales occupations	12.0	12.3	11.3	11.5	13.0	13.3
Administrative support, including clerical	16.1	16.2	5.8	5.7	29.0	29.1
Service occupations	13.4	13.3	9.4	9.5	18.4	18.1
Private household .....	.9	.8	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	1.8
Protective service	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.5	.5	.4
Service, except private household and protective	10.9	10.9	6.9	6.9	16.0	15.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.3	2.5	2.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15.7	15.4	21.0	20.8	9.1	8.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7.2	7.1	7.8	7.6	6.6	6.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.1	4.2	6.8	7.0	.8	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.3	4.1	6.4	6.2	1.7	1.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.8	2.9	4.4	4.5	.9	1.0
White						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	94,769	96,555	53,222	53,972	41,547	42,583
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	25.4	25.5	25.9	25.9	24.7	24.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.0	12.2	13.6	13.7	9.8	10.3
Professional specialty	13.4	13.3	12.3	12.3	15.0	14.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31.7	32.0	20.3	20.4	46.4	46.8
Technicians and related support	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3
Sales occupations	12.7	12.9	11.9	12.2	13.6	13.9
Administrative support, including clerical	16.0	16.0	5.4	5.3	29.5	29.6
Service occupations	12.3	12.1	8.6	8.5	17.0	16.8
Private household .....	.7	.7	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.5
Protective service	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.3	.4	.4
Service, except private household and protective	10.0	10.0	6.1	6.1	15.1	14.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.8	12.7	21.0	20.9	2.4	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14.8	14.6	19.8	19.7	8.4	8.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.3	6.0	5.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	4.0	4.1	6.5	6.6	.8	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.0	3.9	5.9	5.8	1.6	1.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.9	3.1	4.5	4.6	1.0	1.1
Black						
Total, 16 years and over (thousands)	10,564	10,946	5,278	5,459	5,286	5,487
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	15.0	15.4	13.0	12.7	16.9	18.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.6	6.9
Professional specialty	8.8	8.8	6.3	6.4	11.3	11.1
Technical, sales, and administrative support	26.5	27.3	16.2	16.2	36.8	38.4
Technicians and related support	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.8
Sales occupations	6.8	7.0	5.4	5.3	8.2	8.6
Administrative support, including clerical	17.3	18.0	8.7	9.0	25.9	27.0
Service occupations	23.2	22.9	17.4	17.9	28.9	27.9
Private household	2.7	2.1	.1	.1	5.3	4.2
Protective service	2.6	2.7	4.4	4.5	.9	.8
Service, except private household and protective	17.8	18.1	12.9	13.3	22.8	23.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	9.2	9.4	15.6	16.6	2.9	2.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	23.9	22.7	33.6	32.4	14.2	13.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11.0	10.4	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	5.6	5.9	10.6	10.9	.6	.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.2	6.4	11.7	11.0	2.7	1.8
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.3	2.3	4.2	4.1	.4	.4

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-24. Employed civilians by age, sex, and class of worker

(In thousands)

Age and sex	November 1986								
	Nonagricultural industries					Agriculture			
	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
	Total	Private household workers	Government	Other					
Total, 16 years and over	99,127	1,145	16,602	81,381	8,292	254	1,489	1,410	179
16 to 19 years	5,869	191	280	5,398	78	13	139	9	26
16 to 17 years	2,318	135	69	2,114	31	5	62	7	18
18 to 19 years	3,551	57	211	3,284	48	8	77	2	9
20 to 24 years	13,052	118	1,217	11,717	332	18	289	62	18
25 to 34 years	29,843	209	4,391	25,243	2,079	42	483	282	23
35 to 44 years	23,550	185	5,094	18,272	2,289	69	254	273	31
45 to 54 years	15,012	173	3,179	11,660	1,657	51	147	276	23
55 to 64 years	9,796	161	2,114	7,521	1,258	46	113	280	36
55 to 59 years	5,935	81	1,319	4,535	773	29	72	130	23
60 to 64 years	3,861	80	795	2,986	485	17	41	150	14
65 years and over	2,006	108	328	1,570	599	15	64	229	20
Men, 16 years and over	53,282	160	7,739	45,383	5,432	27	1,164	1,192	58
16 to 19 years	2,930	61	105	2,764	46	10	118	8	25
16 to 17 years	1,119	30	23	1,066	17	2	49	6	17
18 to 19 years	1,811	31	82	1,698	29	7	69	3	8
20 to 24 years	6,621	25	509	6,087	203	3	252	61	11
25 to 34 years	16,315	19	2,028	14,268	1,341	3	361	240	7
35 to 44 years	12,666	22	2,388	10,257	1,450	1	184	223	2
45 to 54 years	8,172	15	1,530	6,627	1,097	-	108	224	-
55 to 64 years	5,520	8	1,018	4,494	873	4	92	239	-
55 to 59 years	3,335	7	613	2,714	536	1	61	108	-
60 to 64 years	2,186	1	405	1,779	337	3	31	132	-
65 years and over	1,057	10	161	886	422	7	49	197	13
Women, 16 years and over	45,845	985	8,863	35,998	2,860	227	324	218	120
16 to 19 years	2,939	130	175	2,634	32	3	21	1	1
16 to 17 years	1,199	105	46	1,048	14	3	12	1	1
18 to 19 years	1,740	25	129	1,586	18	1	8	-	1
20 to 24 years	6,431	93	708	5,631	129	15	37	1	7
25 to 34 years	13,527	190	2,363	10,975	738	39	122	41	16
35 to 44 years	10,884	163	2,706	8,015	839	68	70	50	29
45 to 54 years	6,840	158	1,649	5,033	560	52	39	52	23
55 to 64 years	4,276	153	1,095	3,028	385	42	21	40	37
55 to 59 years	2,600	74	706	1,821	237	28	11	22	22
60 to 64 years	1,676	79	390	1,207	148	14	10	18	14
65 years and over	948	98	167	683	177	8	14	32	7

A-25. Employed civilians by industry and occupation

(In thousands)

Industry	November 1986												
	Total employed	Managerial and professional specialty		Technical, sales, and administrative support			Service occupations		Precision production, craft, and repair	Operators, fabricators, and laborers			Farming, forestry, and fishing
		Executive, administrative, and managerial	Professional specialty	Technicians and related support	Sales	Administrative support, including clerical	Private household	Other service ¹		Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	Transportation and material moving	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	
Agriculture	3,078	80	66	28	12	127	-	14	24	16	68	17	2,626
Mining	808	121	88	34	8	84	-	8	252	23	153	38	-
Construction	7,399	871	147	74	55	442	-	35	4,313	121	478	851	12
Manufacturing	20,747	2,345	1,769	739	745	2,363	-	345	4,069	6,486	761	1,027	99
Durable goods	12,711	1,486	1,256	544	303	1,364	-	198	2,904	3,655	427	480	93
Nondurable goods	8,037	859	513	194	442	999	-	147	1,165	2,830	334	547	6
Transportation and public utilities	7,863	843	459	238	323	2,137	-	234	1,333	123	1,728	434	10
Wholesale and retail trade	23,259	1,819	429	90	9,801	2,327	-	4,300	1,466	335	904	1,757	31
Wholesale trade	4,426	455	79	48	1,706	842	-	41	288	154	464	343	7
Retail trade	18,834	1,364	350	42	8,094	1,485	-	4,259	1,178	181	440	1,415	25
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,599	1,813	164	122	1,819	3,124	-	316	147	8	10	18	58
Services	34,875	3,781	10,516	1,842	841	5,890	928	7,313	1,775	728	539	344	379
Private households	1,152	1	10	8	2	6	928	72	-	4	-	26	95
Other service industries	33,723	3,780	10,507	1,834	839	5,883	-	7,241	1,775	724	538	318	284
Professional services	22,755	2,092	9,400	1,524	175	4,337	-	4,163	371	181	328	91	93
Public administration	5,122	1,175	664	209	17	1,428	-	1,265	204	28	48	33	52

¹ Includes protective service, not shown separately.

A-26. Employed civilians with a job but not at work by reason, sex, and pay status

(In thousands)

Reason not working and sex	All industries		Nonagricultural industries					
	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Total		Wage and salary workers ¹			
			Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Paid absences		Unpaid absences	
					Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	3,908	3,964	3,775	3,839	1,684	1,750	1,549	1,582
Vacation	1,367	1,516	1,344	1,478	980	1,042	211	263
Illness	1,370	1,303	1,344	1,273	488	511	739	637
Bad weather	212	123	154	97	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Industrial dispute	45	58	45	58	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
All other reasons	915	964	889	932	216	197	599	682
Men, 16 years and over	2,207	2,244	2,087	2,146	1,011	1,057	738	771
Vacation	857	968	836	943	649	693	105	135
Illness	723	717	701	690	283	295	359	310
All other reasons ³	627	560	550	513	78	69	273	326
Women, 16 years and over	1,701	1,720	1,688	1,692	672	693	809	812
Vacation	510	549	507	535	331	348	105	129
Illness	646	586	643	583	205	215	380	326
All other reasons ³	545	585	538	574	136	130	324	356

¹ Excludes private household workers.

² Pay status not available separately for bad weather and industrial dispute; these categories are included in all other reasons.

³ Includes bad weather and industrial dispute, not shown separately.

NOTE: Estimates for "all other reasons" by pay status may be biased because of high response variance; data should be used with caution.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-27. Persons at work by hours of work and type of industry

Hours of work	November 1986					
	Thousands of persons			Percent distribution		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	All industries	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total, 16 years and over	106,787	2,952	103,834	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	30,179	878	29,300	28.3	29.7	28.2
1 to 4 hours	890	43	846	.8	1.5	.8
5 to 14 hours	4,938	216	4,722	4.6	7.3	4.5
15 to 29 hours	13,711	413	13,298	12.8	14.0	12.8
30 to 34 hours	10,640	206	10,434	10.0	7.0	10.0
35 hours and over	76,608	2,074	74,534	71.7	70.3	71.8
35 to 39 hours	6,921	155	6,765	6.5	5.3	6.5
40 hours	39,343	602	38,741	36.8	20.4	37.3
41 hours and over	30,344	1,317	29,028	28.4	44.6	28.0
41 to 48 hours	10,753	199	10,554	10.1	6.7	10.2
49 to 59 hours	11,304	394	10,911	10.6	13.3	10.5
60 hours and over	8,287	724	7,563	7.8	24.5	7.3
Average hours, total at work	38.6	43.8	38.5	-	-	-
Average hours, workers on full-time schedules	43.2	51.1	42.9	-	-	-

A-28. Persons at work 1 to 34 hours by reason for working less than 35 hours, type of industry, and usual status

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	November 1986					
	All industries			Nonagricultural industries		
	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time	Total	Usually work full time	Usually work part time
Total, 16 years and over	30,179	11,299	18,880	29,300	10,986	18,314
Economic reasons	5,414	1,719	3,695	5,176	1,621	3,555
Slack work	2,563	1,414	1,149	2,409	1,332	1,077
Material shortages or repairs to plant and equipment	48	48	-	47	47	-
New job started during week	159	159	-	152	152	-
Job terminated during week	98	98	-	89	89	-
Could find only part-time work	2,546	-	2,546	2,478	-	2,478
Other reasons	24,765	9,580	15,185	24,122	9,363	14,759
Does not want, or unavailable for, full-time work	12,856	-	12,856	12,531	-	12,531
Vacation	1,137	1,137	-	1,128	1,128	-
Illness	1,710	1,551	159	1,680	1,525	155
Bad weather	607	607	-	507	507	-
Industrial dispute	18	18	-	18	18	-
Legal or religious holiday	4,675	4,675	-	4,665	4,665	-
Full time for this job	1,591	-	1,591	1,541	-	1,541
All other reasons	2,172	1,593	579	2,055	1,523	532
Average hours:						
Economic reasons	21.9	24.5	20.7	21.9	24.6	20.7
Other reasons	22.3	27.9	18.8	22.4	28.0	18.9
Worked 30 to 34 hours:						
Economic reasons	1,637	771	866	1,596	753	843
Other reasons	9,003	6,334	2,669	8,838	6,244	2,594

A-29. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	November 1986								
	Total at work	On part time for economic reasons	On voluntary part time	On full-time schedules				Average hours, total at work	Average hours, workers on full-time schedules
				Total	40 hours or less	41 to 48 hours	49 hours or more		
Total, 16 years and over	103,834	5,176	14,759	83,899	54,871	10,554	18,474	38.5	42.9
Wage and salary workers	95,749	4,598	13,343	77,808	52,143	9,909	15,756	38.3	42.5
Mining	751	26	12	713	411	101	201	44.1	45.4
Construction	5,761	371	314	5,076	3,571	578	927	38.7	41.2
Manufacturing	19,612	571	720	18,321	11,884	2,918	3,519	41.7	43.1
Durable goods	12,005	231	314	11,460	7,338	1,788	2,334	42.3	43.2
Nondurable goods	7,607	342	406	6,859	4,544	1,130	1,185	40.7	42.8
Transportation and public utilities	7,107	206	381	6,520	4,296	841	1,383	41.0	42.8
Wholesale and retail trade	20,709	1,505	5,093	14,111	8,334	2,188	3,589	36.4	44.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,763	164	571	6,028	4,287	625	1,116	39.2	41.4
Service industries	30,124	1,689	5,979	22,456	15,720	2,347	4,389	36.3	42.3
Private households	1,106	196	497	413	264	53	96	25.4	45.5
All other industries	29,018	1,493	5,482	22,043	15,456	2,294	4,293	36.7	42.2
Public administration	4,921	64	274	4,583	3,640	310	633	38.2	39.6
Self-employed workers	7,832	562	1,301	5,969	2,674	633	2,662	41.0	48.1
Unpaid family workers	254	16	114	124	56	12	56	35.4	48.6

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-30. Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by sex, age, race, marital status, and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, age, race, and marital status	November 1986							
	Total at work	On part time for economic reasons	On voluntary part time	On full-time schedules			Average hours, total at work	Average hours, workers on full-time schedules
				Total	40 hours or less	41 hours or more		
TOTAL								
Total, 16 years and over	103,834	5,176	14,759	83,899	54,871	29,028	38.5	42.9
16 to 19 years	5,790	510	3,592	1,688	1,318	370	23.7	40.0
16 to 17 years	2,280	66	2,062	152	125	27	16.9	36.9
18 to 19 years	3,510	444	1,530	1,536	1,193	343	28.1	40.3
20 years and over	98,045	4,666	11,167	82,212	53,555	28,657	39.3	43.0
20 to 24 years	13,016	941	2,302	9,773	6,795	2,978	36.6	42.1
25 years and over	85,030	3,726	8,864	72,440	46,762	25,678	39.7	43.1
25 to 44 years	56,044	2,479	4,912	48,653	30,846	17,807	40.4	43.3
45 to 64 years	26,559	1,128	2,755	22,676	15,147	7,529	39.5	42.8
65 years and over	2,427	117	1,197	1,113	770	343	28.6	42.4
Men, 16 years and over	56,594	2,227	4,432	49,935	28,997	20,938	41.6	44.5
16 to 19 years	2,903	247	1,726	930	662	268	25.0	41.3
16 to 17 years	1,095	34	979	82	60	22	17.9	40.2
18 to 19 years	1,808	213	747	848	602	246	29.4	41.4
20 years and over	53,691	1,981	2,707	49,003	28,331	20,672	42.5	44.6
20 to 24 years	6,613	446	972	5,195	3,303	1,892	38.3	43.3
25 years and over	47,079	1,534	1,735	43,810	25,029	18,781	43.1	44.7
25 to 44 years	30,821	1,006	625	29,190	16,287	12,903	43.8	45.0
45 to 64 years	14,890	471	510	13,909	8,306	5,603	42.7	44.2
65 years and over	1,368	58	600	710	437	273	30.8	43.3
Women, 16 years and over	47,240	2,949	10,326	33,965	25,876	8,089	34.7	40.6
16 to 19 years	2,887	263	1,866	758	655	103	22.4	38.4
16 to 17 years	1,185	33	1,084	68	63	5	16.1	(¹)
18 to 19 years	1,701	230	783	688	591	97	26.7	38.9
20 years and over	44,353	2,687	8,460	33,206	25,220	7,986	35.6	40.7
20 to 24 years	6,403	496	1,331	4,576	3,489	1,087	34.8	40.7
25 years and over	37,950	2,190	7,129	28,631	21,729	6,902	35.7	40.7
25 to 44 years	25,223	1,474	4,287	19,462	14,559	4,903	36.2	40.7
45 to 64 years	11,669	658	2,245	8,766	6,839	1,927	35.5	40.5
65 years and over	1,059	59	597	403	332	71	25.6	40.8
RACE								
White, 16 years and over	90,289	4,114	13,361	72,814	46,264	26,550	38.6	43.2
Men	49,765	1,786	3,950	44,029	24,753	19,276	41.9	44.8
Women	40,524	2,328	9,411	28,785	21,511	7,274	34.6	40.8
Black, 16 years and over	10,424	887	1,003	8,534	6,786	1,748	37.2	40.8
Men	5,177	356	340	4,481	3,324	1,157	39.0	41.8
Women	5,247	531	663	4,053	3,461	592	35.4	39.6
MARITAL STATUS								
Men, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	37,066	1,011	1,226	34,829	19,441	15,388	43.4	44.9
Widowed, divorced, or separated	5,489	312	253	4,924	2,850	2,074	42.3	44.7
Single (never married)	14,039	904	2,953	10,182	6,704	3,478	36.5	43.2
Women, 16 years and over:								
Married, spouse present	26,395	1,488	6,110	18,797	14,541	4,256	34.5	40.3
Widowed, divorced, or separated	9,291	723	1,084	7,484	5,552	1,932	37.3	41.2
Single (never married)	11,554	739	3,132	7,683	5,781	1,902	33.2	40.9

¹ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-31. Persons at work in nonfarm occupations by sex and full- or part-time status

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and sex	November 1986								
	Total at work	On part time for economic reasons	On voluntary part time	On full-time schedules				Average hours, total at work	Average hours, workers on full-time schedules
				Total	40 hours or less	41 to 48 hours	49 hours or more		
Total, 16 years and over ¹	103,679	5,157	14,713	83,809	54,738	10,543	18,527	38.5	43.0
Managerial and professional specialty	26,328	532	2,421	23,374	13,424	2,827	7,124	41.5	44.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12,460	165	581	11,715	6,364	1,417	3,934	43.5	45.0
Professional specialty	13,867	367	1,841	11,659	7,060	1,410	3,189	39.7	43.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	33,776	1,314	6,255	26,206	18,174	3,062	4,970	37.1	42.1
Technicians and related support	3,253	70	436	2,747	1,994	308	445	38.6	41.8
Sales occupations	13,195	683	2,870	9,642	4,958	1,372	3,312	38.7	45.7
Administrative support, including clerical	17,328	561	2,949	13,817	11,222	1,382	1,213	35.5	39.6
Service occupations	14,223	1,529	4,032	8,663	6,426	881	1,356	33.1	41.9
Private household	896	137	425	334	218	41	75	25.6	45.0
Protective service	1,667	43	136	1,488	935	196	358	42.0	44.8
Service, except private household and protective	11,660	1,349	3,471	6,841	5,274	644	924	32.4	41.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,018	641	489	11,889	7,591	1,760	2,538	41.1	43.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,334	1,141	1,517	13,676	9,124	2,013	2,539	39.3	42.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,554	380	351	6,823	4,902	1,035	887	40.0	42.0
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,446	294	370	3,783	2,003	547	1,232	41.9	45.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,333	467	796	3,070	2,219	431	421	35.3	41.7
Men, 16 years and over ¹	56,300	2,200	4,356	49,743	28,811	6,762	14,170	41.7	44.5
Managerial and professional specialty	14,804	203	665	13,935	6,993	1,666	5,277	44.5	46.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7,734	89	205	7,439	3,488	881	3,070	45.7	46.7
Professional specialty	7,071	114	460	6,496	3,505	785	2,207	43.2	45.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	11,844	228	1,149	10,467	5,594	1,435	3,438	42.3	45.4
Technicians and related support	1,674	16	121	1,537	1,041	171	325	40.7	42.6
Sales occupations	6,806	123	675	6,009	2,492	895	2,623	44.5	47.9
Administrative support, including clerical	3,364	89	353	2,922	2,061	370	491	38.6	41.6
Service occupations	5,600	437	1,105	4,059	2,792	457	810	36.8	43.4
Private household	27	9	7	12	9	2	1	(²)	(²)
Protective service	1,463	39	87	1,337	810	183	344	43.2	45.4
Service, except private household and protective	4,109	389	1,011	2,710	1,974	272	465	34.6	42.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,935	568	375	10,992	6,926	1,652	2,414	41.3	43.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12,116	765	1,062	10,290	6,506	1,553	2,231	40.1	43.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4,433	150	148	4,134	2,811	654	670	41.4	42.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,048	237	248	3,563	1,848	528	1,186	42.9	45.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,635	378	665	2,592	1,847	371	375	35.4	41.9
Women, 16 years and over ¹	47,379	2,957	10,357	34,066	25,927	3,781	4,357	34.7	40.6
Managerial and professional specialty	11,524	329	1,756	9,439	6,431	1,161	1,847	37.7	41.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4,727	76	375	4,276	2,875	536	865	40.0	41.9
Professional specialty	6,797	253	1,380	5,163	3,555	625	982	36.1	41.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	21,931	1,087	5,106	15,739	12,580	1,627	1,532	34.2	39.9
Technicians and related support	1,579	54	314	1,210	953	137	121	36.4	40.6
Sales occupations	6,389	561	2,196	3,633	2,466	477	689	32.5	42.0
Administrative support, including clerical	13,964	473	2,595	10,896	9,161	1,012	723	34.8	39.1
Service occupations	8,623	1,092	2,927	4,604	3,634	424	546	30.6	40.7
Private household	869	129	419	321	209	39	73	25.5	45.2
Protective service	203	3	49	151	125	13	14	32.9	39.1
Service, except private household and protective	7,551	960	2,460	4,131	3,300	372	459	31.1	40.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,083	72	114	897	665	109	123	38.2	41.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4,218	377	455	3,387	2,618	460	309	37.0	40.8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3,122	229	203	2,689	2,091	381	217	38.2	40.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	398	58	121	220	155	20	45	31.8	42.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	698	90	131	478	372	60	46	34.6	40.9

¹ Excludes farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-32. Employment status of the noninstitutional population, including Armed forces stationed in the United States, by sex, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL													
Noninstitutional population ¹	180,642	180,810	181,361	181,512	181,678	181,843	181,998	182,183	182,354	182,525	182,713	182,935	183,114
Labor force ¹	117,832	117,927	118,477	118,779	118,900	118,929	119,351	119,796	119,744	119,879	119,936	120,231	120,405
Percent of population ²	65.2	65.2	65.3	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.6	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.7	65.8
Total employed ¹	109,671	109,904	110,646	110,252	110,481	110,587	110,797	111,353	111,554	111,852	111,607	111,989	112,122
Employment-population ratio ³	60.7	60.8	61.0	60.7	60.8	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.1	61.2	61.2
Resident Armed Forces	1,702	1,698	1,691	1,691	1,693	1,695	1,687	1,680	1,672	1,697	1,716	1,749	1,751
Civilian employed	107,969	108,206	108,955	108,561	108,788	108,892	109,110	109,673	109,882	110,155	109,891	110,240	110,371
Agriculture	3,070	3,151	3,299	3,096	3,285	3,222	3,160	3,165	3,112	3,048	3,121	3,149	3,225
Nonagricultural industries	104,899	105,055	105,655	105,465	105,503	105,670	105,950	106,508	106,769	107,107	106,770	107,091	107,146
Unemployed	8,161	8,023	7,831	8,527	8,419	8,342	8,554	8,443	8,190	8,027	8,329	8,242	8,283
Unemployment rate ⁴	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9
Not in labor force	62,810	62,883	62,885	62,733	62,778	62,914	62,647	62,387	62,610	62,646	62,777	62,704	62,709
Men													
Noninstitutional population ¹	86,374	86,459	86,882	86,954	87,035	87,120	87,195	87,288	87,373	87,460	87,556	87,682	87,773
Labor force ¹	66,176	66,139	66,679	66,838	66,864	66,757	66,943	66,964	66,936	66,944	67,094	67,132	67,394
Percent of population ²	76.6	76.5	76.7	76.9	76.8	76.6	76.8	76.7	76.6	76.5	76.6	76.6	76.8
Total employed ¹	61,731	61,793	62,458	62,243	62,288	62,254	62,190	62,322	62,365	62,515	62,483	62,553	62,801
Employment-population ratio ³	71.5	71.5	71.9	71.6	71.6	71.5	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.3	71.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,552	1,549	1,539	1,539	1,540	1,541	1,533	1,525	1,518	1,541	1,560	1,590	1,592
Civilian employed	60,179	60,244	60,919	60,704	60,748	60,713	60,657	60,797	60,847	60,974	60,923	60,963	61,209
Unemployed	4,445	4,346	4,221	4,595	4,577	4,503	4,754	4,642	4,571	4,429	4,611	4,578	4,592
Unemployment rate ⁴	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
Not in labor force	20,198	20,320	20,203	20,116	20,171	20,363	20,252	20,324	20,437	20,516	20,462	20,550	20,379
Women													
Noninstitutional population ¹	94,266	94,351	94,479	94,558	94,643	94,723	94,803	94,895	94,981	95,065	95,156	95,253	95,341
Labor force ¹	51,655	51,788	51,797	51,941	52,036	52,172	52,408	52,832	52,808	52,935	52,842	53,099	53,011
Percent of population ²	54.8	54.9	54.8	54.9	55.0	55.1	55.3	55.7	55.6	55.7	55.5	55.7	55.6
Total employed ¹	47,939	48,111	48,187	48,009	48,194	48,333	48,608	49,031	49,189	49,337	49,125	49,436	49,321
Employment-population ratio ³	50.9	51.0	51.0	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.3	51.7	51.8	51.9	51.6	51.9	51.7
Resident Armed Forces	149	149	152	152	153	154	154	155	154	156	156	159	159
Civilian employed	47,790	47,962	48,035	47,857	48,041	48,179	48,454	48,876	49,035	49,181	48,969	49,277	49,162
Unemployed	3,716	3,677	3,610	3,932	3,842	3,839	3,800	3,801	3,619	3,598	3,717	3,663	3,690
Unemployment rate ⁴	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0
Not in labor force	42,611	42,563	42,682	42,617	42,607	42,551	42,395	42,063	42,173	42,130	42,314	42,154	42,330

¹ Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

² Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

³ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁴ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident

Armed Forces).

NOTE: The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation. Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in tables A-32 through A-41 will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series.

A-33. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	178,940	179,112	179,670	179,821	179,985	180,148	180,311	180,503	180,682	180,828	180,997	181,186	181,363
Civilian labor force	116,130	116,229	116,786	117,088	117,207	117,234	117,664	118,116	118,072	118,182	118,220	118,482	118,654
Percent of population	64.9	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.3	65.4	65.3	65.4	65.3	65.4	65.4
Employed	107,969	108,206	108,955	108,561	108,788	108,892	109,110	109,673	109,882	110,155	109,891	110,240	110,371
Employment-population ratio ²	60.3	60.4	60.6	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.5	60.8	60.8	60.9	60.7	60.8	60.9
Unemployed	8,161	8,023	7,831	8,527	8,419	8,342	8,554	8,443	8,190	8,027	8,329	8,242	8,283
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.0
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	77,566	77,651	78,101	78,171	78,236	78,309	78,387	78,484	78,586	78,634	78,722	78,802	78,874
Civilian labor force	60,553	60,548	61,212	61,183	61,268	61,053	61,208	61,387	61,323	61,235	61,345	61,391	61,672
Percent of population	78.1	78.0	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.2	78.0	77.9	77.9	77.9	78.2
Employed	56,897	56,982	57,706	57,384	57,459	57,391	57,312	57,560	57,499	57,607	57,547	57,559	57,833
Employment-population ratio ²	73.4	73.4	73.9	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.1	73.3	73.2	73.3	73.1	73.0	73.3
Agriculture	2,210	2,278	2,349	2,258	2,411	2,347	2,278	2,320	2,266	2,173	2,272	2,288	2,300
Nonagricultural industries	54,687	54,704	55,356	55,127	55,048	55,043	55,034	55,241	55,233	55,435	55,275	55,271	55,533
Unemployed	3,656	3,566	3,507	3,799	3,809	3,663	3,897	3,827	3,824	3,628	3,798	3,831	3,839
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2
Not in labor force	17,013	17,103	16,889	16,988	16,968	17,256	17,179	17,097	17,263	17,399	17,377	17,411	17,202
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	86,901	86,988	87,112	87,185	87,263	87,355	87,444	87,547	87,629	87,689	87,779	87,856	87,933
Civilian labor force	47,713	47,870	47,895	47,921	47,952	48,107	48,409	48,805	48,916	48,989	48,922	49,061	49,038
Percent of population	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.1	55.4	55.7	55.8	55.9	55.7	55.8	55.8
Employed	44,656	44,882	44,980	44,710	44,797	45,009	45,284	45,701	45,918	45,999	45,879	46,062	46,059
Employment-population ratio ²	51.4	51.6	51.6	51.3	51.3	51.5	51.8	52.2	52.4	52.5	52.3	52.4	52.4
Agriculture	591	597	696	593	598	576	609	565	608	627	610	605	690
Nonagricultural industries	44,065	44,285	44,284	44,117	44,199	44,433	44,675	45,136	45,309	45,372	45,269	45,457	45,368
Unemployed	3,057	2,988	2,915	3,211	3,155	3,097	3,125	3,104	2,998	2,990	3,042	2,999	2,979
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
Not in labor force	39,188	39,118	39,217	39,264	39,311	39,248	39,035	38,742	38,713	38,700	38,858	38,795	38,895
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	14,472	14,474	14,458	14,465	14,485	14,484	14,480	14,472	14,467	14,505	14,496	14,527	14,557
Civilian labor force	7,864	7,811	7,678	7,984	7,987	8,074	8,047	7,923	7,833	7,958	7,953	8,030	7,944
Percent of population	54.3	54.0	53.1	55.2	55.1	55.7	55.6	54.7	54.1	54.9	54.9	55.3	54.6
Employed	6,416	6,342	6,269	6,467	6,532	6,492	6,515	6,411	6,465	6,549	6,465	6,619	6,480
Employment-population ratio ²	44.3	43.8	43.4	44.7	45.1	44.8	45.0	44.3	44.7	45.2	44.6	45.6	44.5
Agriculture	269	276	254	246	276	298	274	280	238	249	239	256	235
Nonagricultural industries	6,147	6,066	6,015	6,221	6,256	6,194	6,241	6,131	6,227	6,300	6,226	6,363	6,245
Unemployed	1,448	1,469	1,409	1,517	1,455	1,582	1,532	1,512	1,368	1,409	1,488	1,411	1,464
Unemployment rate	18.4	18.8	18.4	19.0	18.2	19.6	19.0	19.1	17.5	17.7	18.7	17.6	18.4
Not in labor force	6,608	6,663	6,780	6,481	6,498	6,410	6,433	6,549	6,634	6,547	6,543	6,497	6,613

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

population.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-34. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WHITE													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	154,203	154,327	154,784	154,889	155,005	155,122	155,236	155,376	155,502	155,604	155,723	155,856	155,979
Civilian labor force	100,478	100,533	100,961	101,232	101,248	101,249	101,515	101,975	101,922	102,189	102,127	102,326	102,468
Percent of population	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.4	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.6	65.5	65.7	65.6	65.7	65.7
Employed	94,507	94,585	95,165	94,803	94,958	95,081	95,180	95,731	95,760	96,271	95,953	96,158	96,249
Employment-population ratio ²	61.3	61.3	61.5	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.6	61.6	61.9	61.6	61.7	61.7
Unemployed	5,971	5,948	5,796	6,429	6,290	6,168	6,335	6,244	6,162	5,918	6,174	6,169	6,219
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	53,125	53,097	53,603	53,598	53,613	53,504	53,548	53,674	53,528	53,571	53,669	53,724	54,044
Percent of population	78.5	78.4	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.4	78.4	78.5	78.2	78.2	78.3	78.3	78.7
Employed	50,380	50,408	50,944	50,691	50,665	50,717	50,588	50,789	50,599	50,870	50,798	50,801	51,112
Employment-population ratio ²	74.5	74.4	74.8	74.4	74.3	74.3	74.1	74.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.0	74.4
Unemployed	2,745	2,689	2,659	2,906	2,948	2,786	2,960	2,884	2,929	2,701	2,872	2,923	2,932
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.4
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	40,538	40,659	40,691	40,698	40,750	40,808	41,040	41,511	41,646	41,705	41,555	41,616	41,502
Percent of population	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.7	55.3	55.4	55.4	55.2	55.2	55.0
Employed	38,366	38,475	38,546	38,298	38,407	38,566	38,775	39,249	39,424	39,538	39,366	39,445	39,342
Employment-population ratio ²	51.4	51.5	51.5	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.7	52.3	52.4	52.6	52.3	52.4	52.2
Unemployed	2,172	2,184	2,145	2,401	2,343	2,242	2,265	2,262	2,222	2,167	2,189	2,171	2,159
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	6,815	6,777	6,667	6,936	6,885	6,937	6,927	6,790	6,748	6,914	6,903	6,986	6,922
Percent of population	57.4	57.1	56.2	58.5	58.1	58.4	58.3	57.2	56.8	58.2	58.1	58.7	58.2
Employed	5,761	5,702	5,675	5,814	5,886	5,797	5,817	5,693	5,737	5,864	5,790	5,911	5,795
Employment-population ratio ²	48.6	48.1	47.8	49.0	49.6	48.8	49.0	47.9	48.3	49.3	48.7	49.7	48.7
Unemployed	1,054	1,075	992	1,122	999	1,140	1,110	1,097	1,011	1,050	1,113	1,075	1,127
Unemployment rate	15.5	15.9	14.9	16.2	14.5	16.4	16.0	16.2	15.0	15.2	16.1	15.4	16.3
Men	15.8	16.2	14.7	16.5	15.3	17.2	17.3	17.8	15.3	16.7	17.0	15.4	16.3
Women	15.1	15.5	15.1	15.8	13.7	15.6	14.7	14.4	14.7	13.5	15.2	15.4	16.3
BLACK													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	19,790	19,819	19,837	19,863	19,889	19,916	19,943	19,974	20,002	20,028	20,056	20,089	20,120
Civilian labor force	12,457	12,522	12,548	12,545	12,656	12,740	12,781	12,754	12,601	12,473	12,630	12,732	12,720
Percent of population	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.6	64.0	64.1	63.9	63.0	62.3	63.0	63.4	63.2
Employed	10,518	10,657	10,737	10,690	10,791	10,856	10,889	10,825	10,836	10,654	10,757	10,893	10,899
Employment-population ratio ²	53.1	53.8	54.1	53.8	54.3	54.5	54.6	54.2	54.2	53.2	53.6	54.2	54.2
Unemployed	1,939	1,865	1,810	1,855	1,865	1,884	1,892	1,929	1,766	1,819	1,873	1,838	1,820
Unemployment rate	15.6	14.9	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.1	14.0	14.6	14.8	14.4	14.3
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	5,772	5,797	5,887	5,858	5,913	5,916	5,956	5,968	5,951	5,855	5,895	5,931	5,924
Percent of population	74.1	74.2	75.1	74.6	75.2	75.1	75.5	75.5	75.2	73.9	74.3	74.6	74.4
Employed	4,983	5,035	5,142	5,081	5,169	5,170	5,199	5,171	5,194	5,080	5,089	5,131	5,147
Employment-population ratio ²	63.9	64.5	65.6	64.7	65.7	65.7	65.9	65.4	65.6	64.1	64.1	64.5	64.7
Unemployed	789	762	745	778	744	746	757	796	757	775	806	800	777
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.1	12.7	13.3	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.3	12.7	13.2	13.7	13.5	13.1
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian labor force	5,810	5,835	5,762	5,776	5,791	5,875	5,897	5,834	5,840	5,821	5,865	5,920	5,963
Percent of population	59.0	59.2	58.4	58.5	58.5	59.3	59.4	58.7	58.7	58.4	58.7	59.2	59.5
Employed	5,017	5,102	5,074	5,054	5,087	5,140	5,141	5,085	5,144	5,092	5,132	5,189	5,212
Employment-population ratio ²	50.9	51.7	51.5	51.2	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.2	51.7	51.1	51.4	51.9	52.0
Unemployed	793	733	689	722	704	735	756	749	696	728	733	732	752
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.6	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.8	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-34. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
BLACK—Continued													
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian labor force	875	890	898	911	951	949	928	952	810	797	871	881	832
Percent of population	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	44.6	38.0	37.3	40.7	41.1	38.8
Employed	518	520	522	555	535	545	549	569	497	482	537	574	540
Employment-population ratio ²	24.1	24.2	24.4	26.0	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.7	23.3	22.6	25.1	26.8	25.2
Unemployed	357	370	376	356	416	404	379	383	313	315	334	307	292
Unemployment rate	40.8	41.6	41.9	39.1	43.7	42.6	40.8	40.2	38.6	39.5	38.3	34.8	35.1
Men	45.2	41.0	41.3	38.7	44.1	41.4	40.8	38.5	41.6	37.4	38.9	38.1	34.2
Women	36.0	42.3	42.4	39.5	43.4	43.8	40.8	41.9	35.1	41.8	37.8	31.6	36.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	12,075	12,111	12,148	12,184	12,219	12,255	12,290	12,326	12,362	12,397	12,432	12,469	12,505
Civilian labor force	7,782	7,772	7,787	7,943	7,920	7,975	8,002	8,110	8,123	8,102	8,170	8,210	8,244
Percent of population	64.4	64.2	64.1	65.2	64.8	65.1	65.1	65.8	65.7	65.4	65.7	65.8	65.9
Employed	6,953	6,962	6,998	6,969	7,105	7,144	7,123	7,251	7,274	7,213	7,264	7,351	7,461
Employment-population ratio ²	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.2	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.8	58.8	58.2	58.4	59.0	59.7
Unemployed	829	810	789	974	815	832	878	858	849	889	906	858	783
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.4	10.1	12.3	10.3	10.4	11.0	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.5	9.5

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

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.

A-35. Employed civilians by selected social and economic categories, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Category	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC													
Total	107,969	108,206	108,955	108,561	108,788	108,892	109,110	109,673	109,882	110,155	109,891	110,240	110,371
Married men, spouse present	39,314	39,278	39,615	39,382	39,365	39,555	39,614	39,626	39,611	39,716	39,623	39,668	39,979
Married women, spouse present	26,721	26,804	26,958	26,593	26,656	26,802	26,920	27,427	27,523	27,438	27,203	27,330	27,326
Women who maintain families	5,605	5,693	5,702	5,733	5,771	5,812	5,718	5,668	5,829	5,826	5,927	6,056	6,062
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER													
Agriculture:													
Wage and salary workers	1,537	1,572	1,673	1,519	1,689	1,587	1,480	1,498	1,486	1,469	1,501	1,562	1,599
Self-employed workers	1,361	1,409	1,492	1,444	1,453	1,475	1,486	1,504	1,427	1,379	1,472	1,458	1,427
Unpaid family workers	158	164	163	156	172	180	186	154	171	178	157	159	213
Nonagricultural industries:													
Wage and salary workers	96,676	96,921	97,911	97,516	97,698	97,831	97,994	98,372	98,206	98,667	98,738	98,864	98,812
Government	16,157	16,194	16,418	16,104	16,095	16,187	16,325	16,387	16,647	16,479	16,307	16,243	16,487
Private industries	80,519	80,727	81,494	81,412	81,604	81,643	81,669	81,984	81,559	82,188	82,432	82,621	82,325
Private households	1,197	1,131	1,256	1,197	1,213	1,321	1,275	1,279	1,243	1,261	1,234	1,216	1,168
Other industries	79,322	79,596	80,238	80,216	80,390	80,322	80,394	80,705	80,317	80,927	81,198	81,405	81,157
Self-employed workers	8,013	7,903	7,655	7,669	7,644	7,571	7,757	7,807	8,081	7,982	7,927	7,996	8,210
Unpaid family workers	249	250	273	270	240	253	229	235	254	282	277	262	253
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹													
All industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	5,498	5,494	5,543	5,377	5,538	5,923	5,980	5,537	5,399	5,443	5,544	5,772	5,553
Slack work	2,306	2,303	2,364	2,369	2,330	2,603	2,659	2,434	2,484	2,411	2,496	2,524	2,523
Could only find part-time work	2,883	2,864	2,883	2,703	2,953	2,974	2,893	2,810	2,624	2,711	2,764	2,847	2,674
Voluntary part time	13,645	13,556	13,958	13,817	13,754	13,933	13,638	14,268	13,991	14,023	13,860	14,257	14,021
Nonagricultural industries:													
Part time for economic reasons	5,295	5,294	5,275	5,158	5,301	5,621	5,673	5,320	5,191	5,259	5,298	5,501	5,309
Slack work	2,196	2,195	2,208	2,224	2,159	2,430	2,523	2,308	2,323	2,286	2,327	2,334	2,383
Could only find part-time work	2,784	2,760	2,776	2,636	2,861	2,849	2,790	2,724	2,579	2,660	2,712	2,759	2,579
Voluntary part time	13,194	13,122	13,441	13,369	13,285	13,599	13,191	13,779	13,656	13,683	13,468	13,811	13,540

¹ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey.

period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

**HOUSEHOLD DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

A-40. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
DURATION													
Less than 5 weeks	3,465	3,374	3,311	3,562	3,589	3,628	3,705	3,384	3,394	3,427	3,407	3,418	3,372
5 to 14 weeks	2,448	2,460	2,441	2,622	2,640	2,685	2,737	2,708	2,486	2,379	2,533	2,584	2,634
15 weeks and over	2,205	2,188	2,056	2,340	2,258	2,135	2,209	2,320	2,256	2,295	2,405	2,167	2,216
15 to 26 weeks	894	973	969	1,149	1,099	1,001	1,072	1,036	1,066	1,086	1,114	929	1,021
27 weeks and over	1,311	1,215	1,087	1,191	1,159	1,134	1,137	1,284	1,190	1,209	1,291	1,238	1,195
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.7	15.4	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	15.2	15.0	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8
Median duration, in weeks	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	42.7	42.1	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.9	42.8	40.2	41.7	42.3	40.8	41.8	41.0
5 to 14 weeks	30.2	30.7	31.3	30.8	31.1	31.8	31.6	32.2	30.6	29.4	30.4	31.6	32.0
15 weeks and over	27.2	27.3	26.3	27.5	26.6	25.3	25.5	27.6	27.7	28.3	28.8	26.5	26.9
15 to 26 weeks	11.0	12.1	12.4	13.5	13.0	11.9	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.4	13.4	11.4	12.4
27 weeks and over	16.1	15.1	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.1	15.3	14.6	14.9	15.5	15.2	14.5

A-41. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Reasons for unemployment	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED													
Job losers	4,081	3,933	3,776	4,162	4,246	4,034	4,311	4,335	3,937	3,831	4,044	3,979	3,959
On layoff	1,175	1,132	1,163	1,152	1,164	1,028	1,133	1,066	1,079	990	1,014	1,082	1,084
Other job losers	2,906	2,801	2,613	3,010	3,082	3,006	3,178	3,269	2,858	2,841	3,030	2,897	2,876
Job leavers	808	876	996	1,001	1,002	1,110	975	1,013	1,034	978	1,043	997	1,072
Reentrants	2,226	2,225	2,066	2,292	2,197	2,191	2,217	2,064	2,223	2,232	2,118	2,223	2,124
New entrants	1,055	1,033	1,025	1,097	1,000	1,059	1,062	1,059	965	1,000	1,044	955	1,103
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	50.0	48.8	48.0	48.7	50.3	48.1	50.3	51.2	48.3	47.6	49.0	48.8	47.9
On layoff	14.4	14.0	14.8	13.5	13.8	12.2	13.2	12.6	13.2	12.3	12.3	13.3	13.1
Other job losers	35.6	34.7	33.2	35.2	36.5	35.8	37.1	38.6	35.0	35.3	36.7	35.5	34.8
Job leavers	9.9	10.9	12.7	11.7	11.9	13.2	11.4	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.6	12.2	13.0
Reentrants	27.2	27.6	26.3	26.8	26.0	26.1	25.9	24.4	27.2	27.8	25.7	27.3	25.7
New entrants	12.9	12.8	13.0	12.8	11.8	12.6	12.4	12.5	11.8	12.4	12.7	11.7	13.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
Job losers	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Job leavers .....	.7	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9
Reentrants	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
New entrants .....	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Total		99,176	99,428	101,089	101,587	101,876	-	-	-	-	-
Total private		82,436	82,534	84,587	84,557	84,689	66,758	66,830	68,507	68,486	68,573
Mining		915	911	748	748	745	650	647	525	526	525
Metal mining	10	44.6	45.1	40.2	40.7	-	32.9	33.1	29.6	30.1	-
Iron ores	101	9.2	9.6	7.2	7.1	-	6.9	7.2	5.3	5.2	-
Copper ores	102	13.0	13.1	12.1	13.0	-	9.6	9.6	9.4	10.1	-
Coal mining	11,12	185.3	184.5	173.0	170.6	-	151.6	150.8	141.9	140.0	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	12	183.2	182.4	170.8	168.4	-	150.1	149.3	140.1	138.2	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	570.7	568.5	421.5	424.0	422.8	377.8	377.7	266.3	269.2	-
Crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids	131,2	254.6	253.8	218.6	220.4	-	119.3	119.4	106.3	108.9	-
Oil and gas field services	138	316.1	314.7	202.9	203.6	-	258.5	258.3	160.0	160.3	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	114.6	112.6	113.0	112.9	-	87.5	85.7	87.4	86.7	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	40.0	38.9	39.4	39.2	-	32.6	31.7	32.0	31.7	-
Sand and gravel	144	36.0	35.3	36.1	35.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and fertilizer minerals	147	19.9	20.0	18.7	19.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		5,014	4,909	5,321	5,267	5,158	3,978	3,868	4,229	4,177	4,062
General building contractors	15	1,334.3	1,316.3	1,367.8	1,359.6	1,343.0	1,010.7	990.2	1,025.7	1,018.9	-
Residential building construction	152	654.9	646.8	686.6	679.6	-	481.9	472.7	500.5	494.3	-
Operative builders	153	60.4	59.0	58.2	56.2	-	32.4	30.9	32.0	30.3	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	619.0	610.5	623.0	623.8	-	496.4	486.6	493.2	494.3	-
Heavy construction contractors	16	852.9	801.6	852.2	839.6	-	713.6	663.5	722.4	711.0	-
Highway and street construction	161	303.3	267.6	338.2	329.5	-	259.3	223.9	289.8	281.9	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	549.6	534.0	514.0	510.1	-	454.3	439.6	432.6	429.1	-
Special trade contractors	17	2,826.4	2,791.2	3,100.7	3,067.7	-	2,254.0	2,213.9	2,481.1	2,447.2	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	641.0	635.2	670.6	672.9	-	478.9	472.5	498.0	499.9	-
Painting, paper hanging, and decorating	172	179.4	169.5	186.6	183.1	-	150.5	141.0	157.4	154.4	-
Electrical work	173	510.2	516.0	554.3	554.3	-	395.8	400.2	434.9	432.7	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	459.1	455.7	528.7	513.9	-	395.9	391.7	455.5	441.3	-
Carpentering and flooring	175	170.8	166.0	189.4	185.6	-	129.8	126.4	147.4	143.4	-
Roofing and sheet metal work	176	215.0	211.5	232.0	235.5	-	176.3	173.2	190.5	193.0	-
Manufacturing		19,355	19,313	19,303	19,247	19,220	13,174	13,127	13,145	13,102	13,088
Durable goods		11,492	11,478	11,349	11,322	11,316	7,636	7,619	7,507	7,487	7,493
Lumber and wood products	24	717.5	706.7	756.3	752.0	745.5	604.2	593.4	635.9	631.4	624.8
Logging camps and logging contractors	241	86.3	82.6	90.4	89.0	-	71.4	68.5	77.9	76.0	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	196.9	194.0	206.4	205.8	-	174.2	171.3	180.1	179.7	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	162.4	159.8	170.1	169.2	-	144.2	141.6	148.0	147.5	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring	2426	31.0	30.8	32.6	32.9	-	27.1	26.9	28.8	29.0	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	240.2	238.7	266.1	265.1	-	200.4	198.8	221.7	220.5	-
Millwork	2431	92.8	91.4	102.9	102.4	-	75.3	73.9	83.8	83.3	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	63.9	64.5	70.7	71.0	-	52.3	52.6	57.4	57.6	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	23.0	23.1	25.4	25.3	-	20.0	20.3	22.3	22.2	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	38.6	38.6	42.0	41.9	-	35.6	35.6	38.5	38.4	-
Wood containers	244	41.4	40.6	42.6	41.5	-	35.0	34.2	35.9	35.0	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	75.1	73.2	73.0	72.4	-	58.2	56.0	55.5	55.1	-
Mobile homes	2451	53.2	51.8	50.5	49.9	-	43.0	41.2	40.4	40.0	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	77.6	77.6	77.8	78.2	-	65.0	64.6	64.8	65.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Nov. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Nov. 1986 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and fixtures	25	496.1	498.2	501.0	503.4	504.9	396.0	398.8	402.4	404.2	405.8
Household furniture	251	294.5	296.5	296.4	300.1	-	246.5	249.1	249.9	252.9	-
Wood household furniture	2511	133.2	133.5	132.7	133.8	-	116.0	116.6	116.0	117.2	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	92.4	92.7	94.1	94.9	-	75.9	76.6	78.3	78.8	-
Metal household furniture	2514	26.0	27.6	28.6	30.1	-	20.7	22.4	23.1	24.5	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.7	-	22.2	22.0	22.1	21.9	-
Office furniture	252	66.2	66.6	67.8	67.2	-	51.0	51.4	53.2	52.7	-
Public building and related furniture	253	26.7	26.7	26.8	27.0	-	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.7	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	70.0	69.2	71.9	71.3	-	51.6	50.8	52.4	52.0	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	38.7	39.2	38.1	37.8	-	26.5	27.0	26.4	25.9	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	602.6	596.4	608.7	602.2	594.3	463.7	459.1	470.9	465.8	458.2
Flat glass	321	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.6	-	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.4	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	91.2	91.1	94.2	92.2	-	77.6	77.8	80.7	79.0	-
Glass containers	3221	47.3	47.6	49.0	48.7	-	42.1	42.5	44.1	43.9	-
Pressed and blown glass, nec	3229	43.9	43.5	45.2	43.5	-	35.5	35.3	36.6	35.1	-
Products of purchased glass	323	52.2	52.3	54.4	54.6	-	36.5	36.6	38.8	38.9	-
Cement, hydraulic	324	23.5	23.1	22.6	22.5	-	18.4	17.9	17.8	17.6	-
Structural clay products	325	38.2	37.7	37.7	37.5	-	29.7	29.2	29.4	29.3	-
Pottery and related products	326	36.9	36.1	35.7	35.0	-	29.0	28.5	27.8	27.5	-
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	327	218.4	214.4	224.8	222.0	-	171.0	167.5	175.7	173.5	-
Concrete block and brick	3271	19.9	19.5	20.5	20.4	-	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.7	-
Concrete products, nec	3272	72.7	71.6	73.2	71.8	-	56.0	54.8	56.3	55.3	-
Ready-mixed concrete	3273	105.3	102.7	110.4	109.0	-	85.6	83.3	89.8	88.6	-
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	329	114.5	114.4	112.6	111.6	-	79.9	80.0	79.8	79.0	-
Abrasive products	3291	20.7	20.7	20.1	19.9	-	13.3	13.6	13.2	13.1	-
Asbestos products	3292	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.2	-	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.7	-
Mineral wool	3296	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metal industries	33	789.9	793.5	748.2	743.2	744.1	597.6	601.7	559.8	555.4	557.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	331	288.8	296.3	267.3	266.5	266.2	220.1	227.8	202.5	200.8	200.2
Blast furnaces and steel mills	3312	222.8	230.4	203.3	203.2	-	172.0	180.0	155.2	154.4	-
Steel pipe and tubes	3317	24.0	23.5	21.9	21.5	-	17.5	17.1	15.8	15.3	-
Iron and steel foundries	332	140.1	139.2	133.7	132.5	-	110.5	109.8	105.3	104.5	-
Gray iron foundries	3321	87.9	87.3	84.1	82.8	-	71.6	71.2	68.7	67.4	-
Malleable iron foundries	3322	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.2	-	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.5	-
Steel foundries, nec	3325	28.9	28.6	26.6	26.7	-	21.7	21.3	19.5	19.8	-
Primary nonferrous metals	333	43.7	42.4	37.4	36.9	-	31.3	30.3	24.6	24.2	-
Primary aluminum	3334	24.5	23.8	20.2	19.8	-	18.4	17.9	12.8	12.5	-
Nonferrous rolling and drawing	335	188.4	187.3	185.2	184.3	-	134.1	132.9	130.1	130.0	-
Copper rolling and drawing	3351	23.6	23.3	24.1	23.9	-	18.1	17.9	18.9	18.8	-
Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil	3353	30.9	30.9	29.4	29.3	-	22.5	21.9	20.8	20.7	-
Nonferrous wire drawing and insulating	3357	80.4	80.3	79.6	79.0	-	57.7	57.7	55.1	55.1	-
Nonferrous foundries	336	85.2	84.6	83.1	82.4	-	69.0	68.4	66.7	66.0	-
Aluminum foundries	3361	53.0	52.4	51.5	50.6	-	43.6	43.1	42.1	41.2	-
Fabricated metal products	34	1,469.3	1,466.9	1,444.9	1,439.5	1,435.1	1,089.7	1,084.6	1,068.7	1,065.7	1,062.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	341	57.5	57.6	59.1	57.8	-	49.2	49.2	50.6	49.6	-
Metal cans	3411	45.8	46.2	47.3	46.1	-	40.0	40.3	41.4	40.4	-
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	342	143.2	143.4	140.8	141.7	-	105.7	106.0	103.4	103.8	-
Hand and edge tools, and hand saws and blades	3423.5	48.8	48.6	48.2	48.3	-	35.7	35.7	35.1	34.9	-
Hardware, nec	3429	81.0	81.3	78.8	79.6	-	61.0	61.3	59.1	59.7	-
Plumbing and heating, except electric	343	66.3	66.3	66.8	67.1	-	47.7	47.6	48.2	48.5	-
Plumbing fittings and brass goods	3432	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.9	-	18.2	18.2	18.1	18.0	-
Heating equipment, except electric	3433	30.3	30.0	31.4	31.6	-	20.9	20.7	22.2	22.4	-
Fabricated structural metal products	344	448.5	444.8	440.7	437.4	-	316.2	312.4	312.3	309.4	-
Fabricated structural metal	3441	78.7	78.0	73.6	73.2	-	56.5	55.4	52.0	51.6	-
Metal doors, sash, and trim	3442	92.5	91.5	95.7	93.6	-	68.9	68.1	71.5	69.7	-
Fabricated plate work (boiler shops)	3443	101.3	100.7	94.4	94.0	-	63.9	63.3	59.7	59.4	-
Sheet metal work	3444	112.3	110.9	111.2	110.8	-	83.5	82.2	82.7	82.5	-
Architectural metal work	3446	28.3	28.0	29.0	29.0	-	20.5	20.3	21.5	21.4	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Nov. 1986 ^a	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Nov. 1986 ^a
Durable goods—Continued											
Electrical and electronic equipment—Continued											
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	197.1	197.5	192.5	191.6	-	143.0	143.3	138.4	137.7	-
Electric lamps	3641	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.5	-	23.9	23.8	23.4	23.3	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	79.8	79.8	76.8	75.9	-	52.0	52.0	49.4	48.6	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	17.9	17.7	17.1	17.1	-	12.8	12.8	12.2	12.2	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	27.5	27.9	27.3	27.7	-	21.1	21.5	21.0	21.3	-
Radio and TV receiving equipment	365	83.2	83.2	80.6	80.2	-	57.1	57.3	55.1	54.4	-
Radio and TV receiving sets	3651	64.6	64.9	63.6	62.9	-	43.8	44.3	43.2	42.2	-
Communication equipment	366	660.3	660.5	656.7	655.5	-	286.4	284.4	273.6	272.1	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	135.1	131.5	120.9	119.5	-	82.6	78.3	70.7	69.7	-
Radio and TV communication equipment	3662	525.2	529.0	535.8	536.0	-	203.8	206.1	202.9	202.4	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	644.4	639.8	639.1	639.9	-	357.7	353.8	351.6	352.9	-
Electronic tubes	3671-3	42.5	42.6	42.2	42.1	-	25.1	25.2	25.6	25.8	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	270.5	268.2	267.7	266.9	-	101.5	100.3	100.3	100.9	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	262.1	260.1	260.1	262.3	-	180.0	177.6	173.7	174.6	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	154.2	152.9	151.3	151.9	-	108.8	107.6	104.9	106.0	-
Storage batteries	3691	29.1	29.7	29.4	29.9	-	23.3	23.6	23.2	23.6	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	65.4	64.0	63.6	63.9	-	49.7	48.5	47.9	48.5	-
Transportation equipment	37	1,990.6	2,001.1	1,988.6	1,987.5	2,002.8	1,261.0	1,268.1	1,241.3	1,241.6	1,255.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	878.0	875.0	842.1	834.6	843.8	682.6	679.6	644.3	638.6	647.4
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	407.9	404.5	383.7	379.6	-	309.9	305.7	281.6	278.5	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	36.9	36.4	38.2	38.3	-	28.4	28.2	29.8	29.7	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	391.2	391.6	377.0	374.3	-	312.4	313.4	299.5	297.8	-
Truck trailers	3715	27.6	27.9	27.9	26.9	-	21.2	21.4	21.8	20.8	-
Aircraft and parts	372	653.8	660.6	678.2	683.3	-	314.2	318.7	331.0	335.6	-
Aircraft	3721	341.6	344.2	359.5	364.6	-	143.4	145.0	156.5	160.5	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	151.3	152.7	150.4	150.5	-	77.3	78.3	76.7	76.9	-
Aircraft equipment, nec	3728	160.9	163.7	168.3	168.2	-	93.5	95.4	97.8	98.2	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	184.9	185.0	183.1	184.8	-	137.3	138.2	138.0	139.7	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	139.8	139.8	135.5	137.2	-	101.2	102.1	99.6	101.5	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	45.1	45.2	47.6	47.6	-	36.1	36.1	38.4	38.2	-
Railroad equipment	374	33.4	32.7	28.4	28.0	-	24.0	23.0	19.8	19.5	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	179.8	182.3	192.6	192.6	-	62.7	63.9	64.9	65.0	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	139.2	141.3	147.8	147.8	-	47.5	48.4	47.5	47.6	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	48.0	52.9	52.7	52.7	-	31.2	35.8	35.4	35.4	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	20.2	20.1	20.7	20.8	-	16.0	15.7	16.1	16.2	-
Instruments and related products	38	721.8	723.9	713.9	711.7	710.1	387.9	389.8	388.2	387.5	386.3
Engineering and scientific instruments	381	82.8	84.4	82.6	82.3	-	34.2	35.2	36.2	36.3	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	253.1	252.8	249.5	248.2	-	139.5	139.1	138.1	138.0	-
Environmental controls	3822	42.8	42.9	42.0	41.9	-	27.4	27.3	26.9	26.8	-
Process control instruments	3823	57.0	56.7	54.8	54.5	-	28.8	28.7	27.4	27.6	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	109.0	108.8	107.2	106.1	-	55.8	55.6	53.8	53.2	-
Optical instruments and lenses	383	33.0	33.2	31.5	31.5	-	16.6	16.5	15.6	15.5	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	177.1	178.6	184.6	184.7	-	105.5	107.1	112.0	112.4	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	85.2	85.6	88.4	88.2	-	47.0	47.6	51.7	51.6	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	77.7	78.7	81.3	81.6	-	50.3	51.3	52.0	52.5	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	39.8	39.3	39.8	40.2	-	26.4	26.2	26.8	26.7	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	123.9	123.6	114.6	113.4	-	56.9	57.0	51.4	50.4	-
Watches, clocks, and watchcases	387	12.1	12.0	11.3	11.4	-	8.8	8.7	8.1	8.2	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39	375.3	375.0	370.1	374.0	373.4	271.7	271.2	271.6	274.0	273.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	56.9	57.0	53.8	55.3	-	38.8	39.0	37.7	38.8	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	39.3	39.4	36.5	37.7	-	27.0	27.0	25.3	26.1	-
Musical instruments	393	14.4	14.3	14.8	14.6	-	11.3	11.3	12.0	11.9	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	98.2	96.0	98.6	99.5	-	73.1	70.9	74.5	75.0	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942.4	48.1	45.6	46.0	46.3	-	34.6	32.1	34.0	34.1	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	50.1	50.4	52.6	53.2	-	38.5	38.8	40.5	40.9	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	32.8	32.4	31.3	31.4	-	21.8	21.5	21.2	21.4	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	40.8	42.8	40.8	42.3	-	31.8	33.2	32.1	33.4	-
Costume jewelry	3961	22.5	23.6	22.6	23.8	-	17.7	18.4	17.9	19.0	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	132.2	132.5	130.8	130.9	-	94.9	95.3	94.1	93.5	-
Signs and advertising displays	3993	54.2	54.5	54.4	54.9	-	38.2	38.4	38.3	38.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Nondurable goods		7,863	7,835	7,954	7,925	7,904	5,538	5,508	5,638	5,615	5,595
Food and kindred products	20	1,658.1	1,624.8	1,733.9	1,691.7	1,662.2	1,170.8	1,138.0	1,242.1	1,204.3	1,175.8
Meat products	201	372.6	374.2	390.6	391.0	-	315.8	317.5	333.1	333.1	-
Meat packing plants	2011	142.0	143.0	144.2	143.3	-	118.6	119.7	120.9	119.9	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	75.1	75.0	76.4	76.1	-	55.5	55.4	56.4	56.2	-
Poultry dressing plants	2016	132.7	133.9	145.8	146.8	-	121.3	122.7	133.5	134.1	-
Dairy products	202	163.2	161.6	166.3	163.8	-	96.6	95.4	99.2	97.3	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	40.0	39.8	39.8	39.1	-	31.1	30.9	30.5	30.0	-
Fluid milk	2026	87.0	86.5	88.4	87.7	-	42.0	41.8	43.3	43.0	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	260.8	230.8	308.6	264.3	-	218.9	188.8	264.1	222.6	-
Canned specialties	2032	25.8	25.2	27.1	26.1	-	18.8	17.9	19.9	18.9	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	91.4	73.1	135.7	95.2	-	76.7	59.0	118.5	80.9	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	59.9	51.8	62.9	60.3	-	53.3	45.5	57.0	54.2	-
Grain mill products	204	127.2	124.9	124.2	124.1	-	87.2	84.9	85.8	85.8	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	22.4	22.3	22.5	22.6	-	14.9	14.9	15.6	15.7	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	46.5	45.6	44.0	43.9	-	29.6	28.7	27.6	27.7	-
Bakery products	205	214.0	214.6	217.9	218.2	-	128.2	128.3	132.8	133.2	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	168.9	169.7	171.4	171.2	-	91.8	92.0	95.0	94.7	-
Cookies and crackers	2052	45.1	44.9	46.5	47.0	-	36.4	36.3	37.8	38.5	-
Sugar and confectionery products	206	107.6	108.7	104.0	113.7	-	85.3	86.4	82.0	91.7	-
Cane and beet sugar	2061-3	26.9	26.0	23.6	29.1	-	21.8	20.7	18.6	23.8	-
Confectionery products	2065	60.2	62.6	59.9	64.4	-	49.6	52.0	49.7	54.2	-
Fats and oils	207	35.6	36.2	35.4	35.6	-	26.2	26.8	25.6	25.9	-
Beverages	208	215.8	214.2	218.6	214.8	-	92.5	91.9	93.7	90.8	-
Malt beverages	2082	42.8	43.1	43.6	43.1	-	27.1	27.5	27.4	26.9	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	126.4	125.5	128.2	125.9	-	40.5	40.2	41.9	40.2	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	161.3	159.6	168.3	166.2	-	120.1	118.0	125.8	123.9	-
Tobacco manufactures	21	69.4	66.2	64.7	64.4	62.9	53.4	50.1	49.3	49.4	47.1
Cigarettes	211	43.7	43.8	43.0	42.8	-	32.3	32.2	32.0	32.1	-
Textile mill products	22	703.8	703.0	715.6	716.0	717.3	608.3	607.6	619.6	620.3	622.3
Weaving mills, cotton	221	102.9	102.4	99.5	99.3	-	92.8	92.3	89.5	89.6	-
Weaving mills, synthetics	222	90.6	90.4	89.7	90.1	-	80.4	80.2	79.9	80.4	-
Weaving and finishing mills, wool	223	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	-	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	20.8	20.9	21.3	21.5	-	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.6	-
Knitting mills	225	199.9	199.1	208.2	208.0	-	174.1	173.3	181.4	181.3	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	35.5	35.5	35.2	35.2	-	31.7	31.6	31.1	31.2	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	34.4	34.1	35.4	35.5	-	30.7	30.4	31.7	31.8	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	65.4	65.3	71.1	71.4	-	57.5	57.3	62.6	62.8	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.8	-	20.2	20.2	20.2	19.9	-
Circular knit fabric mills	2257	22.1	21.9	23.4	23.3	-	18.9	18.8	20.4	20.3	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	58.1	58.6	58.5	58.9	-	48.7	49.1	48.8	49.3	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	22.3	22.7	22.8	23.0	-	18.9	19.2	19.3	19.5	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	21.7	21.7	21.4	21.5	-	17.7	17.7	17.2	17.4	-
Floor covering mills	227	57.6	57.7	59.7	59.3	-	47.1	47.3	49.4	49.0	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	102.0	101.9	106.2	106.3	-	90.5	90.6	94.9	95.0	-
Yarn mills, except wool	2281	72.6	72.9	76.2	76.5	-	65.5	65.7	68.9	69.2	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	16.2	15.9	17.0	16.9	-	14.3	14.1	14.8	14.7	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	55.3	55.4	55.9	56.1	-	42.8	42.8	43.4	43.3	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	1,132.2	1,128.5	1,118.1	1,122.9	1,117.3	954.8	951.5	945.0	949.2	945.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	62.8	62.7	60.1	60.0	-	54.7	54.5	51.5	51.4	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	317.2	318.2	316.1	316.0	-	274.8	276.1	273.2	273.0	-
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	2321	84.5	84.7	87.5	86.1	-	73.0	73.2	75.5	74.0	-
Men's and boys' separate trousers	2327	58.1	58.6	54.8	54.5	-	51.0	51.4	47.7	47.6	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2328	99.7	100.3	97.4	97.9	-	87.2	88.1	85.1	85.6	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	363.2	362.0	350.8	353.3	-	302.8	301.8	295.5	298.0	-
Women's and misses' blouses and waists	2331	54.1	53.7	52.8	53.0	-	45.3	44.8	43.8	44.1	-
Women's and misses' dresses	2335	93.2	93.6	90.8	91.3	-	78.3	78.7	76.1	76.7	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	46.2	44.8	46.7	46.9	-	38.1	37.1	38.4	38.2	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	169.7	169.9	160.5	162.1	-	141.1	141.2	137.2	139.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Apparel and other textile products—Continued											
Women's and children's undergarments	234	78.2	78.2	77.2	77.2	-	65.6	65.6	64.1	64.4	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	63.0	62.8	62.4	62.2	-	54.3	54.0	53.2	53.2	-
Brassieres and allied garments	2342	15.2	15.4	14.8	15.0	-	11.3	11.6	10.9	11.2	-
Children's outerwear	236	61.5	62.0	63.3	63.8	-	51.3	52.1	53.5	53.9	-
Children's dresses and blouses	2361	25.8	26.0	26.4	26.5	-	22.5	22.8	23.2	23.3	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	43.7	42.9	43.4	43.7	-	36.3	35.5	36.1	36.4	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	187.1	184.1	188.7	190.4	-	154.5	151.3	156.6	157.5	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	26.7	26.3	27.1	27.5	-	21.5	21.1	22.2	22.4	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	52.6	52.3	52.9	54.3	-	45.2	44.6	45.1	46.3	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	38.5	37.3	39.5	39.4	-	32.0	31.0	33.5	33.2	-
Paper and allied products	26	683.2	687.2	693.0	693.7	695.5	517.2	520.6	525.4	526.7	529.5
Paper and pulp mills	261,2,6	194.8	197.1	197.1	196.7	-	148.4	150.4	149.8	149.8	-
Paper mills, except building paper	262	171.4	173.0	172.2	171.9	-	129.5	131.2	130.2	130.2	-
Paperboard mills	263	55.0	55.2	54.8	55.0	-	42.1	42.3	41.3	41.6	-
Misc. converted paper products	264	234.3	235.7	241.2	241.2	-	172.2	173.4	178.8	178.6	-
Paper coating and glazing	2641	58.7	59.0	59.9	59.7	-	36.6	36.8	37.6	37.7	-
Envelopes	2642	27.0	27.4	27.6	27.8	-	20.7	20.9	21.6	21.7	-
Bags, except textile bags	2643	51.2	51.5	53.7	53.9	-	40.2	40.4	42.3	42.4	-
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	199.1	199.2	199.9	200.8	-	154.5	154.5	155.5	156.7	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2651	43.5	43.7	43.2	43.2	-	34.7	34.7	34.4	34.5	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	104.0	104.4	104.3	104.9	-	78.8	79.0	79.0	79.5	-
Sanitary food containers	2654	24.0	23.8	24.6	24.4	-	19.9	19.8	20.7	20.9	-
Printing and publishing	27	1,445.6	1,460.6	1,480.6	1,489.9	1,501.2	797.9	808.1	824.3	831.3	836.4
Newspapers	271	454.0	460.6	461.5	464.5	-	169.7	172.7	171.8	173.1	-
Periodicals	272	112.5	113.1	112.2	112.8	-	30.0	30.9	34.9	35.6	-
Books	273	105.8	108.3	111.1	110.6	-	52.6	55.2	56.7	56.5	-
Book publishing	2731	77.5	79.2	82.4	82.2	-	30.2	32.0	34.3	34.5	-
Book printing	2732	28.3	29.1	28.7	28.4	-	22.4	23.2	22.4	22.0	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	74.8	75.7	80.8	81.3	-	39.3	40.3	42.9	43.2	-
Commercial printing	275	503.0	507.3	515.0	519.9	-	367.0	370.5	374.9	378.8	-
Commercial printing, letterpress	2751	162.0	163.5	168.7	170.1	-	119.0	120.2	123.4	124.7	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	314.4	317.1	319.1	321.9	-	227.0	229.3	229.9	232.0	-
Manifold business forms	276	47.6	47.8	47.6	47.7	-	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.5	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	71.4	70.8	75.5	75.9	-	57.4	56.6	61.1	61.4	-
Printing trade services	279	52.3	53.0	53.7	54.0	-	38.7	38.8	40.1	40.7	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	1,038.7	1,034.2	1,026.6	1,022.6	1,022.0	576.3	572.6	574.2	570.8	571.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	140.7	141.0	135.9	135.5	-	71.5	71.4	69.9	69.8	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	92.3	93.0	89.6	89.5	-	48.9	49.0	48.8	48.9	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	169.3	168.7	165.8	164.8	-	112.7	112.3	111.1	110.5	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	74.7	74.6	74.7	74.1	-	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.0	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	64.5	64.0	61.1	60.6	-	45.6	45.1	44.1	43.8	-
Drugs	283	204.9	204.1	206.5	206.8	-	95.3	95.3	96.0	96.1	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	165.2	164.4	166.6	166.7	-	76.1	76.1	76.7	77.0	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	147.9	146.9	151.6	149.4	-	94.5	92.7	97.0	94.5	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	41.4	41.2	41.7	41.7	-	26.9	26.8	26.6	26.4	-
Toilet preparations	2844	66.7	65.5	68.6	66.4	-	45.7	44.2	48.5	46.0	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	39.8	40.2	41.3	41.3	-	21.9	21.7	21.9	22.1	-
Paints and allied products	285	63.9	63.0	63.5	62.9	-	30.8	30.0	30.9	30.5	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	159.6	158.6	153.5	153.5	-	81.5	80.9	82.6	82.6	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	30.5	30.2	29.8	29.9	-	20.2	19.9	19.6	19.6	-
Gum, wood, and industrial organic chemicals, nec	2861,9	129.1	128.4	123.7	123.6	-	61.3	61.0	63.0	63.0	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	57.9	57.8	56.1	56.3	-	35.5	35.6	34.1	34.3	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	94.5	94.1	93.7	93.4	-	54.5	54.4	52.6	52.5	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	171.3	169.9	163.2	162.2	160.7	105.5	104.9	103.7	103.9	103.4
Petroleum refining	291	132.6	132.2	124.4	124.1	-	77.9	78.2	76.0	77.0	-
Paving and roofing materials	295	27.4	26.5	27.8	27.3	-	21.0	20.1	21.5	21.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	793.2	793.3	804.8	808.0	811.9	613.6	615.2	628.2	631.5	637.7
Tires and inner tubes	301	91.4	91.3	87.0	86.8	-	62.4	63.1	63.3	63.2	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	12.4	12.6	11.4	11.8	-	10.6	10.8	9.6	10.0	-
Reclaimed rubber, and rubber and plastics hose and belting	303,4	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.6	-	14.6	14.5	14.9	15.1	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	108.2	108.0	109.1	108.8	-	82.8	82.9	83.8	83.4	-
Miscellaneous plastics products	307	559.4	559.7	575.8	579.0	-	443.2	443.9	456.6	459.8	-
Leather and leather products	31	167.5	167.1	153.4	153.7	153.1	139.8	139.4	126.5	127.1	126.5
Leather tanning and finishing	311	14.6	14.5	13.8	13.7	-	12.2	12.1	11.4	11.4	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	100.0	100.1	91.1	90.4	-	85.3	85.3	77.3	76.6	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	42.0	41.9	39.6	38.6	-	34.3	34.2	32.1	31.2	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	35.8	36.2	32.8	32.8	-	31.6	31.9	28.9	28.9	-
Luggage	316	11.4	11.4	10.8	11.0	-	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.8	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	22.9	22.4	20.2	20.7	-	18.9	18.3	16.2	16.8	-
Transportation and public utilities		5,309	5,296	5,369	5,367	5,371	4,408	4,396	4,466	4,463	4,468
Transportation		3,075	3,064	3,137	3,142	3,136	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation	40	353.6	345.1	325.3	323.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads ²	4011	320.3	311.9	294.4	292.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	288.6	286.8	294.8	297.5	-	268.0	267.2	272.7	275.2	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	93.3	92.8	96.8	96.9	-	85.8	85.4	89.1	89.1	-
Taxicabs	412	37.7	37.8	36.3	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity highway transportation	413	34.9	34.6	37.3	36.0	-	32.3	32.1	34.1	32.4	-
School buses	415	98.5	97.8	98.7	102.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	1,416.7	1,413.3	1,439.8	1,449.2	-	1,236.3	1,231.9	1,256.5	1,265.7	-
Trucking and trucking terminals	421,3	1,312.5	1,311.1	1,334.0	1,339.9	-	1,147.5	1,145.3	1,166.1	1,172.1	-
Public warehousing	422	104.2	102.2	105.8	109.3	-	88.8	86.6	90.4	93.6	-
Water transportation	44	187.8	189.6	192.7	182.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local water transportation	445	27.8	26.9	28.6	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water transportation services	446	100.4	103.4	107.0	99.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation by air	45	528.3	529.9	576.4	576.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation	451,2	464.3	465.8	509.0	509.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation services	458	64.0	64.1	67.4	67.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe lines, except natural gas	46	18.8	18.8	18.2	18.1	-	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	-
Transportation services	47	281.4	280.4	290.2	294.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight forwarding	471	63.9	64.2	70.6	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication and public utilities		2,234	2,232	2,232	2,225	2,235	-	-	-	-	-
Communication	48	1,314.5	1,312.3	1,304.4	1,297.6	-	1,001.8	1,000.6	984.4	978.8	-
Telephone communication	481	903.7	900.9	886.6	877.3	-	672.9	670.6	647.3	640.2	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	242.0	241.6	244.0	245.6	-	197.5	197.3	200.8	201.8	-
Radio broadcasting	4832	115.0	115.0	115.1	115.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television broadcasting	4833	127.0	126.6	128.9	129.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	919.9	919.7	927.9	927.3	-	731.5	731.7	737.2	734.9	-
Electric services	491	450.2	450.6	459.6	459.0	-	349.3	348.9	353.6	352.8	-
Gas production and distribution	492	173.3	172.9	161.2	162.4	-	135.0	135.6	127.5	127.9	-
Combination utility services	493	204.1	204.4	206.8	206.1	-	168.2	168.5	170.3	169.0	-
Sanitary services	495	66.1	65.6	72.6	72.2	-	57.6	57.3	63.3	62.9	-
Wholesale trade		5,822	5,812	5,881	5,893	5,891	4,692	4,676	4,723	4,731	4,720
Durable goods	50	3,447	3,454	3,488	3,495	3,499	2,758	2,759	2,776	2,780	-
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	501	433.3	432.6	429.4	428.7	-	347.7	346.7	344.9	344.3	-
Automobiles and other motor vehicles	5012	108.1	108.5	107.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive parts and supplies	5013	292.7	292.0	290.1	289.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Wholesale trade—Continued											
Durable goods—Continued											
Furniture and home furnishings	502	134.2	135.8	136.1	137.4	-	109.5	110.5	109.3	110.2	-
Furniture	5021	57.2	57.7	57.5	57.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home furnishings	5023	77.0	78.1	78.6	79.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and construction materials	503	221.1	220.6	234.3	232.5	-	181.8	181.2	193.0	191.6	-
Lumber, plywood, and millwork	5031	101.1	101.2	106.4	105.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials, nec	5039	120.0	119.4	127.9	127.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods	504	81.5	81.6	83.1	83.4	-	67.2	67.2	67.8	68.1	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	139.5	139.8	138.1	137.4	-	110.4	110.4	109.3	108.6	-
Electrical goods	506	499.4	502.0	495.2	495.6	-	387.6	388.4	377.6	377.9	-
Electrical apparatus and equipment	5063	270.5	272.1	269.3	269.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances, TV and radios	5064	73.8	74.7	74.1	74.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic parts and equipment	5065	155.1	155.2	151.8	150.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	259.3	260.2	266.4	267.9	-	207.6	208.1	214.1	215.6	-
Hardware	5072	87.2	87.4	90.2	90.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing and hydronic heating supplies	5074	105.4	105.8	106.8	107.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	1,481.2	1,483.4	1,506.7	1,510.4	-	1,185.9	1,186.9	1,201.4	1,201.8	-
Commercial machines and equipment	5081	534.5	536.2	552.5	557.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction and mining machinery	5082	81.5	81.1	82.6	82.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm machinery and equipment	5083	130.1	128.6	127.6	126.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial machinery and equipment	5084	319.7	321.1	312.3	310.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial supplies	5085	132.7	133.2	133.7	133.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional equipment and supplies	5086	173.9	174.9	178.3	180.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous durable goods	509	197.9	198.2	198.6	201.2	-	159.8	159.5	158.9	162.1	-
Scrap and waste materials	5093	92.3	91.3	90.6	90.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	2,375	2,358	2,393	2,398	2,392	1,934	1,917	1,947	1,951	-
Paper and paper products	511	188.9	186.6	190.0	190.0	-	153.5	151.8	154.2	153.9	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	169.3	171.5	172.1	173.9	-	140.2	142.5	143.9	145.4	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	190.7	192.9	199.3	200.7	-	143.7	145.9	149.6	151.5	-
Groceries and related products	514	747.7	746.8	773.4	768.6	-	633.9	632.9	656.8	650.6	-
Groceries, general line	5141	239.2	242.1	249.0	249.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meats and meat products	5147	65.3	66.4	66.3	66.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	5148	90.4	88.6	104.4	95.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	131.6	131.6	130.2	130.3	-	94.4	94.7	93.9	93.8	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	204.7	204.0	202.3	201.4	-	158.5	158.1	156.6	155.8	-
Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	5171	84.6	84.3	83.9	83.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum products, nec	5172	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	149.6	151.1	152.5	151.7	-	124.7	125.2	125.9	125.0	-
Beer and ale	5181	92.5	93.0	95.2	94.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wines and distilled beverages	5182	57.1	58.1	57.3	57.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	439.2	434.1	437.0	437.6	-	355.6	351.7	354.2	355.6	-
Farm supplies	5191	156.8	148.4	151.2	150.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	52	17,596	17,833	18,173	18,188	18,402	15,665	15,905	16,171	16,191	16,383
Building materials and garden supplies	52	689.9	688.2	697.4	697.5	-	581.7	579.3	583.6	583.6	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	367.8	366.5	376.6	375.5	-	312.8	311.5	319.7	318.9	-
Hardware stores	525	160.8	160.3	156.6	159.2	-	136.5	135.6	131.3	133.6	-
General merchandise stores	53	2,339.7	2,474.0	2,324.4	2,389.6	2,493.0	2,194.2	2,328.2	2,180.6	2,245.3	-
Department stores	531	1,962.0	2,080.8	1,962.2	2,018.8	-	1,857.3	1,976.2	1,859.4	1,916.6	-
Variety stores	533	231.3	240.4	230.1	236.1	-	210.1	219.0	207.5	212.4	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	146.4	152.8	132.1	134.7	-	126.8	133.0	113.7	116.3	-
Food stores	54	2,836.0	2,856.4	2,955.2	2,968.6	3,008.3	2,621.2	2,643.4	2,724.5	2,738.5	-
Grocery stores	541	2,481.9	2,489.1	2,582.7	2,587.0	-	2,308.1	2,317.9	2,393.9	2,399.0	-
Meat markets and freezer provisioners	542	61.4	61.9	64.4	64.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products stores	545	41.2	45.4	45.3	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	159.8	161.5	164.2	167.1	-	144.2	145.4	148.5	151.2	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	1,917.6	1,912.7	1,981.8	1,974.8	1,970.7	1,611.5	1,605.7	1,662.0	1,654.0	-
New and used car dealers	551,2	925.1	924.4	953.9	954.4	-	769.0	767.9	792.0	792.1	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	308.1	308.5	314.7	313.0	-	247.3	247.3	255.1	253.4	-
Gasoline service stations	554	598.0	597.0	621.2	616.8	-	526.4	524.5	540.9	536.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Nov. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Nov. 1986 ^P
Retail trade—Continued											
Apparel and accessory stores	56	1,051.5	1,095.8	1,073.0	1,086.8	-	884.3	927.3	902.9	916.6	-
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings	561	111.3	115.8	106.7	109.2	-	92.7	96.9	88.0	90.5	-
Women's ready-to-wear stores	562	385.6	399.3	395.7	401.0	-	325.3	338.9	337.0	343.0	-
Family clothing stores	565	220.2	234.5	224.8	227.3	-	190.9	205.1	194.0	196.4	-
Shoe stores	566	209.0	212.6	208.7	210.9	-	169.6	172.8	167.2	169.5	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	757.9	771.8	787.9	802.1	-	629.1	642.6	654.1	666.6	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	427.0	431.7	443.7	451.5	-	350.4	354.7	365.0	372.3	-
Furniture stores	5712	267.3	269.6	274.7	278.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	88.5	89.0	86.3	86.9	-	75.1	75.5	73.9	73.6	-
Radio, television, and music stores	573	242.4	251.1	257.9	263.7	-	203.6	212.4	215.2	220.7	-
Radio and television stores	5732	173.1	181.8	185.9	190.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Music stores	5733	69.3	69.3	72.0	72.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places	58	5,779.8	5,734.0	6,114.4	5,984.0	5,954.0	5,249.2	5,210.3	5,571.0	5,452.6	-
Miscellaneous retail	59	2,223.6	2,300.0	2,239.3	2,284.3	-	1,893.3	1,968.6	1,891.9	1,933.7	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	548.0	553.4	564.2	570.6	-	471.8	476.1	480.2	485.7	-
Liquor stores	592	128.7	129.8	128.6	131.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	731.5	793.9	747.9	767.1	-	614.1	674.7	626.1	644.4	-
Sporting goods and bicycle shops	5941	123.4	131.5	131.8	134.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book stores	5942	73.8	78.4	79.7	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery stores	5943	75.1	76.2	76.3	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry stores	5944	144.2	155.2	148.9	150.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	5947	133.7	142.0	134.2	137.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing, needlework, and piece goods	5949	68.5	70.6	65.8	67.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	274.8	281.3	259.6	266.6	-	247.9	254.6	234.9	242.2	-
Mail order houses	5961	132.7	141.0	125.1	129.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchandising machine operators	5962	83.3	82.7	81.8	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and ice dealers	598	106.9	109.3	109.9	113.3	-	89.6	92.1	91.7	94.8	-
Retail stores, nec	599	355.3	353.8	347.9	354.9	-	295.6	295.6	285.0	291.0	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate³		6,025	6,054	6,399	6,393	6,421	4,461	4,481	4,725	4,712	4,729
Finance		3,014	3,033	3,196	3,203	3,221	-	-	-	-	-
Banking	60	1,720.7	1,727.9	1,761.9	1,759.2	-	1,256.9	1,262.5	1,278.5	1,276.5	-
Commercial and stock savings banks	602	1,555.7	1,561.0	1,583.9	1,580.2	-	1,130.0	1,134.4	1,145.3	1,142.5	-
State banks, Federal Reserve	6022	337.3	339.0	349.5	351.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
State banks, not Federal Reserve	6023.4	377.7	379.4	385.6	383.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutual savings banks	603	80.0	80.9	84.5	84.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit agencies other than banks	61	772.4	779.4	861.9	866.3	-	588.0	593.4	654.9	656.8	-
Savings and loan associations	612	354.6	357.6	381.8	383.8	-	271.3	274.0	291.7	293.0	-
Federal savings and loan associations	6122	199.2	200.8	214.9	216.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
State associations, insured	6123	145.2	146.5	155.8	156.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	614	217.5	218.9	233.1	233.6	-	169.7	170.9	183.3	183.1	-
Business credit institutions	615	50.4	50.8	55.3	54.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage bankers and brokers	616	126.3	128.5	166.9	169.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security, commodity brokers, and services	62	358.1	361.2	395.9	402.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security brokers and dealers	621	286.4	289.1	315.3	319.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holding and other investment offices	67	162.8	164.1	175.8	175.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance		1,849	1,860	1,958	1,967	1,975	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	1,290.9	1,296.2	1,344.0	1,347.5	-	880.7	884.8	909.8	910.4	-
Life insurance	631	554.6	554.7	559.4	558.9	-	340.0	340.3	339.6	337.8	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	172.6	174.3	182.7	183.6	-	140.8	142.1	148.1	149.0	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	475.6	477.6	501.4	503.9	-	332.3	333.4	344.8	346.1	-
Title insurance	636	51.4	52.6	59.5	59.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance agents, brokers, and service	64	558.3	564.1	614.1	619.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Finance, insurance, and real estate—Continued											
Real estate, and combined real estate, insurance, etc		1,162	1,161	1,245	1,223	1,225	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate	65	1,148.4	1,147.0	1,231.0	1,209.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Real estate operators and lessors	651	508.8	509.7	527.6	518.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Real estate agents and managers	653	464.5	467.4	512.8	505.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Subdividers and developers	655	149.0	143.6	159.9	154.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Combined real estate, insurance, etc	66	13.8	13.8	14.0	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Services		22,400	22,406	23,393	23,454	23,481	19,730	19,730	20,523	20,584	20,598
Hotels and other lodging places	70	1,338.7	1,308.2	1,430.1	1,362.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts	701	1,300.9	1,273.0	1,381.0	1,324.3	-	1,169.9	1,142.0	1,236.3	1,182.4	
Personal services	72	1,062.0	1,068.9	1,113.6	1,122.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	387.3	389.7	399.0	403.5	-	346.3	348.9	355.4	358.5	
Photographic studios, portrait	722	58.3	61.6	58.6	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Beauty shops	723	342.7	343.4	355.8	353.6	-	309.1	310.3	322.3	321.1	
Funeral service and crematories	726	74.3	74.1	76.9	76.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Business services	73	4,612.8	4,641.2	4,926.5	4,955.6	4,978.8	4,003.4	4,025.0	4,239.9	4,266.9	
Advertising	731	193.5	194.8	192.9	193.1	-	142.4	143.4	141.9	142.3	
Advertising agencies	7311	145.0	145.8	143.6	143.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Credit reporting and collection	732	90.6	91.2	100.6	101.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Mailing, reproduction, and stenographic	733	193.1	195.4	205.3	210.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Services to buildings	734	665.4	666.8	723.4	717.4	-	605.6	605.8	654.2	649.8	
Personnel supply services	736	972.1	968.7	1,065.8	1,074.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Employment agencies	7361	174.6	172.7	189.9	193.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Temporary help supply services	7362	751.4	750.8	830.7	835.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Computer and data processing services	737	558.9	565.5	588.4	592.6	-	457.0	462.3	468.0	470.4	
Computer programming and software	7372	203.2	205.7	216.2	217.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Data processing services	7374	264.0	266.6	272.9	275.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous business services	739	1,930.8	1,950.2	2,040.9	2,057.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Research development laboratories, nec	7391	183.6	185.5	194.5	195.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Management and public relations	7392	521.9	531.1	566.3	573.8	-	-	-	-	-	
Detective and protective services	7393	432.2	440.8	459.5	457.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Equipment rental and leasing	7394	188.1	185.6	191.9	191.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Photofinishing laboratories	7395	82.4	82.2	83.3	84.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Auto repair, services, and garages	75	740.3	737.8	773.8	776.9	-	620.6	619.5	647.4	649.7	
Automotive rentals, without drivers	751	155.3	154.2	168.7	169.5	-	-	-	-	-	
Automotive repair shops	753	453.7	451.6	466.5	469.0	-	377.3	376.7	388.6	389.9	
Miscellaneous repair services	76	327.5	329.3	329.4	328.7	-	273.2	274.7	273.4	272.8	
Electrical repair shops	762	103.8	103.2	104.5	105.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Motion pictures	78	213.0	211.8	224.3	216.9	-	179.0	179.8	189.2	182.2	
Motion picture production and services	781	103.1	104.0	110.7	111.6	-	84.9	87.1	90.8	91.4	
Motion picture theaters	783	98.9	96.8	102.7	94.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Amusement and recreation services	79	820.7	778.4	998.4	896.9	-	721.7	679.9	889.7	789.8	
Health services	80	6,372.5	6,395.1	6,655.5	6,677.1	6,693.4	5,669.1	5,686.4	5,912.2	5,933.8	
Offices of physicians	801	969.2	974.6	1,025.6	1,032.5	-	803.5	807.3	844.8	853.7	
Offices of dentists	802	442.6	446.2	464.4	466.2	-	393.0	395.7	409.8	411.9	
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	1,231.1	1,238.8	1,303.3	1,303.3	-	1,114.1	1,119.9	1,177.9	1,176.7	
Skilled nursing care facilities	8051	809.7	815.0	855.2	855.9	-	-	-	-	-	
Nursing and personal care, nec	8059	421.4	423.8	448.1	447.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospitals	806	3,003.3	3,002.9	3,059.1	3,066.4	-	2,735.4	2,735.6	2,788.1	2,794.7	
General medical and surgical hospitals	8062	2,818.9	2,819.5	2,872.4	2,879.3	-	-	-	-	-	
Psychiatric hospitals	8063	57.6	58.3	59.2	59.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Specialty hospitals, excluding psychiatric	8069	126.8	125.1	127.5	127.7	-	-	-	-	-	
Medical and dental laboratories	807	121.7	122.3	132.0	133.2	-	-	-	-	-	
Outpatient care facilities	808	222.8	225.4	250.2	252.6	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-2. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1972 SIC Code	All employees					Production workers ¹				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Services—Continued											
Legal services	81	698.5	705.7	741.7	749.2	-	593.4	599.1	624.9	630.8	-
Educational services	82	1,458.1	1,470.6	1,336.4	1,476.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools	821	392.4	397.7	380.3	395.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colleges and universities	822	927.7	933.8	817.6	939.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correspondence and vocational schools	824	67.1	68.3	65.9	67.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services	83	1,380.5	1,395.4	1,419.3	1,449.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual and family services	832	267.3	270.6	288.0	289.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Job training and related services	833	209.1	210.6	213.1	216.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential care	836	297.4	299.1	310.5	313.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Museums, botanical and zoological gardens	84	43.4	41.5	45.8	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Membership organizations	86	1,515.6	1,514.3	1,492.5	1,500.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business associations	861	88.5	87.9	91.0	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor organizations	863	143.2	140.8	141.7	142.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic and social associations	864	339.1	340.8	324.4	330.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	89	1,246.4	1,252.2	1,296.7	1,299.1	-	1,018.2	1,026.9	1,055.0	1,058.5	-
Engineering and architectural services	891	687.3	691.2	715.4	714.6	-	580.5	585.5	602.9	602.7	-
Noncommercial research organizations	892	116.7	117.2	119.9	121.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	893	416.2	416.9	434.5	435.9	-	324.9	327.3	336.1	338.0	-
Government		16,740	16,894	16,502	17,030	17,187	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Government⁴		2,875	2,884	2,881	2,875	2,871	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, by agency ⁴		2,818.7	2,755.0	2,825.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense		990.7	966.4	973.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postal Service ⁵		751.1	713.5	787.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other executive agencies		1,076.9	1,075.1	1,065.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative		38.5	39.4	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial		18.0	17.1	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal government, by industry:											
Manufacturing activities		131.1	131.0	122.4	122.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding and repairing	3731	79.2	79.1	73.6	73.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities, except Postal Service		39.5	39.3	39.3	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services		413.9	411.8	406.7	406.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	250.1	249.1	246.3	245.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
State government		3,965	4,013	3,869	4,049	4,083	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	454.9	455.5	457.5	458.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	1,670.4	1,703.7	1,497.1	1,692.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		1,263.2	1,259.8	1,304.4	1,293.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local government		9,880	9,997	9,752	10,106	10,233	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and public utilities		508.8	509.0	516.3	514.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	614.6	614.4	624.0	626.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	82	5,575.9	5,688.6	5,341.4	5,749.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration, including executive, legislative, and judicial functions		2,880.5	2,884.4	2,961.1	2,918.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.

² Data relate to line haul railroads with operating revenues of \$50,000,000 or more.

³ Data for nonoffice sales agents are excluded from the nonsupervisory count for all series in this division.

⁴ Prepared by the Office of Personnel Management. Data relate to civilian employment only and exclude the Central Intelligence Agency and

the National Security Agency.

⁵ Includes rural mail carriers.

- Data not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1985 forward are subject to revision. Corrections in July and August 1986 data for production workers are shown on page 5.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-3. Women employees on nonagricultural payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group

(In thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
Total	43,418	44,259	45,027	45,172	46,070
Total private	35,977	36,190	37,349	37,553	37,744
Goods-producing	6,887	6,902	6,830	6,938	6,966
Mining	122	120	108	106	102
Construction	481	479	527	530	528
Manufacturing	6,284	6,303	6,195	6,302	6,336
Durable goods	3,019	3,019	2,980	3,004	3,020
Lumber and wood products	111	110	115	118	117
Furniture and fixtures	150	151	150	153	155
Stone, clay, and glass products	114	114	115	115	117
Primary metal industries	102	103	99	101	101
Fabricated metal products	322	323	318	322	326
Machinery, except electrical	467	465	453	448	445
Electrical and electronic equipment	915	911	893	900	904
Transportation equipment	357	363	370	370	377
Instruments and related products	310	309	306	308	308
Miscellaneous manufacturing	170	171	160	169	171
Nondurable goods	3,265	3,284	3,215	3,298	3,316
Food and kindred products	542	543	526	558	560
Tobacco manufactures	23	25	19	20	23
Textile mill products	337	338	340	347	348
Apparel and other textile products	898	907	860	890	897
Paper and allied products	168	167	170	170	171
Printing and publishing	606	610	629	630	632
Chemicals and allied products	289	289	289	290	290
Petroleum and coal products	28	27	26	25	25
Rubber and misc. plastics products	274	277	271	277	280
Leather and leather products	101	100	85	92	91
Service-producing	36,531	37,357	38,197	38,234	39,104
Transportation and public utilities	1,442	1,469	1,489	1,469	1,517
Wholesale trade	1,635	1,646	1,708	1,712	1,718
Retail trade	9,111	9,167	9,431	9,488	9,535
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,690	3,677	3,963	3,985	3,963
Services	13,212	13,329	13,928	13,961	14,045
Government	7,441	8,069	7,678	7,619	8,326
Federal	1,027	1,014	1,039	1,035	1,026
State	1,681	1,775	1,745	1,746	1,826
Local	4,733	5,280	4,894	4,838	5,474

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are

introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1985 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
WOMEN EMPLOYEES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-5. Women employees on nonagricultural payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1985				1986								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total	44,255	44,427	44,601	44,753	44,955	45,127	45,237	45,397	45,556	45,602	45,758	45,906	46,074
Total private	36,007	36,160	36,319	36,446	36,639	36,767	36,867	37,014	37,142	37,182	37,386	37,508	37,568
Goods-producing	6,811	6,825	6,847	6,866	6,893	6,889	6,887	6,893	6,885	6,866	6,874	6,872	6,877
Mining	120	120	120	119	120	120	118	114	112	108	106	105	102
Construction	472	478	482	486	494	493	499	505	510	512	517	518	520
Manufacturing	6,219	6,227	6,245	6,261	6,279	6,276	6,270	6,274	6,263	6,246	6,251	6,249	6,255
Durable goods	3,004	3,009	3,012	3,011	3,020	3,017	3,014	3,019	3,016	2,996	3,003	3,008	3,008
Lumber and wood products	108	108	109	110	110	111	112	111	112	113	114	115	115
Furniture and fixtures	151	152	152	152	152	153	154	154	155	155	155	155	155
Stone, clay, and glass products	112	112	113	113	115	114	113	114	114	115	115	114	114
Primary metal industries	102	102	103	103	103	103	102	102	101	99	99	101	101
Fabricated metal products	321	322	322	322	322	322	322	324	323	324	322	322	325
Machinery, except electrical	467	466	463	461	464	460	460	461	458	456	454	451	448
Electrical and electronic equipment	908	907	906	905	905	903	901	902	903	887	901	903	901
Transportation equipment	360	363	366	366	368	370	369	370	370	369	370	373	374
Instruments and related products	309	309	309	310	311	311	312	311	310	309	308	308	308
Miscellaneous manufacturing	166	168	169	169	170	170	169	170	170	169	165	166	167
Nondurable goods	3,215	3,218	3,233	3,250	3,259	3,259	3,256	3,255	3,247	3,250	3,248	3,241	3,247
Food and kindred products	495	498	500	508	507	513	513	512	513	517	512	510	511
Tobacco manufactures	23	22	23	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	21	19	20
Textile mill products	334	335	337	337	340	342	343	341	343	343	346	345	344
Apparel and other textile products	901	900	901	908	912	902	899	902	895	887	894	889	890
Paper and allied products	166	166	168	167	167	168	168	168	168	168	169	168	169
Printing and publishing	611	611	616	617	619	622	623	626	625	629	632	632	634
Chemicals and allied products	287	286	286	287	287	287	287	286	287	288	287	288	288
Petroleum and coal products	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25
Rubber and misc. plastics products	273	275	278	279	282	281	281	279	278	278	274	275	277
Leather and leather products	98	98	97	98	97	96	94	93	91	89	88	90	89
Service-producing	37,444	37,602	37,754	37,887	38,062	38,238	38,350	38,504	38,671	38,736	38,884	39,034	39,197
Transportation and public utilities	1,459	1,464	1,468	1,472	1,475	1,478	1,482	1,483	1,486	1,441	1,501	1,482	1,506
Wholesale trade	1,640	1,648	1,653	1,660	1,676	1,689	1,691	1,707	1,718	1,706	1,715	1,715	1,713
Retail trade	9,116	9,151	9,185	9,193	9,268	9,313	9,347	9,362	9,383	9,392	9,422	9,479	9,488
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,682	3,699	3,730	3,748	3,771	3,796	3,816	3,848	3,878	3,904	3,932	3,957	3,967
Services	13,299	13,373	13,436	13,507	13,556	13,602	13,644	13,721	13,792	13,873	13,942	14,003	14,017
Government	8,248	8,267	8,282	8,307	8,316	8,360	8,370	8,383	8,414	8,420	8,372	8,398	8,506
Federal	1,019	1,022	1,026	1,031	1,034	1,038	1,036	1,034	1,030	1,020	1,017	1,021	1,031
State	1,810	1,816	1,821	1,824	1,832	1,843	1,847	1,856	1,863	1,868	1,868	1,867	1,861
Local	5,419	5,429	5,435	5,452	5,450	5,479	5,487	5,493	5,521	5,532	5,487	5,510	5,614

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1982 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-6. Production or nonsupervisory workers ¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private	66,347	66,510	66,856	66,945	66,916	67,167	67,261	67,223	67,517	67,632	67,768	67,879	68,080
Goods-producing	17,440	17,486	17,597	17,536	17,454	17,546	17,475	17,388	17,395	17,429	17,407	17,416	17,467
Mining	642	638	634	622	598	573	547	535	533	526	520	523	521
Construction	3,724	3,748	3,852	3,817	3,795	3,913	3,903	3,874	3,901	3,932	3,927	3,907	3,913
Manufacturing	13,074	13,100	13,111	13,097	13,061	13,060	13,025	12,979	12,961	12,971	12,960	12,986	13,033
Durable goods	7,594	7,595	7,595	7,579	7,545	7,547	7,519	7,462	7,441	7,458	7,438	7,443	7,466
Lumber and wood products	595	597	602	602	602	605	605	606	604	610	615	619	626
Furniture and fixtures	394	394	394	394	395	395	397	397	398	400	401	401	401
Stone, clay, and glass products	454	455	459	459	459	463	462	460	458	456	457	455	453
Primary metal industries	608	611	606	604	596	596	591	574	569	562	560	560	563
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	233	234	232	231	225	224	222	220	220	207	204	206	205
Fabricated metal products	1,078	1,076	1,076	1,072	1,069	1,073	1,068	1,062	1,052	1,054	1,058	1,056	1,055
Machinery, except electrical	1,283	1,278	1,280	1,272	1,267	1,263	1,256	1,250	1,240	1,239	1,215	1,212	1,214
Electrical and electronic equipment	1,270	1,267	1,262	1,258	1,252	1,249	1,250	1,224	1,246	1,249	1,245	1,248	1,255
Transportation equipment	1,260	1,263	1,259	1,258	1,247	1,245	1,233	1,233	1,223	1,235	1,235	1,239	1,248
Motor vehicles and equipment	674	676	669	666	660	658	645	644	629	640	639	634	642
Instruments and related products	389	390	391	392	392	392	390	389	387	389	388	389	386
Miscellaneous manufacturing	263	264	266	268	266	266	267	267	264	264	264	264	265
Nondurable goods	5,480	5,505	5,516	5,518	5,516	5,513	5,506	5,517	5,520	5,513	5,522	5,543	5,567
Food and kindred products	1,126	1,137	1,137	1,145	1,145	1,145	1,149	1,160	1,158	1,153	1,157	1,157	1,164
Tobacco manufactures	48	48	48	47	48	48	47	46	47	43	44	44	45
Textile mill products	605	606	608	609	611	607	610	611	614	615	612	615	620
Apparel and other textile products	946	952	956	946	940	943	938	933	936	935	937	940	940
Paper and allied products	520	520	521	521	521	522	523	524	522	519	523	527	529
Printing and publishing	804	808	811	815	817	820	820	823	828	825	827	832	832
Chemicals and allied products	575	575	573	574	573	572	569	572	572	574	572	572	573
Petroleum and coal products	105	104	104	104	103	103	103	103	102	103	102	103	103
Rubber and misc. plastics products	615	619	623	623	625	623	620	621	617	621	624	629	637
Leather and leather products	136	136	135	134	133	130	127	124	124	125	124	124	124
Service-producing	48,907	49,024	49,259	49,409	49,462	49,621	49,786	49,835	50,122	50,203	50,361	50,463	50,613
Transportation and public utilities	4,374	4,381	4,384	4,377	4,373	4,362	4,361	4,270	4,354	4,325	4,413	4,419	4,446
Wholesale trade	4,658	4,665	4,686	4,695	4,693	4,712	4,711	4,674	4,705	4,708	4,700	4,698	4,701
Retail trade	15,657	15,669	15,794	15,854	15,867	15,880	15,939	15,981	16,018	16,045	16,091	16,143	16,125
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,495	4,513	4,532	4,554	4,571	4,603	4,629	4,651	4,683	4,704	4,716	4,721	4,743
Services	19,723	19,796	19,863	19,929	19,958	20,064	20,146	20,259	20,362	20,421	20,441	20,482	20,598

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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1982 forward are subject to revision. July and August data for total private, service-producing, and wholesale trade have been corrected.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
INDEXES OF DIFFUSION
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-7. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment¹ increased, seasonally adjusted

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1984.....	67.8	72.7	67.6	67.6	62.4	65.4	62.2	55.9	50.5	63.0	53.5	57.0
	1985.....	52.4	47.8	53.8	49.2	51.6	47.0	56.2	56.8	50.8	61.9	57.6	59.5
	1986.....	59.7	53.5	45.1	54.1	49.2	46.2	54.6	54.3	54.9	^p 55.7	^p 60.0	
Over 3-month span	1984.....	76.5	75.1	75.9	71.4	71.6	68.1	63.2	58.1	56.8	53.5	58.1	53.0
	1985.....	51.1	49.7	46.2	46.2	45.1	51.4	49.7	51.1	55.1	55.9	61.4	60.5
	1986.....	58.1	54.3	51.1	49.7	48.4	44.9	47.3	54.1	^p 55.7	^p 60.3		
Over 6-month span	1984.....	78.1	76.5	77.0	75.1	69.2	65.1	63.2	59.2	58.6	53.2	49.7	54.9
	1985.....	49.2	47.8	43.0	45.9	44.3	44.3	48.9	50.8	54.1	57.0	57.0	55.9
	1986.....	53.8	53.8	47.6	45.9	45.9	48.6	^p 49.7	^p 55.4				
Over 12-month span	1984.....	81.1	78.1	72.2	72.2	68.9	67.8	65.7	62.7	59.7	54.6	51.4	48.6
	1985.....	46.2	45.7	46.8	43.8	44.9	47.3	47.6	48.9	47.3	49.5	48.9	48.6
	1986.....	50.3	51.1	52.2	^p 52.4	^p 53.2							

¹ Based on the number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on the payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries. Data for the 12-month span are unadjusted.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment

rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1982 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Alabama	1,438.1	1,442.1	1,453.6	14.6	11.7	11.9	74.4	73.5	73.0
Birmingham	372.5	377.1	381.1	7.5	5.8	5.9	21.1	23.0	23.0
Huntsville	112.9	115.2	115.2	.1	.1	.1	4.4	4.8	4.8
Mobile	157.5	156.1	156.8	1.1	.8	.7	11.9	10.8	10.3
Montgomery	116.9	116.5	117.0	.1	.1	.1	7.5	7.7	7.7
Tuscaloosa	55.2	56.9	57.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.2
Alaska	235.5	234.2	224.3	9.6	8.1	7.9	21.5	18.3	17.0
Arizona	1,305.4	1,354.6	1,365.7	11.8	10.6	10.7	112.6	114.2	113.5
Phoenix	857.8	893.4	902.4	.6	.5	.5	78.3	79.1	78.5
Tucson	236.6	241.9	243.3	2.3	1.8	1.6	21.8	22.3	22.2
Arkansas	816.9	839.2	837.8	5.3	4.5	4.4	38.5	40.5	39.1
Fayetteville-Springdale	44.7	45.9	45.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fort Smith	70.8	72.1	72.3	1.1	1.0	.9	3.1	3.5	3.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	225.1	225.0	224.8	.4	.4	.4	12.6	12.8	12.6
Pine Bluff	31.7	34.0	33.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	3.8	3.5
California	11,118.3	11,305.4	11,358.4	50.5	42.5	42.6	500.1	509.0	510.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana	1,002.2	1,024.2	1,034.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	52.3	54.5	54.5
Bakersfield	155.2	149.2	150.4	16.5	11.2	11.4	9.2	8.1	8.4
Fresno	193.2	200.9	199.0	1.0	.7	.7	11.3	11.6	11.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,867.1	3,917.0	3,944.6	12.7	11.5	11.6	121.5	123.0	123.9
Modesto	94.9	103.8	100.8	.1	.1	.1	6.4	6.3	6.3
Oakland	777.5	809.9	809.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	47.2	49.9	49.8
Oxnard-Ventura	187.9	195.0	196.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	8.9	10.3	10.3
Riverside-San Bernardino	523.1	540.6	547.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	39.6	42.1	42.2
Sacramento	499.3	520.5	521.8	.9	.8	.8	29.4	32.4	32.2
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	102.6	105.8	106.1	.4	.5	.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
San Diego	795.2	816.5	819.4	.7	.8	.8	48.8	50.0	50.3
San Francisco	924.3	934.6	939.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	33.3	36.0	36.3
San Jose	790.0	790.1	792.2	.2	.2	.2	34.3	32.3	31.9
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	140.3	142.4	144.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	115.9	117.9	117.3	.7	.6	.5	7.9	7.6	7.6
Stockton	134.5	140.0	137.8	.1	.1	.1	8.1	8.5	8.3
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	116.3	121.1	120.7	.4	.3	.3	7.2	7.7	7.6
Colorado	1,436.4	1,441.6	1,450.8	32.0	27.4	27.0	89.1	87.5	86.2
Boulder-Longmont	105.6	107.4	109.0	.3	.2	.2	5.2	4.8	4.9
Denver	827.7	823.1	826.7	20.7	17.8	17.9	49.6	45.7	44.9
Connecticut	1,592.7	1,623.2	1,625.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	71.5	77.2	76.9
Bridgeport-Milford	193.2	197.1	197.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.8	8.8	8.7
Hartford	449.0	460.6	460.8	.3	.3	.3	17.5	19.3	19.4
New Britain	62.8	63.9	63.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	3.9	3.8
New Haven-Meriden	238.7	243.5	239.7	.3	.3	.3	11.5	12.5	12.5
Stamford	121.9	124.6	124.4	.8	.8	.8	5.4	5.7	5.8
Waterbury	86.1	83.9	85.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	4.2	4.3
Delaware	298.7	301.6	304.7	.1	.1	.1	19.4	18.4	17.9
Wilmington	260.0	260.4	264.7	.2	.2	.2	19.3	16.6	16.3
District of Columbia	630.9	648.8	649.2	.1	.1	.1	13.7	16.5	16.5
Washington MSA	1,936.8	1,994.0	2,006.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	116.6	127.9	128.9
Florida	4,457.0	4,575.8	4,620.8	9.9	9.6	9.8	337.8	340.7	340.3
Daytona Beach	102.0	109.2	109.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	7.5	7.5
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	428.4	437.4	439.7	.4	.4	.4	37.2	37.9	37.6
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	93.6	99.0	100.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	11.1	11.9	12.1
Gainesville	86.3	89.2	90.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.3	4.6	4.5
Jacksonville	366.8	383.6	384.3	.5	.5	.5	26.9	27.3	26.9
Lakeland-Winter Haven	132.8	132.0	133.6	4.5	3.9	4.2	8.8	8.5	8.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	137.5	136.8	136.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.2	8.5	8.6
Miami-Hialeah	787.9	804.2	808.6	.9	.8	.8	38.9	38.7	38.5
Orlando	416.2	439.8	444.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	32.7	35.0	35.1
Pensacola	117.7	120.2	120.1	.3	.3	.3	9.6	10.7	10.2
Sarasota	91.0	93.8	94.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	10.2	9.9	10.0
Tallahassee	99.2	102.8	103.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.8	5.2	5.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	735.7	750.2	752.6	.6	.6	.6	61.3	61.1	61.3
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeRay Beach	284.8	293.9	300.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	27.7	29.0	29.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Alabama	356.2	353.7	354.5	72.8	71.5	71.8	303.3	318.2	318.7
Birmingham	55.2	51.0	53.0	29.1	29.4	29.4	91.8	97.8	98.2
Huntsville	31.2	30.7	30.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	21.4	22.0	22.0
Mobile	25.6	25.7	25.7	9.4	9.1	9.0	41.8	42.7	42.6
Montgomery	17.1	17.4	17.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	26.1	25.9	28.0
Tuscaloosa	8.2	9.0	8.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	11.1	11.2	11.3
Alaska	9.5	15.2	10.4	19.2	19.8	18.8	47.4	46.0	44.9
Arizona	182.2	185.4	185.1	63.6	65.2	65.9	320.2	333.0	335.4
Phoenix	129.8	131.4	131.4	41.4	42.9	43.5	218.8	228.0	230.2
Tucson	32.3	32.7	32.4	9.3	9.7	9.8	53.2	55.0	55.3
Arkansas	211.0	216.5	215.8	49.3	51.8	52.4	185.5	190.9	190.2
Fayetteville-Springdale	9.4	10.1	10.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	10.8	11.0	10.9
Fort Smith	24.1	24.7	24.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	15.8	15.8	15.8
Little Rock-North Little Rock	34.2	32.7	32.0	15.1	14.6	14.7	54.6	55.1	55.2
Pine Bluff	5.7	6.1	5.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
California	2,100.1	2,127.1	2,113.2	568.9	577.4	575.6	2,646.2	2,720.3	2,735.1
Anaheim-Santa Ana	241.5	241.7	242.3	33.4	34.0	34.2	252.4	264.5	268.4
Bakersfield	10.5	10.3	10.3	8.4	8.8	8.5	38.5	39.3	39.5
Fresno	22.9	25.2	25.3	10.3	10.8	10.7	49.2	50.3	50.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	903.1	910.6	912.7	200.9	203.2	200.7	902.1	915.1	920.5
Modesto	20.1	25.9	22.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	24.3	26.0	26.4
Oakland	104.7	105.7	104.8	51.0	56.4	55.8	193.9	203.4	203.0
Oxnard-Ventura	28.5	29.1	29.1	8.9	10.3	10.4	48.2	50.3	50.1
Riverside-San Bernardino	66.9	69.1	69.5	29.8	30.4	30.6	132.9	136.3	137.8
Sacramento	35.8	39.7	37.0	23.7	24.3	24.4	120.7	124.7	125.2
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	10.0	10.1	9.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	28.0	29.5	29.5
San Diego	123.0	120.6	120.2	31.3	31.6	31.5	188.7	198.4	198.9
San Francisco	81.4	79.2	79.8	82.9	80.1	80.3	213.5	221.8	222.6
San Jose	287.7	281.7	279.9	22.3	22.0	22.3	151.9	157.3	158.7
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	23.2	23.9	24.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	33.7	34.7	34.9
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	18.1	18.3	18.1	5.4	5.6	5.6	29.4	30.5	30.4
Stockton	21.5	25.2	21.6	8.2	9.0	8.6	32.2	33.4	34.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	10.9	12.6	11.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	27.1	29.0	29.1
Colorado	193.4	191.1	191.4	89.8	85.9	86.2	355.3	360.6	361.7
Boulder-Longmont	29.0	28.8	29.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	21.9	23.2	23.6
Denver	102.6	99.5	99.2	64.6	61.4	61.5	206.5	207.9	208.7
Connecticut	409.1	402.7	403.8	70.1	71.9	62.8	357.8	368.9	370.2
Bridgeport-Milford	62.8	62.0	62.2	7.5	7.7	6.9	44.8	47.0	47.4
Hartford	92.9	92.3	92.5	17.1	17.8	16.5	97.3	99.2	98.9
New Britain	21.6	21.5	21.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	12.0	12.6	12.5
New Haven-Meriden	47.3	46.7	47.0	17.6	17.8	12.8	56.3	58.3	58.7
Stamford	28.1	26.4	26.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	29.4	30.4	30.7
Waterbury	28.3	26.7	26.5	3.2	3.2	2.8	16.4	16.9	16.9
Delaware	72.2	67.8	68.8	12.3	11.9	12.1	65.3	68.1	67.5
Wilmington	62.1	58.2	59.1	13.3	13.5	13.7	53.2	55.1	55.9
District of Columbia	15.2	15.5	15.4	25.5	24.2	24.2	64.6	62.7	62.8
Washington MSA	82.5	82.5	82.9	88.2	89.1	89.3	387.5	393.6	395.7
Florida	515.5	524.4	526.2	243.8	242.6	244.4	1,197.0	1,243.8	1,258.4
Daytona Beach	12.0	12.4	12.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	29.1	32.6	32.1
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	44.0	44.9	45.0	20.7	20.8	20.6	124.4	126.4	127.8
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	27.9	29.6	30.3
Gainesville	5.2	5.3	5.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	18.8	20.7	20.8
Jacksonville	37.4	38.1	37.8	28.0	28.4	28.4	99.9	106.6	107.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven	21.6	20.4	20.8	5.9	6.3	6.4	36.0	36.0	36.3
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	26.8	26.7	28.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	31.1	31.6	31.9
Miami-Hialeah	93.9	94.0	93.5	67.4	68.8	68.5	211.2	216.2	218.5
Orlando	48.7	52.7	53.6	21.3	22.1	22.1	113.8	119.8	121.0
Pensacola	11.5	10.8	10.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	29.6	30.3	30.3
Sarasota	7.5	8.0	8.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	26.2	27.4	27.7
Tallahassee	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	21.0	22.1	22.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	91.4	91.0	91.0	37.2	36.7	36.5	201.7	207.3	208.0
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeLray Beach	36.9	35.5	35.4	10.4	10.9	11.3	72.6	75.7	78.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Alabama	66.5	70.2	70.1	245.1	249.1	248.8	303.2	294.2	304.8
Birmingham	26.8	27.8	27.7	81.9	84.4	84.6	59.1	57.9	59.3
Huntsville	3.2	3.2	3.2	22.0	23.6	23.4	28.1	28.3	28.6
Mobile	8.0	7.9	7.8	32.6	33.3	33.1	27.3	25.8	27.4
Montgomery	7.0	7.1	7.1	23.4	23.5	23.4	31.1	30.3	30.9
Tuscaloosa	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	18.9	19.1	19.4
Alaska	13.1	12.8	12.7	45.4	46.0	43.9	89.8	68.0	68.7
Arizona	82.9	91.1	91.2	303.5	323.6	326.5	228.6	231.5	237.4
Phoenix	65.0	71.7	71.8	205.8	220.4	223.2	118.1	119.4	123.3
Tucson	11.8	12.9	12.9	57.0	59.2	59.8	48.9	48.5	49.3
Arkansas	36.9	38.0	37.9	141.9	149.2	149.4	148.5	147.8	148.6
Fayetteville-Springdale	1.5	1.4	1.5	6.1	6.3	6.3	11.0	11.2	11.0
Fort Smith	2.6	2.8	2.8	13.4	13.7	13.7	7.3	7.3	7.5
Little Rock-North Little Rock	15.0	15.3	15.2	47.9	49.2	49.4	45.3	44.9	45.3
Pine Bluff	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.3	7.4	7.5
California	749.5	767.7	768.1	2,679.5	2,750.5	2,750.1	1,823.5	1,810.9	1,863.6
Anaheim-Santa Ana	74.9	78.3	78.1	234.4	240.7	241.8	110.2	107.8	113.0
Bakersfield	5.9	5.9	5.9	29.3	29.6	29.7	36.9	36.2	36.7
Fresno	13.1	13.8	13.7	43.3	47.7	44.9	42.1	40.8	42.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	263.0	269.6	270.6	978.2	1,007.3	1,009.7	484.6	476.7	494.9
Modesto	4.1	4.3	4.3	20.1	20.7	20.6	15.5	16.0	16.4
Oakland	47.3	52.3	52.1	175.2	182.9	183.2	156.2	157.4	159.3
Oxnard-Ventura	10.3	10.4	10.4	40.3	41.8	41.9	39.6	39.7	40.7
Riverside-San Bernardino	22.3	23.4	23.3	120.3	123.8	126.2	110.0	114.2	118.2
Sacramento	28.8	31.0	30.9	102.3	107.6	108.4	157.7	160.0	182.9
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	4.7	5.0	5.0	24.8	25.8	25.9	25.7	25.8	26.1
San Diego	52.6	53.7	53.8	200.7	210.7	210.4	149.4	150.7	153.5
San Francisco	111.9	109.9	110.2	264.3	271.1	271.6	135.3	135.1	137.2
San Jose	32.0	33.2	33.1	181.8	182.8	184.5	80.0	80.6	81.6
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	7.4	7.6	7.8	36.3	37.4	37.7	26.0	25.1	26.7
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	7.9	8.0	8.0	25.0	25.9	25.3	21.5	21.4	21.8
Stockton	8.1	8.0	8.0	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.5	27.7	28.8
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	4.8	5.0	5.0	25.5	26.7	26.7	35.9	35.2	36.0
Colorado	98.7	100.7	100.7	320.9	338.3	337.1	257.4	250.1	260.4
Boulder-Longmont	3.8	4.0	4.0	21.5	22.9	22.9	21.4	21.0	22.0
Denver	87.0	68.8	68.8	195.4	201.9	202.3	121.3	120.1	123.5
Connecticut	132.0	139.5	139.9	358.2	371.2	373.3	192.3	190.0	196.7
Bridgeport-Milford	10.0	10.5	10.8	41.9	43.1	42.9	18.4	18.0	18.8
Hartford	68.5	72.3	72.4	98.2	102.2	102.9	57.2	57.2	57.9
New Britain	3.2	3.5	3.8	12.2	12.8	12.8	6.8	6.1	6.5
New Haven-Meriden	13.8	14.1	14.2	62.3	65.0	64.8	29.8	28.8	29.4
Stamford	10.1	10.7	10.6	34.0	36.3	36.3	9.2	9.3	9.4
Waterbury	3.6	3.6	3.6	19.9	19.0	20.5	10.8	10.3	10.6
Delaware	20.2	22.1	22.1	63.9	67.7	68.3	45.4	45.5	47.9
Wilmington	18.8	21.1	21.3	56.7	59.5	60.0	36.5	36.3	38.2
District of Columbia	34.8	35.2	35.2	217.8	228.5	228.5	259.1	266.0	266.5
Washington MSA	108.8	115.8	115.1	595.1	621.6	621.5	557.0	562.4	571.3
Florida	322.7	333.8	338.5	1,141.7	1,185.3	1,188.3	688.8	695.6	716.9
Daytona Beach	6.1	8.6	8.5	27.5	29.8	30.1	16.7	17.0	17.0
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	35.9	37.5	37.8	113.1	116.1	116.9	52.7	53.4	53.6
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	6.9	7.3	7.3	24.1	25.7	25.8	14.3	14.6	14.8
Gainesville	3.3	3.5	3.5	19.1	20.0	20.1	33.8	33.3	34.2
Jacksonville	33.1	34.7	34.7	86.0	90.9	91.2	55.0	57.1	57.7
Lakeland-Winter Haven	7.7	7.7	7.8	30.1	30.5	30.6	18.2	18.7	18.8
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	5.1	5.0	5.0	41.1	40.3	39.5	18.8	19.2	19.3
Miami-Hialeah	85.3	67.9	67.3	209.2	213.7	214.4	101.1	104.1	107.1
Orlando	27.3	29.6	29.9	122.6	128.4	129.3	49.7	52.1	53.8
Pensacola	5.0	5.1	5.1	28.1	29.4	29.3	26.9	27.1	27.6
Sarasota	7.7	7.9	7.9	24.7	25.7	26.1	11.1	11.2	11.3
Tallahassee	4.6	4.5	4.5	18.6	19.8	19.8	43.0	43.9	44.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	57.9	59.7	59.9	191.8	197.8	198.5	93.8	96.0	96.8
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	23.7	23.8	24.1	78.6	82.5	84.0	34.9	36.5	37.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Georgia	2,606.0	2,672.9	2,683.7	8.0	8.6	8.7	152.5	163.6	168.1
Albany	50.1	48.0	48.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.4	2.4	2.4
Athens	60.3	58.2	61.0	.1	.1	.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Atlanta	1,293.0	1,349.4	1,355.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	77.9	89.4	91.8
Augusta	147.0	146.9	146.9	.5	.5	.5	9.2	9.2	9.1
Columbus	89.8	89.6	89.6	.1	.1	.1	5.4	5.3	5.3
Macon-Warner Robins	116.0	116.4	116.7	.2	.2	.2	5.4	5.3	5.3
Savannah	96.5	99.3	99.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.3	7.3	7.6
Hawaii	423.2	426.1	431.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	17.5	19.1	19.3
Honolulu	340.8	342.2	347.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.0	15.2	15.5
Idaho	349.9	344.2	342.4	4.0	2.7	2.6	17.9	18.8	18.2
Boise City	87.6	90.1	89.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.9	6.0	5.9
Illinois	4,802.3	4,857.3	4,867.8	29.3	26.4	26.4	204.4	204.0	201.3
Aurora-Elgin	127.3	131.5	131.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	5.3	5.4
Bloomington-Normal	52.9	53.7	53.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.4	1.3
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	80.0	78.3	80.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.2	2.1
Chicago	2,968.3	2,991.9	3,006.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	118.7	120.8	120.9
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	149.2	145.8	145.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.9	4.9	4.9
Decatur	49.9	49.6	50.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.8	1.8
Joliet	93.0	94.1	93.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	4.5	4.5
Kankakee	32.3	32.9	32.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.3	1.2
Lake County	175.6	181.7	180.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.3	7.2	7.2
Peoria	130.3	129.2	129.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.9	5.9	5.6
Rockford	120.4	122.3	121.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	3.9	3.9
Springfield	91.2	91.5	91.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.9	2.8	2.8
Indiana	2,225.6	2,296.3	2,303.0	10.1	9.6	9.5	102.2	114.5	116.8
Anderson	48.5	49.1	48.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.5	1.4
Elkhart-Goshen	88.5	92.4	92.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.7	2.8
Evansville	123.2	124.1	123.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
Fort Wayne	169.4	173.5	173.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.9	9.0	9.1
Gary-Hammond	219.9	210.1	210.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.1	13.9	14.3
Indianapolis	561.9	579.1	581.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	27.0	29.1	29.1
Lafayette	82.1	62.9	63.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	2.2	2.2
Muncie	46.9	48.8	49.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.6	1.8	1.8
South Bend-Mishawaka	105.9	107.9	108.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	5.1	5.1
Terre Haute	52.9	52.6	52.8	.5	.5	.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
Iowa	1,091.2	1,072.3	1,081.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	39.3	41.0	39.9
Cedar Rapids	82.7	83.0	84.0	.2	.2	.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
Des Moines	194.4	195.3	198.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	9.0	10.5	10.1
Dubuque	40.7	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	1.2	(²)	(²)
Iowa City	49.1	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	1.4	(²)	(²)
Sioux City	48.5	47.8	48.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	60.9	56.9	57.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	1.8	1.8
Kansas	990.3	999.3	1,003.5	16.5	11.3	11.2	47.9	46.9	45.8
Lawrence	31.0	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	1.0	(²)	(²)
Topeka	83.3	84.5	84.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.8	4.3	4.2
Wichita	206.8	208.2	208.3	3.2	2.1	2.2	9.9	10.1	9.9
Kentucky	1,266.4	1,288.7	1,293.9	44.2	43.3	43.0	61.4	66.3	67.1
Lexington-Fayette	189.4	167.3	168.2	.9	1.0	1.0	9.6	11.3	11.2
Louisville	417.1	433.5	434.5	.7	.7	.7	21.5	21.7	21.9
Owensboro	32.7	32.7	32.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.0
Louisiana	1,609.0	1,517.8	1,520.3	80.4	57.8	58.2	108.2	93.4	92.2
Alexandria	45.3	(²)	(²)	.2	(²)	(²)	3.0	(²)	(²)
Baton Rouge	216.5	213.9	213.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	22.7	21.4	21.3
Houma-Thibodaux	62.0	53.0	53.2	7.9	6.3	6.4	2.7	2.0	2.0
Lafayette	99.6	86.9	85.1	17.2	13.7	13.2	5.6	4.5	4.2
Lake Charles	59.0	55.4	55.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.7	3.1	3.7
Monroe	58.3	55.4	54.8	.7	.4	.4	3.7	4.0	3.7
New Orleans	533.6	511.1	511.2	19.0	16.3	16.4	28.2	24.2	24.0
Shreveport	143.1	132.3	130.8	5.0	3.0	2.7	8.5	8.0	7.3
Maine	470.6	484.9	483.2	.1	.1	.1	25.9	29.9	29.7
Lewiston-Auburn	37.9	38.3	38.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.9	1.9	1.9
Portland	110.9	114.8	115.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.4	7.0	6.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Georgia	560.3	559.7	557.7	163.8	166.5	166.7	660.6	686.3	689.5
Albany	10.7	8.6	8.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Athens	15.0	15.0	15.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	12.7	12.8	12.9
Atlanta	185.0	166.1	185.9	105.5	107.4	107.8	371.3	389.4	392.4
Augusta	37.1	36.3	36.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	31.9	31.8	31.7
Columbus	20.8	20.2	19.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	19.7	19.7	19.7
Macon-Warner Robins	20.0	20.0	20.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	25.6	25.7	25.6
Savannah	15.7	15.7	15.6	9.6	9.9	9.8	25.0	24.7	24.8
Hawaii	21.7	21.4	21.3	33.8	34.0	33.8	115.4	117.9	117.8
Honolulu	15.8	15.6	15.6	27.7	27.9	27.7	91.5	92.9	92.9
Idaho	57.3	53.9	53.2	19.6	18.9	18.8	87.0	85.7	85.6
Boise City	10.9	10.8	10.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	22.5	23.3	23.3
Illinois	977.3	962.1	958.3	278.2	275.5	275.4	1,175.6	1,203.8	1,215.9
Aurora-Elgin	36.8	37.2	37.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	34.8	35.8	35.8
Bloomington-Normal	4.4	5.1	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	12.7	12.7	12.8
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	7.5	7.4	7.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	19.5	19.6	19.5
Chicago	577.9	562.2	562.6	187.2	187.1	187.8	734.7	743.6	747.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	32.2	28.7	28.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	41.2	41.0	41.0
Decatur	14.8	13.7	14.1	4.4	4.3	4.4	11.0	11.4	11.7
Joliet	19.8	20.7	20.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	21.5	21.6	21.5
Kankakee	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	8.2	8.2	8.2
Lake County	41.7	41.3	41.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	43.0	42.7	43.2
Peoria	31.6	30.3	30.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	33.7	32.8	33.5
Rockford	44.6	45.4	45.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	27.3	27.5	27.7
Springfield	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	18.4	18.6	18.5
Indiana	608.8	602.3	597.3	111.9	114.2	115.3	522.6	559.9	581.4
Anderson	19.4	19.2	18.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	10.5	10.8	10.9
Elkhart-Goshen	47.4	49.4	49.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	16.5	17.4	17.3
Evansville	31.5	31.5	30.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	30.8	31.5	31.6
Fort Wayne	47.1	47.8	47.6	11.0	11.2	11.2	41.8	42.0	41.9
Gary-Hammond	60.0	49.7	49.5	13.9	13.4	13.4	49.9	50.3	50.1
Indianapolis	106.7	106.6	106.4	32.9	34.0	34.2	145.0	149.9	150.7
Lafayette	11.5	11.5	11.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	12.8	13.0	12.9
Muncie	10.8	10.8	10.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	11.7	12.0	12.0
South Bend-Mishawaka	24.6	24.1	24.1	4.4	4.7	4.7	27.7	28.7	28.7
Terre Haute	10.8	10.6	10.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	14.1	14.5	14.4
Iowa	204.8	195.4	194.6	51.6	49.2	49.4	280.4	277.1	277.0
Cedar Rapids	22.2	22.6	22.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	20.2	19.7	19.9
Des Moines	21.7	20.8	20.8	13.1	12.7	12.7	50.8	51.2	51.4
Dubuque	12.3	(²)	(²)	1.7	(²)	(²)	8.9	(²)	(²)
Iowa City	3.9	(²)	(²)	1.1	(²)	(²)	9.6	(²)	(²)
Sioux City	10.1	9.7	9.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	12.3	11.9	12.0
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	13.8	9.5	9.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	14.2	14.1	14.1
Kansas	174.7	174.8	174.2	65.3	64.1	64.8	248.3	252.6	253.4
Lawrence	4.5	(²)	(²)	1.4	(²)	(²)	7.0	(²)	(²)
Topeka	9.1	9.1	8.9	7.1	6.9	6.8	18.9	18.8	18.8
Wichita	55.0	56.3	56.0	9.9	9.7	9.7	50.5	51.7	51.8
Kentucky	254.1	252.1	251.5	67.6	68.2	68.7	299.8	305.6	308.3
Lexington-Fayette	29.5	27.8	27.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	40.2	39.1	39.5
Louisville	85.9	85.8	85.7	25.1	25.4	25.6	106.0	111.8	111.9
Owensboro	6.1	5.6	5.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	8.3	8.2	8.2
Louisiana	176.7	166.9	187.9	115.4	103.8	103.6	389.9	375.2	376.9
Alexandria	3.5	(²)	(²)	2.3	(²)	(²)	10.9	(²)	(²)
Baton Rouge	20.4	20.0	19.9	10.1	10.5	10.4	51.3	50.5	50.9
Houma-Thibodaux	5.2	4.1	4.2	7.8	5.7	5.8	15.3	13.3	13.2
Lafayette	6.1	4.6	4.6	7.3	6.4	6.5	25.9	23.6	23.2
Lake Charles	9.1	8.5	8.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	14.8	14.1	14.0
Monroe	7.4	7.7	7.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	16.2	15.5	15.0
New Orleans	44.9	42.9	42.8	45.9	43.1	43.0	142.3	136.9	137.6
Shreveport	21.3	18.2	18.0	8.6	7.7	7.7	33.7	30.7	30.4
Maine	107.0	105.6	106.1	19.6	19.9	19.6	111.2	116.4	114.5
Lewiston-Auburn	10.7	10.5	10.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	8.8	9.0	9.0
Portland	16.4	16.7	16.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	32.6	33.8	33.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Georgia	139.4	145.7	145.3	469.8	493.3	493.5	452.0	449.2	456.2
Albany	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	11.7	11.8	11.9
Athens	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	18.0	15.5	18.3
Atlanta	90.8	94.5	93.9	283.7	300.6	300.0	177.4	180.3	181.9
Augusta	5.5	5.8	5.8	25.5	26.3	26.3	32.2	32.2	32.6
Columbus	5.9	6.2	6.2	14.1	14.5	14.5	20.3	20.3	20.6
Macon-Warner Robins	6.8	7.1	7.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	33.0	33.1	33.4
Savannah	4.4	4.4	4.4	20.1	20.8	20.7	16.6	16.5	16.8
Hawaii	32.0	32.6	32.7	110.6	113.3	113.3	92.2	87.8	93.2
Honolulu	27.1	27.8	27.8	86.9	89.3	89.2	77.8	73.5	78.6
Idaho	23.8	23.9	23.8	67.0	69.7	68.1	73.5	72.8	74.3
Boise City	8.2	8.3	8.2	18.2	19.2	19.1	16.4	16.5	16.7
Illinois	338.9	345.1	345.2	1,106.0	1,140.4	1,137.3	692.6	700.2	708.0
Aurora-Elgin	6.8	6.5	6.6	26.9	29.4	28.9	14.4	14.0	14.3
Bloomington-Normal	8.7	8.7	8.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.9	12.1	12.4
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	2.8	2.6	2.6	13.1	13.6	13.1	32.9	30.9	34.0
Chicago	243.5	252.4	251.8	748.2	764.7	767.8	355.4	358.8	365.2
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	7.3	7.4	7.4	28.5	29.1	28.6	26.9	26.7	26.8
Decatur	2.6	2.5	2.5	9.8	10.4	10.0	5.3	5.4	5.5
Joliet	3.6	3.7	3.8	18.7	19.3	18.9	15.8	15.5	15.9
Kankakee	1.6	1.5	1.6	8.0	8.3	8.0	6.7	7.1	6.5
Lake County	5.4	5.4	5.4	39.6	45.5	43.5	31.9	33.1	33.2
Peoria	6.7	7.0	7.0	30.3	31.1	30.4	15.5	15.6	15.8
Rockford	4.8	4.8	4.9	23.2	24.2	23.2	12.2	12.0	12.3
Springfield	7.7	7.7	7.8	22.3	22.9	22.2	31.3	31.1	31.4
Indiana	107.3	113.3	113.0	419.0	439.3	440.9	343.7	343.3	348.9
Anderson	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.7	9.0	9.1	5.7	5.7	5.6
Elkhart-Goshen	2.3	2.4	2.4	11.8	12.3	12.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
Evansville	4.7	4.8	4.8	27.8	28.0	28.0	11.6	11.6	11.9
Fort Wayne	10.9	11.4	11.4	33.4	34.8	34.9	17.3	17.3	17.5
Gary-Hammond	7.8	8.0	7.9	43.0	44.2	44.3	31.2	30.6	31.2
Indianapolis	41.2	42.7	42.6	121.3	128.3	129.3	87.0	87.8	88.8
Lafayette	2.7	2.8	2.8	10.5	10.7	10.8	21.0	21.0	21.3
Muncie	1.5	1.6	1.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	11.5	10.5	11.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	5.2	5.3	5.3	28.4	29.3	29.3	10.9	10.7	11.1
Terre Haute	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.7
Iowa	63.5	64.8	64.8	235.7	237.3	238.6	213.6	205.1	214.7
Cedar Rapids	4.8	5.0	5.0	17.8	18.2	18.5	10.4	9.7	10.3
Des Moines	24.9	25.6	25.7	46.3	46.8	47.3	28.6	27.6	28.7
Dubuque	1.4	(²)	(²)	11.6	(²)	(²)	3.6	(²)	(²)
Iowa City	1.3	(²)	(²)	7.2	(²)	(²)	24.6	(²)	(²)
Sioux City	2.6	2.6	2.6	12.4	12.8	12.9	6.4	6.2	6.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	3.2	3.2	3.2	13.6	14.1	14.1	12.1	12.3	12.7
Kansas	53.3	54.5	54.3	189.5	196.8	197.5	194.8	198.1	202.3
Lawrence .....	.9	(²)	(²)	5.0	(²)	(²)	11.2	(²)	(²)
Topeka	5.8	6.1	6.1	18.2	18.5	18.5	20.5	20.7	20.8
Wichita	10.8	11.5	11.6	41.8	42.4	42.3	25.5	24.4	24.8
Kentucky	58.4	61.4	61.7	250.1	256.7	258.1	230.8	235.1	237.5
Lexington-Fayette	8.3	8.7	8.7	39.0	38.1	38.6	34.3	33.7	34.0
Louisville	27.3	28.9	28.8	92.8	98.3	98.2	57.9	60.9	61.7
Owensboro	1.2	1.3	1.4	7.1	7.2	7.2	4.9	5.1	5.0
Louisiana	65.7	84.6	83.9	323.5	316.8	317.4	329.2	319.3	320.2
Alexandria	2.5	(²)	(²)	9.9	(²)	(²)	13.0	(²)	(²)
Baton Rouge	14.0	13.8	13.7	41.1	42.1	42.2	55.7	54.3	53.9
Houma-Thibodaux	2.6	2.6	2.6	9.1	8.1	7.9	11.4	10.9	11.1
Lafayette	3.9	3.6	3.4	19.9	17.8	17.3	13.7	12.7	12.7
Lake Charles	2.7	2.6	2.6	11.4	10.0	9.9	11.0	11.2	11.1
Monroe	4.5	4.5	4.4	11.1	10.9	11.1	9.9	9.9	9.9
New Orleans	33.1	32.9	32.6	132.9	130.2	130.4	87.5	84.6	84.4
Shreveport	7.9	8.1	8.1	31.8	30.1	30.3	26.3	26.5	26.3
Maine	21.3	23.0	23.0	96.5	101.7	100.0	89.0	88.3	90.2
Lewiston-Auburn	1.9	2.0	2.0	9.5	9.6	9.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Portland	9.7	10.7	10.8	25.6	27.0	26.7	14.6	13.7	15.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Maryland	1,906.2	1,942.6	1,957.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	135.5	143.7	145.1
Baltimore MSA	1,036.1	1,052.1	1,060.3	.2	.2	.2	66.2	71.0	71.5
Baltimore City	460.8	465.8	468.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	20.7	21.1	20.9
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	870.7	684.2	691.5	.6	.6	.6	57.7	62.2	63.6
Massachusetts	2,959.5	2,990.9	3,000.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	116.5	125.8	124.4
Boston	1,665.3	1,667.6	1,705.5	.6	.8	.9	60.4	67.8	66.4
Brockton	69.1	70.9	71.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.3	4.6	4.5
Fall River	55.0	55.5	55.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	2.5	2.4
Fitchburg-Leominster	39.8	40.9	41.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.8	3.0
Lawrence-Haverhill	162.2	162.7	163.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.1	8.4	8.1
Lowell	103.5	106.4	107.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.7	5.7	5.6
New Bedford	66.9	68.6	67.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.6	2.5
Pittsfield	41.2	42.7	42.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.9	1.9
Springfield	226.6	229.0	230.8	.1	.2	.2	8.3	9.4	9.5
Worcester	184.3	186.4	187.8	.1	.1	.1	8.8	9.9	9.8
Michigan	3,567.6	3,611.9	3,629.4	9.9	10.6	10.6	114.2	127.0	126.8
Ann Arbor	154.7	158.9	181.2	.2	(¹)	(¹)	4.8	6.0	5.5
Battle Creek	54.8	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	1.8	(²)	(²)
Benton Harbor	59.9	(²)	(²)	.1	(²)	(²)	1.5	(²)	(²)
Detroit	1,776.8	1,824.4	1,833.4	.9	1.0	1.0	52.2	57.8	57.6
Flint	174.8	172.1	172.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.1	4.7	4.5
Grand Rapids	298.6	298.7	300.0	.4	(¹)	(¹)	12.1	12.8	13.1
Jackson	48.6	(²)	(²)	.2	(²)	(²)	1.2	(²)	(²)
Kalamazoo	100.0	101.0	102.2	.1	(¹)	(¹)	3.2	3.0	3.0
Lansing-East Lansing	192.8	192.3	202.6	.6	(¹)	(¹)	5.7	7.1	6.9
Muskegon	56.0	(²)	(²)	.1	(²)	(²)	2.3	(²)	(²)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	147.8	149.2	151.6	.2	(¹)	(¹)	6.3	6.3	6.4
Minnesota	1,901.2	1,923.8	1,929.8	9.0	6.5	6.3	81.8	87.8	86.2
Duluth	86.3	84.4	84.2	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,232.4	1,242.4	1,252.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	52.8	55.6	55.4
Rochester	56.0	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	2.1	(²)	(²)
St. Cloud	65.5	66.5	66.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mississippi	852.6	856.5	860.4	8.8	7.0	6.9	38.0	36.9	36.8
Jackson	167.0	170.2	171.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	8.1	8.7	8.9
Missouri	2,134.3	2,182.6	2,171.6	6.5	5.9	5.8	102.5	113.5	111.7
Kansas City	704.8	711.9	708.8	.5	.4	.4	32.3	31.8	32.0
St. Joseph	36.4	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	1.3	(²)	(²)
St. Louis	1,079.7	1,084.0	1,079.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	56.7	59.7	57.0
Springfield	101.1	103.3	103.3	.1	.1	.1	4.7	4.6	4.5
Montana	281.4	273.9	273.8	6.8	6.5	6.6	12.6	11.5	11.2
Nebraska	659.4	663.7	670.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	28.8	30.0	29.9
Lincoln	106.2	105.5	106.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.2	4.0	4.1
Omaha	292.8	291.0	293.3	.3	.3	.3	14.1	13.9	13.6
Nevada	454.9	473.0	473.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	24.2	28.6	28.3
Las Vegas	257.8	267.9	269.0	.3	.2	.2	14.7	17.2	17.0
Reno	124.9	128.8	128.8	.7	.7	.7	6.4	7.2	7.1
New Hampshire	479.4	495.4	495.5	.5	.5	.5	36.1	38.5	38.5
Manchester	81.0	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	5.3	(²)	(²)
Nashua	84.0	84.9	85.3	.1	.1	.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
New Jersey	3,457.9	3,553.7	3,563.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	147.8	158.2	159.7
Atlantic City	148.2	(²)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	7.1	(²)	(²)
Bergen-Passaic	644.1	653.6	660.0	.1	.4	.4	27.7	29.4	29.8
Camden	402.8	415.0	418.0	.1	.1	.1	20.3	22.2	22.5
Jersey City	237.3	240.5	241.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	6.7	7.2
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	484.8	494.6	502.9	.6	.6	.6	20.8	22.3	22.1
Monmouth-Ocean	299.2	316.3	312.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	18.7	19.9	20.2
Newark	937.8	943.6	952.0	.7	.6	.6	34.9	32.6	33.3
Trenton	183.3	189.4	192.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.1	4.8	4.8
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	53.6	(²)	(²)	.3	(²)	(²)	1.7	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a
Maryland	215.0	208.7	207.8	89.9	90.8	91.7	478.4	485.2	484.6
Baltimore MSA	137.6	131.2	130.8	57.9	57.0	57.6	247.9	249.5	249.6
Baltimore City	51.2	48.8	48.3	32.2	31.9	31.7	97.7	94.4	95.1
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	35.2	34.3	34.6	19.3	19.6	19.8	178.0	177.6	177.8
Massachusetts	657.0	625.5	624.8	129.4	130.5	130.3	689.2	711.3	708.4
Boston	317.0	311.9	312.1	75.4	76.8	77.2	369.0	379.9	383.8
Brockton	11.4	10.7	10.7	5.2	4.6	4.8	20.3	21.3	21.2
Fall River	18.6	17.9	18.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	13.2	14.1	13.9
Fitchburg-Leominster	13.6	13.4	13.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	9.5	9.8	9.8
Lawrence-Haverhill	56.5	55.4	55.3	6.3	6.9	6.8	32.9	35.5	35.5
Lowell	37.9	37.1	37.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	22.6	24.5	25.0
New Bedford	23.2	21.6	21.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	15.2	16.6	16.2
Pittsfield	11.8	11.8	11.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	10.9	11.8	11.9
Springfield	53.4	52.3	52.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	52.5	54.0	54.0
Worcester	45.8	43.1	43.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	43.7	45.5	46.0
Michigan	969.1	973.0	968.3	144.1	148.2	148.4	792.4	823.2	819.1
Ann Arbor	35.8	37.2	37.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	24.7	26.3	27.4
Battle Creek	15.0	(^a)	(^a)	1.7	(^a)	(^a)	9.9	(^a)	(^a)
Benton Harbor	20.6	(^a)	(^a)	2.5	(^a)	(^a)	11.9	(^a)	(^a)
Detroit	480.1	477.0	475.5	79.0	81.5	81.5	409.8	431.8	435.2
Flint	67.7	64.1	62.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	40.2	41.4	41.4
Grand Rapids	99.6	97.4	96.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	72.7	74.1	74.6
Jackson	12.8	(^a)	(^a)	4.2	(^a)	(^a)	10.2	(^a)	(^a)
Kalamazoo	29.3	29.5	29.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	21.6	21.9	22.2
Lansing-East Lansing	38.1	38.5	38.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	36.0	37.9	38.4
Muskegon	19.5	(^a)	(^a)	2.6	(^a)	(^a)	11.6	(^a)	(^a)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	47.2	44.2	44.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	33.1	35.4	35.8
Minnesota	372.8	377.7	369.1	100.9	100.3	100.0	472.6	479.4	476.3
Duluth	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	22.1	21.9	21.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	255.5	254.0	252.3	68.5	69.6	69.4	302.4	305.7	305.3
Rochester	11.0	(^a)	(^a)	1.8	(^a)	(^a)	11.4	(^a)	(^a)
St. Cloud	10.8	11.4	11.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	19.4	20.2	20.4
Mississippi	223.1	222.1	222.5	40.6	40.5	41.0	179.6	184.7	185.0
Jackson	20.0	21.1	21.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	40.0	41.3	41.5
Missouri	431.3	423.6	414.9	144.8	144.9	143.5	521.4	542.4	540.1
Kansas City	119.9	118.0	116.1	52.9	53.7	53.4	185.7	191.7	190.0
St. Joseph	8.9	(^a)	(^a)	2.1	(^a)	(^a)	9.0	(^a)	(^a)
St. Louis	226.2	221.7	215.6	73.5	71.7	70.9	257.5	260.7	260.7
Springfield	19.2	19.3	18.6	6.2	6.1	6.2	28.1	28.7	28.9
Montana	22.5	21.5	21.3	20.8	20.5	20.4	75.9	74.0	72.7
Nebraska	88.8	88.7	89.4	43.6	42.4	42.2	167.8	167.1	169.3
Lincoln	13.1	13.1	13.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	24.1	23.5	24.0
Omaha	34.4	34.0	34.0	23.5	22.3	22.2	72.7	72.3	72.7
Nevada	22.0	22.5	22.6	25.4	26.3	26.4	92.8	96.3	96.5
Las Vegas	8.0	8.0	8.1	14.5	14.9	14.9	53.4	55.3	55.5
Reno	8.1	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.6	8.7	28.2	29.0	29.2
New Hampshire	122.3	119.0	119.5	15.8	16.0	16.1	117.2	121.4	121.2
Manchester	15.5	(^a)	(^a)	4.8	(^a)	(^a)	21.4	(^a)	(^a)
Nashua	36.0	36.4	36.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	17.7	18.0	18.2
New Jersey	721.5	720.9	720.1	228.9	232.5	233.0	821.5	857.0	856.3
Atlantic City	8.0	(^a)	(^a)	5.9	(^a)	(^a)	30.4	(^a)	(^a)
Bergen-Passaic	166.9	167.3	166.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	182.7	182.1	184.4
Camden	77.4	78.2	78.5	17.4	17.6	17.8	108.3	110.7	112.3
Jersey City	56.9	55.0	54.8	30.2	31.0	30.9	55.5	58.2	58.3
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	113.7	113.8	113.6	37.5	37.7	38.0	116.1	118.3	120.2
Monmouth-Ocean	32.5	31.9	31.8	14.7	15.3	15.3	82.5	88.5	87.1
Newark	197.0	190.6	192.4	78.5	78.2	78.3	192.4	197.7	200.0
Trenton	32.9	33.9	33.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	29.6	31.1	31.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	15.2	(^a)	(^a)	2.2	(^a)	(^a)	10.7	(^a)	(^a)

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Maryland	111.4	119.4	118.7	477.2	506.2	509.4	397.0	386.7	398.5
Baltimore MSA	68.1	72.7	72.3	252.3	270.7	273.5	205.7	199.8	204.8
Baltimore City	42.8	45.8	45.3	127.9	136.4	139.4	88.3	87.8	88.0
Suburban Maryland-D.C.	35.8	39.0	38.9	188.8	199.0	198.0	157.3	152.9	158.4
Massachusetts	193.1	204.7	202.1	792.8	817.6	829.1	380.0	374.1	379.5
Boston	130.8	139.3	138.1	517.7	528.4	539.1	194.4	184.7	188.1
Brockton	3.0	3.1	3.1	14.4	15.3	15.6	11.5	11.3	11.6
Fall River	2.7	2.8	2.8	10.2	10.3	10.1	6.6	6.2	6.7
Fitchburg-Leominster	1.5	1.6	1.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	4.4	4.5	4.4
Lawrence-Haverhill	5.4	5.6	5.7	30.8	32.6	32.7	18.2	18.3	19.1
Lowell	3.5	3.9	3.9	17.6	18.1	18.3	13.3	13.1	13.7
New Bedford	2.5	3.2	3.1	11.3	12.2	12.0	9.5	9.8	9.9
Pittsfield	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.9	9.2	8.9	4.7	4.7	4.8
Springfield	14.7	15.5	15.2	52.1	54.7	55.0	36.7	34.2	35.6
Worcester	11.4	12.4	12.1	43.5	45.0	46.0	23.2	22.6	22.9
Michigan	163.0	170.9	171.1	755.5	786.2	789.0	599.5	572.8	596.1
Ann Arbor	4.3	4.5	4.5	30.0	31.2	31.3	50.3	49.2	51.0
Battle Creek	3.9	(¹)	(¹)	10.9	(¹)	(¹)	11.6	(¹)	(¹)
Benton Harbor	2.2	(¹)	(¹)	12.8	(¹)	(¹)	8.4	(¹)	(¹)
Detroit	95.9	99.6	99.5	427.7	447.3	448.6	231.3	228.7	234.5
Flint	6.0	6.3	6.4	29.1	29.4	30.0	23.0	21.9	22.8
Grand Rapids	11.9	12.3	12.5	61.6	60.7	61.8	29.7	30.3	30.3
Jackson	1.6	(¹)	(¹)	9.3	(¹)	(¹)	9.3	(¹)	(¹)
Kalamazoo	4.0	4.2	4.3	22.0	23.1	23.2	16.6	16.1	17.0
Lansing-East Lansing	10.5	11.4	11.5	32.9	35.1	36.2	63.8	56.6	65.3
Muskegon	1.3	(¹)	(¹)	11.0	(¹)	(¹)	7.5	(¹)	(¹)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	6.0	6.0	5.9	28.5	30.0	31.4	19.8	20.3	20.5
Minnesota	112.0	116.9	116.5	442.1	458.7	457.6	309.9	296.5	317.9
Duluth	3.0	3.2	3.1	19.9	20.3	20.2	19.4	19.3	19.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	86.3	90.4	90.1	299.8	309.1	309.7	166.1	157.0	169.1
Rochester	1.5	(¹)	(¹)	22.3	(¹)	(¹)	5.7	(¹)	(¹)
St. Cloud	2.2	2.3	2.3	13.5	13.1	13.2	12.5	12.3	12.4
Mississippi	35.9	37.2	37.1	132.8	135.8	137.1	193.8	192.3	194.0
Jackson	13.1	13.7	13.7	35.7	36.3	36.7	37.5	37.2	37.5
Missouri	121.9	126.4	126.3	469.5	496.8	491.6	336.5	329.1	337.7
Kansas City	52.0	53.2	53.2	156.5	158.6	156.9	105.0	104.5	106.8
St. Joseph	2.1	(¹)	(¹)	7.1	(¹)	(¹)	5.9	(¹)	(¹)
St. Louis	66.1	69.6	69.8	258.7	267.1	267.8	137.3	130.0	133.8
Springfield	4.6	4.7	4.6	25.1	26.3	26.5	13.1	13.5	13.9
Montana	13.1	13.0	12.8	60.2	61.1	59.6	69.5	65.8	69.2
Nebraska	45.6	47.4	47.7	144.6	148.8	148.0	138.4	137.2	142.1
Lincoln	7.7	7.9	8.0	21.4	21.9	21.9	29.8	29.2	29.4
Omaha	26.9	28.1	28.2	76.0	76.5	76.1	44.9	43.6	46.2
Nevada	22.2	23.3	23.2	199.2	208.0	207.0	62.8	61.8	63.0
Las Vegas	13.3	14.0	14.0	123.1	127.8	127.7	30.5	30.5	31.6
Reno	6.6	6.7	6.7	49.7	52.3	52.0	17.4	16.0	18.1
New Hampshire	25.5	28.2	28.3	102.1	110.1	108.3	59.9	61.7	63.1
Manchester	7.2	(¹)	(¹)	19.2	(¹)	(¹)	7.6	(¹)	(¹)
Nashua	2.7	2.8	2.8	15.6	15.3	15.5	5.8	6.1	6.3
New Jersey	193.8	204.1	204.6	804.1	847.1	844.7	538.2	531.4	542.5
Atlantic City	6.9	(¹)	(¹)	65.7	(¹)	(¹)	24.1	(¹)	(¹)
Bergen-Passaic	32.6	34.6	34.8	135.6	143.1	144.2	66.7	65.0	68.0
Camden	20.2	20.9	20.7	90.0	96.0	94.9	69.0	69.3	71.2
Jersey City	8.9	8.8	8.9	38.1	38.4	38.1	41.6	42.4	42.9
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	29.1	29.9	29.9	95.6	104.1	105.4	71.6	68.1	73.1
Monmouth-Ocean	14.6	15.9	15.9	77.8	85.6	82.6	58.3	59.1	59.9
Newark	69.7	73.2	73.3	228.8	237.7	238.5	135.8	133.0	135.6
Trenton	8.8	9.1	9.1	49.8	50.2	52.5	52.2	54.3	54.4
Vineland-Milville-Bridgeton	2.8	(¹)	(¹)	9.5	(¹)	(¹)	11.4	(¹)	(¹)

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a
New Mexico	525.4	524.6	527.0	20.2	14.7	14.8	37.6	36.1	37.1
Albuquerque	223.2	226.1	227.5	.3	.3	.3	18.8	18.3	18.2
Las Cruces	38.0	39.6	40.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	2.9	2.8
Santa Fe	51.1	51.4	51.1	.1	.1	.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
New York	7,853.4	7,948.5	8,015.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	310.9	338.4	338.7
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	387.8	390.8	393.1	.3	.3	.3	17.2	18.4	18.3
Binghamton	118.7	116.7	118.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	5.3	5.8	5.7
Buffalo	423.4	426.1	428.8	.5	.5	.5	19.0	19.0	18.5
Elmira	35.3	36.2	36.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.8	1.7
Glens Falls	42.5	43.7	43.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.0	2.0	2.1
Monroe County	373.1	(²)	(²)	.4	(²)	(²)	13.6	(²)	(²)
Nassau-Suffolk	1,086.4	1,113.7	1,116.8	.3	.3	.3	54.1	57.2	57.1
New York PMSA	4,018.9	4,053.8	4,087.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	140.1	149.0	149.5
New York City	3,513.7	3,544.3	3,573.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	110.9	118.3	118.8
Niagara Falls	80.7	80.0	80.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	3.5	3.5
Orange County	93.8	95.2	96.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.1	4.3	4.3
Poughkeepsie	116.4	115.6	116.5	.2	.2	.2	5.7	6.3	6.4
Rochester	480.5	456.3	462.3	.8	.8	.8	17.1	18.7	18.3
Rockland County	93.2	93.2	93.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.1	4.4	4.5
Syracuse	293.7	291.9	294.3	.4	.1	.1	17.6	16.1	16.1
Utica-Rome	119.3	118.4	118.8	.1	.2	.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Westchester County	399.7	399.5	403.1	.3	.3	.3	23.9	24.7	24.5
North Carolina	2,692.3	2,752.7	2,772.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	155.3	165.5	165.8
Asheville	76.8	76.6	75.9	.1	.1	.1	3.8	3.8	3.7
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	523.6	531.2	535.9	.3	.3	.3	30.0	31.2	31.4
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	442.2	446.0	449.9	.4	.4	.4	23.1	24.1	24.2
Raleigh-Durham	362.8	364.2	367.6	.3	.3	.3	24.7	24.7	24.7
North Dakota	255.3	252.4	252.7	6.9	4.5	4.4	13.4	13.0	12.6
Bismarck	36.2	36.6	36.4	.2	.2	.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Fargo-Moorhead	68.8	68.0	69.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.7	3.8	3.8
Grand Forks	28.8	28.7	29.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	1.9	1.8
Ohio	4,456.8	4,570.1	4,586.4	26.5	24.5	24.4	172.9	182.9	183.2
Akron	263.1	271.4	271.2	.8	.7	.7	9.5	10.8	11.0
Canton	154.4	(²)	(²)	1.2	(²)	(²)	6.3	(²)	(²)
Cincinnati	639.3	668.9	669.7	.5	.5	.5	25.8	27.0	27.8
Cleveland	880.6	895.9	897.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	30.9	31.6	31.3
Columbus	623.9	651.8	659.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	23.9	26.8	26.7
Dayton-Springfield	415.5	427.6	429.8	.4	.4	.4	15.5	17.6	17.6
Toledo	271.7	277.1	279.4	.2	.2	.3	9.8	10.6	10.9
Youngstown-Warren	187.8	(²)	(²)	.8	(²)	(²)	7.4	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma	1,181.7	1,146.1	1,149.7	63.1	51.3	52.6	46.2	44.7	44.8
Enid	24.0	(²)	(²)	1.6	(²)	(²)	.9	(²)	(²)
Lawton	33.7	32.7	32.5	.2	.2	.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Oklahoma City	428.7	409.4	410.8	16.4	12.9	13.1	16.9	15.9	16.4
Tulsa	305.4	302.0	302.1	20.2	18.9	19.0	13.9	13.3	13.4
Oregon	1,058.5	1,068.8	1,078.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	35.2	36.1	34.7
Eugene-Springfield	99.3	99.5	101.6	.2	.3	.3	3.6	3.9	3.7
Portland	527.4	529.1	532.9	.6	.6	.5	18.6	18.8	18.4
Salem	94.3	95.6	95.4	.1	.1	.1	3.1	3.4	3.3
Pennsylvania	4,809.1	4,852.2	4,884.1	35.9	34.6	34.5	211.8	221.6	221.4
Allentown-Bethlehem	264.1	264.1	265.5	.5	.5	.5	10.6	11.9	12.2
Altoona	50.1	51.1	50.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.0	2.9	3.1
Beaver County	53.5	52.1	51.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.3	4.6	4.8
Delaware Valley	1,671.8	1,682.7	1,702.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	69.6	73.4	74.0
Erie	111.0	110.9	111.9	.3	.3	.3	3.5	4.2	4.2
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	280.9	285.9	285.8	.4	.4	.4	10.8	10.8	10.7
Johnstown	76.9	78.1	77.9	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4
Lancaster	169.3	175.1	178.9	.4	.4	.4	9.0	10.0	9.9
Philadelphia PMSA	2,073.1	2,097.8	2,120.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	89.9	95.6	96.5
Philadelphia City	760.7	764.6	772.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	19.4	20.3	20.1
Pittsburgh	865.1	864.1	867.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	45.9	46.5	46.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
New Mexico	38.0	38.3	38.5	30.0	28.0	28.5	126.2	129.7	129.5
Albuquerque	19.6	19.6	19.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	57.3	56.3	58.3
Las Cruces	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	7.7	8.3	8.4
Santa Fe	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.9	10.3	10.2
New York	1,292.2	1,261.2	1,257.9	419.1	411.9	413.2	1,659.5	1,684.4	1,688.6
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	51.6	49.0	48.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	83.5	84.6	84.9
Binghamton	39.0	36.8	36.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	24.2	24.8	24.9
Buffalo	76.5	76.9	76.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	104.5	106.7	107.2
Elmira	6.9	7.1	7.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	10.1	10.3	10.3
Glens Falls	8.9	10.0	10.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	9.7	10.3	10.0
Monroe County	126.8	([?])	([?])	11.1	([?])	([?])	75.2	([?])	([?])
Nassau-Suffolk	179.7	181.5	182.3	46.9	47.7	48.2	291.5	302.7	303.4
New York PMSA	493.5	465.7	485.2	257.8	251.2	252.0	770.9	769.2	772.5
New York City	407.7	400.5	399.8	232.3	228.2	227.0	649.4	648.9	649.0
Niagara Falls	24.7	24.1	24.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	16.0	18.2	18.0
Orange County	15.1	15.4	15.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	24.4	25.6	25.6
Poughkeepsie	34.2	32.5	32.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	20.6	21.0	21.0
Rochester	148.6	139.4	139.3	13.7	13.7	13.7	94.5	96.7	97.3
Rockland County	15.7	15.3	15.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	21.8	21.9	22.1
Syracuse	57.3	54.5	54.3	16.1	16.6	16.7	67.0	68.6	68.7
Utica-Rome	25.5	24.9	24.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	25.4	25.6	25.9
Westchester County	68.3	68.2	68.2	20.6	20.3	20.3	95.7	96.3	97.5
North Carolina	830.3	832.5	834.6	131.0	135.3	135.6	585.0	604.8	607.3
Asheville	21.1	20.2	20.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	17.4	17.4	17.4
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	146.9	146.6	146.8	45.5	46.5	46.7	123.4	126.2	127.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	153.2	151.0	151.0	24.8	25.4	25.7	94.9	96.5	97.5
Raleigh-Durham	59.5	57.5	57.4	16.8	17.6	17.8	74.7	77.1	77.7
North Dakota	16.0	15.9	15.8	18.6	15.8	15.9	67.5	67.9	67.3
Bismarck	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Fargo-Moorhead	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	20.4	20.7	20.9
Grand Forks	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	8.1	8.1	8.1
Ohio	1,119.8	1,100.3	1,090.1	204.4	207.1	207.5	1,060.1	1,109.4	1,114.7
Akron	67.0	65.7	65.6	12.9	13.2	13.3	63.9	67.0	67.1
Canton	45.8	([?])	([?])	6.0	([?])	([?])	37.6	([?])	([?])
Cincinnati	148.5	149.5	149.5	34.0	34.7	34.9	162.7	171.3	172.9
Cleveland	208.9	204.0	202.6	41.9	42.4	42.4	211.6	216.5	216.9
Columbus	106.7	106.1	103.8	26.2	26.7	27.0	157.6	166.7	168.7
Dayton-Springfield	107.0	104.7	104.2	14.8	15.6	15.8	92.3	97.1	97.9
Toledo	68.5	63.7	62.4	14.1	14.2	14.4	68.4	69.1	70.1
Youngstown-Warren	53.3	([?])	([?])	7.7	([?])	([?])	46.6	([?])	([?])
Oklahoma	171.1	158.4	157.3	84.0	62.1	62.1	288.4	290.8	289.3
Enid	1.8	([?])	([?])	2.6	([?])	([?])	6.6	([?])	([?])
Lawton	3.4	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	9.3	8.8	8.8
Oklahoma City	52.3	49.3	48.7	21.5	20.8	20.8	109.4	103.1	101.9
Tulsa	53.5	51.6	51.6	21.6	21.9	21.8	73.6	74.3	74.6
Oregon	210.1	208.1	204.7	59.6	59.1	59.5	263.2	269.0	268.9
Eugene-Springfield	18.8	19.1	18.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	24.8	25.4	25.4
Portland	95.4	92.6	90.9	34.5	34.7	34.7	139.3	141.2	140.7
Salem	17.0	16.8	15.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	20.5	21.8	21.7
Pennsylvania	1,077.5	1,044.7	1,038.8	242.0	239.6	241.8	1,090.3	1,123.3	1,135.4
Allentown-Bethlehem	85.1	76.7	78.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	55.8	58.4	58.7
Altoona	10.9	11.2	11.1	4.7	4.4	4.4	12.9	13.5	13.4
Beaver County	12.8	11.0	9.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	11.5	11.7	11.6
Delaware Valley	317.0	309.5	309.1	78.2	79.1	79.6	374.6	384.1	390.6
Erie	35.8	33.6	33.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	23.8	24.4	24.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	52.0	51.1	50.3	18.3	18.4	18.3	62.9	64.8	65.1
Johnstown	12.5	12.4	12.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	16.6	17.4	17.4
Lancaster	58.0	60.3	60.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	40.5	42.4	42.7
Philadelphia PMSA	394.6	387.7	387.7	95.6	96.7	97.4	462.9	494.9	502.6
Philadelphia City	99.5	100.7	100.6	45.0	45.9	46.1	148.6	149.4	151.8
Pittsburgh	137.4	127.7	127.0	47.1	45.7	45.9	217.9	219.2	219.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
New Mexico	25.4	26.4	28.4	113.6	116.5	116.0	134.2	132.9	136.2
Albuquerque	13.5	13.8	13.6	57.4	58.7	59.0	44.1	44.9	46.1
Las Cruces	1.5	1.6	1.8	5.5	5.8	5.8	15.7	18.2	16.9
Santa Fe	2.0	2.1	2.1	12.4	13.2	12.7	20.3	19.4	19.8
New York	721.4	747.8	747.6	2,088.6	2,146.0	2,168.8	1,355.0	1,350.3	1,393.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	19.6	20.7	20.7	92.8	95.4	96.2	106.3	106.1	107.7
Binghamton	3.8	3.8	3.9	21.8	21.8	21.7	20.7	19.7	21.0
Buffalo	22.7	23.4	23.4	105.0	108.0	108.4	71.8	89.9	72.4
Elmira	1.2	1.2	1.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	6.3	6.3	6.4
Glens Falls	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.6	9.3	8.6	8.9	6.7	9.2
Monroe County	17.6	(²)	(²)	88.4	(²)	(²)	40.0	(²)	(²)
Nassau-Suffolk	85.8	69.2	69.4	271.1	278.9	278.3	177.0	178.2	179.9
New York PMSA	535.1	552.6	552.1	1,186.7	1,212.3	1,226.4	633.2	632.1	648.2
New York City	506.7	522.9	522.3	1,051.5	1,074.3	1,067.5	553.8	554.0	568.2
Niagara Falls	1.9	1.9	1.9	15.9	15.9	16.4	12.2	12.2	12.1
Orange County	3.5	3.5	3.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	21.4	21.0	21.8
Poughkeepsie	3.6	3.9	3.9	24.5	24.4	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.7
Rochester	19.6	20.7	20.5	103.3	105.5	107.3	62.9	60.8	65.1
Rockland County	3.6	3.9	3.8	23.1	22.9	23.0	20.8	20.6	20.9
Syracuse	18.9	19.1	19.0	68.6	69.0	70.4	47.9	47.9	49.0
Utica-Rome	6.2	6.3	6.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	26.7	26.0	28.5
Westchester County	24.2	25.3	25.4	107.8	110.8	111.6	54.8	53.6	55.3
North Carolina	110.8	117.5	118.1	438.2	459.9	465.2	437.0	432.5	440.8
Asheville	2.5	2.6	2.5	16.0	16.8	18.3	12.2	12.0	12.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	29.0	30.5	30.6	90.1	92.5	94.6	58.3	57.4	58.7
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	20.7	21.8	21.8	72.7	74.1	75.0	52.4	52.6	54.3
Raleigh-Durham	19.3	20.8	20.8	82.1	82.8	83.7	85.4	83.5	85.1
North Dakota	12.5	12.5	12.5	58.4	60.4	59.9	64.0	62.4	64.3
Bismarck	1.7	1.7	1.7	10.0	10.4	10.3	8.0	8.2	8.2
Fargo-Moorhead	4.2	4.4	4.4	17.7	17.4	18.3	13.7	12.7	13.5
Grand Forks	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	8.9	8.2	9.2
Ohio	220.1	231.7	231.4	974.2	1,047.0	1,045.2	678.7	667.2	689.9
Akron	9.8	10.2	10.3	55.6	60.3	59.1	43.4	43.4	44.1
Canton	6.1	(²)	(²)	33.9	(²)	(²)	17.3	(²)	(²)
Cincinnati	35.7	38.0	38.1	149.0	162.4	159.9	83.1	83.5	86.0
Cleveland	49.9	52.7	52.7	221.2	232.6	233.7	115.1	115.0	117.4
Columbus	49.7	52.8	53.0	144.0	159.0	160.4	114.9	112.9	118.5
Dayton-Springfield	16.8	17.5	17.4	96.4	103.8	104.2	72.4	70.9	72.4
Toledo	10.4	11.6	11.7	62.7	67.3	67.3	41.5	40.3	42.5
Youngstown-Warren	7.5	(²)	(²)	41.3	(²)	(²)	23.3	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma	64.2	63.3	62.9	227.8	229.3	227.5	256.9	246.2	253.2
Enid	1.2	(²)	(²)	5.4	(²)	(²)	3.9	(²)	(²)
Lawton	1.6	1.5	1.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	11.2	10.8	10.9
Oklahoma City	27.5	26.4	26.3	86.5	85.4	86.0	98.2	95.6	97.6
Tulsa	16.9	16.8	16.7	70.1	70.5	70.0	35.6	34.7	35.0
Oregon	67.6	71.3	70.4	218.7	231.6	233.1	202.3	191.8	205.8
Eugene-Springfield	4.5	4.8	4.7	21.1	22.4	22.3	21.9	19.6	22.6
Portland	42.8	44.1	44.0	122.6	125.3	126.2	73.6	71.8	77.5
Salem	5.1	5.3	5.3	17.4	18.2	18.4	28.4	27.4	28.9
Pennsylvania	265.5	274.9	274.9	1,200.3	1,250.6	1,255.4	885.8	662.9	681.9
Allentown-Bethlehem	10.1	10.5	10.5	59.2	62.2	62.5	28.6	28.0	28.8
Altoona	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.0	10.3	10.3	7.1	7.3	7.0
Beaver County	1.6	1.9	1.9	10.9	11.3	11.2	7.1	6.6	7.1
Delaware Valley	123.5	125.4	125.4	463.8	492.8	500.7	224.0	217.4	222.0
Erie	5.0	5.2	5.2	25.1	26.5	26.5	13.3	12.4	13.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	15.3	16.2	16.2	56.5	60.6	59.5	64.7	63.6	65.3
Johnstown	4.4	4.5	4.5	18.2	19.1	19.1	12.5	12.6	12.5
Lancaster	6.2	6.6	6.5	33.2	34.1	34.7	15.1	14.3	15.4
Philadelphia PMSA	143.9	146.3	146.0	572.0	588.8	595.6	293.0	286.7	293.2
Philadelphia City	68.9	68.6	68.5	243.1	245.0	249.4	138.2	134.7	135.7
Pittsburgh	50.5	52.3	51.7	251.2	260.5	261.1	108.0	105.1	108.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	144.3	145.1	146.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6.3	6.8	6.7
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	280.1	283.1	284.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.9	12.8	12.7
Sharon	40.8	40.4	40.8	.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.8	1.6
State College	52.0	51.9	52.9	.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Williamsport	47.0	48.1	48.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.0	2.1	2.1
York	164.3	166.2	167.0	.4	.4	.4	9.0	9.2	9.2
Rhode Island	432.1	433.4	436.5	.1	.2	.2	16.1	16.7	16.6
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro	129.7	130.3	131.1	.1	.1	.1	4.5	4.8	4.7
Providence	304.4	307.4	309.6	.1	.1	.1	11.5	12.3	12.2
South Carolina	1,321.3	1,358.9	1,362.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	86.3	89.8	89.6
Charleston	174.7	181.3	182.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	13.3	13.8	13.8
Columbia	208.5	215.1	216.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	12.7	13.7	13.7
Greenville—Spartanburg	288.7	293.0	293.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	20.2	20.7	20.4
South Dakota	249.0	253.3	254.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	11.1	10.7	10.9
Rapid City	33.8	34.6	34.6	.3	.3	.3	2.2	1.9	2.0
Sioux Falls	60.9	64.2	63.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.4	3.6	3.6
Tennessee	1,895.2	1,964.9	1,975.0	7.8	6.8	6.9	86.3	89.5	91.0
Chattanooga	182.5	185.0	183.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.5	7.3	7.5
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol	152.7	153.4	153.8	.1	.1	.1	6.6	5.6	5.8
Knoxville	231.4	235.4	235.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	11.2	11.9	11.9
Memphis	388.7	391.5	393.3	.1	.1	.1	18.1	18.6	18.5
Nashville	433.3	435.1	438.2	.7	.6	.7	25.6	28.4	29.3
Texas	6,737.0	6,676.0	6,693.8	253.2	194.0	193.1	453.3	422.7	415.1
Abilene	54.1	52.5	52.8	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Amarillo	82.8	80.7	80.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	4.7	3.9	4.0
Austin	367.3	366.9	367.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	27.5	25.3	24.6
Beaumont—Port Arthur	135.4	128.5	128.7	2.5	1.1	1.2	9.9	8.6	8.5
Brazoria	59.0	57.3	57.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	6.2	5.8	5.9
Brownsville—Harlingen	64.6	65.7	65.5	.1	.1	.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Bryan—College Station	50.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.7	(⁹)	(⁹)
Corpus Christi	137.6	135.1	134.3	7.8	6.1	6.1	11.4	11.7	11.4
Dallas	1,326.2	1,348.6	1,346.2	23.8	20.6	20.3	86.2	77.4	74.3
El Paso	178.5	178.2	178.0	.4	.3	.2	9.2	9.5	9.2
Ft. Worth—Arlington	509.7	510.0	510.0	4.5	3.4	3.3	33.6	32.9	31.9
Galveston—Texas City	72.8	71.9	71.6	.8	.4	.4	3.3	2.7	2.9
Houston	1,501.8	1,462.9	1,463.6	90.6	77.9	77.5	107.7	98.2	97.3
Killeen—Temple	67.4	68.4	68.0	.1	.1	.1	4.3	3.9	3.6
Laredo	34.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.4	(⁹)	(⁹)
Longview—Marshall	89.2	66.5	66.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.1
Lubbock	93.1	92.0	92.1	.6	.4	.3	4.8	4.3	4.1
McAllen—Edinburg—Mission	83.7	84.9	86.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Midland	49.0	46.0	45.9	11.3	8.8	8.6	2.4	2.2	2.4
Odessa	52.0	46.0	45.7	9.0	6.7	6.6	3.3	2.4	2.2
San Angelo	37.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.3	(⁹)	(⁹)
San Antonio	484.6	483.5	484.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	36.7	34.0	33.0
Sherman—Denison	37.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	1.5	(⁹)	(⁹)
Texarkana	45.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.3	(⁹)	(⁹)
Tyler	63.5	63.0	63.2	2.8	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
Victoria	29.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	3.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.4	(⁹)	(⁹)
Waco	78.6	78.3	78.7	.2	.2	.1	4.6	4.6	4.4
Wichita Falls	52.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	3.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	2.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Utah	637.6	643.9	643.4	9.3	7.7	8.2	38.7	36.0	35.3
Provo—Orem	71.6	73.7	74.7	.1	.1	.1	3.6	3.5	3.6
Salt Lake City—Ogden	441.8	450.7	450.1	2.0	1.8	2.2	25.8	26.3	25.9
Vermont	230.9	227.8	228.9	.4	.9	.8	16.7	13.5	13.4
Burlington	70.5	68.1	68.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	4.8	3.5	3.5
Springfield	13.8	13.8	13.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	1.2	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	49.5	49.0	49.3	6.1	6.5	6.5	30.8	31.2	31.2
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	73.7	72.6	72.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	61.4	61.3	61.2
Sharon	10.2	9.5	9.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	10.2	10.5	10.6
State College	7.5	7.4	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.6	9.7	9.7
Williamsport	15.0	15.4	15.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	10.3	11.0	10.9
York	58.9	57.9	58.7	7.1	7.2	7.2	38.5	39.0	39.0
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro	121.6	120.7	121.9	14.0	14.5	14.3	93.8	96.4	95.5
Providence	56.5	56.0	56.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	29.0	29.8	29.7
Providence	77.1	77.4	78.3	10.6	10.9	10.8	65.0	67.5	66.8
South Carolina									
Charleston	363.9	362.9	362.0	56.6	57.4	57.6	284.4	302.6	300.5
Columbia	19.8	20.2	20.3	9.1	9.3	9.3	41.9	42.7	42.7
Greenville—Spartanburg	27.9	27.6	27.8	9.5	9.4	9.4	45.3	47.0	47.5
Greenville—Spartanburg	96.7	96.3	95.9	10.2	10.6	10.5	65.1	67.6	67.7
South Dakota									
Rapid City	25.5	29.5	29.4	12.9	12.6	12.7	65.6	67.0	66.2
Rapid City	3.5	4.0	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	9.5	9.9	9.8
Sioux Falls	6.0	8.6	8.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	16.8	16.4	16.3
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	485.1	489.8	488.4	93.5	92.8	93.9	450.3	474.7	475.1
Chattanooga	43.8	43.7	43.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	39.2	38.3	38.8
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol	51.9	51.1	51.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	33.0	34.0	33.7
Knoxville	47.8	47.8	47.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	56.2	56.2	56.1
Memphis	51.3	51.2	50.8	32.8	34.1	34.9	107.6	108.3	108.2
Nashville	91.6	90.2	90.3	21.9	19.8	19.9	104.3	105.2	104.4
Texas									
Ablene	999.9	966.8	963.2	383.7	374.8	374.6	1,715.9	1,719.4	1,724.4
Ablene	5.4	4.9	4.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	14.3	14.4	14.5
Amarillo	10.4	9.8	10.0	6.3	6.0	5.9	24.4	24.8	24.6
Austin	42.0	40.3	40.2	11.0	11.7	11.6	82.3	82.8	82.7
Beaumont—Port Arthur	26.5	25.0	25.2	10.1	9.6	9.5	32.6	31.8	31.8
Brazoria	16.4	15.3	15.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	11.2	11.3	11.1
Brownsville—Harlingen	9.4	9.4	9.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	18.1	18.4	18.2
Bryan—College Station	3.9	([?])	([?])	1.6	([?])	([?])	11.3	([?])	([?])
Corpus Christi	13.1	12.2	12.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	34.7	34.5	34.2
Dallas	233.6	234.3	233.5	84.3	86.1	86.1	353.0	358.3	359.0
El Paso	36.5	34.1	33.1	9.5	9.1	9.4	44.5	46.1	46.0
Ft. Worth—Arlington	115.2	115.5	115.5	27.0	28.3	28.6	138.2	136.4	136.3
Galveston—Texas City	10.0	9.6	9.2	5.6	5.8	5.6	13.9	13.7	13.6
Houston	172.9	158.3	158.5	101.4	96.9	96.2	382.4	370.6	370.2
Killeen—Temple	8.6	8.8	8.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	16.3	16.4	16.4
Laredo	1.8	([?])	([?])	3.8	([?])	([?])	10.5	([?])	([?])
Longview—Marshall	18.5	15.5	15.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	17.7	17.5	17.4
Lubbock	7.9	7.3	7.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	27.6	27.8	27.8
McAllen—Edinburg—Mission	11.7	11.8	11.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	25.0	25.3	25.8
Midland	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	10.9	10.7	10.7
Odessa	5.1	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	14.5	13.3	13.3
San Angelo	5.4	([?])	([?])	3.1	([?])	([?])	9.6	([?])	([?])
San Antonio	49.9	48.4	48.1	19.3	18.2	18.0	125.7	126.3	126.1
Sherman—Denison	11.8	([?])	([?])	2.0	([?])	([?])	8.1	([?])	([?])
Texarkana	7.7	([?])	([?])	1.9	([?])	([?])	10.7	([?])	([?])
Tyler	11.8	11.0	11.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	17.4	18.1	17.9
Victoria	3.2	([?])	([?])	1.7	([?])	([?])	8.3	([?])	([?])
Waco	16.7	14.9	15.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	19.1	19.3	19.2
Wichita Falls	8.4	([?])	([?])	2.8	([?])	([?])	13.1	([?])	([?])
Utah									
Provo—Orem	94.5	91.7	91.4	37.6	37.7	37.8	149.9	154.8	154.8
Salt Lake City—Ogden	11.3	10.0	10.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	14.7	15.7	15.8
Salt Lake City—Ogden	63.7	62.3	62.1	28.7	28.5	28.5	109.8	112.4	112.7
Vermont									
Burlington	49.8	49.5	49.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	52.2	51.9	52.7
Burlington	16.4	16.3	16.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	16.3	16.2	16.3
Springfield	3.8	3.8	3.9	.6	.6	.6	2.5	2.7	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Pennsylvania—Continued									
Reading	7.2	8.0	8.0	27.7	28.2	28.4	16.7	15.4	16.3
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre	11.8	12.3	12.2	64.6	69.0	68.1	41.1	39.2	41.1
Sharon	1.3	1.3	1.3	10.4	10.5	10.9	5.1	4.8	5.2
State College	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	21.4	20.8	21.8
Williamsport	2.3	2.3	2.3	9.1	9.4	9.5	6.4	6.0	6.5
York	4.6	4.9	4.9	28.1	29.7	29.6	17.7	17.9	18.0
Rhode Island									
Pawtucket—Woonsocket—Attleboro	23.4	23.8	23.8	105.5	104.7	106.3	57.6	58.4	57.9
Providence	3.4	3.5	3.5	22.8	23.1	23.2	9.8	9.4	9.8
	19.7	19.9	19.9	77.4	76.8	77.9	43.0	42.5	43.6
South Carolina									
Charleston	57.6	59.8	59.6	215.5	229.3	228.9	255.3	255.3	262.6
Columbia	8.2	8.3	8.3	33.2	36.4	36.6	49.1	50.5	51.0
Greenville—Spartanburg	17.1	18.3	18.3	38.4	39.2	39.9	57.3	59.6	60.0
	11.1	11.0	11.0	46.9	48.7	49.1	38.2	37.7	38.9
South Dakota									
Rapid City	13.8	14.1	13.9	59.1	60.4	60.2	58.4	56.6	58.9
Sioux Falls	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.2	8.6	8.4	6.5	6.4	8.6
	5.7	5.8	5.6	17.0	17.9	17.9	7.3	7.4	7.5
Tennessee									
Chattanooga	90.5	91.4	90.7	369.1	400.1	403.8	312.6	319.8	325.2
Johnson City—Kingsport—Bristol	10.6	11.4	11.5	42.8	44.5	42.2	30.5	30.9	31.3
Knoxville	4.6	4.7	4.7	24.8	24.9	25.0	26.1	27.3	27.6
Memphis	8.7	8.3	8.3	48.4	50.7	50.1	48.1	50.0	51.0
Nashville	22.7	23.3	23.3	88.7	88.0	88.6	67.4	67.9	68.9
	29.9	29.9	29.7	96.2	96.2	98.2	63.2	64.8	65.7
Texas									
Abilene	445.7	454.3	452.6	1,361.4	1,383.5	1,388.0	1,123.9	1,160.5	1,182.8
Amarillo	2.8	2.8	2.8	13.6	13.7	13.6	8.2	7.9	6.1
Austin	4.5	4.4	4.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	14.4	14.0	14.3
Beaumont—Port Arthur	25.3	25.7	25.6	83.3	85.8	85.9	94.8	94.2	98.3
Brazoria	5.7	5.3	5.3	27.7	27.0	27.0	20.4	20.1	20.2
Brownsville—Harlingen	2.3	2.3	2.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	10.6	10.8	11.2
Bryan—College Station	3.5	3.5	3.5	12.4	12.9	12.9	14.7	14.9	15.3
Corpus Christi	2.1	(²)	(²)	7.6	(²)	(²)	20.3	(²)	(²)
Dallas	6.9	6.9	6.9	28.0	28.4	28.2	28.0	27.9	28.0
El Paso	127.3	133.3	132.8	279.5	294.5	293.9	138.5	144.3	146.3
Ft. Worth—Arlington	9.1	9.4	9.4	33.5	33.8	34.1	35.8	35.9	36.6
Galveston—Texas City	28.4	28.1	28.3	101.5	106.3	105.6	61.3	59.1	60.5
Houston	4.6	4.7	4.7	12.8	13.3	12.9	21.8	21.7	22.5
Killeen—Temple	111.8	113.5	111.5	348.8	356.3	356.2	186.2	191.2	196.2
Laredo	2.9	3.0	2.9	12.8	13.6	13.6	19.5	19.8	20.0
Longview—Marshall	1.4	(²)	(²)	5.8	(²)	(²)	8.1	(²)	(²)
Lubbock	3.5	3.6	3.6	11.9	11.4	11.7	8.1	7.9	7.7
McAllen—Edinburg—Mission	5.4	5.3	5.3	20.2	20.4	20.4	22.1	22.1	22.4
Midland	4.0	3.9	3.9	12.9	13.5	13.5	21.4	22.0	22.6
Odessa	3.2	3.1	3.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	6.1	6.6	6.6
San Angelo	1.9	1.8	1.8	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.2
San Antonio	2.0	(²)	(²)	7.4	(²)	(²)	6.8	(²)	(²)
Sherman—Denison	36.7	37.0	37.2	108.9	110.1	110.8	104.0	106.9	108.8
Texarkana	1.4	(²)	(²)	7.1	(²)	(²)	5.0	(²)	(²)
Tyler	1.9	(²)	(²)	8.5	(²)	(²)	12.7	(²)	(²)
Victoria	3.9	4.0	4.0	13.0	13.7	13.7	8.5	8.5	8.6
Waco	1.6	(²)	(²)	5.3	(²)	(²)	4.2	(²)	(²)
Wichita Falls	4.6	4.7	4.7	18.9	19.0	19.4	11.9	12.0	12.4
	2.4	(²)	(²)	9.9	(²)	(²)	10.4	(²)	(²)
Utah									
Provo—Orem	31.4	33.3	33.3	135.9	140.4	139.5	140.3	142.2	143.3
Salt Lake City—Ogden	2.1	2.3	2.3	24.7	26.1	26.4	12.7	13.7	14.1
	25.9	27.7	27.7	93.8	96.9	95.9	92.1	94.9	95.2
Vermont									
Burlington	10.3	10.9	11.0	53.5	53.5	53.6	38.3	38.0	38.1
Springfield	3.0	3.1	3.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	11.2	10.2	10.9
	.4	.4	.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Total			Mining			Construction		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Virginia	2,498.7	2,562.1	2,581.3	17.3	18.7	16.5	159.4	171.1	189.8
Bristol	29.4	30.1	30.3	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.7	1.6
Charlottesville	61.2	(¹)	(¹)	.1	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	(¹)	(¹)
Danville	39.9	(¹)	(¹)	.1	(¹)	(¹)	1.4	(¹)	(¹)
Lynchburg	70.0	70.4	70.8	.1	.1	.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	519.6	530.4	532.7	.1	.1	.1	35.3	37.9	37.9
Northern Virginia	635.3	661.0	665.5	.6	.6	.5	45.3	49.2	48.8
Richmond-Petersburg	406.8	410.9	411.5	.3	.3	.3	24.1	24.1	24.5
Roanoke	114.3	115.0	115.6	.1	.2	.2	7.3	7.7	7.8
Washington	1,745.1	1,794.1	1,795.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	85.6	90.6	89.2
Seattle	864.9	898.0	901.1	.5	.5	.5	44.6	47.8	47.3
West Virginia	602.5	601.2	601.4	44.2	38.9	38.6	26.7	27.2	27.5
Charleston	108.6	107.5	107.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
Huntington-Ashland	101.2	100.9	101.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.6	4.4	4.5
Parkersburg-Marietta	58.8	57.9	58.6	1.1	.9	.9	3.3	3.0	3.1
Wheeling	57.9	55.8	56.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9
Wisconsin	2,014.0	2,047.5	2,044.2	2.6	3.0	2.9	70.6	70.6	70.8
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	139.4	141.0	141.2	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.6	6.1	6.1
Eau Claire	52.0	53.2	54.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.1	2.1	2.1
Green Bay	89.1	90.8	90.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	3.9	3.4	3.5
Janesville-Beloit	53.3	52.5	49.8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	1.5	1.6
Kenosha	38.8	36.3	38.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.2	1.3
La Crosse	49.1	49.8	49.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	1.2	1.2
Madison	193.3	194.2	194.7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.5	6.2	6.0
Milwaukee	667.2	677.2	680.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	20.0	21.0	21.0
Racine	66.6	67.7	67.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	1.9	2.1
Sheboygan	44.3	46.4	46.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.2	1.4	1.5
Wausau	42.6	43.2	43.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	1.8	1.7
Wyoming	209.1	201.0	196.9	26.5	21.3	21.0	15.6	15.6	14.3
Puerto Rico	685.7	703.1	710.6	.6	.7	.7	23.6	28.8	29.5
Caguas	42.9	43.1	43.6	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Mayaguez	50.0	50.3	50.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Ponce	41.8	43.7	44.4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.7	2.7	2.9
San Juan	424.4	432.9	437.5	.3	.3	.3	18.7	22.8	23.2
Virgin Islands	35.6	35.8	36.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	2.5	3.1	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Virginia	426.8	431.1	431.2	133.3	135.1	135.4	560.6	577.9	586.5
Bristol	9.4	9.7	9.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	7.2	7.5	7.5
Charlottesville	9.4	(¹)	(¹)	1.8	(¹)	(¹)	12.3	(¹)	(¹)
Danville	17.0	(¹)	(¹)	.9	(¹)	(¹)	8.5	(¹)	(¹)
Lynchburg	25.1	24.3	24.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	13.2	13.5	13.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	68.3	67.8	67.3	25.3	24.4	23.8	125.3	130.4	131.8
Northern Virginia	32.1	32.7	32.9	43.4	45.3	45.3	146.8	153.4	155.4
Richmond-Petersburg	63.0	61.3	61.7	21.3	21.8	21.5	96.6	98.0	98.1
Roanoke	20.8	20.5	20.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	29.3	29.9	30.4
Washington	301.8	305.0	303.4	98.0	97.8	95.9	428.5	449.4	444.7
Seattle	166.4	174.5	174.0	57.2	59.1	58.3	213.0	224.4	223.4
West Virginia	89.4	87.9	87.8	37.7	36.8	36.5	134.4	136.5	135.2
Charleston	13.4	12.4	12.4	8.7	8.5	8.5	27.9	27.9	27.7
Huntington-Ashland	19.7	19.2	19.3	8.0	7.8	7.8	26.1	26.9	26.8
Parkersburg-Marietta	14.8	13.9	14.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	13.8	14.2	14.2
Wheeling	7.2	6.9	6.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.1	14.9	15.0
Wisconsin	519.8	527.4	519.2	95.8	98.3	97.3	470.9	482.5	480.2
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	49.9	50.5	49.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	30.0	30.8	30.7
Eau Claire	9.5	10.0	10.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	14.8	15.7	16.5
Green Bay	24.3	24.9	24.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	22.7	22.7	22.6
Janesville-Beloit	18.3	17.4	14.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	13.0	13.2	13.2
Kenosha	12.2	9.8	11.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.6	6.5
La Crosse	11.0	10.6	10.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	13.0	13.0	12.9
Madison	21.5	21.8	21.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	42.1	43.0	43.6
Milwaukee	189.9	170.8	170.9	36.0	35.7	35.9	150.9	155.3	155.6
Racine	24.2	23.1	23.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	15.3	15.9	15.6
Sheboygan	18.4	18.6	18.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.3	8.6	8.5
Wausau	11.1	11.3	11.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	10.5	10.9	11.0
Wyoming	8.4	8.3	8.5	15.7	14.3	14.2	48.2	43.5	43.2
Puerto Rico	148.3	148.7	149.7	13.9	14.6	14.1	119.5	121.4	123.1
Caguas	14.9	14.9	15.0	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.9	8.2	8.3
Mayaguez	20.5	20.8	20.9	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.2	6.2	6.3
Ponce	8.2	8.3	8.5	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	6.3	6.5	6.8
San Juan	66.0	65.8	65.7	10.8	10.7	10.6	82.3	83.1	84.4
Virgin Islands	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	7.8	7.7	7.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

B-8. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls in States and selected areas by major industry—Continued

(In thousands)

State and area	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services			Government		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Virginia	124.2	131.8	131.4	550.3	573.9	573.4	526.8	524.5	537.1
Bristol .....	.9	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.1
Charlottesville	3.1	(¹)	(¹)	10.2	(¹)	(¹)	20.3	(¹)	(¹)
Danville	1.1	(¹)	(¹)	5.5	(¹)	(¹)	5.4	(¹)	(¹)
Lynchburg	3.4	3.6	3.6	12.6	13.0	13.0	9.6	9.5	9.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	22.8	23.3	23.3	118.0	124.1	124.0	124.6	122.5	124.5
Northern Virginia	38.1	41.4	41.0	188.5	195.1	195.0	140.5	143.4	146.4
Richmond-Petersburg	32.4	34.7	34.8	80.5	83.2	82.4	88.5	87.5	88.2
Roanoke	6.9	6.9	6.9	25.9	26.5	26.3	14.4	13.9	14.0
Washington	100.6	106.0	105.5	378.4	399.3	398.7	351.3	343.3	355.6
Seattle	63.3	66.2	65.9	193.6	200.3	201.8	126.3	125.4	129.9
West Virginia	23.6	24.1	24.1	118.4	121.6	121.5	128.1	128.2	130.2
Charleston	5.8	6.0	6.0	23.6	24.5	24.3	21.7	20.9	21.5
Huntington-Ashland	3.8	3.9	3.9	18.5	19.0	19.0	19.3	18.7	19.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	2.1	2.1	2.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	9.6	9.3	9.5
Wheeling	3.0	2.8	2.8	15.2	14.7	14.8	9.3	9.1	9.3
Wisconsin	104.8	109.3	109.3	419.4	435.8	433.7	330.4	322.7	330.7
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	7.0	7.1	7.2	24.5	26.4	26.2	16.4	15.2	16.1
Eau Claire	1.9	2.0	2.0	10.3	11.5	11.5	10.6	9.4	10.0
Green Bay	3.0	3.2	3.2	18.7	20.5	20.4	10.0	9.9	10.3
Janesville-Beloit	1.6	1.7	1.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	6.6	6.6	6.9
Kenosha	1.0	1.1	1.1	8.0	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.4	6.5
La Crosse	1.4	1.4	1.4	12.7	13.9	13.9	7.4	7.0	7.1
Madison	15.6	16.9	16.8	40.7	41.3	41.2	58.9	58.1	58.3
Milwaukee	44.5	45.7	45.9	165.3	169.4	170.5	80.2	78.9	80.5
Racine	2.3	2.3	2.3	12.9	14.0	13.7	8.1	8.2	8.2
Sheboygan	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.5	8.7	8.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
Wausau	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.5	7.8	7.7	6.1	5.6	5.8
Wyoming	7.9	7.9	7.8	34.2	38.2	33.3	54.4	53.9	54.7
Puerto Rico	30.5	31.5	31.6	93.6	96.7	98.4	255.6	280.8	263.6
Caguas	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	14.9	15.0	15.2
Mayaguez	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	15.5	15.4	15.5
Ponce	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	7.7	7.7	14.9	15.1	15.2
San Juan	24.6	25.3	25.6	68.7	70.5	71.7	153.0	154.5	156.0
Virgin Islands	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.3	6.5	6.8	13.2	12.8	12.8

¹ Not available.
² Publication of data has been suspended because of budget cuts.
³ Combined with construction.
^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication. All State and area data have been adjusted to March 1985 benchmarks except Michigan. Data for Michigan have been adjusted to December 1984 benchmarks.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

C-1. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date

Year and month	Total private ¹			Mining			Construction		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages									
1964	38.7	\$2.36	\$91.33	41.9	\$2.81	\$117.74	37.2	\$3.55	\$132.06
1965	38.8	2.46	95.45	42.3	2.92	123.52	37.4	3.70	138.38
1966	38.6	2.56	98.82	42.7	3.05	130.24	37.6	3.89	146.26
1967	38.0	2.68	101.84	42.6	3.19	135.89	37.7	4.11	154.95
1968	37.8	2.85	107.73	42.6	3.35	142.71	37.3	4.41	164.49
1969	37.7	3.04	114.61	43.0	3.60	154.80	37.9	4.79	181.54
1970	37.1	3.23	119.83	42.7	3.85	164.40	37.3	5.24	195.45
1971	36.9	3.45	127.31	42.4	4.06	172.14	37.2	5.69	211.67
1972	37.0	3.70	136.90	42.6	4.44	189.14	36.5	6.06	221.19
1973	36.9	3.94	145.39	42.4	4.75	201.40	36.8	6.41	235.89
1974	36.5	4.24	154.76	41.9	5.23	219.14	36.6	6.81	249.25
1975	36.1	4.53	163.53	41.9	5.95	249.31	36.4	7.31	266.08
1976	36.1	4.86	175.45	42.4	6.46	273.90	36.8	7.71	283.73
1977	36.0	5.25	189.00	43.4	6.94	301.20	36.5	8.10	295.65
1978	35.8	5.69	203.70	43.4	7.67	332.88	36.8	8.66	318.69
1979	35.7	6.16	219.91	43.0	8.49	365.07	37.0	9.27	342.99
1980	35.3	6.66	235.10	43.3	9.17	397.06	37.0	9.94	367.78
1981	35.2	7.25	255.20	43.7	10.04	438.75	36.9	10.82	399.26
1982	34.8	7.68	267.26	42.7	10.77	459.88	36.7	11.63	426.82
1983	35.0	8.02	280.70	42.5	11.28	479.40	37.1	11.94	442.97
1984	35.2	8.32	292.86	43.3	11.63	503.58	37.8	12.13	458.51
1985	34.9	8.57	299.09	43.4	11.98	519.93	37.7	12.31	464.09
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1985:									
November	34.8	\$8.66	\$301.37	43.2	\$12.07	\$521.42	36.7	\$12.28	\$450.68
December	35.2	8.71	306.59	43.8	12.27	537.43	36.9	12.47	460.14
1986:									
January	34.7	8.72	302.58	44.4	12.24	543.46	37.2	12.34	459.05
February	34.4	8.74	300.66	42.4	12.32	522.37	35.2	12.35	434.72
March	34.7	8.73	302.93	42.3	12.35	522.41	36.4	12.22	444.81
April	34.6	8.72	301.71	42.0	12.43	522.06	37.6	12.29	462.10
May	34.7	8.72	302.58	41.8	12.44	519.99	37.9	12.33	467.31
June	34.9	8.71	303.98	42.0	12.50	525.00	37.8	12.31	465.32
July	35.0	8.69	304.15	41.6	12.46	518.34	38.3	12.31	471.47
August	35.1	8.70	305.37	42.3	12.51	529.17	38.4	12.39	475.78
September	34.8	8.81	306.59	42.3	12.52	529.60	38.5	12.54	482.79
October ^p	34.8	8.81	306.59	42.2	12.49	527.08	38.0	12.62	479.56
November ^p	34.8	8.85	307.98	42.0	12.50	525.00	36.6	12.60	461.16

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

C-1. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing				Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale trade		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Hourly earnings, excluding overtime	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages										
1964	40.7	\$2.53	\$2.43	\$102.97	41.1	\$2.89	\$118.78	40.7	\$2.52	\$102.56
1965	41.2	2.61	2.50	107.53	41.3	3.03	125.14	40.8	2.61	106.49
1966	41.4	2.71	2.59	112.19	41.2	3.11	128.13	40.7	2.73	111.11
1967	40.6	2.82	2.71	114.49	40.5	3.23	130.82	40.3	2.88	116.06
1968	40.7	3.01	2.88	122.51	40.6	3.42	138.85	40.1	3.05	122.31
1969	40.6	3.19	3.05	129.51	40.7	3.63	147.74	40.2	3.23	129.85
1970	39.8	3.35	3.23	133.33	40.5	3.85	155.93	39.9	3.44	137.26
1971	39.9	3.57	3.45	142.44	40.1	4.21	168.82	39.5	3.65	144.18
1972	40.5	3.82	3.66	154.71	40.4	4.65	187.86	39.4	3.85	151.69
1973	40.7	4.09	3.91	166.46	40.5	5.02	203.31	39.3	4.08	160.34
1974	40.0	4.42	4.25	176.80	40.2	5.41	217.48	38.8	4.39	170.33
1975	39.5	4.83	4.67	190.79	39.7	5.88	233.44	38.7	4.73	183.05
1976	40.1	5.22	5.02	209.32	39.8	6.45	256.71	38.7	5.03	194.66
1977	40.3	5.68	5.44	228.90	39.9	6.99	278.90	38.8	5.39	209.13
1978	40.4	6.17	5.91	249.27	40.0	7.57	302.80	38.8	5.88	228.14
1979	40.2	6.70	6.43	269.34	39.9	8.16	325.58	38.8	6.39	247.93
1980	39.7	7.27	7.02	288.62	39.6	8.87	351.25	38.5	6.96	267.96
1981	39.8	7.99	7.72	318.00	39.4	9.70	382.18	38.5	7.56	291.06
1982	38.9	8.49	8.25	330.26	39.0	10.32	402.48	38.3	8.09	309.85
1983	40.1	8.83	8.52	354.08	39.0	10.79	420.81	38.5	8.55	329.18
1984	40.7	9.19	8.82	374.03	39.4	11.12	438.13	38.5	8.89	342.27
1985	40.5	9.53	9.16	385.97	39.5	11.40	450.30	38.4	9.16	351.74
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted										
1985:										
November	40.9	\$9.63	\$9.23	\$393.87	39.5	\$11.59	\$457.81	38.5	\$9.23	\$355.36
December	41.7	9.74	9.31	406.16	39.7	11.61	460.92	38.6	9.33	360.14
1986:										
January	40.7	9.70	9.31	394.79	39.0	11.59	452.01	38.3	9.28	355.42
February	40.3	9.70	9.33	390.91	39.2	11.64	456.29	38.0	9.36	355.68
March	40.7	9.72	9.33	395.60	39.4	11.62	457.83	38.3	9.33	357.34
April	40.5	9.70	9.33	392.85	39.0	11.55	450.45	38.3	9.29	355.81
May	40.6	9.71	9.34	394.23	39.0	11.54	450.06	38.4	9.29	356.74
June	40.8	9.70	9.32	395.76	39.4	11.57	455.86	38.5	9.32	358.82
July	40.2	9.74	9.35	391.55	39.4	11.61	457.43	38.5	9.30	358.05
August	40.7	9.68	9.27	393.98	39.4	11.61	457.43	38.5	9.32	358.82
September	41.0	9.73	9.31	398.93	39.1	11.70	457.47	38.3	9.37	358.87
October ^p	40.8	9.72	9.32	396.58	39.1	11.69	457.08	38.4	9.36	359.42
November ^p	41.1	9.78	9.37	401.96	39.3	11.76	462.17	38.6	9.43	364.00

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HISTORICAL HOURS AND EARNINGS**

C-1. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry, 1964 to date—Continued

Year and month	Retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services		
	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings	Weekly hours	Hourly earnings	Weekly earnings
Annual averages									
1964	37.0	\$1.75	\$64.75	37.3	\$2.30	\$85.79	36.1	\$1.94	\$70.03
1965	36.6	1.82	66.61	37.2	2.39	88.91	35.9	2.05	73.60
1966	35.9	1.91	68.57	37.3	2.47	92.13	35.5	2.17	77.04
1967	35.3	2.01	70.95	37.1	2.58	95.72	35.1	2.29	80.38
1968	34.7	2.16	74.95	37.0	2.75	101.75	34.7	2.42	83.97
1969	34.2	2.30	78.66	37.1	2.93	108.70	34.7	2.61	90.57
1970	33.8	2.44	82.47	36.7	3.07	112.67	34.4	2.81	96.66
1971	33.7	2.60	87.62	36.6	3.22	117.85	33.9	3.04	103.06
1972	33.4	2.75	91.85	36.6	3.36	122.98	33.9	3.27	110.85
1973	33.1	2.91	96.32	36.6	3.53	129.20	33.8	3.47	117.29
1974	32.7	3.14	102.68	36.5	3.77	137.61	33.6	3.75	126.00
1975	32.4	3.36	108.86	36.5	4.06	148.19	33.5	4.02	134.67
1976	32.1	3.57	114.60	36.4	4.27	155.43	33.3	4.31	143.52
1977	31.6	3.85	121.66	36.4	4.54	165.26	33.0	4.65	153.45
1978	31.0	4.20	130.20	36.4	4.89	178.00	32.8	4.99	163.67
1979	30.6	4.53	138.62	36.2	5.27	190.77	32.7	5.36	175.27
1980	30.2	4.88	147.38	36.2	5.79	209.60	32.6	5.85	190.71
1981	30.1	5.25	158.03	36.3	6.31	229.05	32.6	6.41	208.97
1982	29.9	5.48	163.85	36.2	6.78	245.44	32.6	6.92	225.59
1983	29.8	5.74	171.05	36.2	7.29	263.90	32.7	7.31	239.04
1984	29.8	5.85	174.33	36.5	7.63	278.50	32.6	7.59	247.43
1985	29.4	5.94	174.64	36.4	7.94	289.02	32.5	7.89	256.43
Monthly data, not seasonally adjusted									
1985:									
November	29.1	\$5.97	\$173.73	36.2	\$8.06	\$291.77	32.3	\$8.05	\$260.02
December	29.8	5.99	178.50	36.7	8.15	299.11	32.5	8.12	263.90
1986:									
January	28.7	6.03	173.06	36.4	8.14	296.30	32.4	8.12	263.09
February	28.6	6.04	172.74	36.8	8.28	304.70	32.4	8.17	264.71
March	28.9	6.03	174.27	36.7	8.30	304.61	32.4	8.18	265.03
April	28.9	6.01	173.69	36.4	8.29	301.76	32.4	8.12	263.09
May	29.1	6.00	174.60	36.3	8.31	301.65	32.4	8.10	262.44
June	29.5	5.99	176.71	36.6	8.37	306.34	32.6	8.10	264.06
July	29.9	5.97	178.50	36.5	8.30	302.95	32.8	8.04	263.71
August	29.9	5.97	178.50	36.6	8.33	304.88	32.8	8.05	264.04
September	29.2	6.05	176.66	36.4	8.37	304.67	32.3	8.19	264.54
October ^p	29.1	6.04	175.76	36.5	8.38	305.87	32.4	8.22	266.33
November ^p	29.1	6.05	176.06	36.9	8.48	312.91	32.4	8.32	269.57

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.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1985 forward are subject to revision. August data for average hourly and weekly earnings in wholesale trade have been corrected.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Nov. 1986 ^a	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^a	Nov. 1986 ^a
Total private		34.9	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	-	-	-	-	-
Mining		43.2	43.2	42.3	42.2	42.0	-	-	-	-	-
Metal mining	10	40.6	40.9	41.7	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores	101	38.7	39.3	41.6	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Copper ores	102	42.0	41.7	42.0	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal mining	11,12	41.5	40.1	40.5	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bituminous coal and lignite mining	12	41.5	40.1	40.5	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas extraction	13	43.7	44.4	42.1	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids	131,2	41.6	42.1	42.1	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil and gas field services	138	44.7	45.5	42.0	42.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14	45.0	44.3	46.2	45.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crushed and broken stone	142	46.1	45.2	48.1	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction		38.3	36.7	38.5	38.0	36.6	-	-	-	-	-
General building contractors	15	37.5	36.5	37.8	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential building construction	152	37.0	35.7	37.2	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operative builders	153	39.3	40.0	38.4	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonresidential building construction	154	37.9	37.0	38.4	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction contractors	16	42.4	39.8	43.1	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highway and street construction	161	42.9	38.4	44.5	43.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy construction, except highway	162	42.1	40.5	42.1	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special trade contractors	17	37.3	35.9	37.5	37.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	171	38.6	37.4	38.5	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painting, paper hanging, and decorating	172	35.1	33.7	35.9	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical work	173	39.1	38.6	39.3	39.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masonry, stonework, and plastering	174	35.7	34.2	35.6	35.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpentering and flooring	175	35.7	34.5	35.3	35.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing and sheet metal work	176	34.1	31.7	34.5	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing		40.8	40.9	41.0	40.8	41.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7
Durable goods		41.3	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7
Lumber and wood products	24	40.4	39.5	40.7	40.5	40.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.7	-
Logging camps and logging contractors	241	41.0	37.6	38.9	39.8	-	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.5	-
Sawmills and planing mills	242	41.1	40.3	41.8	41.4	-	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.3	-
Sawmills and planing mills, general	2421	41.3	40.4	42.0	41.5	-	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	-
Hardwood dimension and flooring	2426	40.3	40.0	41.1	41.2	-	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	-
Millwork, plywood, and structural members	243	40.2	40.1	41.1	40.6	-	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.3	-
Millwork	2431	40.8	40.7	42.0	40.8	-	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	-
Wood kitchen cabinets	2434	38.9	39.0	40.3	39.9	-	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	-
Hardwood veneer and plywood	2435	39.5	39.3	40.8	40.5	-	2.8	2.6	3.6	3.5	-
Softwood veneer and plywood	2436	41.6	41.2	41.6	41.8	-	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.5	-
Wood containers	244	38.5	38.4	38.7	39.1	-	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.7	-
Wood buildings and mobile homes	245	39.0	37.7	39.8	39.9	-	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.0	-
Mobile homes	2451	39.0	37.9	39.5	40.1	-	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.0	-
Miscellaneous wood products	249	40.4	39.9	40.2	40.1	-	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.1	-
Furniture and fixtures	25	40.0	39.8	40.4	40.4	40.4	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	-
Household furniture	251	39.3	39.0	39.8	39.9	-	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.7	-
Wood household furniture	2511	39.8	39.6	39.9	40.5	-	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	-
Upholstered household furniture	2512	39.0	38.6	39.4	39.6	-	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	-
Metal household furniture	2514	39.9	38.8	39.5	39.1	-	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.1	-
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	38.5	38.1	40.7	38.8	-	2.3	1.8	3.5	2.5	-
Office furniture	252	40.6	40.9	41.5	41.3	-	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	-
Public building and related furniture	253	40.7	40.7	41.1	40.5	-	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.1	-
Partitions and fixtures	254	41.3	41.2	42.1	41.6	-	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.6	-
Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	41.5	41.6	40.8	40.6	-	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	-
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	42.5	41.8	43.1	42.6	42.0	5.2	4.7	5.5	5.1	-
Flat glass	321	45.5	47.1	44.6	44.8	-	6.9	7.5	6.2	6.0	-
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	322	41.1	41.2	41.7	41.8	-	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Nov. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Nov. 1986 ^P
Durable goods—Continued											
Machinery, except electrical—Continued											
Construction and related machinery	353	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.5	-	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	-
Construction machinery	3531	42.3	42.3	43.2	43.4	-	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	-
Mining machinery	3532	41.0	41.7	40.5	40.3	-	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.3	-
Oil field machinery	3533	42.2	42.1	39.2	39.4	-	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.4	-
Conveyors and conveying equipment	3535	41.4	42.6	41.7	41.5	-	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	-
Industrial trucks and tractors	3537	39.8	40.1	40.9	40.6	-	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0	-
Metalworking machinery	354	42.4	42.5	42.4	42.2	-	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.4	-
Machine tools, metal cutting types	3541	42.6	42.2	41.7	41.7	-	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.6	-
Machine tools, metal forming types	3542	42.2	42.8	41.3	41.7	-	4.5	4.7	4.6	5.0	-
Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures	3544	43.1	43.5	43.6	43.2	-	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	-
Machine tool accessories	3545	41.3	41.3	40.4	40.5	-	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	-
Power driven hand tools	3546	40.6	40.3	42.3	41.2	-	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.3	-
Special industry machinery	355	41.4	42.3	42.0	41.6	-	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.4	-
Food products machinery	3551	41.8	43.0	42.8	42.4	-	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	-
Textile machinery	3552	40.7	41.5	42.4	42.8	-	2.6	2.8	3.9	4.1	-
Printing trades machinery	3555	40.6	41.6	40.8	40.8	-	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.5	-
General industrial machinery	356	40.9	41.5	41.5	41.4	-	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	-
Pumps and pumping equipment	3561	40.2	40.5	40.5	41.0	-	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	-
Ball and roller bearings	3562	42.7	43.2	42.7	43.0	-	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	-
Air and gas compressors	3563	40.9	42.2	41.0	41.3	-	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.1	-
Blowers and fans	3564	40.7	40.7	42.0	40.8	-	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.6	-
Speed changers, drives, and gears	3566	40.5	41.1	42.0	42.0	-	2.7	3.3	4.5	4.2	-
Power transmission equipment, nec	3568	40.4	41.1	42.5	41.2	-	2.7	3.2	5.0	3.9	-
Office and computing machines	357	41.9	42.8	42.4	41.8	-	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	-
Electronic computing equipment	3573	42.1	42.8	42.4	41.7	-	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	-
Refrigeration and service machinery	358	40.3	41.1	41.5	41.0	-	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.1	-
Refrigeration and heating equipment	3585	40.4	41.4	41.9	41.4	-	3.0	3.1	3.9	3.4	-
Misc. machinery, except electrical	359	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.1	-	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	-
Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves	3592	41.6	41.1	42.6	41.8	-	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.2	-
Machinery, except electrical, nec	3599	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	-	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	-
Electrical and electronic equipment	36	40.6	41.3	41.3	41.0	41.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	-
Electric distributing equipment	361	41.1	42.0	41.0	40.7	-	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	-
Transformers	3612	41.7	42.6	41.9	41.4	-	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	-
Switchgear and switchboard apparatus	3613	40.5	41.4	40.1	40.1	-	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.8	-
Electrical industrial apparatus	362	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.2	-	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	-
Motors and generators	3621	40.7	41.0	41.3	40.3	-	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.5	-
Industrial controls	3622	39.8	40.2	40.0	39.5	-	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	-
Household appliances	363	40.5	40.6	41.2	41.1	-	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	-
Household refrigerators and freezers	3632	39.5	38.5	39.9	39.8	-	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.2	-
Household laundry equipment	3633	40.0	41.1	43.1	41.1	-	1.3	2.2	4.7	2.7	-
Electric housewares and fans	3634	41.3	41.4	41.5	42.3	-	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.5	-
Electric lighting and wiring equipment	364	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.2	-	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	-
Electric lamps	3641	40.2	42.1	41.3	41.1	-	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	-
Current-carrying wiring devices	3643	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	-	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	-
Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3644	41.2	42.1	41.0	41.2	-	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	-
Residential lighting fixtures	3645	39.6	38.9	39.1	38.6	-	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	-
Radio and TV receiving equipment	365	40.7	40.8	42.8	42.2	-	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.6	-
Radio and TV receiving sets	3651	39.6	40.4	43.1	41.8	-	2.4	3.0	3.1	1.7	-
Communication equipment	366	41.2	42.2	41.4	41.3	-	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	-
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	3661	40.0	41.4	41.7	40.9	-	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.9	-
Radio and TV communication equipment	3662	41.7	42.4	41.4	41.4	-	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	-
Electronic components and accessories	367	40.1	41.0	41.4	40.9	-	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	-
Electronic tubes	3671-3	40.8	42.3	43.2	43.9	-	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.8	-
Semiconductors and related devices	3674	40.1	41.0	41.2	40.1	-	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.1	-
Electronic components, nec	3679	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.3	-	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.4	-
Misc. electrical equipment and supplies	369	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.7	-	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.5	-
Storage batteries	3691	44.6	44.5	43.9	44.5	-	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.8	-
Engine electrical equipment	3694	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.3	-	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.7	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Durable goods—Continued											
Transportation equipment	37	42.7	42.9	42.3	41.9	42.6	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.2	-
Motor vehicles and equipment	371	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.1	42.6	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.0	-
Motor vehicles and car bodies	3711	44.2	44.1	42.4	41.8	-	5.8	6.0	4.4	3.9	-
Truck and bus bodies	3713	41.1	41.9	40.9	40.9	-	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	-
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	43.6	43.4	43.1	42.8	-	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.4	-
Truck trailers	3715	39.7	41.0	40.6	39.8	-	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.1	-
Aircraft and parts	372	42.4	43.0	42.9	42.5	-	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.1	-
Aircraft	3721	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.8	-	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	-
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3724	42.1	43.1	43.5	43.0	-	5.0	6.3	5.9	5.6	-
Aircraft equipment, nec	3728	43.8	44.3	43.7	43.4	-	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.6	-
Ship and boat building and repairing	373	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.5	-	3.5	4.4	3.4	3.0	-
Ship building and repairing	3731	40.5	41.1	41.2	40.5	-	3.7	5.1	3.7	3.2	-
Boat building and repairing	3732	40.8	39.7	39.8	40.3	-	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	-
Railroad equipment	374	39.9	41.8	40.3	40.3	-	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.0	-
Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	376	42.4	42.9	42.0	41.9	-	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.1	-
Guided missiles and space vehicles	3761	42.5	43.2	41.9	41.8	-	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.3	-
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	379	38.7	38.5	41.1	40.3	-	2.1	2.0	4.3	4.2	-
Travel trailers and campers	3792	37.6	37.9	39.0	37.9	-	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.6	-
Instruments and related products	38	40.7	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	-
Engineering and scientific instruments	381	41.5	42.3	41.6	41.4	-	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.1	-
Measuring and controlling devices	382	40.0	40.9	40.5	40.2	-	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	-
Environmental controls	3822	39.7	39.7	39.9	39.7	-	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.1	-
Process control instruments	3823	40.5	41.7	40.6	40.3	-	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	-
Instruments to measure electricity	3825	39.3	40.5	40.2	39.8	-	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	-
Optical instruments and lenses	383	40.1	40.5	41.8	41.7	-	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.8	-
Medical instruments and supplies	384	40.9	41.7	40.5	40.4	-	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.7	-
Surgical and medical instruments	3841	41.3	41.6	40.6	40.6	-	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	-
Surgical appliances and supplies	3842	40.6	41.9	40.6	40.4	-	3.0	4.0	2.8	2.7	-
Ophthalmic goods	385	39.8	39.5	39.8	39.8	-	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.4	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	386	42.5	42.9	42.8	43.6	-	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	-
Watches, clocks, and watchcases	387	39.3	38.0	40.7	39.1	-	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.8	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39	40.3	40.2	39.6	39.9	40.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	-
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	40.8	41.0	38.7	40.5	-	4.3	4.6	2.4	3.6	-
Jewelry, precious metal	3911	40.3	40.3	37.6	39.4	-	4.4	4.6	2.1	3.6	-
Musical instruments	393	40.5	40.1	41.3	40.7	-	2.1	2.1	3.2	2.6	-
Toys and sporting goods	394	39.5	39.3	39.6	39.9	-	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	-
Dolls, games, toys, and children's vehicles	3942,4	39.9	38.7	39.2	39.4	-	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	-
Sporting and athletic goods, nec	3949	39.2	39.7	39.9	40.4	-	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.5	-
Pens, pencils, office, and art supplies	395	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.6	-	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	-
Costume jewelry and notions	396	40.6	40.6	38.0	38.2	-	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	-
Costume jewelry	3961	40.3	40.7	37.3	36.7	-	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	-
Miscellaneous manufactures	399	40.5	40.3	40.1	40.1	-	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	-
Signs and advertising displays	3993	41.0	40.5	40.2	40.7	-	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	-
Nondurable goods		39.9	40.0	40.2	40.0	40.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.6
Food and kindred products	20	40.4	40.2	40.4	40.0	40.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	-
Meat products	201	40.2	40.1	40.2	39.1	-	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.5	-
Meat packing plants	2011	41.1	41.8	41.3	40.5	-	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.0	-
Sausages and other prepared meats	2013	42.3	41.0	40.5	39.5	-	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.4	-
Poultry dressing plants	2016	38.6	38.0	39.3	37.7	-	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	-
Dairy products	202	41.0	41.5	41.2	40.5	-	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.9	-
Cheese, natural and processed	2022	39.5	39.7	39.3	38.2	-	3.4	3.6	4.8	3.3	-
Fluid milk	2026	41.9	43.0	42.9	42.1	-	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	-
Preserved fruits and vegetables	203	39.9	38.8	40.0	39.9	-	4.3	3.1	4.9	4.3	-
Canned specialties	2032	41.4	40.4	44.3	42.2	-	5.6	4.9	8.3	6.9	-
Canned fruits and vegetables	2033	38.7	38.3	39.6	39.9	-	4.4	3.0	5.1	4.7	-
Frozen fruits and vegetables	2037	40.2	37.2	38.0	38.7	-	4.4	2.3	4.6	3.6	-
Grain mill products	204	44.1	44.0	44.3	43.9	-	6.0	5.6	6.3	6.0	-
Flour and other grain mill products	2041	47.3	47.0	47.8	46.9	-	6.2	6.3	7.3	7.2	-
Prepared feeds, nec	2048	43.5	42.9	43.9	42.8	-	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.7	-
Bakery products	205	39.4	39.0	40.0	39.4	-	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.5	-
Bread, cake, and related products	2051	38.8	38.5	39.3	38.6	-	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.5	-
Cookies and crackers	2052	41.0	40.2	41.5	41.3	-	2.9	2.8	4.3	3.6	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Food and kindred products—Continued											
Sugar and confectionery products	206	41.7	42.3	41.0	41.1	-	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.0	-
Cane and beet sugar	2061-3	43.5	47.0	41.3	40.9	-	7.2	8.5	6.5	6.3	-
Confectionery products	2065	41.0	40.7	40.7	41.2	-	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.1	-
Fats and oils	207	43.7	44.1	43.9	43.8	-	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.7	-
Beverages	208	40.0	40.3	40.0	39.9	-	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	-
Malt beverages	2082	41.1	42.2	41.7	41.2	-	5.1	6.3	4.6	4.4	-
Bottled and canned soft drinks	2086	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.2	-	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	-
Misc. food and kindred products	209	38.1	37.7	38.4	38.3	-	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7	-
Tobacco manufactures	21	39.3	36.4	38.5	39.0	38.2	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	-
Cigarettes	211	37.3	36.4	37.0	36.9	-	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	-
Textile mill products	22	40.9	41.2	41.9	41.7	42.1	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.3	-
Weaving mills, cotton	221	41.0	41.5	43.3	43.4	-	4.6	4.7	6.0	6.0	-
Weaving mills, synthetics	222	40.9	41.3	41.9	41.9	-	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	-
Weaving and finishing mills, wool	223	41.3	40.9	42.1	42.0	-	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.1	-
Narrow fabric mills	224	40.7	40.6	40.8	41.1	-	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	-
Knitting mills	225	38.9	39.2	39.5	39.5	-	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	-
Women's hosiery, except socks	2251	37.9	39.3	38.6	39.4	-	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.6	-
Hosiery, nec	2252	38.3	38.0	38.6	39.3	-	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	-
Knit outerwear mills	2253	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.1	-	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.7	-
Knit underwear mills	2254	37.7	38.5	40.6	40.3	-	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.0	-
Circular knit fabric mills	2257	40.6	41.4	42.8	42.2	-	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.9	-
Textile finishing, except wool	226	42.2	43.0	43.4	43.1	-	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.0	-
Finishing plants, cotton	2261	43.3	43.8	43.7	43.3	-	6.0	6.6	6.0	5.5	-
Finishing plants, synthetics	2262	41.1	41.9	42.6	42.4	-	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	-
Floor covering mills	227	43.1	42.6	44.1	42.3	-	4.9	4.3	5.7	4.3	-
Yarn and thread mills	228	41.5	42.0	42.5	42.3	-	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.8	-
Yarn mills, except wool	2281	42.2	42.7	43.7	43.4	-	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.3	-
Throwing and winding mills	2282	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.4	-	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	-
Miscellaneous textile goods	229	43.2	43.8	43.0	43.0	-	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.4	-
Apparel and other textile products	23	36.8	37.0	36.7	36.8	37.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	-
Men's and boys' suits and coats	231	35.9	36.1	35.2	36.0	-	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	-
Men's and boys' furnishings	232	37.2	37.6	36.8	37.1	-	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	-
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	2321	36.6	37.2	37.5	37.4	-	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	-
Men's and boys' separate trousers	2327	36.8	37.2	36.0	37.6	-	1.2	1.4	.7	1.1	-
Men's and boys' work clothing	2328	37.4	37.4	35.5	35.9	-	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	-
Women's and misses' outerwear	233	34.9	35.2	34.8	34.9	-	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	-
Women's and misses' blouses and waists	2331	35.6	34.6	35.5	35.9	-	1.2	.9	1.3	1.3	-
Women's and misses' dresses	2335	33.5	34.1	34.2	34.0	-	.9	.9	1.2	1.3	-
Women's and misses' suits and coats	2337	34.4	34.5	36.0	34.8	-	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.6	-
Women's and misses' outerwear, nec	2339	35.5	36.2	34.5	35.0	-	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	-
Women's and children's undergarments	234	37.6	37.4	38.2	37.8	-	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	-
Women's and children's underwear	2341	38.2	37.8	38.6	38.2	-	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	-
Brassieres and allied garments	2342	34.7	35.6	36.2	35.9	-	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	-
Children's outerwear	236	37.2	37.6	36.6	37.2	-	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	-
Children's dresses and blouses	2361	36.5	37.0	35.6	36.9	-	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	-
Misc. apparel and accessories	238	37.7	37.4	37.8	38.2	-	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.8	-
Misc. fabricated textile products	239	39.8	39.5	39.8	39.8	-	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.0	-
Curtains and draperies	2391	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.8	-	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	-
House furnishings, nec	2392	40.1	39.6	39.6	40.3	-	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.7	-
Automotive and apparel trimmings	2396	41.8	40.9	41.5	40.5	-	4.8	4.5	5.3	4.2	-
Paper and allied products	26	43.3	43.5	43.3	43.1	43.4	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.9	-
Paper and pulp mills	261,2,6	45.1	45.2	45.6	45.4	-	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.5	-
Paper mills, except building paper	262	45.5	45.3	45.9	45.6	-	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.7	-
Paperboard mills	263	44.5	44.7	44.1	44.1	-	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	-
Misc. converted paper products	264	42.0	42.5	41.5	41.6	-	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	-
Paper coating and glazing	2641	42.7	43.6	42.1	42.2	-	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	-
Envelopes	2642	42.2	42.7	42.4	41.9	-	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	-
Bags, except textile bags	2643	42.9	43.1	42.3	42.1	-	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	-
Paperboard containers and boxes	265	42.6	42.5	43.1	42.4	-	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.3	-
Folding paperboard boxes	2651	42.7	42.7	42.3	42.4	-	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	-
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes	2653	43.5	43.0	44.3	43.1	-	4.8	4.5	5.4	4.7	-
Sanitary food containers	2654	41.7	43.2	42.5	41.4	-	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.0	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Nondurable goods—Continued											
Printing and publishing	27	38.0	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	-
Newspapers	271	34.2	34.6	33.7	33.7	-	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	-
Periodicals	272	39.0	38.7	38.5	38.6	-	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.7	-
Books	273	38.7	38.9	40.6	39.3	-	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.3	-
Book publishing	2731	36.5	37.2	38.9	37.9	-	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	-
Book printing	2732	41.7	41.2	43.3	41.4	-	4.6	3.8	5.6	5.0	-
Miscellaneous publishing	274	36.3	36.7	36.1	36.3	-	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	-
Commercial printing	275	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.0	-	3.4	3.5	4.0	3.9	-
Commercial printing, letterpress	2751	39.0	38.9	39.6	39.4	-	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	-
Commercial printing, lithographic	2752	39.1	39.3	40.0	40.1	-	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.1	-
Manifold business forms	276	40.7	41.9	40.9	40.6	-	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.1	-
Blankbooks and bookbinding	278	38.8	38.6	38.9	37.9	-	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.2	-
Printing trade services	279	39.1	39.1	38.7	38.5	-	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.7	-
Chemicals and allied products	28	41.6	42.0	42.0	41.7	42.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.7	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	41.5	41.7	42.1	42.2	-	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	-
Industrial inorganic chemicals, nec	2819	41.8	41.7	42.8	42.8	-	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.7	-
Plastics materials and synthetics	282	42.0	42.5	42.0	41.8	-	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	-
Plastics materials and resins	2821	42.6	43.8	42.7	42.8	-	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	-
Organic fibers, noncellulosic	2824	42.1	42.0	41.2	41.0	-	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	-
Drugs	283	40.6	41.3	42.1	41.5	-	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	-
Pharmaceutical preparations	2834	40.3	41.0	41.9	41.2	-	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.0	-
Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods	284	40.2	40.8	40.6	40.4	-	2.9	2.6	3.6	3.1	-
Soap and other detergents	2841	43.5	44.1	43.4	43.2	-	4.5	4.5	5.6	4.8	-
Toilet preparations	2844	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.7	-	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.3	-
Polishing, sanitation, and finishing preparations	2842,3	40.5	41.2	41.6	40.6	-	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	-
Paints and allied products	285	41.0	40.7	41.9	41.5	-	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.3	-
Industrial organic chemicals	286	43.1	43.8	43.4	43.2	-	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.9	-
Cyclic crudes and intermediates	2865	43.5	43.8	43.2	42.7	-	4.4	5.0	5.4	4.6	-
Gum, wood, and industrial organic chemicals, nec	2861,9	43.0	43.8	43.4	43.4	-	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.0	-
Agricultural chemicals	287	42.5	42.5	41.6	41.7	-	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.7	-
Miscellaneous chemical products	289	41.9	42.5	42.0	41.7	-	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	-
Petroleum and coal products	29	44.3	43.4	44.1	46.6	46.8	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.1	-
Petroleum refining	291	44.2	44.0	43.6	47.3	-	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.5	-
Paving and roofing materials	295	46.5	42.7	46.7	45.6	-	7.9	6.1	8.5	7.7	-
Rubber and misc. plastics products	30	41.1	41.3	41.6	41.4	41.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	-
Tires and inner tubes	301	42.3	41.6	43.3	43.4	-	4.1	4.2	6.1	5.1	-
Rubber and plastics footwear	302	38.7	39.2	39.5	39.7	-	1.0	1.2	2.5	2.6	-
Reclaimed rubber, and rubber and plastics hose and belting	303,4	42.4	42.7	42.6	42.0	-	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	-
Fabricated rubber products, nec	306	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.3	-	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	-
Miscellaneous plastics products	307	40.9	41.1	41.4	41.1	-	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	-
Leather and leather products	31	37.6	37.6	36.8	36.9	37.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	-
Leather tanning and finishing	311	41.1	41.2	40.1	39.9	-	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.8	-
Footwear, except rubber	314	36.7	36.9	35.8	36.0	-	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	-
Men's footwear, except athletic	3143	36.4	35.8	35.6	35.5	-	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	-
Women's footwear, except athletic	3144	36.8	37.9	35.9	36.2	-	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	-
Luggage	316	40.1	40.2	37.8	38.1	-	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.2	-
Handbags and personal leather goods	317	37.9	37.8	38.1	37.7	-	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.0	-
Transportation and public utilities		39.5	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.3	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad transportation:											
Class I railroads ³	4011	43.8	43.5	44.0	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and interurban passenger transit	41	33.9	33.4	33.5	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local and suburban transportation	411	38.7	38.4	37.9	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercity highway transportation	413	36.8	38.4	38.2	42.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	42	38.7	38.2	38.8	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and trucking terminals	421,3	38.6	38.1	38.7	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public warehousing	422	40.3	39.6	40.1	39.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe lines, except natural gas	46	41.2	42.2	40.9	41.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Communication	48	40.4	40.9	40.3	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone communication	481	41.6	42.4	41.6	41.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	36.8	36.9	37.3	36.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	42.1	42.3	41.7	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric services	491	42.1	42.4	41.9	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas production and distribution	492	41.3	41.3	41.6	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combination utility services	493	42.7	42.8	41.6	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary services	495	42.9	43.1	42.4	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade		38.4	38.5	38.3	38.4	38.6	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	50	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	501	38.2	38.3	38.2	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	37.2	37.0	36.6	36.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and construction materials	503	39.7	39.3	39.9	39.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods	504	37.2	36.9	36.3	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	40.3	40.1	40.3	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical goods	506	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	38.8	38.7	38.5	38.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	39.4	39.4	39.3	39.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous durable goods	509	37.5	37.8	37.4	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper and paper products	511	38.0	38.3	37.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	38.0	37.5	37.6	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	35.6	36.4	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groceries and related products	514	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	39.6	39.4	39.7	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	39.1	39.4	38.9	39.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	35.9	36.3	36.1	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade		29.2	29.1	29.2	29.1	29.1	-	-	-	-	-
Building materials and garden supplies	52	36.5	36.2	36.7	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardware stores	525	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	53	28.3	28.2	28.5	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department stores	531	28.2	28.1	28.4	27.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Variety stores	533	29.2	29.4	29.3	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	28.8	29.1	29.8	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food stores	54	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grocery stores	541	30.2	30.2	30.3	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail bakeries	546	28.8	28.9	28.2	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
New and used car dealers	551,2	37.7	37.6	37.4	37.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	39.6	40.0	39.5	39.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasoline service stations	554	33.9	34.1	33.8	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings	561	29.4	29.0	29.9	29.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women's ready-to-wear stores	562	26.0	25.6	25.7	25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family clothing stores	565	27.5	27.4	26.5	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoe stores	566	26.7	26.9	27.6	27.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	33.1	33.4	33.3	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	33.2	33.4	33.2	33.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliance stores	572	34.1	34.8	33.7	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio, television, and music stores	573	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	25.6	25.4	25.6	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Transportation and public utilities—Continued											
Communication	48	\$11.99	\$12.05	\$12.21	\$12.23	-	\$484.40	\$492.85	\$492.06	\$490.42	-
Telephone communication	481	12.73	12.84	12.93	12.99	-	529.57	544.42	537.89	540.38	-
Radio and television broadcasting	483	10.56	10.52	11.00	10.93	-	388.61	388.19	410.30	402.22	-
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49	13.01	13.15	13.52	13.53	-	547.72	556.25	563.78	565.55	-
Electric services	491	13.11	13.23	13.56	13.60	-	551.93	560.95	568.16	569.84	-
Gas production and distribution	492	12.02	12.18	12.67	12.71	-	496.43	503.03	527.07	530.01	-
Combination utility services	493	15.17	15.38	15.86	15.78	-	647.76	658.26	659.78	659.60	-
Sanitary services	495	9.41	9.49	9.86	9.91	-	403.69	409.02	418.06	417.21	-
Wholesale trade		9.16	9.23	9.37	9.36	\$9.43	351.74	355.36	358.87	359.42	\$364.00
Durable goods	50	9.28	9.33	9.52	9.52	-	360.99	362.94	369.38	368.42	-
Motor vehicles and automotive equipment	501	8.31	8.34	8.50	8.50	-	317.44	319.42	324.70	322.15	-
Furniture and home furnishings	502	8.33	8.37	8.65	8.69	-	309.88	309.69	316.59	318.92	-
Lumber and construction materials	503	8.75	8.76	9.05	9.04	-	347.38	344.27	361.10	360.70	-
Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods	504	9.58	9.52	9.89	9.87	-	356.38	351.29	359.01	361.24	-
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	505	10.01	9.99	10.22	10.10	-	403.40	400.60	411.87	409.05	-
Electrical goods	506	9.71	9.81	9.78	9.80	-	375.78	380.63	377.51	379.26	-
Hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment	507	8.70	8.75	8.98	9.00	-	337.56	338.63	345.73	344.70	-
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	508	9.83	9.89	10.13	10.14	-	387.30	389.67	398.11	397.49	-
Miscellaneous durable goods	509	7.52	7.52	7.57	7.51	-	282.00	284.26	283.12	281.63	-
Nondurable goods	51	8.97	9.08	9.16	9.12	-	338.17	343.22	345.33	345.65	-
Paper and paper products	511	9.85	9.87	9.89	9.89	-	374.30	378.02	368.90	370.88	-
Drugs, proprietaries, and sundries	512	10.01	10.30	10.50	10.39	-	380.38	386.25	394.80	392.74	-
Apparel, piece goods, and notions	513	8.65	8.64	8.86	8.79	-	307.94	314.50	324.28	321.71	-
Groceries and related products	514	9.18	9.25	9.21	9.23	-	348.84	351.50	350.90	351.66	-
Chemicals and allied products	516	10.96	11.18	11.48	11.40	-	434.02	440.49	455.76	457.14	-
Petroleum and petroleum products	517	9.61	9.77	9.66	9.64	-	375.75	384.94	375.77	375.96	-
Beer, wine, and distilled beverages	518	10.73	10.73	10.83	10.84	-	385.21	389.50	390.96	393.49	-
Miscellaneous nondurable goods	519	7.32	7.40	7.62	7.57	-	274.50	275.28	284.99	284.63	-
Retail trade		5.95	5.97	6.05	6.04	6.05	173.74	173.73	176.66	175.76	176.06
Building materials and garden supplies	52	6.69	6.72	6.90	6.91	-	244.19	243.26	253.23	252.91	-
Lumber and other building materials	521	7.00	7.01	7.21	7.21	-	268.80	267.78	279.03	279.03	-
Hardware stores	525	5.69	5.73	5.80	5.77	-	187.20	189.09	190.82	187.53	-
General merchandise stores	53	6.04	6.05	6.40	6.46	-	170.93	170.61	182.40	180.88	-
Department stores	531	6.29	6.30	6.68	6.77	-	177.38	177.03	189.71	188.88	-
Variety stores	533	4.57	4.56	4.75	4.70	-	133.44	134.06	139.18	136.77	-
Misc. general merchandise stores	539	4.87	4.84	4.89	4.89	-	140.26	140.84	145.72	142.79	-
Food stores	54	7.26	7.25	6.95	6.91	-	217.80	216.78	209.20	205.23	-
Grocery stores	541	7.47	7.48	7.12	7.08	-	225.59	225.90	215.74	211.69	-
Retail bakeries	546	5.45	5.39	5.53	5.50	-	156.96	155.77	155.95	154.00	-
Automotive dealers and service stations	55	7.42	7.41	7.87	7.67	-	272.31	271.95	287.26	280.72	-
New and used car dealers	551.2	9.03	8.99	9.87	9.41	-	340.43	338.02	369.14	353.82	-
Auto and home supply stores	553	6.39	6.45	6.50	6.53	-	253.04	258.00	256.75	256.63	-
Gasoline service stations	554	5.33	5.36	5.42	5.46	-	180.69	182.78	183.20	185.64	-
Apparel and accessory stores	56	5.27	5.30	5.38	5.36	-	142.29	142.04	144.18	142.58	-
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings	561	6.24	6.37	6.23	6.26	-	183.46	184.73	186.28	185.30	-
Women's ready-to-wear stores	562	5.04	5.01	5.13	5.11	-	131.04	128.26	131.84	129.28	-
Family clothing stores	565	5.11	5.20	5.38	5.29	-	140.53	142.48	142.57	141.24	-
Shoe stores	566	5.33	5.32	5.33	5.27	-	142.31	143.11	147.11	144.40	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	57	7.15	7.22	7.32	7.33	-	236.67	241.15	243.76	243.36	-
Furniture and home furnishings stores	571	7.22	7.24	7.35	7.35	-	239.70	241.82	244.02	242.55	-
Household appliance stores	572	7.49	7.54	7.44	7.39	-	255.41	262.39	250.73	254.22	-
Radio, television, and music stores	573	6.88	7.05	7.23	7.28	-	225.66	232.65	240.04	241.70	-
Eating and drinking places ⁴	58	4.34	4.36	4.35	4.36	-	111.10	110.74	111.36	111.62	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average weekly hours					Average overtime hours				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Retail trade—Continued											
Miscellaneous retail	59	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	28.3	28.5	28.3	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	28.8	28.5	28.8	28.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonstore retailers	596	33.9	33.9	32.8	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel and ice dealers	598	38.1	38.6	38.1	38.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail stores, nec	599	31.7	31.7	31.9	32.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵											
Banking	60	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial and stock savings banks	602	36.1	36.0	36.0	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit agencies other than banks	61	37.0	37.0	37.4	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savings and loan associations	612	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal credit institutions	614	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	63	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Life insurance	631	37.1	37.0	36.7	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	38.1	38.6	37.9	37.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services											
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts ⁴	701	30.5	30.1	30.7	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	34.4	34.2	34.0	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beauty shops ⁴	723	29.8	30.1	29.6	29.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business services	73	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	731	36.5	36.3	36.5	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services to buildings	734	28.4	28.2	28.5	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer and data processing services	737	38.3	38.3	37.8	37.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto repair, services, and garages	75	37.3	37.1	37.6	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automotive repair shops	753	38.4	38.3	38.6	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	38.8	38.6	38.0	38.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	78	29.5	27.6	28.0	28.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motion picture production and services	781	38.6	34.8	36.2	35.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health services	80	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices of physicians	801	30.7	30.6	31.0	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offices of dentists	802	28.7	28.5	27.6	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	31.0	31.1	31.5	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	806	34.3	34.4	34.3	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	81	34.7	34.6	34.3	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	89	38.6	38.3	38.3	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering and architectural services	891	39.6	39.4	39.6	39.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	893	37.4	37.2	36.7	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-2. Average hours and earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by detailed industry—Continued

Industry	1972 SIC Code	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
		Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Retail trade—Continued											
Miscellaneous retail	59	\$5.93	\$5.93	\$6.16	\$6.18	-	\$180.27	\$179.68	\$186.65	\$186.02	-
Drug stores and proprietary stores	591	5.47	5.50	5.68	5.71	-	154.80	156.75	160.74	161.02	-
Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	594	5.55	5.51	5.77	5.76	-	159.84	157.04	166.18	163.01	-
Nonstore retailers	596	6.42	6.44	7.06	7.00	-	217.64	218.32	231.57	228.20	-
Fuel and ice dealers	598	8.43	8.62	8.64	8.86	-	321.18	332.73	329.18	342.00	-
Retail stores, nec	599	6.26	6.16	6.36	6.35	-	198.44	195.27	202.88	203.84	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate⁵		8.01	8.06	8.37	8.38	\$8.48	290.76	291.77	304.67	305.87	\$312.91
Banking	60	6.92	6.96	7.24	7.23	-	249.81	250.56	260.64	263.90	-
Commercial and stock savings banks	602	6.76	6.81	7.03	7.01	-	244.04	245.16	253.08	255.87	-
Credit agencies other than banks	61	7.33	7.34	7.69	7.72	-	271.21	271.58	287.61	288.73	-
Savings and loan associations	612	6.84	6.86	7.20	7.30	-	247.61	248.33	261.36	264.26	-
Personal credit institutions	614	6.98	7.04	7.33	7.27	-	261.05	261.89	273.41	272.63	-
Insurance carriers	63	8.69	8.74	9.19	9.23	-	325.01	327.75	342.79	345.20	-
Life insurance	631	8.17	8.27	8.77	8.78	-	303.11	305.99	321.86	324.86	-
Medical service and health insurance	632	8.82	8.88	9.05	9.16	-	336.04	342.77	343.00	346.25	-
Fire, marine, and casualty insurance	633	9.03	9.07	9.48	9.54	-	336.82	337.40	353.60	355.84	-
Services		7.99	8.05	8.19	8.22	8.32	259.68	260.02	264.54	266.33	269.57
Hotels and other lodging places:											
Hotels, motels, and tourist courts ⁴	701	5.94	5.99	6.00	5.99	-	181.17	180.30	184.20	185.09	-
Personal services:											
Laundry, cleaning, and garment services	721	5.84	5.87	6.01	6.00	-	200.90	200.75	204.34	207.00	-
Beauty shops ⁴	723	6.05	6.07	6.13	6.15	-	180.29	182.71	181.45	183.89	-
Business services	73	8.24	8.26	8.43	8.42	-	276.04	275.88	281.56	280.39	-
Advertising	731	10.68	10.71	11.29	11.37	-	389.82	388.77	412.09	415.01	-
Services to buildings	734	6.33	6.38	6.52	6.49	-	179.77	179.92	185.82	184.97	-
Computer and data processing services	737	11.19	11.18	11.73	11.74	-	428.58	428.19	443.39	442.60	-
Auto repair, services, and garages	75	7.48	7.53	7.59	7.64	-	279.00	279.36	285.38	285.74	-
Automotive repair shops	753	8.10	8.09	8.21	8.21	-	311.04	309.85	316.91	317.73	-
Miscellaneous repair services	76	8.74	8.78	8.86	8.87	-	339.11	338.91	336.68	337.95	-
Motion pictures	78	12.51	13.19	12.48	12.84	-	369.05	364.04	349.44	364.66	-
Motion picture production and services	781	16.78	18.03	16.66	16.93	-	647.71	627.44	603.09	607.79	-
Amusement and recreation services	79	7.10	7.39	6.68	6.85	-	201.64	207.66	188.38	193.17	-
Health services	80	8.13	8.17	8.40	8.41	-	264.23	265.53	272.16	271.64	-
Offices of physicians	801	7.90	7.98	8.24	8.22	-	242.53	244.19	255.44	254.00	-
Offices of dentists	802	7.98	8.03	8.31	8.28	-	229.03	228.86	229.36	230.18	-
Nursing and personal care facilities	805	5.66	5.68	5.80	5.81	-	175.46	176.65	182.70	181.85	-
Hospitals	806	9.11	9.16	9.48	9.50	-	312.47	315.10	325.16	323.95	-
Legal services	81	10.55	10.67	11.17	11.27	-	366.09	369.18	383.13	388.82	-
Miscellaneous services	89	11.48	11.53	11.76	11.78	-	443.13	441.60	450.41	452.35	-
Engineering and architectural services	891	12.45	12.48	12.64	12.66	-	493.02	491.71	500.54	502.60	-
Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping	893	9.58	9.62	9.93	9.94	-	358.29	357.86	364.43	367.78	-

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.

² See table C-2a for average hourly earnings in the aircraft industry (SIC 3721).

³ Data relate to line haul railroads with operating revenues of \$50,000,000 or more.

⁴ Money payments only; tips, not included.

⁵ Data for nonoffice sales agents are excluded from all series in this division.

- Data not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1985 forward are subject to revision. Corrections in July and August 1986 data on average hourly and weekly earnings are shown on page 5.

A Note on Average Hourly Earnings in Aircraft Manufacturing

For many years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' average hourly earnings series for production workers in aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721) has been used to escalate labor costs in contracts between aircraft companies and their customers. Although the Bureau's series by definition takes account of traditional wage rate changes, it does not capture "lump-sum payments to workers in lieu of general wage increases" which were negotiated in aircraft manufacturers' collective bargaining agreements beginning in late 1983.

As a service to aircraft companies and other interested parties, BLS has calculated an average hourly earnings series for SIC 3721 which includes lump-sum payments. This series is presented in table C-2a along with the average hourly earnings series produced as part of the Current Employment Statistics program. The series begins in October 1983, the effective date of the first aircraft bargaining agreement using lump-sum payments.

The general practice in the industry has been to make this payment at the beginning of the contract year "in lieu of a wage increase" and to base the amount of the payment on the workers' earnings during the preceding year. As a result, the Bureau considered three approaches to the method for calculating an average hourly earnings series which includes lump-sum payments:

1. The entire payment could be included in the month in which the payment was made.
2. The payments could be prorated backward to payroll periods used to determine the amount of the lump-sum payment.
3. The payments could be prorated forward as an advance

payment for payroll periods in the year following the payment.

The first approach, attractive because it includes the payment in the month in which it is received by the worker, creates 1-month "spikes" and a series which would not be useful for escalation purposes. The second approach, which prorates the payments backward, places emphasis on the determination of the amount of the payment from workers' earnings in the previous year. This approach generally relates the payments to the workers who receive them. However, the Bureau has received statements from both union and company officials who negotiated the agreements covering a majority of the workers in the industry. These statements make clear that the intent of the bargainers was to make an advance payment for the upcoming contract year in lieu of an increase in wage rates for that following year.

Because BLS has a longstanding policy of leaving the interpretation of collective bargaining agreements to the parties involved, the Bureau calculated the inclusion of lump-sum payments using the third method, prorating the payments forward through the years covered by the contract. Because the payments prorated forward under this approach may include payments to workers no longer on the payroll, data provided by the aircraft companies have been used to adjust for this difference.

Lump-sum payments are but one of several recent changes in the way that employees are compensated. The changes are widespread and they differ by industry. Because of these developments, the Bureau plans to conduct a broad-based review of all concepts and definitions used in its earnings and wage programs to determine the proper treatment of lump-sum payments and other new compensation practices.

C-2a. Average hourly earnings in aircraft manufacturing (SIC 3721)

Year	Annual average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average hourly earnings, excluding lump-sum payments													
1983											\$12.76	\$12.83	\$12.93
1984	\$12.91	\$12.82	\$12.88	\$12.85	\$12.81	\$12.78	\$12.87	\$12.89	\$12.87	\$12.97	13.04	13.05	13.13
1985	13.18	13.01	13.12	13.11	13.04	13.06	13.11	13.05	13.16	13.26	13.35	13.37	13.48
1986		13.38	13.44	13.46	13.46	13.38	13.42	13.41	13.43	13.48	^P 13.50		
Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum payments													
1983											\$12.83	\$12.92	\$13.03
1984	\$13.11	\$12.95	\$13.02	\$13.02	\$12.98	\$12.97	\$13.06	\$13.11	\$13.09	\$13.19	13.26	13.28	13.37
1985	13.40	13.26	13.36	13.33	13.26	13.27	13.33	13.29	13.39	13.48	13.54	13.57	13.68
1986		13.58	13.64	13.66	13.66	13.58	13.63	13.61	13.63	13.68	^P 14.06		

^P = preliminary.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-3. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime¹ of production workers on manufacturing payrolls

Industry	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Manufacturing	\$9.17	\$9.23	\$9.31	\$9.32	\$9.37
Durable goods	9.73	9.78	9.85	9.85	9.89
Lumber and wood products	7.97	7.97	8.03	8.01	(?)
Furniture and fixtures	7.05	7.09	7.24	7.23	(?)
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.30	9.38	9.51	9.51	(?)
Primary metal industries	11.11	11.23	11.33	11.26	(?)
Fabricated metal products	9.31	9.36	9.44	9.46	(?)
Machinery, except electrical	10.01	10.05	10.15	10.15	(?)
Electrical and electronic equipment	9.24	9.26	9.38	9.36	(?)
Transportation equipment	12.12	12.13	12.22	12.27	(?)
Instruments and related products	8.96	8.97	9.21	9.24	(?)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.07	7.12	7.35	7.35	(?)
Nondurable goods	8.37	8.43	8.56	8.58	\$8.64
Food and kindred products	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.26	(?)
Tobacco manufactures	11.06	11.79	11.99	11.86	(?)
Textile mill products	6.46	6.48	6.69	6.69	(?)
Apparel and other textile products	5.62	5.63	5.73	5.69	(?)
Paper and allied products	10.34	10.40	10.58	10.61	(?)
Printing and publishing	9.41	9.46	9.69	9.68	(?)
Chemicals and allied products	11.24	11.34	11.50	11.57	(?)
Petroleum and coal products	13.25	13.39	13.49	13.56	(?)
Rubber and misc. plastics products	8.19	8.26	8.35	8.36	(?)
Leather and leather products	5.64	5.69	5.79	5.77	(?)

¹ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
² Not available.
^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all unadjusted data from April 1985 forward are subject to revision.

C-4. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry, in current and constant (1977) dollars.

Industry	Average hourly earnings					Average weekly earnings				
	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1986 ^p
Total private:										
Current dollars	\$8.64	\$8.66	\$8.81	\$8.81	\$8.85	\$301.54	\$301.37	\$306.59	\$306.59	\$307.98
Constant (1977) dollars	4.88	4.87	4.92	4.92	(?)	170.36	169.59	171.28	172.05	(?)
Mining:										
Current dollars	12.00	12.07	12.52	12.49	\$12.50	518.40	521.42	529.60	527.08	\$525.00
Constant (1977) dollars	6.78	6.79	6.99	6.97	(?)	292.88	293.43	295.87	295.78	(?)
Construction:										
Current dollars	12.42	12.28	12.54	12.62	\$12.60	475.69	450.68	482.79	479.56	\$461.16
Constant (1977) dollars	7.02	6.91	7.00	7.05	(?)	268.75	253.62	269.72	269.11	(?)
Manufacturing:										
Current dollars	9.56	9.63	9.73	9.72	\$9.78	390.05	393.87	398.93	396.58	\$401.96
Constant (1977) dollars	5.40	5.42	5.44	5.43	(?)	220.37	221.65	222.87	222.55	(?)
Transportation and public utilities:										
Current dollars	11.48	11.59	11.70	11.69	\$11.76	453.46	457.81	457.47	457.08	\$462.17
Constant (1977) dollars	6.49	6.52	6.54	6.53	(?)	256.19	257.63	255.57	256.50	(?)
Wholesale trade:										
Current dollars	9.16	9.23	9.37	9.36	\$9.43	351.74	355.36	358.87	359.42	\$364.00
Constant (1977) dollars	5.18	5.19	5.24	5.22	(?)	198.72	199.98	200.49	201.69	(?)
Retail trade:										
Current dollars	5.95	5.97	6.05	6.04	\$6.05	173.74	173.73	176.66	175.76	\$176.06
Constant (1977) dollars	3.36	3.36	3.38	3.37	(?)	98.16	97.77	98.69	98.63	(?)
Finance, insurance, and real estate:										
Current dollars	8.01	8.06	8.37	8.38	\$8.48	290.76	291.77	304.67	305.87	\$312.91
Constant (1977) dollars	4.53	4.54	4.68	4.68	(?)	164.27	164.19	170.21	171.64	(?)
Services:										
Current dollars	7.99	8.05	8.19	8.22	\$8.32	259.68	260.02	264.54	266.33	\$269.57
Constant (1977) dollars	4.51	4.53	4.58	4.59	(?)	146.71	146.33	147.79	149.46	(?)

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.

² Not available.
^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and

Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate the earnings series. Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced all unadjusted data from April 1985 forward are subject to revision. Corrected average weekly earnings (in constant dollars) in wholesale trade for August 1986 are \$201.36. Also see page 5.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-5. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.9
Mining	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Construction	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Manufacturing	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.9
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Durable goods	41.3	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.4	41.3	41.5
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Lumber and wood products	39.9	40.2	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.6
Furniture and fixtures	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.4	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.9	40.0	39.8	40.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.8	41.8	42.7	41.9	41.9	42.4	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.5	42.5	42.2	42.0
Primary metal industries	41.9	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.9	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.3	41.9	42.0	42.3	42.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ..	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.7	40.5	41.5	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.6	42.3	42.4
Fabricated metal products	41.5	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.5	41.2	41.5
Machinery, except electrical	41.6	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.4	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.7
Electrical and electronic equipment	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.9	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0
Transportation equipment	42.7	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.7	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.1	42.6	42.6	42.0	42.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.6	44.0	43.6	43.4	43.3	41.9	41.8	42.4	42.4	42.8	42.7	42.1	42.6
Instruments and related products	41.0	41.6	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.3	40.9	41.0	40.8	41.0	40.7	41.0	41.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nondurable goods	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.9	40.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5
Food and kindred products	40.0	40.1	40.1	39.8	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.3	39.7	39.8	40.0
Tobacco manufactures	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Textile mill products	40.8	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.3	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.7
Apparel and other textile products	36.8	36.8	36.7	36.3	36.5	36.9	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.8
Paper and allied products	43.3	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.5	43.0	43.0	43.2
Printing and publishing	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.0	42.7
Petroleum and coal products	43.2	43.6	43.5	43.7	43.8	43.6	43.4	44.0	43.5	44.3	43.4	46.5	46.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Leather and leather products	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Transportation and public utilities	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.9	39.1	39.3
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.5
Retail trade	29.3	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Services	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	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.

² These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular

components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1982 forward are subject to revision.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
HOURS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by major industry and manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

(1977 = 100)

Industry	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
Total private	116.4	116.8	117.8	117.5	117.4	117.8	117.7	117.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.7	119.5
Goods-producing	98.9	99.3	100.6	98.8	98.5	99.4	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.1
Mining	103.4	102.8	104.5	99.3	95.0	90.2	85.3	83.4	83.7	83.0	81.2	82.3	81.6
Construction	126.2	126.4	134.1	126.3	126.6	133.7	132.6	130.3	132.2	134.0	134.2	132.8	132.3
Manufacturing	93.3	94.0	93.9	93.5	93.3	93.2	92.9	92.4	92.2	92.9	92.7	92.7	93.5
Durable goods	92.2	92.7	92.6	92.1	91.7	91.5	91.0	90.3	89.9	90.7	90.5	90.2	90.9
Lumber and wood products	96.7	97.8	99.1	98.1	98.6	99.3	99.3	98.5	98.7	99.9	100.5	101.6	103.5
Furniture and fixtures	104.2	105.5	105.7	104.9	104.4	103.6	104.9	104.9	105.2	107.1	107.6	107.1	107.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	86.3	86.5	89.1	87.4	87.4	89.2	88.8	88.2	87.9	88.1	88.3	87.3	86.5
Primary metal industries	66.9	67.6	66.7	66.8	65.6	64.7	64.8	62.7	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.2	62.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	55.6	56.3	53.4	55.1	53.6	51.8	52.6	51.6	51.7	49.0	48.4	49.7	53.2
Fabricated metal products	91.1	91.2	91.0	90.6	90.2	90.1	89.4	88.9	88.1	88.5	89.4	88.6	89.2
Machinery, except electrical	90.4	90.3	90.2	89.6	89.3	89.4	88.9	88.3	87.0	87.5	85.8	85.4	85.8
Electrical and electronic equipment	104.2	104.4	103.8	103.2	102.9	103.0	102.8	100.6	102.7	103.2	102.9	102.6	103.2
Transportation equipment	98.1	99.0	98.2	97.9	97.1	95.6	94.2	94.9	93.9	95.9	95.9	94.9	96.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	91.0	92.8	92.1	89.4	88.4	85.3	83.4	84.5	82.5	84.8	84.4	82.6	84.6
Instruments and related products	104.5	106.3	105.3	105.8	106.1	106.1	104.5	104.5	103.5	104.5	103.5	104.5	104.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	80.4	81.3	82.4	82.4	81.8	81.6	81.2	81.7	80.1	80.1	79.9	80.1	81.9
Nondurable goods	95.1	95.8	95.9	95.5	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.7	96.1	96.0	96.4	97.4
Food and kindred products	97.0	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.4	99.1	99.5	99.9	99.8	100.1	98.9	99.2	100.3
Tobacco manufactures	78.3	84.5	85.2	82.8	85.4	81.6	82.1	79.5	81.5	72.2	76.6	77.3	76.7
Textile mill products	77.2	77.7	77.6	77.3	77.8	78.4	78.4	77.9	78.5	79.6	79.6	79.8	80.8
Apparel and other textile products	86.7	87.2	87.3	85.5	85.4	86.6	85.2	84.8	85.3	85.0	85.6	85.6	86.1
Paper and allied products	101.4	101.8	102.3	102.0	102.0	101.0	101.7	101.7	101.5	101.6	101.2	102.0	102.9
Printing and publishing	125.0	126.3	126.4	127.0	127.4	127.8	127.8	127.6	128.7	128.6	128.9	129.7	130.0
Chemicals and allied products	93.7	93.9	93.4	93.3	93.4	93.2	92.9	93.2	93.2	94.0	93.4	93.4	95.2
Petroleum and coal products	80.9	80.8	80.6	81.0	80.4	80.1	79.7	80.8	79.1	81.3	78.9	85.4	85.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	110.7	111.6	112.4	112.1	112.7	111.8	111.8	111.7	110.5	112.6	113.4	113.7	115.5
Leather and leather products	63.3	63.3	62.6	61.3	60.9	58.5	57.5	56.8	56.4	56.9	56.6	56.9	57.5
Service-producing	126.0	126.5	127.3	127.8	127.8	127.9	128.2	128.0	128.9	129.2	129.2	129.8	130.8
Transportation and public utilities	107.7	108.1	107.9	108.0	108.2	106.8	106.8	104.3	106.7	105.7	107.3	108.0	109.2
Wholesale trade	118.9	119.1	119.9	119.8	120.1	120.6	120.2	119.0	119.8	120.2	119.3	119.9	120.3
Retail trade	116.8	116.5	117.8	118.3	118.4	118.1	118.5	118.4	119.1	119.3	119.6	120.0	120.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131.9	133.5	133.3	135.4	135.6	135.4	135.8	137.6	137.8	139.1	138.7	139.3	141.8
Services	141.4	142.3	143.2	143.7	143.5	144.2	144.8	145.2	145.9	146.4	146.0	146.8	148.1

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.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1982 forward are subject to revision. August data for service-producing and July and August data for wholesale trade have been corrected.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
EARNINGS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-7. The Hourly Earnings Index and average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls, seasonally adjusted

Industry	1985		1986										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
Hourly Earnings Index²(1977 = 100)													
Total private (in current dollars)	166.8	167.7	167.3	168.2	168.5	168.4	168.7	169.2	168.9	169.3	169.6	170.0	170.7
Mining	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	150.3	151.2	149.7	149.7	149.2	150.6	151.0	151.4	150.8	151.3	151.2	152.6	154.0
Manufacturing	170.2	171.0	170.7	171.3	171.8	172.0	172.5	172.5	172.7	172.9	172.8	173.1	173.2
Transportation and public utilities	168.5	169.1	168.6	169.6	170.2	169.3	170.1	170.7	170.3	170.1	170.8	170.9	171.3
Wholesale trade	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Retail trade	156.6	157.5	157.0	157.3	157.4	157.3	157.2	157.8	157.7	158.5	159.1	159.1	159.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Services	170.9	171.6	171.7	173.1	174.0	173.1	173.4	174.3	173.4	174.3	174.4	175.3	176.8
Total private (in constant dollars)⁴	93.9	94.0	93.5	94.4	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.2	95.1	95.1	95.0	95.1	(³)
Average hourly earnings													
Total private	\$8.65	\$8.70	\$8.68	\$8.71	\$8.73	\$8.72	\$8.73	\$8.74	\$8.73	\$8.77	\$8.77	\$8.80	\$8.84
Mining	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Construction	\$12.34	\$12.40	\$12.25	\$12.29	\$12.23	\$12.34	\$12.38	\$12.43	\$12.40	\$12.43	\$12.43	\$12.53	\$12.66
Manufacturing	9.63	9.68	9.65	9.68	9.70	9.68	9.72	9.71	9.73	9.76	9.74	9.77	9.78
Transportation and public utilities	11.52	11.56	11.56	11.62	11.65	11.58	11.62	11.63	11.62	11.62	11.64	11.68	11.69
Wholesale trade	9.24	9.30	9.22	9.34	9.36	9.27	9.29	9.35	9.31	9.37	9.35	9.40	9.44
Retail trade	5.97	6.02	5.99	5.99	6.01	5.99	5.99	6.00	6.00	6.03	6.05	6.05	6.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.08	8.14	8.10	8.21	8.27	8.28	8.31	8.40	8.33	8.41	8.37	8.41	8.50
Services	8.02	8.05	8.05	8.11	8.16	8.11	8.12	8.17	8.12	8.16	8.17	8.21	8.29
Average weekly earnings													
Total private:													
In current dollars	301.02	303.63	303.80	303.98	304.68	303.46	303.80	303.28	302.93	305.20	304.32	305.36	308.52
In constant (1977) dollars ⁴	169.49	170.20	169.72	170.58	171.94	171.93	171.83	170.67	170.57	171.46	170.49	171.55	(³)

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.

² Excludes the effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage rate movements: Fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts.

³ These series are not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal components are small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

⁴ The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate these series.

⁵ Not available.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Establishment survey estimates are currently projected from March 1985 benchmark levels. When more recent benchmark data are introduced, all seasonally adjusted data from January 1982 forward are subject to revision. August data for average hourly earnings in wholesale trade have been corrected.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-8. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Alabama	41.2	41.8	41.4	\$8.59	\$8.85	\$8.64	\$353.91	\$361.57	\$357.70
Birmingham	40.6	41.0	40.9	8.79	8.47	8.63	356.87	347.27	352.97
Mobile	41.9	(¹)	(¹)	10.20	(¹)	(¹)	427.38	(¹)	(¹)
Alaska	38.9	35.1	40.1	14.62	\$12.00	\$12.71	568.72	\$421.20	\$509.87
Arizona	40.8	41.0	41.1	9.55	9.99	9.94	389.64	409.59	408.53
Phoenix	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tucson	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arkansas	40.9	41.8	40.6	7.82	7.77	7.82	311.66	323.23	317.49
Fayetteville-Springdale	41.7	40.9	41.2	6.96	8.95	7.06	290.23	284.26	290.87
Fort Smith	40.6	40.4	40.3	8.10	7.99	8.08	328.86	322.80	325.62
Little Rock-North Little Rock	40.9	41.8	41.3	8.10	8.47	8.37	331.29	354.05	345.68
Pine Bluff	43.4	(¹)	(¹)	9.78	(¹)	(¹)	424.45	(¹)	(¹)
California	40.4	40.3	40.1	10.18	\$10.44	\$10.31	411.27	\$420.73	\$413.43
Colorado	40.1	40.2	39.9	9.58	9.57	9.55	384.16	384.71	381.05
Denver	40.2	(¹)	(¹)	10.31	(¹)	(¹)	414.46	(¹)	(¹)
Connecticut	41.7	41.8	41.8	9.65	\$10.06	\$10.08	402.41	\$418.50	\$421.34
Bridgeport-Milford	41.1	41.1	41.0	10.01	10.34	10.31	411.41	424.97	422.71
Hartford	41.6	41.9	41.7	10.00	10.37	10.40	416.00	434.50	433.68
New Britain	42.0	(¹)	(¹)	10.01	(¹)	(¹)	420.42	(¹)	(¹)
New Haven-Meriden	40.8	41.2	41.3	9.07	\$9.79	\$9.78	370.06	\$403.35	\$403.91
Stamford	42.2	(¹)	(¹)	9.85	(¹)	(¹)	415.67	(¹)	(¹)
Waterbury	42.7	42.1	42.9	8.32	\$8.69	\$8.66	355.26	\$365.85	\$371.51
Delaware	41.4	41.0	41.0	9.68	9.92	10.27	400.75	406.72	421.07
Wilmington	41.7	41.2	41.8	11.23	12.02	12.24	468.29	495.22	511.63
District of Columbia:									
Washington MSA	38.1	39.4	39.1	10.74	10.47	10.69	409.19	412.52	417.98
Florida	41.6	40.7	40.7	7.82	8.09	8.05	325.31	329.26	327.64
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	41.1	(¹)	(¹)	7.86	(¹)	(¹)	323.05	(¹)	(¹)
Jacksonville	40.6	42.0	40.9	8.03	\$8.59	\$8.52	326.02	\$360.78	\$348.47
Lakeland-Winter Haven	41.4	(¹)	(¹)	7.70	(¹)	(¹)	318.78	(¹)	(¹)
Miami-Hialeah	40.5	37.9	38.7	6.79	\$7.01	\$6.96	275.00	\$265.68	\$269.35
Orlando	40.9	42.4	41.6	8.36	8.37	8.45	341.92	354.89	351.52
Pensacola	41.0	(¹)	(¹)	9.65	(¹)	(¹)	395.65	(¹)	(¹)
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	40.7	40.5	40.2	7.53	\$7.53	\$7.50	306.47	\$304.97	\$301.50
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeLray Beach	42.9	(¹)	(¹)	7.88	(¹)	(¹)	338.05	(¹)	(¹)
Georgia	41.1	41.5	41.1	8.08	\$8.26	\$8.26	332.09	\$342.79	\$339.49
Atlanta	40.6	(¹)	(¹)	9.50	(¹)	(¹)	385.70	(¹)	(¹)
Savannah	44.6	(¹)	(¹)	10.15	(¹)	(¹)	452.69	(¹)	(¹)
Hawaii	37.4	39.4	40.2	8.79	\$9.12	\$9.16	328.75	\$359.33	\$368.23
Honolulu	37.1	38.8	39.9	8.94	9.27	9.26	331.67	359.68	369.47
Idaho	38.2	39.6	38.1	9.44	9.57	10.06	360.61	378.97	383.29
Illinois	40.9	41.2	41.0	10.48	10.67	10.68	428.63	439.60	437.88
Aurora-Elgin	39.7	(¹)	(¹)	10.02	(¹)	(¹)	397.79	(¹)	(¹)
Bloomington-Normal	38.4	40.0	38.9	10.53	\$10.78	\$10.71	404.35	\$431.20	\$418.62
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	40.0	40.2	40.7	9.33	9.21	9.28	373.20	370.24	377.70
Chicago	41.8	41.9	41.7	10.24	10.43	10.40	425.98	437.02	433.68
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	40.2	40.2	38.7	12.37	12.03	11.88	497.27	483.61	459.76
Decatur	41.4	39.9	40.4	13.74	13.74	13.73	568.84	548.23	554.69
Joliet	41.1	(¹)	(¹)	11.54	(¹)	(¹)	474.29	(¹)	(¹)
Kankakee	39.3	(¹)	(¹)	9.91	(¹)	(¹)	389.46	(¹)	(¹)
Lake County	41.0	(¹)	(¹)	10.35	(¹)	(¹)	424.35	(¹)	(¹)
Peoria	42.2	40.7	41.5	12.71	\$12.93	\$12.85	536.36	\$526.25	\$533.28
Rockford	40.9	43.0	41.8	10.93	11.15	11.02	447.04	479.45	460.64
Springfield	41.6	42.8	43.3	11.30	11.77	11.95	470.08	503.76	517.44

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-8. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Indiana	41.0	41.8	41.4	\$10.69	\$10.77	\$10.75	\$438.29	\$450.19	\$445.05
Gary-Hammond	41.6	(¹)	(¹)	13.85	(¹)	(¹)	576.16	(¹)	(¹)
Indianapolis	41.0	(¹)	(¹)	11.03	(¹)	(¹)	452.23	(¹)	(¹)
Iowa	40.7	40.8	40.7	10.30	\$10.19	\$10.05	419.21	\$415.75	\$409.04
Cedar Rapids	40.3	40.3	40.2	11.25	11.38	11.41	453.38	458.61	458.68
Des Moines	40.3	41.0	40.5	11.32	11.68	11.51	456.20	478.88	466.18
Dubuque	41.5	(¹)	(¹)	11.75	(¹)	(¹)	487.63	(¹)	(¹)
Sioux City	37.8	42.4	42.0	8.13	\$8.69	\$8.52	307.31	\$368.46	\$357.84
Kansas	39.3	40.6	40.3	9.58	9.85	9.87	376.49	399.91	397.76
Topeka	41.3	41.6	41.8	11.12	10.98	10.80	459.28	455.94	451.44
Wichita	38.1	39.7	40.5	10.12	10.58	10.59	385.57	420.03	428.90
Kentucky	39.3	39.6	39.5	9.59	9.93	9.86	376.89	393.23	389.47
Lexington-Fayette	39.1	(¹)	(¹)	10.14	(¹)	(¹)	396.47	(¹)	(¹)
Louisville	41.0	41.1	40.9	10.82	\$11.03	\$11.08	443.62	\$453.33	\$453.17
Louisiana	42.0	42.4	42.0	10.50	10.52	10.46	441.00	446.05	439.32
Baton Rouge	43.9	42.9	42.4	12.47	12.37	12.14	547.43	530.67	514.74
New Orleans	41.6	40.0	39.9	10.56	10.69	10.40	439.30	427.60	414.96
Shreveport	39.2	41.0	38.9	10.59	10.89	10.93	415.13	446.49	425.18
Maine	39.6	41.2	40.6	8.42	8.70	8.75	333.43	358.44	355.25
Lewiston-Auburn	38.2	(¹)	(¹)	8.77	(¹)	(¹)	258.61	(¹)	(¹)
Portland	38.1	38.7	38.3	8.96	\$9.18	\$9.13	341.38	\$354.49	\$349.68
Maryland	40.3	40.5	40.7	9.70	9.68	9.86	390.91	400.14	401.30
Baltimore MSA	41.1	(¹)	(¹)	10.27	(¹)	(¹)	422.10	(¹)	(¹)
Massachusetts	41.2	41.4	40.7	9.02	\$9.40	\$9.18	371.62	\$389.16	\$373.83
Boston	40.8	40.6	40.4	9.76	10.30	10.32	398.21	418.18	416.93
Brockton	39.5	(¹)	(¹)	7.11	(¹)	(¹)	280.85	(¹)	(¹)
Fall River	38.0	(¹)	(¹)	6.80	(¹)	(¹)	258.40	(¹)	(¹)
Lawrence-Haverhill	40.0	(¹)	(¹)	8.84	(¹)	(¹)	353.60	(¹)	(¹)
Lowell	42.0	(¹)	(¹)	8.51	(¹)	(¹)	357.42	(¹)	(¹)
New Bedford	38.9	(¹)	(¹)	7.98	(¹)	(¹)	310.42	(¹)	(¹)
Springfield	42.4	42.7	42.8	8.88	\$8.98	\$8.88	376.51	\$383.45	\$382.55
Worcester	41.8	40.5	39.8	9.14	9.40	9.49	382.05	380.70	377.70
Michigan	43.5	42.6	42.3	12.64	12.81	12.76	549.84	545.71	539.75
Ann Arbor	44.3	44.7	44.6	13.16	13.99	13.94	582.99	625.35	621.72
Battle Creek	42.3	(¹)	(¹)	12.84	(¹)	(¹)	543.13	(¹)	(¹)
Detroit	44.5	43.5	43.0	13.58	\$13.82	\$13.89	604.31	\$601.17	\$597.27
Flint	44.3	44.1	43.2	14.24	14.48	14.42	630.83	837.89	822.94
Grand Rapids	41.2	40.9	41.2	10.70	10.78	10.68	440.84	440.90	440.02
Jackson	41.8	(¹)	(¹)	10.01	(¹)	(¹)	418.42	(¹)	(¹)
Kalamazoo	44.4	43.5	43.9	11.98	\$11.89	\$11.89	531.91	\$517.21	\$521.97
Lansing-East Lansing	43.2	45.0	42.7	14.52	14.21	14.10	627.26	639.45	602.07
Muskegon	40.4	(¹)	(¹)	11.27	(¹)	(¹)	455.31	(¹)	(¹)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	43.9	42.6	43.1	13.97	\$14.31	\$13.84	613.28	\$609.61	\$596.50
Minnesota	40.4	40.9	40.7	10.09	10.21	10.26	407.64	417.59	417.58
Duluth	38.0	36.8	* 36.6	10.74	11.18	11.21	408.12	411.42	410.29
Minneapolis-St. Paul	40.7	41.2	40.5	10.91	11.06	11.04	444.04	455.67	447.12
St. Cloud	40.0	39.3	39.8	9.57	9.31	9.23	382.80	365.88	367.35
Mississippi	40.6	40.9	40.4	7.25	7.55	7.48	294.35	308.80	302.19
Jackson	41.8	40.3	39.7	8.24	8.23	8.32	344.43	331.67	330.30
Missouri	40.4	41.6	41.0	9.66	9.88	9.76	390.26	411.01	400.16
Kansas City	40.1	41.1	41.2	10.93	11.39	11.20	438.29	468.13	461.44
St. Joseph	39.4	(¹)	(¹)	9.06	(¹)	(¹)	356.96	(¹)	(¹)
St. Louis	40.6	41.4	40.4	11.12	\$11.26	\$11.10	451.47	\$466.16	\$448.44
Springfield	38.3	43.1	41.1	9.13	9.03	8.76	349.68	389.19	360.04
Montana	38.9	38.8	40.1	10.93	10.54	10.36	425.18	408.95	415.44

See footnotes at end of table.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

C-8. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Nebraska	40.5	41.3	40.7	\$9.02	\$9.26	\$9.28	\$365.31	\$382.44	\$377.70
Lincoln	39.1	41.6	40.9	9.82	9.98	9.89	383.96	415.17	404.50
Omaha	40.6	40.9	39.8	9.52	9.78	9.90	386.51	400.00	394.02
Nevada	39.8	40.8	39.8	9.17	9.44	9.75	364.97	385.15	388.05
Las Vegas	39.1	39.7	38.7	10.89	11.42	12.23	425.80	453.37	473.30
New Hampshire	40.9	41.7	41.1	8.49	8.79	8.84	347.24	366.54	363.32
Manchester	39.6	(¹)	(¹)	8.40	(¹)	(¹)	332.84	(¹)	(¹)
Nashua	41.0	40.5	40.3	10.14	\$10.33	\$10.64	415.74	\$418.37	\$428.79
New Jersey	41.0	41.0	40.9	9.94	10.23	10.21	407.54	419.43	417.59
Atlantic City	37.3	(¹)	(¹)	8.76	(¹)	(¹)	326.75	(¹)	(¹)
Bergen-Passaic	40.7	(¹)	(¹)	9.34	(¹)	(¹)	380.14	(¹)	(¹)
Camden	40.5	(¹)	(¹)	10.04	(¹)	(¹)	406.62	(¹)	(¹)
Jersey City	40.2	(¹)	(¹)	8.77	(¹)	(¹)	352.55	(¹)	(¹)
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	42.5	(¹)	(¹)	10.84	(¹)	(¹)	452.20	(¹)	(¹)
Newark	40.7	(¹)	(¹)	9.81	(¹)	(¹)	399.27	(¹)	(¹)
Trenton	40.9	(¹)	(¹)	10.59	(¹)	(¹)	433.13	(¹)	(¹)
New Mexico	39.7	39.9	40.7	8.37	\$8.75	\$8.54	332.29	\$349.13	\$347.58
Albuquerque	40.1	(¹)	(¹)	8.49	(¹)	(¹)	340.45	(¹)	(¹)
New York	40.1	40.2	40.0	9.73	\$9.89	\$9.83	390.17	\$397.58	\$393.20
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	40.9	40.7	40.2	9.81	10.29	10.35	401.23	418.80	416.07
Binghamton	40.3	41.1	40.9	8.86	9.06	8.79	349.00	372.37	359.51
Buffalo	41.9	42.8	41.7	12.17	11.67	11.77	509.92	499.48	490.81
Elmira	39.8	(¹)	(¹)	9.15	(¹)	(¹)	364.17	(¹)	(¹)
Glens Falls	40.1	(¹)	(¹)	9.45	(¹)	(¹)	378.95	(¹)	(¹)
Monroe County	42.2	(¹)	(¹)	12.86	(¹)	(¹)	542.69	(¹)	(¹)
Nassau-Suffolk	40.8	40.8	41.2	9.57	\$10.15	\$10.09	390.46	\$414.12	\$415.71
New York PMSA	37.8	37.5	37.1	8.87	9.11	9.31	335.29	341.63	345.40
New York City	37.3	37.1	36.8	8.65	8.98	9.17	322.65	333.16	337.46
Niagara Falls	42.8	41.9	41.3	12.72	12.76	12.58	544.42	534.64	519.55
Orange County	39.3	(¹)	(¹)	7.36	(¹)	(¹)	289.25	(¹)	(¹)
Poughkeepsie	42.4	(¹)	(¹)	8.72	(¹)	(¹)	369.73	(¹)	(¹)
Rochester	42.1	41.9	42.1	11.79	\$11.94	\$11.84	496.36	\$500.29	\$498.46
Rockland County	42.9	41.2	39.4	9.11	9.26	9.76	390.82	381.51	384.54
Syracuse	40.7	42.1	41.4	10.92	11.32	11.33	444.44	476.57	469.06
Utica-Rome	40.8	41.9	42.1	8.60	9.29	9.35	350.88	389.25	393.64
Westchester County	40.4	39.2	39.2	10.56	10.13	10.28	426.62	397.10	402.98
North Carolina	40.6	41.1	41.0	7.36	7.61	7.58	298.82	312.77	310.78
Asheville	41.9	(¹)	(¹)	7.38	(¹)	(¹)	309.22	(¹)	(¹)
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	40.6	42.2	41.9	7.49	\$7.82	\$7.77	304.09	\$330.00	\$325.56
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	39.8	40.4	40.3	8.15	8.49	8.44	324.37	343.00	340.13
Raleigh-Durham	40.7	41.1	41.0	8.35	8.56	8.55	339.85	351.82	350.55
North Dakota	38.8	36.9	38.9	8.08	8.24	8.21	313.50	320.54	319.37
Fargo-Moorhead	38.2	(¹)	(¹)	8.38	(¹)	(¹)	320.12	(¹)	(¹)
Ohio	42.2	42.3	41.9	11.43	\$11.52	\$11.55	482.35	\$487.30	\$483.95
Akron	42.1	43.3	43.1	11.02	11.32	11.35	463.94	490.16	489.19
Canton	40.1	(¹)	(¹)	11.03	(¹)	(¹)	442.30	(¹)	(¹)
Cincinnati	41.7	42.3	42.4	10.60	\$10.80	\$10.82	442.02	\$456.84	\$458.77
Cleveland	41.6	42.4	42.2	11.24	11.44	11.39	467.58	485.06	480.66
Columbus	41.0	41.3	40.8	10.86	11.28	11.28	445.26	465.86	460.22
Dayton-Springfield	42.6	42.9	41.9	11.96	12.04	11.97	509.50	516.52	501.54
Toledo	43.0	42.7	42.9	12.51	12.28	12.52	537.93	524.36	537.11
Youngstown-Warren	44.4	(¹)	(¹)	13.28	(¹)	(¹)	589.83	(¹)	(¹)
Oklahoma	41.4	41.4	41.5	9.81	\$9.69	\$9.60	406.13	\$401.17	\$398.40
Oklahoma City	40.5	40.4	40.6	10.62	10.94	11.00	430.11	441.98	446.60
Tulsa	39.3	40.0	40.0	10.19	10.32	10.25	400.47	412.80	410.00
Oregon	39.4	38.8	39.0	10.34	10.40	10.41	407.40	403.52	405.99
Eugene-Springfield	40.4	38.8	39.6	10.78	10.35	10.12	435.51	401.58	400.75
Portland	38.9	39.5	39.5	10.52	10.88	10.91	409.23	429.76	430.95
Salem	38.6	36.2	37.2	7.89	8.13	8.32	304.55	294.31	309.50

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-8. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Pennsylvania	40.0	40.6	40.3	\$9.58	\$9.77	\$9.74	\$383.20	\$396.66	\$392.52
Allentown-Bethlehem	39.0	39.4	38.9	10.22	10.30	10.23	396.58	405.82	397.95
Altoona	38.9	(¹)	(¹)	8.31	(¹)	(¹)	323.26	(¹)	(¹)
Beaver County	38.3	41.5	39.6	11.37	\$11.92	\$11.41	435.47	\$494.66	\$451.84
Delaware Valley	40.4	40.3	40.0	9.99	10.23	10.22	403.60	412.27	408.60
Erie	42.2	(¹)	(¹)	10.20	(¹)	(¹)	430.44	(¹)	(¹)
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	39.6	40.3	40.0	9.08	\$9.42	\$9.33	359.57	\$379.63	\$373.20
Johnstown	38.5	(¹)	(¹)	8.30	(¹)	(¹)	319.55	(¹)	(¹)
Lancaster	40.1	40.8	40.8	9.26	\$9.65	\$9.62	371.33	\$393.72	\$392.50
Philadelphia PMSA	40.4	40.3	40.1	10.00	10.21	10.21	404.00	411.46	409.42
Pittsburgh	41.0	40.6	40.3	10.94	10.91	10.91	448.54	442.95	439.67
Reading	40.1	41.1	40.7	9.74	10.03	10.00	390.57	412.23	407.00
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	38.0	38.2	37.4	8.11	8.55	8.61	308.18	326.81	322.01
Williamsport	40.4	(¹)	(¹)	8.56	(¹)	(¹)	345.82	(¹)	(¹)
York	41.1	41.0	41.0	8.89	\$9.25	\$9.22	365.38	\$379.25	\$378.02
Rhode Island	40.4	40.6	40.5	7.64	7.97	7.99	308.66	323.58	323.60
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	40.8	(¹)	(¹)	7.22	(¹)	(¹)	294.58	(¹)	(¹)
Providence	40.6	(¹)	(¹)	7.59	(¹)	(¹)	308.15	(¹)	(¹)
South Carolina	40.9	41.2	41.2	7.62	\$7.95	\$7.96	311.66	\$327.54	\$327.95
Charleston	45.1	(¹)	(¹)	9.39	(¹)	(¹)	423.49	(¹)	(¹)
Columbia	40.6	40.5	40.2	7.61	\$7.84	\$7.80	308.97	\$317.52	\$313.56
Greenville-Spartanburg	41.6	41.6	41.6	7.42	7.81	7.84	308.67	324.90	326.14
South Dakota	39.9	43.1	44.2	7.38	7.72	7.88	294.46	332.73	348.30
Sioux Falls	39.0	47.4	48.9	7.12	8.02	8.19	277.68	380.15	400.49
Tennessee	41.0	41.1	41.1	8.35	8.61	8.63	342.35	353.87	354.69
Chattanooga	42.2	41.0	42.3	7.33	7.66	7.53	309.33	314.06	318.52
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	43.2	(¹)	(¹)	9.03	(¹)	(¹)	390.10	(¹)	(¹)
Knoxville	40.6	40.3	39.2	8.97	\$9.15	\$9.00	364.18	\$368.75	\$352.80
Memphis	42.6	42.0	42.3	8.79	8.69	8.71	374.45	364.98	368.43
Nashville	40.0	40.5	41.1	9.20	9.54	9.67	368.00	386.37	397.44
Texas	41.2	41.7	40.9	9.41	9.55	9.57	387.69	398.24	391.41
Dallas	41.8	42.4	41.2	9.22	9.43	9.43	385.40	399.83	386.52
Ft. Worth-Arlington	41.5	41.7	41.4	9.47	9.67	9.75	393.01	403.24	403.65
Houston	42.7	43.2	42.5	11.01	11.26	11.21	470.13	486.43	476.43
San Antonio	40.9	40.3	40.1	7.29	7.37	7.41	298.16	297.01	297.14
Utah	41.0	41.1	40.3	9.47	9.55	9.57	388.27	392.51	385.67
Salt Lake City-Ogden	39.7	41.1	40.3	9.33	9.64	9.62	370.40	396.20	387.69
Vermont	41.1	41.5	40.0	6.48	8.98	8.87	348.53	372.67	354.80
Burlington	42.5	43.3	44.2	9.20	10.06	9.66	391.00	435.60	426.97
Springfield	40.5	(¹)	(¹)	8.51	(¹)	(¹)	344.66	(¹)	(¹)
Virginia	40.5	40.7	40.3	8.59	\$8.94	\$8.92	347.90	\$363.86	\$359.48
Bristol	38.0	40.8	38.1	7.50	7.33	7.53	285.00	299.06	286.89
Charlottesville	40.2	(¹)	(¹)	7.17	(¹)	(¹)	288.23	(¹)	(¹)
Danville	40.6	(¹)	(¹)	8.05	(¹)	(¹)	326.83	(¹)	(¹)
Lynchburg	40.4	40.6	40.0	8.19	\$8.41	\$8.30	330.88	\$341.45	\$332.00
Northern Virginia	41.4	42.1	40.9	9.05	9.46	9.64	374.67	398.27	394.28
Richmond-Petersburg	40.4	40.6	40.7	10.78	11.44	11.45	435.51	464.46	466.02
Roanoke	41.7	40.8	41.1	7.59	8.32	8.16	316.50	339.46	335.38
Washington	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

**ESTABLISHMENT DATA
STATE AND AREA HOURS AND EARNINGS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-8. Average hours and earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in States and selected areas—Continued

State and area	Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings			Average weekly earnings		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
West Virginia	39.6	39.9	40.0	\$10.20	\$10.36	\$10.33	\$403.92	\$413.36	\$413.20
Charleston	41.1	42.0	41.3	12.65	12.78	13.28	519.92	538.76	548.46
Huntington-Ashland	37.9	38.5	39.9	11.38	11.79	11.70	431.30	453.92	466.83
Parkersburg-Marietta	41.5	42.2	42.2	11.86	12.40	12.36	492.19	523.28	521.59
Wheeling	41.8	(¹)	(¹)	11.74	(¹)	(¹)	490.73	(¹)	(¹)
Wisconsin	41.1	41.5	41.3	10.27	\$10.28	\$10.28	422.10	\$426.62	\$424.56
Appleton-Oshkosh	43.2	42.4	42.0	10.10	10.38	10.30	436.32	440.11	432.60
Eau Claire	42.0	40.8	40.3	10.26	10.53	10.45	430.92	429.62	421.14
Green Bay	42.8	42.0	42.4	11.04	10.95	11.09	472.51	459.90	470.22
Janesville-Beloit	43.0	41.5	41.9	12.33	12.24	11.29	530.19	507.96	473.05
Kenosha	39.3	(¹)	(¹)	11.97	(¹)	(¹)	470.42	(¹)	(¹)
La Crosse	39.5	39.5	39.5	8.95	\$9.08	\$9.04	353.53	\$358.66	\$357.08
Madison	40.7	41.4	41.6	9.65	9.69	9.79	392.76	401.17	407.26
Milwaukee	40.8	41.0	41.1	11.50	11.65	11.59	469.20	477.65	476.35
Racine	40.1	40.6	39.5	10.61	10.80	10.80	425.46	438.48	426.60
Sheboygan	39.8	(¹)	(¹)	9.34	(¹)	(¹)	371.73	(¹)	(¹)
Wausau	41.6	(¹)	(¹)	9.76	(¹)	(¹)	406.85	(¹)	(¹)
Wyoming	40.2	36.8	38.6	9.43	\$9.60	\$9.57	379.09	\$360.64	\$369.40
Puerto Rico	36.9	36.7	38.9	5.19	5.29	5.29	191.51	204.72	205.78
Virgin Islands	41.2	41.9	41.7	9.41	9.29	9.24	387.69	369.25	385.31

¹ Publication of data has been suspended because of budget cuts.

² Not available.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this

publication. All State and area data have been adjusted to March 1985 benchmarks except Michigan. Data for Michigan have been adjusted to December 1984 benchmarks.

**PRODUCTIVITY DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-9. Hours of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments by major industry, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Millions of hours (annual rate) ¹			Percent change		
	Sept. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 ^r	Nov. 1986 ^p	Nov. 1985 to Nov. 1986 ^p	Sept. 1986 to Oct. 1986 ^r	Oct. 1986 to Nov. 1986 ^p
Total	186,952	187,505	188,759	2.3	0.3	0.7
Private sector	153,251	153,879	154,860	2.6	.4	.6
Mining	1,623	1,628	1,613	-20.6	.3	-.9
Construction	9,816	9,762	9,699	4.9	-.6	-.7
Manufacturing	40,384	40,454	40,701	-.1	.2	.6
Durable goods	24,133	24,133	24,248	-1.2	.0	.5
Nondurable goods	16,251	16,321	16,453	1.5	.4	.8
Transportation and public utilities	10,779	10,833	10,935	.7	.5	.9
Wholesale trade	11,638	11,701	11,767	1.6	.5	.6
Retail trade	27,339	27,491	27,645	3.2	.6	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,090	12,195	12,377	8.1	.9	1.5
Services	39,582	39,816	40,124	5.0	.6	.8
Government	33,700	33,626	33,899	.6	-.2	.8

¹ Total hours paid for 1 week in the month, seasonally adjusted, multiplied by 52.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Data refer to hours of all employees—production workers,

nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers—and are based largely on establishment data. See *BLS Handbook of Methods*, BLS Bulletin 2134-1, chapter 13, Productivity Measures: Business Economy and Major Sectors. SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202 523 9261).

C-10. Indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted

(1977=100)

Item	Annual average		Quarterly index										
	1984	1985	1984				1985				1986		
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III ¹
Business sector													
Output per hour of all persons	105.3	106.4	104.9	105.6	105.5	105.5	105.7	106.4	107.3	106.4	107.3	107.4	107.4
Output	118.8	122.7	116.9	119.0	119.5	120.2	121.3	122.3	123.5	123.8	125.3	125.4	126.2
Hours	112.8	115.3	111.4	112.7	113.3	114.0	114.8	115.0	115.2	116.4	116.8	116.7	117.4
Compensation per hour	168.1	175.3	165.9	167.1	169.0	170.6	172.3	174.5	176.4	178.0	179.1	180.4	181.7
Real compensation per hour	98.1	98.8	98.1	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.7	99.1	99.0	99.2	100.3	100.4
Unit labor costs	159.7	164.8	158.2	158.3	160.2	161.7	163.1	164.0	164.4	167.3	167.0	168.0	169.1
Unit nonlabor payments	156.3	159.7	154.1	156.7	157.0	157.7	158.3	160.0	161.4	159.6	162.2	161.9	163.7
Implicit price deflator	158.5	163.0	156.7	157.7	159.0	160.3	161.4	162.6	163.4	164.6	165.3	165.8	167.2
Nonfarm business sector													
Output per hour of all persons	104.3	104.8	103.9	104.6	104.4	104.3	104.4	104.9	105.4	104.5	105.6	105.7	105.8
Output	118.8	122.5	116.9	119.1	119.5	120.2	121.1	122.1	123.3	123.6	125.1	125.3	126.2
Hours	114.0	116.9	112.5	113.8	114.5	115.2	116.0	116.4	116.9	118.2	118.5	118.5	119.3
Compensation per hour	167.9	174.6	165.6	166.9	168.7	170.4	172.1	174.0	175.4	177.0	178.3	179.3	180.4
Real compensation per hour	98.0	98.4	97.9	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.4	98.8	99.8	99.7
Unit labor costs	161.0	166.7	159.4	159.5	161.5	163.3	164.8	165.9	166.3	169.3	168.8	169.6	170.5
Unit nonlabor payments	156.1	160.6	153.2	156.4	157.2	157.9	158.9	160.8	163.0	160.3	163.9	163.7	165.9
Implicit price deflator	159.3	164.6	157.2	158.4	160.0	161.4	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.2	167.1	167.5	168.9
Manufacturing													
Output per hour of all persons	116.6	121.7	114.7	115.7	117.8	118.2	119.3	121.7	123.0	122.9	123.7	124.7	125.8
Output	116.0	120.4	113.4	115.3	117.4	117.9	118.8	119.9	121.2	121.9	122.8	122.7	123.6
Hours	99.5	98.9	98.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	98.5	98.5	99.1	99.3	98.4	98.2
Compensation per hour	168.2	176.7	165.4	166.8	169.1	171.5	173.8	175.6	178.1	179.3	180.2	181.4	182.5
Real compensation per hour	98.1	99.5	97.8	97.8	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.3	100.0	99.7	99.8	100.9	100.9
Unit labor costs	144.2	145.1	144.1	144.2	143.5	145.1	145.7	144.3	144.8	145.8	145.7	145.5	145.0
Durable goods													
Output per hour of all persons	116.7	124.6	114.0	115.4	118.3	119.1	121.4	124.4	126.3	126.4	127.1	127.4	128.4
Output	117.0	124.7	112.8	115.6	119.1	120.5	122.6	124.1	125.6	126.4	126.9	125.7	126.1
Hours	100.2	100.1	98.9	100.2	100.7	101.2	100.9	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.9	98.7	98.2
Compensation per hour	166.6	174.9	164.1	165.3	167.2	169.4	172.0	173.2	176.5	178.0	178.9	180.2	181.2
Real compensation per hour	97.2	98.5	97.1	96.9	97.1	97.5	96.2	97.9	99.2	98.9	99.1	100.2	100.2
Unit labor costs	142.7	140.3	144.0	143.3	141.4	142.3	141.6	139.2	139.8	140.8	140.8	141.4	141.2
Nondurable goods													
Output per hour of all persons	116.5	117.3	115.9	116.1	117.0	116.8	116.0	117.5	118.0	117.6	118.6	120.7	122.1
Output	114.5	114.1	114.2	114.9	114.8	114.0	113.2	113.6	114.5	115.1	116.7	118.2	119.9
Hours	98.3	97.3	98.6	99.0	98.1	97.6	97.6	96.7	97.0	97.9	98.3	97.9	98.2
Compensation per hour	170.8	179.4	167.5	169.2	171.9	174.6	176.5	179.4	180.4	181.3	182.2	183.5	184.7
Real compensation per hour	99.7	101.0	99.1	99.2	99.8	100.5	100.8	101.5	101.3	100.8	100.9	102.1	102.1
Unit labor costs	146.6	152.9	144.6	145.7	146.9	149.4	152.1	152.7	152.8	154.1	153.6	152.1	151.3
Nonfinancial corporations¹													
Output per all-employee hour	105.6	106.8	105.3	105.9	105.5	105.8	106.0	106.5	107.8	107.0	106.9	106.8	106.9
Output	120.4	124.8	118.2	120.5	120.9	122.1	123.1	124.2	126.0	126.1	126.9	126.6	127.0
Hours	114.0	116.9	112.3	113.7	114.6	115.5	116.1	116.6	116.8	117.8	118.7	118.5	118.8
Compensation per hour	165.9	172.3	163.6	164.8	166.6	168.3	169.9	171.6	173.1	174.5	175.4	176.1	176.8
Real compensation per hour	96.8	97.0	96.8	96.6	96.7	96.8	97.0	97.0	97.2	97.0	97.1	97.9	97.7
Total unit costs	161.5	165.8	159.4	160.1	162.6	163.8	164.9	165.8	165.0	167.2	168.3	168.6	169.8
Unit labor costs	157.0	161.2	155.4	155.7	157.9	159.1	160.3	161.1	160.5	163.0	164.0	164.8	165.4
Unit nonlabor costs	174.6	179.1	171.1	173.1	176.4	177.5	178.5	179.8	178.3	179.8	181.1	179.9	182.8
Unit profits	133.4	133.1	134.4	138.5	130.3	130.5	129.3	130.2	141.7	131.2	131.7	132.3	134.4
Implicit price deflator	158.1	161.8	156.4	157.5	158.7	159.8	160.6	161.6	162.2	162.9	164.0	164.3	165.6

¹ Measures for the third quarter of 1986 are preliminary.
- = revised.

SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202 523 9261).

**PRODUCTIVITY DATA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

C-11. Percent changes from the preceding quarter and year in productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted annual rates

Item	Percent change from											
	Previous quarter						Same quarter, previous year					
	II 1985	III 1985	IV 1985	I 1986	II 1986	III 1986 ¹	II 1985	III 1985	IV 1985	I 1986	II 1986	III 1986 ¹
Business sector												
Output per hour of all persons	2.7	3.4	-3.2	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.2
Output	3.3	4.1	1.0	4.7	.3	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.1
Hours .....	.6	.7	4.3	1.4	-2	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0
Compensation per hour	5.1	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.0
Real compensation per hour	1.0	1.8	-5	1.0	4.5	.3	.7	1.0	.8	.8	1.7	1.3
Unit labor costs	2.4	1.0	7.2	-7	2.3	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.8
Unit nonlabor payments	4.2	3.7	-4.3	6.6	-7	4.6	2.0	2.8	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.4
Implicit price deflator	3.0	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.2	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.3
Nonfarm business sector												
Output per hour of all persons	1.8	2.2	-3.5	4.3	.5	.2	.2	1.0	.2	1.2	.8	.3
Output	3.0	4.0	1.0	5.1	.6	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.4
Hours	1.2	1.8	4.6	.8	.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.1
Compensation per hour	4.6	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.3	2.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.9
Real compensation per hour .....	.5	.7	-6	1.6	4.0	-2	.5	.6	.3	.5	1.4	1.2
Unit labor costs	2.7	1.0	7.4	-1.2	1.8	2.2	4.0	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.5
Unit nonlabor payments	4.7	5.7	-6.6	9.3	-6	5.6	2.8	3.7	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.8
Implicit price deflator	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.0	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.3
Manufacturing												
Output per hour of all persons	8.2	4.4	-3	2.6	3.2	3.7	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.3
Output	3.7	4.3	2.4	3.0	-4	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.0
Hours	-4.2	-1	2.7	.4	-3.5	-6	-1.2	-1.2	-6	-3	-2	-3
Compensation per hour	4.3	5.6	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	5.3	5.3	4.5	3.7	3.3	2.5
Real compensation per hour .....	.3	3.0	-1.4	.6	4.4	-2	1.6	1.9	1.0	.6	1.6	.8
Unit labor costs	-3.6	1.2	3.0	-5	-5	-1.3	.1	.9	.5	.0	.8	.2
Durable goods												
Output per hour of all persons	10.2	6.1	.5	2.1	1.0	3.1	7.9	6.8	6.2	4.7	2.4	1.7
Output	5.1	4.9	2.7	1.5	-3.8	1.3	7.4	5.4	5.0	3.5	1.3	.4
Hours	-4.6	-1.1	2.2	-6	-4.8	-1.7	-4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3
Compensation per hour	3.0	7.8	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.4	4.8	5.6	5.0	4.1	4.0	2.7
Real compensation per hour	-1.0	5.1	-9	.7	4.5	-1	1.1	2.1	1.5	.9	2.3	1.0
Unit labor costs	-6.6	1.6	2.8	.1	1.7	-6	-2.8	-1.1	-1.1	-6	1.6	1.0
Nondurable goods												
Output per hour of all persons	5.2	1.8	-1.4	3.5	7.0	4.8	1.2	.9	.7	2.2	2.7	3.4
Output	1.5	3.3	1.9	5.6	5.3	5.9	-1.1	-3	1.0	3.1	4.0	4.7
Hours	-3.5	1.5	3.4	2.0	-1.6	1.0	-2.3	-1.1	.3	.8	1.3	1.2
Compensation per hour	6.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.6	6.1	4.9	3.8	3.3	2.3	2.4
Real compensation per hour	2.8	-4	-2.3	.7	4.6	.1	2.3	1.5	.3	.2	.6	.7
Unit labor costs	1.7	.3	3.4	-1.3	-3.9	-2.1	4.8	4.0	3.1	1.0	-4	-1.0
Nonfinancial corporations¹												
Output per all-employee hour	2.2	4.9	-2.8	-5	-3	.3	.6	2.2	1.2	.9	.3	-8
Output	3.7	5.9	.5	2.6	-1.1	1.4	3.1	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.0	.8
Hours	1.4	1.0	3.4	3.1	-8	1.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.7
Compensation per hour	4.2	3.4	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.2
Real compensation per hour .....	.2	.9	-9	.5	3.3	-7	.4	.5	.2	.2	.9	.5
Total unit costs	2.3	-1.9	5.5	2.7	.6	2.9	3.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.9
Unit labor costs	2.0	-1.4	6.3	2.5	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.0
Unit nonlabor costs	3.0	-3.3	3.3	3.1	-2.7	6.6	3.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	.0	2.5
Unit profits	3.0	40.1	-26.4	1.3	2.0	6.4	-5.9	8.7	.6	1.8	1.6	-5.2
Implicit price deflator	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.5	.7	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0

¹ Measures for the third quarter of 1986 are preliminary.
' = revised.

SOURCE: Office of Productivity and Technology (202 523 9261).

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

D-1. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Alabama	1,824.6	1,902.2	1,917.0	146.9	184.9	181.0	8.0	9.7	9.4
Birmingham	421.4	448.4	451.8	27.4	38.9	37.7	6.5	8.7	8.3
Huntsville	120.1	127.2	127.8	6.6	9.8	9.7	5.5	7.7	7.6
Mobile	205.4	212.8	213.5	17.7	22.8	21.9	8.6	10.7	10.3
Montgomery	129.5	132.4	134.6	8.7	10.0	10.7	6.7	7.6	7.9
Tuscaloosa	65.8	70.0	70.4	4.1	5.3	5.1	6.3	7.6	7.2
Alaska	253.0	260.0	251.6	21.1	25.5	27.1	8.4	9.8	10.8
Arizona	1,500.4	1,588.1	1,598.7	93.5	109.6	110.4	6.2	6.9	6.9
Phoenix	929.3	985.8	994.7	46.9	56.2	57.5	5.1	5.7	5.8
Tucson	293.5	307.2	309.1	14.7	17.3	18.3	5.0	5.6	5.9
Arkansas	1,075.5	1,092.9	1,097.6	80.8	88.2	90.3	7.5	8.1	8.2
Fayetteville-Springdale	54.8	58.0	56.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.9	4.2	4.6
Fort Smith	85.5	88.7	87.7	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.2	7.3
Little Rock-North Little Rock	251.2	252.0	253.7	14.9	18.0	18.4	5.9	7.1	7.3
Pine Bluff	36.5	38.7	38.4	3.0	3.2	3.2	8.1	8.1	8.3
California¹	13,106.4	13,391.2	13,445.7	938.7	827.5	829.4	7.2	6.2	6.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana	1,192.1	1,205.9	1,232.9	55.7	44.8	49.6	4.7	3.7	4.0
Bakersfield	214.1	211.8	213.5	27.1	23.2	27.2	12.7	10.9	12.7
Fresno	272.3	326.9	286.4	35.0	27.0	33.5	12.9	8.3	11.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach ¹	4,111.0	4,153.0	4,141.0	285.0	311.0	244.0	6.9	7.5	5.9
Modesto	141.5	150.9	148.1	19.3	13.9	18.3	13.6	9.2	12.3
Oakland	985.8	1,023.8	1,035.8	64.2	52.5	58.5	6.5	5.1	5.6
Oxnard-Ventura	308.5	318.8	322.9	25.8	21.6	22.7	8.4	6.8	7.0
Riverside-San Bernardino	781.4	806.1	825.7	59.3	49.8	54.8	7.6	6.2	6.6
Sacramento	626.9	651.5	659.5	42.7	32.7	37.6	6.8	5.0	5.7
Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	151.0	153.5	155.6	13.3	10.3	12.5	8.8	6.7	8.0
San Diego	970.0	997.6	1,013.1	52.9	46.2	51.3	5.5	4.6	5.1
San Francisco	858.1	868.0	880.9	42.9	34.0	36.8	5.0	3.9	4.2
San Jose	815.5	804.9	816.5	52.1	39.3	43.8	6.4	4.9	5.4
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	169.3	172.4	176.4	9.0	7.4	8.2	5.3	4.3	4.6
Santa Rosa-Petaluma	175.4	178.5	180.4	10.1	8.1	9.1	5.8	4.6	5.1
Stockton	190.4	197.4	190.5	22.2	15.9	19.5	11.6	8.1	10.2
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	171.7	178.7	180.1	12.2	9.6	11.3	7.1	5.4	6.3
Colorado	1,739.4	1,690.3	1,713.0	94.2	113.5	122.9	5.4	6.7	7.2
Boulder-Longmont	133.5	130.0	133.1	6.3	6.8	7.4	4.7	5.2	5.6
Denver	924.2	892.1	903.2	43.6	57.8	61.8	4.7	6.5	6.8
Connecticut	1,726.2	1,775.5	1,782.5	72.6	63.3	59.2	4.2	3.6	3.3
Bridgeport-Milford	230.6	237.3	239.0	11.7	10.6	9.8	5.1	4.5	4.1
Hartford	409.9	424.6	425.9	15.4	13.8	12.8	3.7	3.2	3.0
New Britain	73.2	73.9	73.8	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.0	3.5
New Haven-Meriden	265.1	273.6	274.1	11.0	9.3	8.8	4.2	3.4	3.2
Stamford	116.7	120.1	120.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.5
Waterbury	104.2	104.0	103.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	5.9	4.9	4.6
Delaware	317.7	323.1	322.5	13.3	12.6	11.5	4.2	3.9	3.6
Wilmington	280.2	279.0	281.8	12.0	12.8	12.1	4.3	4.6	4.3
District of Columbia	321.3	320.1	319.4	26.0	27.0	25.8	8.1	8.4	8.1
Washington	1,997.0	2,059.7	2,073.8	74.8	71.3	72.7	3.7	3.5	3.5
Florida¹	5,348.8	5,602.7	5,666.7	284.1	351.6	330.9	5.3	6.3	5.8
Daytona Beach	132.1	143.6	144.7	5.5	7.5	7.5	4.1	5.2	5.2
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	562.1	580.4	586.2	24.3	27.4	26.1	4.3	4.7	4.4
Fort Myers-Cape Coral	114.2	121.2	124.6	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.2
Gainesville	95.6	101.0	101.7	2.8	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.2
Jacksonville	408.3	437.7	437.8	19.7	28.1	24.4	4.8	6.4	5.6
Lakeland-Winter Haven	164.3	168.3	170.9	16.6	21.7	18.2	10.1	12.9	10.7
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	164.0	169.9	172.4	6.8	10.8	12.5	4.2	6.3	7.2
Miami-Hialeah	876.5	904.3	911.2	58.3	63.3	59.1	6.6	7.0	6.5
Orlando	485.4	522.5	530.4	21.0	26.2	25.8	4.3	5.0	4.9
Pensacola	138.8	145.4	146.0	6.6	9.5	9.2	4.8	6.5	6.3
Sarasota	101.1	105.7	107.9	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.6	4.3	3.8
Tallahassee	111.7	117.8	119.9	3.7	4.4	4.8	3.3	3.7	4.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	879.6	908.5	921.5	37.3	47.7	48.2	4.2	5.3	5.2
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-DeRay Beach	349.0	365.3	370.2	21.0	26.6	22.4	6.0	7.3	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

D-1. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Georgia	2,919.6	3,037.3	3,031.8	181.5	176.7	167.9	6.2	5.8	5.5
Albany	56.4	56.7	56.1	5.1	6.9	6.6	9.0	12.2	11.7
Athens	69.7	68.7	71.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.6
Atlanta	1,334.1	1,409.3	1,410.9	63.8	64.9	63.2	4.8	4.6	4.5
Augusta	158.1	172.3	169.6	10.9	11.4	9.7	6.9	6.6	5.7
Columbus	96.8	98.2	98.1	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.3
Macon-Warner Robins	126.3	127.2	126.5	8.7	7.6	7.2	6.9	5.9	5.7
Savannah	103.8	106.8	107.0	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.2
Hawaii	479.4	484.5	487.3	25.8	21.8	21.1	5.4	4.5	4.3
Honolulu	360.5	363.7	366.6	17.7	15.0	14.5	4.9	4.1	3.9
Idaho	480.8	491.4	484.4	29.4	35.1	33.4	6.1	7.1	6.9
Boise City	101.2	105.9	105.6	4.9	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.1
Illinois ¹	5,722.0	5,729.9	5,703.2	524.6	448.6	414.2	9.2	7.8	7.3
Aurora-Elgin	165.5	169.9	170.6	12.5	10.4	9.9	7.5	6.1	5.8
Bloomington-Normal	62.2	62.6	62.8	3.5	2.9	2.8	5.6	4.6	4.5
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul	83.1	82.1	83.7	4.2	3.6	3.3	5.0	4.3	3.9
Chicago	3,126.7	3,144.6	3,141.0	274.1	234.0	216.0	8.8	7.4	6.9
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	176.5	176.2	174.4	18.4	17.9	15.1	10.4	10.1	8.7
Decatur	58.5	58.5	58.3	6.5	6.5	5.7	11.1	11.1	9.8
Joliet	186.6	187.8	186.3	15.4	13.1	12.4	8.2	7.0	6.7
Kankakee	44.2	44.2	43.1	5.0	3.8	3.7	11.2	8.6	8.5
Lake County	252.1	259.6	256.0	15.1	12.3	12.0	6.0	4.7	4.7
Peoria	153.7	150.7	148.3	16.9	14.1	11.4	11.0	9.4	7.7
Rockford	143.5	143.9	143.0	15.2	12.8	12.2	10.6	8.9	8.5
Springfield	102.3	102.0	101.6	6.8	5.7	5.1	6.7	5.6	5.0
Indiana	2,773.8	2,832.6	2,838.7	185.3	177.0	175.0	6.7	6.2	6.2
Anderson	62.1	62.9	62.2	3.8	3.4	3.4	6.1	5.5	5.5
Elkhart-Goshen	89.3	91.9	92.1	5.2	3.9	4.1	5.9	4.3	4.5
Evansville	145.3	146.5	146.6	9.8	8.6	9.3	6.7	5.9	6.3
Fort Wayne	185.8	190.7	191.4	9.9	8.8	9.2	5.3	4.6	4.8
Gary-Hammond	267.4	271.1	270.0	27.3	35.9	33.9	10.2	13.2	12.6
Indianapolis	641.6	659.5	662.7	34.9	30.7	30.6	5.4	4.7	4.6
Lafayette	66.7	68.0	67.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.6	3.0
Muncie	60.4	60.5	61.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	7.0	6.6	6.3
South Bend-Mishawaka	127.3	129.5	129.6	7.6	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.8
Terre Haute	61.9	61.5	61.7	4.1	3.6	3.6	6.7	5.8	5.9
Iowa	1,434.0	1,429.4	1,446.5	97.2	86.8	82.5	6.8	6.1	5.7
Cedar Rapids	88.0	87.5	89.4	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.3	5.6	5.2
Des Moines	208.7	209.3	211.6	13.5	11.4	10.5	6.5	5.5	5.0
Dubuque	42.4	(²)	(²)	3.1	(²)	(²)	7.4	(²)	(²)
Iowa City	55.9	(²)	(²)	1.5	(²)	(²)	2.6	(²)	(²)
Sioux City	56.9	56.0	56.6	4.2	4.3	4.1	7.4	7.7	7.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls	70.3	69.5	69.4	8.4	8.0	7.2	11.9	11.5	10.3
Kansas	1,264.4	1,237.7	1,235.7	56.6	64.4	67.5	4.5	5.2	5.5
Lawrence	38.0	(²)	(²)	1.2	(²)	(²)	3.1	(²)	(²)
Topeka	86.9	86.2	86.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.2
Wichita	226.3	223.5	223.5	12.3	13.3	14.1	5.4	5.9	6.3
Kentucky	1,719.8	1,721.2	1,731.9	145.2	121.1	119.3	8.4	7.0	6.9
Lexington-Fayette	184.9	181.7	182.9	8.5	7.7	7.4	4.6	4.2	4.0
Louisville	493.0	504.9	508.7	33.3	27.9	27.5	6.7	5.5	5.4
Owensboro	45.6	45.2	44.9	4.3	4.0	3.5	9.5	8.8	7.9
Louisiana	2,012.9	1,996.5	1,989.5	226.5	252.5	256.2	11.3	12.6	12.9
Alexandria	58.9	(²)	(²)	5.7	(²)	(²)	9.7	(²)	(²)
Baton Rouge	260.8	261.3	261.8	27.8	26.6	27.1	10.7	10.2	10.3
Houma-Thibodaux	79.5	76.1	76.3	9.0	14.1	14.3	11.3	18.5	16.8
Lafayette	112.3	107.3	105.5	10.6	16.0	16.2	9.4	14.9	15.4
Lake Charles	75.6	72.5	72.5	10.6	10.4	10.1	14.0	14.3	13.9
Monroe	68.9	69.1	69.0	6.5	6.5	7.0	9.5	9.4	10.1
New Orleans	610.9	596.6	596.2	65.4	64.9	65.0	10.7	10.9	10.9
Shreveport	172.1	165.5	163.9	16.5	18.7	18.1	9.6	11.3	11.6
Maine	555.1	585.3	567.0	24.0	24.7	23.6	4.3	4.2	4.2
Lewiston-Auburn	40.2	40.1	39.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	5.7	5.3	5.2
Portland	112.1	115.0	115.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Maryland	2,270.4	2,360.8	2,372.2	98.4	97.4	101.6	4.3	4.1	4.3
Baltimore	1,113.9	1,145.6	1,152.1	57.9	55.0	57.4	5.2	4.8	5.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

D-1. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Massachusetts¹	3,037.7	3,077.1	3,063.7	100.8	133.1	103.5	3.3	4.3	3.4
Boston	1,506.1	1,515.5	1,521.3	43.7	59.1	44.2	2.9	3.9	2.9
Brockton	95.4	96.2	95.8	3.3	4.5	3.7	3.5	4.7	3.9
Fall River	76.4	76.9	74.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	5.6	6.3	5.0
Fitchburg-Leominster	45.5	47.7	46.7	1.7	2.5	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.6
Lawrence-Haverhill	186.3	185.2	185.8	8.3	9.8	8.2	4.5	5.3	4.4
Lowell	149.1	152.2	152.3	5.3	7.5	5.9	3.5	4.9	3.9
New Bedford	86.7	87.9	86.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	5.3	5.7	5.1
Pittsfield	40.0	40.7	40.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.3	3.8	3.3
Springfield	244.4	242.6	244.5	8.6	10.8	9.0	3.5	4.4	3.7
Worcester	202.4	206.1	203.2	6.3	10.1	6.7	3.1	4.9	3.3
Michigan¹	4,336.7	4,347.6	4,416.5	414.4	359.0	359.3	9.6	8.3	8.1
Ann Arbor	148.0	150.0	153.5	8.3	6.9	5.9	5.6	4.6	3.8
Battle Creek	63.4	(²)	(²)	7.3	(²)	(²)	11.5	(²)	(²)
Benton Harbor	74.7	(²)	(²)	7.9	(²)	(²)	10.5	(²)	(²)
Detroit	2,084.0	2,116.2	2,151.4	185.2	168.4	168.6	8.9	8.0	7.8
Flint	198.9	198.4	201.1	22.3	23.7	24.5	11.2	12.0	12.2
Grand Rapids	334.4	330.3	335.0	26.6	23.5	23.0	7.9	7.1	6.9
Jackson	62.1	(²)	(²)	6.7	(²)	(²)	10.7	(²)	(²)
Kalamazoo	110.5	110.2	112.2	7.8	6.6	6.2	7.1	6.0	5.5
Lansing-East Lansing	227.0	225.3	236.7	18.0	15.1	14.8	8.0	6.7	6.3
Muskegon	69.9	(²)	(²)	9.4	(²)	(²)	13.5	(²)	(²)
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland	180.5	179.5	183.5	19.2	16.7	17.1	10.6	9.3	9.3
Minnesota	2,246.7	2,237.3	2,244.9	109.4	95.3	97.0	4.9	4.3	4.3
Duluth	102.2	103.2	103.5	8.7	8.0	7.8	8.6	7.8	7.5
Minneapolis-St.Paul	1,318.5	1,323.1	1,336.0	54.3	48.9	50.4	4.1	3.7	3.8
Rochester	58.6	(²)	(²)	2.1	(²)	(²)	3.6	(²)	(²)
St. Cloud	85.3	87.7	89.2	4.7	3.8	4.0	5.5	4.4	4.5
Mississippi	1,141.2	1,176.4	1,174.6	103.7	131.5	129.8	9.1	11.2	11.1
Jackson	189.3	196.6	197.6	12.8	15.5	16.0	6.7	7.9	8.1
Missouri	2,519.4	2,581.2	2,584.9	141.1	153.0	160.3	5.6	5.9	6.2
Kansas City	821.7	808.4	807.9	34.7	36.6	37.1	4.2	4.5	4.6
St. Joseph	42.0	(²)	(²)	2.6	(²)	(²)	6.2	(²)	(²)
St. Louis	1,227.0	1,252.4	1,255.5	83.1	89.4	92.7	6.8	7.1	7.4
Springfield	116.7	120.9	121.6	5.2	5.1	5.7	4.5	4.2	4.7
Montana	402.9	400.8	397.2	25.2	26.5	26.0	6.3	6.6	6.6
Nebraska	818.5	803.0	811.8	38.7	31.2	34.3	4.7	3.9	4.2
Lincoln	117.3	114.9	115.5	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.9
Omaha	317.5	307.4	310.8	16.7	14.3	15.2	5.3	4.6	4.9
Nevada	517.3	532.9	533.0	38.8	26.9	27.9	7.5	5.1	5.2
Las Vegas	295.4	304.6	305.4	24.5	16.9	17.1	8.3	5.5	5.6
Reno	131.5	135.1	135.4	8.0	5.5	6.0	6.1	4.1	4.4
New Hampshire	546.0	565.9	563.6	17.0	14.8	13.6	3.1	2.6	2.4
Manchester	82.1	(²)	(²)	2.1	(²)	(²)	2.5	(²)	(²)
Nashua	89.8	89.0	89.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.7
New Jersey¹	3,831.7	3,899.3	3,874.1	209.5	166.1	186.8	5.5	4.3	4.8
Atlantic City	162.4	(²)	(²)	14.1	(²)	(²)	8.7	(²)	(²)
Bergen-Passaic	700.2	707.1	705.2	35.5	28.1	31.0	5.1	4.0	4.4
Jersey City	266.0	267.5	266.7	22.2	18.1	20.2	8.4	6.8	7.6
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon	524.3	533.5	534.5	23.3	17.4	19.5	4.4	3.3	3.6
Monmouth-Ocean	439.3	462.9	451.8	19.5	15.7	17.3	4.4	3.4	3.8
Newark	955.8	955.3	952.8	57.2	44.4	49.5	6.0	4.7	5.2
Trenton	162.8	167.9	167.9	7.2	6.1	6.5	4.4	3.6	3.9
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton	55.4	(²)	(²)	4.9	(²)	(²)	8.8	(²)	(²)
New Mexico	656.6	676.8	682.5	55.7	60.8	60.1	8.5	9.0	8.8
Albuquerque	244.6	255.1	259.8	16.2	16.5	17.1	6.6	6.5	6.6
Las Cruces	54.3	56.0	57.4	4.4	4.2	3.9	8.1	7.6	6.8
Santa Fe	59.8	62.9	62.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	5.2	5.1	5.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

D-1. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
				Number			Percent of labor force		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
New York¹	8,536.9	8,437.5	8,442.2	564.1	492.8	468.5	6.6	5.8	5.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	412.1	414.9	410.7	21.3	20.4	18.8	5.2	4.9	4.6
Binghamton	129.2	126.9	125.2	8.3	7.2	6.0	6.4	5.7	4.8
Buffalo	443.6	448.7	441.9	31.3	31.7	26.7	7.1	7.1	6.1
Elmira	40.1	40.3	40.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	8.4	6.6	5.4
Glens Falls	50.5	51.7	50.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	6.9	5.8	6.0
Nassau-Suffolk	1,415.9	1,436.6	1,421.6	65.9	65.7	54.3	4.7	4.6	3.8
New York	3,969.5	3,820.1	3,890.2	303.1	233.2	243.8	7.6	6.1	6.3
New York City ¹	3,305.0	3,154.0	3,230.0	278.0	210.0	224.0	8.4	6.6	6.9
Orange County	124.5	126.6	125.0	6.6	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.3
Poughkeepsie	128.4	128.2	126.8	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.1
Rochester	500.6	504.2	499.2	24.7	28.0	24.7	4.9	5.5	4.9
Syracuse	318.2	322.0	317.7	19.4	24.4	21.3	6.1	7.6	6.7
Utica-Rome	138.2	137.1	133.8	10.1	8.6	7.8	7.3	6.3	5.8
North Carolina¹	3,179.8	3,183.9	3,199.7	147.5	157.6	162.5	4.6	5.0	5.1
Asheville	88.4	87.2	86.7	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.0	5.0	5.3
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	589.1	593.1	595.0	26.1	26.9	26.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	509.1	502.4	507.1	22.3	21.4	22.7	4.4	4.3	4.5
Raleigh-Durham	384.8	382.9	385.5	9.8	12.5	12.8	2.5	3.3	3.3
North Dakota	336.6	338.6	325.4	16.0	16.8	14.8	4.7	5.0	4.6
Bismarck	44.8	44.4	43.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	6.5	5.7	5.1
Fargo-Moorhead	82.5	81.5	81.8	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.2
Grand Forks	34.8	34.5	34.9	.9	.9	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.8
Ohio¹	5,215.7	5,183.6	5,258.6	468.6	433.7	407.9	9.0	8.4	7.8
Akron	321.8	321.9	325.2	28.4	26.3	24.5	8.8	8.2	7.5
Canton	192.8	(²)	(²)	21.1	(²)	(²)	11.0	(²)	(²)
Cincinnati	718.5	725.6	733.3	51.1	47.0	43.1	7.1	6.5	5.9
Cleveland	932.9	919.9	934.4	79.2	72.9	70.2	8.5	7.9	7.5
Columbus	666.9	677.5	694.9	44.7	44.0	40.2	6.7	6.5	5.8
Dayton-Springfield	457.1	455.0	462.7	35.0	31.6	29.3	7.7	7.0	6.3
Toledo	301.4	302.8	308.2	23.7	26.4	24.4	7.9	8.7	7.9
Youngstown-Warren	224.0	(²)	(²)	25.4	(²)	(²)	11.3	(²)	(²)
Oklahoma	1,580.6	1,581.9	1,583.2	106.1	131.2	124.2	6.7	8.3	7.8
Enid	31.8	(²)	(²)	2.1	(²)	(²)	6.6	(²)	(²)
Lawton	47.2	46.6	46.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	5.1	5.3	5.1
Oklahoma City	515.8	503.4	504.7	28.4	35.3	32.5	5.5	7.0	6.4
Tulsa	345.7	352.6	352.7	23.9	30.5	29.1	6.9	8.6	8.3
Oregon	1,343.0	1,380.1	1,395.2	99.4	106.1	99.8	7.4	7.7	7.1
Eugene-Springfield	132.4	135.0	138.2	9.8	10.7	9.9	7.4	7.9	7.2
Portland	607.1	617.9	628.8	41.3	43.9	41.8	6.8	7.1	6.7
Salem	124.6	131.9	131.9	8.1	9.2	8.8	6.5	7.0	6.7
Pennsylvania¹	5,600.6	5,639.8	5,611.4	397.3	362.1	322.5	7.1	6.4	5.7
Allentown-Bethlehem	316.8	317.4	311.7	24.4	23.0	17.3	7.7	7.2	5.6
Altoona	59.2	59.1	58.1	5.7	4.3	3.8	9.7	7.3	6.6
Beaver County	69.0	64.1	65.2	10.3	6.7	7.3	14.9	10.5	11.2
Erie	127.8	129.6	129.1	9.5	11.0	9.9	7.4	8.5	7.6
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle	301.0	305.2	302.5	14.7	12.6	11.2	4.9	4.1	3.7
Johnstown	94.6	94.3	92.5	9.7	8.1	7.1	10.3	8.6	7.7
Lancaster	202.9	209.4	209.5	7.6	6.2	5.6	3.7	2.9	2.7
Philadelphia	2,322.0	2,355.1	2,355.7	126.5	120.4	110.5	5.4	5.1	4.7
Pittsburgh	974.5	971.5	967.4	81.5	73.7	68.2	8.4	7.6	7.1
Reading	167.9	167.7	166.8	10.9	9.0	7.3	6.5	5.4	4.4
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	339.6	341.9	340.9	27.6	25.9	23.2	8.1	7.6	6.8
Sharon	47.1	49.8	50.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	8.5	8.0	7.9
State College	57.3	58.2	58.6	4.1	3.3	3.0	7.1	5.7	5.2
Williamsport	54.7	56.1	55.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	6.9	5.8	5.7
York	206.9	208.1	206.4	12.0	9.9	8.0	5.8	4.8	3.9
Rhode Island	502.7	508.9	512.0	19.4	17.0	17.1	3.8	3.3	3.3
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro	164.7	165.7	166.0	7.1	8.0	6.5	4.3	4.8	3.9
Providence	326.6	328.7	332.4	12.4	10.4	11.0	3.8	3.2	3.3
South Carolina	1,590.4	1,662.8	1,650.5	101.2	90.5	89.9	6.4	5.4	5.4
Charleston	210.9	227.6	226.9	8.8	9.4	10.0	4.2	4.2	4.4
Columbia	215.8	229.3	230.2	7.8	8.2	7.8	3.6	3.6	3.4
Greenville-Spartanburg	313.3	327.3	325.6	17.8	14.3	14.5	5.7	4.4	4.5
South Dakota	351.4	353.5	352.5	15.7	12.7	14.8	4.5	3.6	4.2
Rapid City	38.4	38.5	39.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	4.7	3.7	4.8
Sioux Falls	69.9	68.8	69.7	3.1	2.0	2.4	4.4	2.9	3.5

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE AND AREA LABOR FORCE DATA
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

D-1. Labor force status by State and selected metropolitan areas—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

State and area	Civilian labor force			Unemployed					
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Number			Percent of labor force		
				Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1986	Oct. 1986 ^P
Tennessee	2,290.4	2,322.6	2,333.9	162.8	162.4	166.3	7.1	7.0	7.1
Chattanooga	205.9	203.8	205.9	13.6	12.5	12.7	6.6	6.2	6.2
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol	213.4	213.8	213.9	13.6	13.5	13.7	6.4	6.3	6.4
Knoxville	271.6	277.8	279.7	17.7	18.4	19.3	6.5	6.6	6.9
Memphis LMA	424.9	430.5	430.6	27.1	27.0	27.9	6.4	6.3	6.5
Nashville	496.4	500.7	503.2	21.0	23.2	22.9	4.2	4.6	4.5
Texas ¹	8,103.4	8,167.0	8,233.8	612.6	743.3	734.2	7.6	9.1	8.9
Abilene	56.3	56.6	57.3	3.5	5.4	5.4	6.3	9.5	9.3
Amarillo	102.1	100.7	101.2	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.2
Austin	420.4	422.1	427.6	21.7	24.3	24.7	5.2	5.8	5.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	168.6	159.0	159.9	24.2	22.5	21.4	14.3	14.1	13.4
Brazoria	79.5	79.6	79.8	7.2	9.0	8.6	9.0	11.3	10.7
Brownsville-Harlingen	91.7	94.6	93.7	13.8	15.4	13.6	15.1	16.3	14.5
Bryan-College Station	58.4	(²)	(²)	3.0	(²)	(²)	5.2	(²)	(²)
Corpus Christi	167.7	167.6	169.6	16.5	20.2	21.3	9.8	12.1	12.6
Dallas	1,372.0	1,395.8	1,407.8	72.2	81.5	82.4	5.3	5.8	5.9
El Paso	215.3	221.3	219.1	23.7	29.9	26.0	11.0	13.5	11.9
Fort Worth-Arlington	634.7	638.7	646.2	35.1	42.3	43.3	5.5	6.6	6.7
Galveston-Texas City	107.6	105.7	106.6	11.9	11.9	12.1	11.0	11.3	11.4
Houston	1,658.6	1,656.2	1,667.6	138.6	174.2	170.4	8.4	10.5	10.2
Killeen-Temple	87.3	88.2	88.3	7.4	7.2	6.8	8.4	8.1	7.7
Laredo	42.6	(²)	(²)	5.8	(²)	(²)	13.7	(²)	(²)
Longview-Marshall	81.8	80.5	80.3	8.6	10.0	9.4	10.5	12.4	11.6
Lubbock	110.4	108.7	110.2	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.4	6.5	6.7
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission	138.2	136.2	141.3	27.4	27.2	28.2	19.9	20.0	20.0
Midland	52.7	52.9	52.6	3.2	6.5	6.1	6.1	12.2	11.7
Odessa	61.1	60.1	59.7	4.2	10.5	9.9	6.8	17.4	16.5
San Angelo	44.7	(²)	(²)	2.6	(²)	(²)	5.9	(²)	(²)
San Antonio	556.2	557.4	565.9	36.3	42.2	43.6	6.5	7.6	7.7
Sherman-Denison	46.2	(²)	(²)	3.1	(²)	(²)	6.8	(²)	(²)
Texarkana	56.8	(²)	(²)	4.9	(²)	(²)	8.6	(²)	(²)
Tyler	76.4	76.8	77.5	6.4	7.2	7.1	8.3	9.4	9.2
Victoria	38.2	(²)	(²)	2.8	(²)	(²)	7.4	(²)	(²)
Waco	89.3	89.5	91.3	5.4	7.0	7.4	6.1	7.8	8.1
Wichita Falls	56.5	(²)	(²)	3.5	(²)	(²)	6.2	(²)	(²)
Utah	741.7	770.7	771.8	36.6	41.7	43.9	4.9	5.4	5.7
Provo-Orem	94.6	97.2	98.9	5.0	6.9	7.0	5.3	7.1	7.1
Salt Lake City-Ogden	489.0	511.8	513.4	22.3	24.3	26.1	4.6	4.8	5.1
Vermont	281.2	289.6	292.6	10.1	9.9	11.5	3.6	3.4	3.9
Burlington	70.7	70.7	71.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.8
Virginia	2,909.9	2,941.6	2,958.7	152.1	132.9	138.0	5.2	4.5	4.7
Charlottesville	64.9	(²)	(²)	3.1	(²)	(²)	4.7	(²)	(²)
Danville	53.8	(²)	(²)	5.1	(²)	(²)	9.6	(²)	(²)
Lynchburg	73.7	71.6	72.2	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.8	5.9	6.0
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	576.2	586.2	589.6	28.1	27.1	28.2	4.9	4.6	4.8
Richmond-Petersburg	412.8	415.3	416.4	18.4	16.9	17.5	4.5	4.1	4.2
Roanoke	117.8	117.7	118.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.0
Washington	2,150.7	2,255.7	2,260.2	152.5	159.9	167.6	7.1	7.1	7.4
Seattle	936.0	990.5	999.1	57.0	59.3	61.7	6.1	6.0	6.2
West Virginia	761.8	744.2	748.0	85.8	86.1	86.2	11.3	11.6	11.5
Charleston	119.7	117.1	117.7	11.0	10.7	10.6	9.2	9.1	9.0
Huntington-Ashland	129.4	125.6	126.6	14.4	12.2	11.8	11.1	9.7	9.3
Parkersburg-Marietta	72.9	71.8	71.8	7.7	7.4	7.4	10.5	10.4	10.2
Wheeling	77.0	70.7	71.3	11.0	7.9	7.8	14.2	11.2	10.9
Wisconsin	2,379.3	2,422.5	2,428.3	139.6	149.0	154.9	5.9	6.2	6.4
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah	157.5	159.8	159.7	8.4	9.3	9.2	5.4	5.8	5.7
Eau Claire	66.2	67.8	69.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	5.5	5.6	5.5
Green Bay	98.2	100.7	100.4	4.8	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.5
Janesville-Beloit	68.8	68.2	70.3	4.5	4.9	10.2	6.5	7.2	14.5
Kenosha	53.8	51.9	52.4	5.4	6.8	5.1	10.1	13.1	9.7
La Crosse	51.0	51.6	51.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	4.9	5.3	5.3
Madison	207.0	208.5	210.1	7.1	8.1	8.9	3.4	3.9	4.2
Milwaukee	709.3	717.8	721.8	40.5	42.5	41.0	5.7	5.9	5.7
Racine	82.9	85.7	84.1	6.1	8.0	6.3	7.4	9.3	7.5
Sheboygan	52.1	54.1	53.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	5.9	5.1	5.1
Wausau	54.5	55.4	55.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	6.3	6.4	6.6
Wyoming	249.7	255.2	248.2	15.9	20.5	20.1	6.4	8.1	8.1

¹ Data are obtained directly from the Current Population Survey. See the Explanatory Notes for State and Area Labor Force Data.

² Not available.

³ Publication of data has been suspended due to budget cuts.

^P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data refer to place of residence. Estimates for 1985 have been

benchmarked to 1985 Current Population Survey annual averages. Except in the 11 States and 2 areas designated by footnote 1, estimates for 1986 are provisional and will be revised when new benchmark information becomes available. Area definitions are published annually in the May issue of this publication.

Explanatory Notes

Introduction

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) Household interviews, and (2) reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population 16 years of age and over. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides comprehensive data on the labor force, the employed, and the unemployed, including such characteristics as age, sex, race, family relationship, marital status, occupation, and industry attachment. The survey also provides data on the characteristics and past work experience of those not in the labor force. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 59,500 households, representing 729 areas in 1,973 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The data collected are based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Data based on establishment records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The establishment survey is designed to provide industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas. The employment, hours, and earnings series are currently based on payroll reports from a sample of 250,000 establishments employing over 38 million nonagricultural wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full or part time, who received pay during the payroll period which includes the 12th day of the month.

RELATION BETWEEN THE HOUSEHOLD AND ESTABLISHMENT SERIES

The household and establishment data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other

because of differences in definitions and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The major factors which have a differential effect on the levels and trends of the two series are as follows.

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises, and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. Civilian employment in both agricultural and nonagricultural industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household survey provides information on the work status of the population without duplication, since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment reports, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all civilians who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week—that is, were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, even if they were not paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on leave paid for by the company are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

For a comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment survey employment data, see Gloria P. Green's article "Comparing Employment Estimates From Household and Payroll Surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1969.

Hours of work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, production or nonsupervisory employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Earnings

The household survey measures median earnings of wage and salary workers in all occupations and industries in both the private and public sectors. Data refer to the usual earnings received from the worker's sole or primary job. Data from the establishment survey generally refer to average earnings of production and related workers in mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries. For a comprehensive discussion of the household survey earnings series, see *Technical Description of the Quarterly Data on Weekly Earnings from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Bulletin 2113.

COMPARABILITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not have a job at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). Beginning in January 1978, coverage was extended to include domestic workers whose employers paid \$1,000 or more in wages in any calendar quarter, agricultural employees whose employers engaged 10 or more workers in 20 weeks or paid a total of \$20,000 or more in wages in any calendar quarter, and almost all State and local government employees.

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are

sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

For an examination of the similarities and differences between State insured unemployment and total unemployment, see "Measuring Total and State Insured Unemployment" by Gloria P. Green in the June 1971 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 16 in the Economics and Statistics Service series and the treatment of dual jobholders, who are counted more than once if they work on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of their impact on differences in the levels and trends of the two series.

COMPARABILITY OF THE PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DATA WITH OTHER SERIES

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of Census from its censuses or sample surveys of manufacturing and business establishments. The major reasons for noncomparability are different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, the industrial classification of establishments, and different reporting patterns by multiunit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, public utilities, and financial establishments, whereas these are included in the BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in *County Business Patterns* (CBP), published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the treatment of central administrative offices and auxiliary units. Differences may also arise because of industrial classification and reporting practices. In addition, CBP excludes interstate railroads and government, and coverage is incomplete for some of the nonprofit activities.

Employment covered by State unemployment insurance programs. Most nonagricultural wage and salary workers are covered by the unemployment insurance programs. However, certain activities, such as interstate railroads, parochial schools, and churches are not covered by unemployment insurance whereas these are included in the BLS establishment statistics.

Household Data (A tables)

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other characteristics of the employed, the unemployed, and persons not in the labor force, and related data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). A detailed description of this survey appears in *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, BLS Report 463. Historical national data are published in *Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey: A Databook*, BLS Bulletin 2096.

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 16 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, which includes the 12th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations, and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on the members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States, who are included as part of the categories "noninstitutional population," "labor force," and "total employment," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

Each month about 59,500 occupied units are eligible for interview. About 2,500 of these households are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of between 4 or 5 percent. In addition to the 59,500 occupied units, there are 11,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for three-fourths of the sample to be common from 1 month to the next and one half to be common with the same month a year earlier.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions underlying labor force data have been modified, but not substantially altered, since the inception of the survey in 1940; those used since 1967 are as follows:

Employed persons are (a) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries who are temporarily in the United States but not living on the premises of an embassy. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed persons are all civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Duration of unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. A period of 2 weeks or more during which a person was employed or ceased looking for work is considered to break the continuity of the present period of seeking work. Measurements of mean and median duration are computed from a distribution of single weeks of unemployment.

Unemployment is also categorized according to the status of individuals at the time they began to look for work. The reasons for unemployment are divided into four major groups. (1) *Job losers* are persons whose employment ended involuntarily who immediately began looking for work, and persons on layoff. (2) *Job leavers* are persons who quit or otherwise terminated

their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work. (3) *Reentrants* are persons who previously worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer but were out of the labor force prior to beginning to look for work. (4) *New entrants* are persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting 2 weeks or longer. Each of these four categories of the unemployed may be expressed as an unemployment rate or proportion of the entire civilian labor force; the sum of the four rates thus equals the unemployment rate for all civilian workers.

Jobseekers are all unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the 4-week period preceding the survey week. Jobseekers do not include those persons unemployed because they (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or (b) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. Jobseekers are grouped by the methods used to seek work, including going to a public or private employment agency or to an employer directly, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, placing or answering ads, or utilizing some other method. Examples of the "other" category include being on a union or professional register, obtaining assistance from a community organization, or waiting at a designated labor pickup point.

The *civilian labor force* comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The *labor force* also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

The *overall unemployment rate* represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

The *unemployment rate for all civilian workers* represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, etc.

Participation rates represent the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the ratio of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces, to the noninstitutional population. The *civilian labor force participation rate* is the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force participation rates are usually published for sex-age groups, often cross-classified by other demographic characteristics such as race and educational attainment.

Employment-population ratios represent the proportion of the noninstitutional population that is employed. The *total employment-population ratio* is total employment, including the resident Armed Forces,

as a percent of the noninstitutional population. The *civilian employment-population ratio* is the percentage of all employed civilians in the civilian noninstitutional population.

Not in the labor force includes all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as engaged in own home housework, in school, unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness, retired, and other. The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify—discouraged workers. Persons doing only incidental, unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in labor force.

For persons not in the labor force, data on previous work experience, intentions to seek work, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work are published on a quarterly basis. As of January 1970, the detailed questions for persons not in the labor force are asked only in those households that are in the fourth and eighth months of the sample, i.e., the "outgoing" groups, those which had been in the sample for 3 previous months and would not be in for the subsequent month. Between 1967 and 1969 these questions were asked in those households entering the sample for the first time and those returning for the second 4 months of interviewing, i.e., the "incoming" groups.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker for the employed apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The unemployed are classified according to their last full-time job lasting 2 weeks or more. The classifications of occupations and industries used in data derived from the CPS are defined as in the 1980 census. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies wage and salary workers subdivided into private and government workers; self-employed workers; and unpaid family workers. Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a government unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to

whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Hours of work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, persons who normally work 40 hours a week but were off on the Columbus Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though they were paid for the holiday. For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week; all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week are designated as working *full time*. Persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working *part time*. Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or noneconomic reasons). Economic reasons include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of a job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. Noneconomic reasons include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home or school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season. Persons on full-time schedules include, in addition to those working 35 hours or more, those who worked from 1 to 34 hours for noneconomic reasons and usually work full time.

Data on employment "at work" differ from data on total employment because they exclude persons in the zero-hours-worked category, "with a job but not at work." These are persons who were absent from their jobs for the entire week for such reasons as bad weather, vacation, illness, or involvement in a labor dispute.

Employed persons are also categorized into full- and part-time groupings based primarily on their *usual status*. In this context, *full-time workers* are those who (a) worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, (b) worked 1 to 34 hours for economic or noneconomic reasons, but usually work full time, and (c) were with a job but not at work and usually work full time. Similarly, *part-time workers* are those who (a) voluntarily worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week, (b) worked 1 to 34 hours for economic reasons, but usually work part time, i.e., persons who could only find part-time work; and (c) were with a job but not at work and usually work part time.

Unemployment rates for full- and part-time workers are calculated using the concepts of the *full- and part-time labor force* which are based on the type of job—full or part-time—that persons—whether working or unemployed—report that they want. The "full-time labor force" includes all persons working part time but who desire full-time work, that is, working part time for economic reasons. Thus, this category consists of per-

sons on full-time schedules; all persons involuntarily working part time regardless of their usual status; and unemployed persons seeking full-time jobs. The "part-time labor force" consists of persons working part time voluntarily and unemployed persons seeking part-time work. Employed persons with a job but not at work are distributed according to whether they usually work on full-time or voluntary part-time schedules.

Labor force time lost is a measure of aggregate hours lost to the economy through unemployment and involuntary part-time employment and is expressed as a percent of potentially available aggregate hours. It is computed by assuming that; (1) unemployed persons looking for full-time work lost an average of 37.5 hours, (2) those looking for part-time work lost the average number of hours actually worked by voluntary part-time workers during the survey week, and (3) persons on part time for economic reasons lost the difference between 37.5 hours and the actual number of hours they worked.

White, black, and other are terms used to describe the race of workers. Included in the "other" group are American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. All tables in this publication which contain racial data, with the exception of A-5 and its annual counterpart, present data for the black population group. Because of their relatively small sample size, data for "other" races are not published. In the enumeration process, race is determined by the household respondent.

Hispanic origin refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican living on the mainland, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; thus they are included in both the white and black population groups.

Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces of the United States between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. Data are limited to men in the civilian noninstitutional population; i.e., veterans in institutions and women are excluded. Nonveterans are men who never served in the Armed Forces.

Usual weekly earnings data are provided from responses to the question "How much does . . . USUALLY earn per week at this job before deductions?" Included are any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received. The term "usual" is as perceived by the respondent. If the respondent asks for a definition of usual, interviewers are instructed to define the term as more than half the weeks worked during the past 4 or 5 months. Data refer to wage and salary workers (excluding the incorporated self-employed) who usually work full time on their sole or primary job.

Median earnings indicate the value which divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts, one part hav-

ing values above the median and the other having values below the median. The medians as shown in this publication are calculated by linear interpolation of the \$50 centered interval within which each median falls.

Data expressed in constant dollars are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Single, never married; married, spouse present; and other marital status are terms used to define the marital status of individuals at the time of interview. Married, spouse present, applies to husband and wife if both were reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc. Other marital status applies to persons who are married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. Married, spouse absent, includes persons who are separated because of marital discord, as well as persons who are living apart because either the husband or the wife was employed and living away from home, serving in the Armed Forces, or had a different place of residence for any reason.

A *household* consists of all persons—related family members and all unrelated persons—who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

A *householder* is the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. The term is never applied to either husbands or wives in married-couple families but relates only to persons in families maintained by either men or women without a spouse.

Family refers to a group of two or more persons residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption; all such persons are considered as members of one family even though they may include a related subfamily, that is, a married couple or a parent-child group related by birth or marriage to the householder and sharing the living quarters. The count of families used in this publication excludes unrelated subfamilies such as lodgers, guests, or resident employees living in a household but not related to the householder. Families are classified either as married-couple families or as families maintained by women or men without spouses. A family maintained by a woman or a man is one in which the householder is either single, widowed, divorced, or married, spouse absent. Data on the earnings of families exclude all those in which there is no wage or salary earner or in which the husband, wife, or other persons maintaining the family is either self-employed or in the Armed Forces.

Poverty areas are defined as those census tracts in tracted areas, and Minor Civil Division's (MCD's) in untraced areas, in which 20 percent or more of the noninstitutional residents were poor according to the

1980 decennial census. Persons were classified as poor or nonpoor by comparing money income to a series of poverty income thresholds which vary by family size and number of children. While poverty areas have a substantial concentration of low-income residents, many poor persons live outside these areas, and, conversely, the areas include many people who are not poor.

The *metropolitan areas* classification consists of the total of all Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1984. These definitions differ from those used in the 1980 decennial census. A detailed discussion of the MSA definitions as well as changes in terminology can be found in "The New Metropolitan Area Definitions" section of the *1980 Census of Population Supplementary Report on Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC-S1-18. Nonmetropolitan areas consist of the total territory outside MSA's.

The *urban population*, as defined for the 1980 census, comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; and (2) other territories, incorporated and unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY

Change in lower age limit

The lower age limit for official statistics on the labor force, employment, and unemployment was raised from 14 to 16 years of age in January 1967. Insofar as possible, historical series have been revised to provide consistent information based on the population 16 years and over. For a detailed discussion of this and other definitional changes introduced at that time, including estimates of their effect on the various series, see "New Definitions for Employment and Unemployment," *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, February 1967.

Noncomparability of labor force levels

In addition to the changes introduced in 1967, there are several other periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning in 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimating procedures, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment were increased by about

350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and men; other categories were relatively unaffected. (2) Beginning in 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this increase was in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected. (3) Beginning in 1962, the introduction of data from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000 and labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged. (4) Beginning in 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, increasing the population by about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000; and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged. (5) A subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced in March 1973. This adjustment, which affected the white and black-and-other groups but had little effect on totals, resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black-and-other population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black-and-other labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected.

In addition, beginning in January 1974, the methodology used to prepare independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population was modified to an inflation-deflation approach. This change in the derivation of the estimates had its greatest impact on estimates of 20- to 24-year-old men—particularly those of the black-and-other population—but had little effect on estimates of the total population 16 years and over. Additional information on the adjustment procedure appears in “CPS Population Controls Derived from Inflation-Deflation Method of Estimation”, in the February 1974 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Effective in July 1975, as a result of the immigration of Vietnamese refugees into the United States, the total and black-and-other independent population controls for persons 16 years and over were adjusted upward by 76,000—30,000 men and 46,000 women. The addition of the refugees increased the black-and-other population by less than 1 percent in any age-sex group, and all of the changes were in the other population.

Beginning in January 1978, the introduction of an expansion in the sample and revisions in the estimation procedures resulted in an increase of about 250,000 in the civilian labor force and employment totals; unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged. An explanation of the procedural changes and an indication of the differences appear in “Revisions in

the Current Population Survey in January 1978” in the February 1978 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Beginning in October 1978, the race of the individual was determined by the household respondent for the incoming rotation group households, rather than by the interviewer as before. The purpose of this change was to provide more accurate estimates of characteristics by race. Thus, in October 1978, one-eighth of the sample households had race determined by the household respondent and seven-eighths of the sample households had race determined by interviewer observation. It was not until January 1980 that the entire sample had race determined by the household respondent. The new procedure had no significant effect on the estimates.

Beginning in January 1979, the first-stage ratio estimation method was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. Differences between the old and new procedures existed only for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area estimates, not for the total United States. The reasoning behind the change and an indication of the differences appear in “Revisions in the Current Population Survey in January 1979” in the February 1979 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Beginning in January 1982, the second-stage ratio adjustment methodology was changed in the CPS estimation procedure. The purpose of the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1982” in the February 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. In addition, current population estimates used in the second-stage estimation procedure are derived from information obtained from the 1980 census, rather than the 1970 census. This change caused substantial increases in total population and estimates of persons in all labor force categories. Rates for labor force characteristics, however, remained virtually unchanged. Some 30,000 labor force series were adjusted back to 1970 to avoid major breaks in series. The adjustment procedure used is also described in the February 1982 article cited above. The revisions did not, however, smooth out the breaks in series occurring between 1972 and 1979 that are described above, and data users should make allowances for them in making certain data comparisons.

Beginning in January 1983, the first-stage ratio adjustment methodology was updated to account for results obtained from the 1980 census. The purpose of the change and an indication of its effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983” in the February 1983 issue of *Employment and Earnings*. There were only slight differences between the old and new procedures in estimates of levels for the various labor force characteristics and vir-

tually no differences in estimates of participation rates.

Beginning in January 1985, most of the steps of the CPS estimation procedure—the noninterview adjustment, the first and second-stage ratio adjustments, and the composite estimator—were revised. These procedures are described in the Estimating Methods section. A description of the changes and an indication of their effect on national estimates of labor force characteristics appear in “Changes in Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1985” in the February 1985 issue of this publication. Overall, the revisions had only a slight effect on most estimates. The greatest impact was on estimates of persons of Hispanic origin. Major estimates were revised back to January 1980.

Beginning in January 1986, the population controls used in the second-stage ratio adjustment methodology were revised to reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants (largely Hispanic) since 1980 and an improved estimate of the number of legal foreign-born emigrants for the same time period. As a result, the total civilian population and labor force estimates were raised by nearly 400,000; civilian employment was increased by about 350,000. The Hispanic-origin civilian population and labor force estimates were raised by about 425,000 and 305,000, respectively, and civilian employment by 270,000. Overall and subgroup unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected. Because of the magnitude of the adjustments for Hispanics, data have been revised back to January 1980 to the extent possible. An explanation of the changes and their effect on estimates of labor force characteristics appears in “Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986” in the February 1986 issue of this publication.

Changes in the occupational and industrial classification systems

Beginning in 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 census that were introduced into the CPS. Comparability was further affected in December 1971, when a question relating to major activity or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. As a result of these changes, meaningful comparisons of occupational employment levels could not be made between 1971-72 and prior years nor between those 2 years. Unemployment rates were not significantly affected. For a further explanation of the changes in the occupational classification system, see “Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971” and “Revisions in the Current Population Survey” in the February 1971

and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings*.

Beginning in January 1983, the occupational and industrial classification systems used in the 1980 census were introduced into the CPS. These systems differ from those developed for the 1970 census which were used in the CPS from January 1971 through December 1982.

The 1980 census occupational classification system evolved from the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC). While the CPS occupational data are now comparable with other data sources, the new system is so radically different in concepts and nomenclature from the 1970 system that comparisons of historical data are not possible without major adjustments. For example, the 1980 major group “sales occupations” is substantially larger than the 1970 category “sales workers”. Major additions include “cashiers” from “clerical workers” and some self-employed proprietors in retail trade establishments from “managers and administrators, except farm.”

The industrial classification system used in the 1980 census is based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, as modified in 1977. The adoption of the new system had much less of an adverse effect on historical comparability than did the new occupational system. The most notable changes from the 1970 system were the transfer of farm equipment stores from “retail” to “wholesale” trade, postal service from “public administration” to “transportation”, and some interchange between “professional and related services” and “public administration.”

Additional information on the 1980 census occupational and industrial classification systems appears in “Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983” in the February 1983 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Changes in the sample design

Since the inception of the survey, there have been various changes in the design of the CPS sample. Most of these changes were made in order to improve the efficiency of the sample design and/or to increase the reliability of the sample estimates.

One major change made after every decennial census is to change the sample design to make use of the recently collected census materials. Also, the number of sample areas and the number of sample persons are increased occasionally. In 1953, the current rotation plan was introduced in which a sample unit is interviewed for 4 months, leaves the sample for 8 months, and then returns to the sample for another 4 months. When Alaska and Hawaii achieved statehood, three more sample areas were added to account for the population in these States. After the 1960 census, selection of a major portion of the sample from census address lists was

begun, though a portion of the sample is still collected using area sampling. Following the 1970 census, the ultimate sampling unit was changed from a noncontiguous cluster of six housing units to a usually contiguous cluster of four housing units. In January 1978, a supplemental sample of 9,000 housing units, selected in 24 States and the District of Columbia and designed to provide more reliable annual average estimates for States, was incorporated into the design. In October 1978 a coverage improvement sample, composed of approximately 450 sample household units which represented 237,000 occupied mobile homes and 600,000 new construction housing units, was included in computing the estimates in order to provide coverage of mobile homes and new construction units that previously had no chance for selection in the CPS sample selected from the 1970 census frame. In January 1980, another supplemental sample of 9,000 households selected in 32 States and the District of Columbia was added to the existing sample. A sample reduction of about 6,000 units was implemented in May 1981. Beginning in January 1982, the sample was expanded by 100 households to provide additional coverage in counties added to SMSA's, which were redefined in 1973.

Beginning in 1985, a new State-based CPS sample was selected based on 1980 census information rather than 1970 census information. The selection of new sample areas provided an opportunity to improve the efficiency of the sample design. Sample areas chosen to replace incoming sample areas account for only 10 percent of the national estimate. The new CPS sample has resulted in increased reliability for State estimates with a slightly reduced sample size. The reliability of national estimates is unaffected. Sample households are chosen from 729 sample areas, which represent 1,973 geographic areas in the United States. This current number of sample areas is not completely comparable to the old number of sample areas since many of the sample areas have been redefined. (See pp. 7-10 of the May 1984 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, for an overview of these new definitions and the introduction of the new sample.)

Table A provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample design in use during the different data collection periods. A more detailed account of the history of the CPS sample design appears in the *Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 40, Bureau of the Census, or *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey*, Report 463, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATING METHODS

Under the estimating methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire

panel of respondents. The estimation procedure involves weighting the data from each sample person by the inverse of the probability of the person being in the sample. This gives a rough measure of the number of actual persons that the sample person represents. Beginning in 1985, almost all sample persons within the same State will have the same probability of selection. These estimates are then adjusted for noninterviews, and the ratio estimation procedure is applied.

1. *Noninterview adjustment.* The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability of the respondents for other reasons. This noninterview adjustment is made separately by combinations of similar sample areas that are not necessarily contained within a State. Similarity of sample areas is based on Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) status and size. Within each combination of sample areas there is a further breakdown by residence. MSA sample areas are categorized by central city and the balance of the MSA. Residence categories of non-MSA areas are urban and rural. The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 4 to 5 percent, depending on weather, vacation, etc.

2. *Ratio estimates.* The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the population as a whole, in such characteristics as age, race, sex, and residence. Since these characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the survey estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. *First-stage ratio estimate.* In the CPS, a portion of the 729 sample areas is chosen to represent other areas not in the sample; the remainder of the sample areas represent only themselves. The first-stage ratio estimation procedure was designed to reduce the portion of the variance resulting from requiring sample areas to represent nonsample areas. Therefore, this procedure is not applied to sample areas which represent only themselves. The adjustment is made at the State level for each of the 43 States which contains nonsample areas by race cells of black and non-black. The procedure corrects for differences that existed in each cell at the time of the 1980 census between the race distribution of the population in sample areas and the known race distribution of the State.

Table A. Characteristics of the CPS sample, 1947 to date

Time period	Number of sample areas	Households eligible		Households visited but not eligible
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
Feb. 1954 to Apr. 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
May 1956 to Dec. 1959	330	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963	333	33,500	1,500	6,000
Mar. 1963 to Dec. 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
Aug. 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1972 to Dec. 1977	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1978 to Dec. 1979	614	53,500	2,500	10,000
Jan. 1980 to Apr. 1981	629	62,200	2,800	12,000
May 1981 to Dec. 1984	629	57,800	2,500	11,000
Jan. 1985 to present	729	57,000	2,500	11,000

¹ Beginning in May 1956, these areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

² Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

b. *Second-stage ratio estimate.* In this stage, the sample proportions of persons in specific categories are adjusted to the distribution of independent current estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population in the same categories. The second-stage ratio adjustment which is performed to further reduce variability of the estimates and to correct to some extent for CPS undercoverage relative to the decennial census, is carried out in three steps. In the first step, the sample estimates are adjusted within each State and the District of Columbia to an independent control for the population 16 years and over. The second step involves an adjustment by Hispanic origin to a national estimate for 8 age-sex categories by Hispanic and non-Hispanic. In the third step, a national adjustment is made by the race categories of white, black, and other races to independent estimates by age and sex. The white and black categories contain 32 age-sex groups each while the other races category has 6 age-sex cells. The entire second-stage adjustment procedure is iterated six times, each time beginning at the weights developed the previous time. This ensures that the sample estimates of the population for both State and national age-sex-race-origin categories will be virtually equal to the independent population control totals. This second-stage adjustment procedure incorporates changes instituted in January 1985. The nature and effect of these changes are discussed in detail in "Changes in Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1985" in the February 1985 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

The controls by State for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over are an arithmetic extrapolation of the trend in the growth of this segment of the population from the April 1, 1980, census through the latest available July 1 estimate, adjusted as a last step to a current estimate of the U.S. population of this group. State estimates by age for July 1 are published annually in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25. For a description of the methodology used in developing

the State total, use Report 640 of that series. A description of the age estimates methodology is available upon request from the Chief of the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Prior to January 1985, there was no separate control for Hispanics in the second-stage ratio procedure. These Hispanic controls are prepared by carrying forward the 1980 census count for Hispanics by adding estimated Hispanic births and immigrants and subtracting estimated Hispanic deaths and emigrants to yield an estimate of the Hispanic population by age and sex.

During the period from January 1982 to December 1984, the "inflation-deflation" method was temporarily discontinued in the preparation of the independent national controls used for the age-sex-race groups in the third step of the second-stage ratio estimation procedure. These controls were prepared by carrying forward the 1980 census data after taking account of subsequent aging of the population, births, deaths, and net migration and then subtracting the estimate for the institutional population and Armed Forces. Beginning in January 1985, the "inflation-deflation" method of deriving independent population controls was reintroduced into the CPS estimation procedure. With the "inflation-deflation" method, the independent controls are prepared by inflating the 1980 census counts to include estimated undercounts by age, sex and race, aging this population forward to each subsequent month and later age by adding births and net migration, and subtracting deaths. These post-censal population estimates are then deflated to census level to reflect the pattern of net undercount in the most recent census by age, sex, and race. Because an estimate of undercount is first added and then subtracted, the size of each race-sex group is unaffected by the "inflation-deflation" method. Similarly, the final estimate is affected only by the age structure of the undercount, but not the level. This feature of the method is important since the exact amount of undercount in the 1980 census remains unknown.

Data on births and deaths between April 1, 1980, and the estimate date are based on tabulations of vital statistics for the resident population made by the National Center for Health Statistics and data on deaths of military personnel overseas from the Department of Defense. Estimates of net civilian immigration are based on data provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Defense, the Office of Personnel Management, and the Puerto Rico Planning Board. The civilian noninstitutional population is derived by subtracting the Armed Forces and the institutional population for the estimate date from the total including Armed Forces overseas. The institutional population is computed by applying institutional proportions derived from the 1980 census to the total population, including Armed Forces overseas for the estimate date. All computations described above are performed in cells defined by single year of age, race, and sex. The independent national control totals are then obtained by collapsing these cells into broader age groups for the population 16 years and older.

Beginning in January 1986, two changes were introduced into the estimation of the independent population controls. For the first time, an explicit allowance for net undocumented immigration since April 1, 1980 (the census date) was added to the estimated level of legal immigration. In addition, an increase in the estimate of emigration of legal foreign-born residents has been incorporated into the postcensal population estimates since 1980. The nature and effect of these changes are discussed in detail in "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986" in the February 1986 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

3. *Composite estimate procedure.* In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent), as well as the sample results for the current month. Also included is an additional term which is an estimate of the net difference between incoming and continuing parts of the current month's sample. Almost all estimates of month-to-month change are improved by this procedure, and most estimates of level are also improved, but to a lesser extent.

Rounding of estimates

The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of independent rounding of totals and components to the nearest thousand. Similarly, sums of percent distributions may not always equal 100 percent because of rounding. Differences, however, are insignificant.

Reliability of the estimates

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate

based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not measure any systematic biases in the data.

Nonsampling error. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown, but special studies have been conducted to quantify some sources of nonsampling error in the CPS, as discussed below. The effect of nonsampling error should be small on estimates of relative change, such as month-to-month change. Estimates of monthly levels would be more severely affected by the nonsampling error.

Nonsampling errors in surveys can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all sample households and all persons within sample households (undercoverage).

Nonsampling errors occurring in the interview phase of the survey have been studied by means of a reinterview program. This program is used to estimate various sources of error as well as to evaluate and control the work of the interviewers. A random sample of each interviewer's work is inspected through reinterview at regular intervals. The results indicate, among other things, that the data published from the CPS are subject to moderate systematic biases. A description of the CPS reinterview program and some of the other results may be found in the *Current Population Survey Reinterview Program, January 1961 through December 1966*. Technical Paper No. 19, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The effects of some components of nonsampling error in the CPS data can be examined as a result of the rotation plan used for the sample, since the level of the estimates varies by rotation group. A description of these effects appears in the "The Effects of Rotation Group Bias on Estimates from Panel Surveys," by Barbara A. Bailar, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Volume 70, No. 349, March 1975.

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Compared to the level of the decennial census, undercoverage is about 6 percent. It is known that the CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, race and Hispanic origin. Generally, undercoverage is larger for men than for women, and larger for blacks, Hispanics and other

racess combined than for whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race-origin population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the biases due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race-origin group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1980 census.

Additional information on nonsampling error in the CPS appears in "An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey," by Camilla Brooks and Barbara Bailar, Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards; in "The Current Population Survey: An Overview," by Marvin Thompson and Gary Shapiro, *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement*, Vol. 2, April 1973; and in *The Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 40, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. This last document includes a comprehensive discussion of various sources of error and describes attempts to measure them in the CPS.

Sampling error. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and an estimate and its estimated error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard error above the estimate would include the average of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from 2 standard errors below the estimate to 2 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations are required. First, the standard errors in this volume reflect the sample design and estimation procedures in effect prior to the expansions for State

estimates. Thus, these standard errors may slightly overstate the standard errors applicable to the present design. Second, instead of computing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are computed for various types of characteristics. This generalization yields more stable estimates of the standard errors. Consequently, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

Tables B and C show approximate standard errors for major employment status characteristics for monthly estimates and for changes for consecutive months. These standard errors are applicable to the level of the estimates in recent months (1985 annual averages).

Tables D through H provide generalized standard errors for monthly level and month-to-month change for estimated totals, unemployment rates, and percentages. Table I contains factors for use with table H for computing standard errors, as described below, for monthly level and month-to-month change for percentages. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the table may be approximated by linear interpolation. The standard error for estimated changes from one month to the next is more closely related to the monthly level for the characteristic than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the generalized standard errors for month-to-month change as given in the tables of standard errors, it is necessary to obtain the monthly estimate for the characteristic. It should be noted that the tables of standard errors for month-to-month change apply only to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. Estimates of change for nonconsecutive months are subject to higher standard errors. Table J contains factors for use with tables D, F, H, and I to compute approximate standard errors for levels, labor force participation rates, and percentages as pertaining to the year-to-year change of monthly estimates, quarterly averages, changes in quarterly averages, yearly averages, and changes in yearly averages. Note that standard errors for changes in quarterly and yearly estimates apply only to consecutive quarters and years. For years prior to 1967, the standard errors must be adjusted due to the differences in the sample size. For years prior to 1956, the standard errors should be multiplied by 1.50, and for the 1956-66 period, they should be multiplied by 1.22. Table K provides generalized standard errors for quarterly estimates of persons and families for use with the CPS earnings data.

Standard errors for estimated totals. Tables D and E provide generalized standard errors for monthly totals and for month-to-month change. The figures given in these tables are to be used for the characteristics as indicated.

Table B. Standard errors for major employment status categories

(In thousands)

Employment status, sex, age, and race	Standard error of—	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
Total, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	244	187
Employed	263	200
Unemployed	131	134
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	148	127
Employed	162	141
Unemployed	89	91
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	189	140
Employed	190	144
Unemployed	82	85
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	83	91
Employed	86	97
Unemployed	57	63
Black, 16 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	82	63
Employed	92	70
Unemployed	65	67
Men, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	49	43
Employed	56	50
Unemployed	43	46
Women, 20 years and over:		
Civilian labor force	67	44
Employed	67	48
Unemployed	43	46
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years:		
Civilian labor force	33	37
Employed	30	34
Unemployed	30	32

Illustration. Assume that in a given month the number of persons working a specific number of hours was 12,000,000, an increase of 400,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the second column of table D shows that the standard error on an estimate of 12,000,000 is about 159,000. The 68-percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 11,841,000 to 12,159,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Recall that the standard error of a month-to-month change is primarily dependent on the size of the monthly estimate. Thus, using linear interpolation in the first column of table E, the standard error on a month-to-month change of 400,000, when the monthly level is approximately 12,000,000, is about 118,000.

Standard errors for rates and percentages. The reliability of an estimated unemployment rate or an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the rate or percentage and the total upon which the rate or percentage is based. Estimated rates and percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerator of the rates or percentages; this is particularly true for percentages of 50 percent or more. As a general rule, percentages are not published when the monthly base is less than 75,000, the quarterly average base is less than 60,000, or the annual average base is less than 35,000.

Table C. Standard errors for unemployment rates by major characteristics

Characteristic	Standard error of—		Characteristic	Standard error of—	
	Monthly level	Consecutive month change		Monthly level	Consecutive month change
Total (all civilian workers)	0.11	0.12	Occupation—Continued		
Men, 20 years and over	.15	.15	Precision production, craft, and repair	0.32	0.35
Women, 20 years and over	.17	.18	Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	.50	.57
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	.65	.77	Transportation and material moving	.57	.64
White workers	.11	.12	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	.70	.80
Black workers	.52	.54	Farming, forestry, and fishing	.65	.73
Married men, spouse present	.15	.16	Industry		
Married women, spouse present	.21	.23	Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	.13	.14
Full-time workers	.12	.12	Mining	1.37	1.56
Part-time workers	.34	.42	Construction	.65	.74
Unemployed 15 weeks and over	.06	.08	Manufacturing	.27	.30
			Durable goods	.34	.38
Occupation			Nondurable goods	.42	.48
Executive, administrative, and managerial	.21	.24	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	.41	.46
Professional specialty	.18	.20	Wholesale and retail trade	.26	.29
Technicians and related support	.49	.55	Finance and services	.20	.22
Sales	.29	.32	Government workers	.18	.19
Administrative support, including clerical	.24	.26	Agricultural wage and salary workers	1.22	1.40
Private household	1.07	1.20			
Protective service	.67	.76			
Service, except private household and protective	.38	.43			

Table D. Standard errors for estimates of monthly level

(In thousands)

Estimated monthly level	Characteristic ¹								
	Agricultural employment	Labor force data other than unemployment and agricultural employment data						Unemployment	
		Total or white	Black	Total or white, 16 to 19 years	Black, 16 to 19 years	Total or white men only, or women only	Black men only, or women only	Total or white	Black
50	14	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	11
100	19	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	16
500	43	34	34	33	29	32	31	33	35
1,000	61	48	47	46	33	45	42	47	49
2,000	85	68	64	63	-	63	55	66	67
4,000	120	95	84	80	-	87	66	93	88
6,000	146	116	94	86	-	105	58	113	99
8,000	-	133	97	83	-	120	23	129	-
10,000	-	147	94	70	-	132	-	143	-
15,000	-	177	50	-	-	155	-	172	-
20,000	-	201	-	-	-	170	-	195	-
30,000	-	236	-	-	-	188	-	-	-
40,000	-	261	-	-	-	189	-	-	-
50,000	-	278	-	-	-	175	-	-	-
60,000	-	288	-	-	-	141	-	-	-
70,000	-	293	-	-	-	61	-	-	-
80,000	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120,000	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ When determining the standard error of an estimate for a group which is a subset of the age, sex, or race groups listed, use the standard error for the next larger group, e.g., when determining the standard error

on the estimated number of employed persons age 20 to 54 years, use the column for total employed.

Tables F and G show generalized standard errors for monthly level and month-to-month change for unemployment rates. Generalized standard errors for estimated monthly percentages and estimated month-to-month change in percentage can be obtained through the use of the standard errors in table H and the factors in table I. First obtain the standard error from table H for the specific percentage and base. The generalized standard error is then calculated by multiplying the standard error from table H by the appropriate factor from table I. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor indicated by the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration. Assume that in a given month 3.6 percent of a total of 90,771,000 employed persons are employed in agriculture. The standard error on an estimate of 3.6 percent with a base of 90,771,000 is obtained from table H (0.09 percent). The appropriate factor from table I for the numerator of the percentage, agricultural employment, is 1.26. The generalized standard error on the estimated 3.6 percent is then approximately $0.09 \times 1.26 = 0.1$ percentage point.

Standard errors for year-to-year change of monthly estimates, quarterly averages, changes in quarterly averages, yearly averages, and changes in yearly averages. The approximate standard errors of levels, rates, and percentages involving year-to-year change of

monthly estimates, quarterly averages, changes in quarterly averages, yearly averages, and changes in yearly averages may be obtained by using table J in conjunction with the other tables. Standard errors for estimates of change are more closely related to the level of the estimate than to the size of the specific change. Thus, to obtain the standard error of an estimate of an average level, rate, or percentage, or an estimate of a change in level, rate, or percentage, it is first necessary to find the appropriate estimate of level. For an estimate of an average level, rate, or percentage, find the standard error of this estimate. For an estimate of change in level, rate, or percentage, find the standard error of the average of the two estimates affecting the change. Then, after computing the standard error by treating these estimates as monthly estimates and using the procedures above, multiply this result by a suitable factor from table J to obtain the approximate standard error for the average or change.

Illustration. Suppose that one is interested in the year-to-year change of a monthly unemployment rate. Assume that for a certain month the unemployment rate is 6.9 percent, based on a total of 95,676,000 in the civilian labor force, and that a year prior to this the unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, based on a total of 94,254,000 in the civilian labor force for the month. First the standard error on the average of the two

estimates, 6.5 percent with a base of 94,965,000, is obtained from table F (0.12 percentage point). The appropriate factor, then, from table J is 1.40. The approximate standard error on the change of 0.8 percent is then given by $0.12 \times 1.40 = 0.17$ percentage point.

The approximate standard error of levels involving year-to-year change of quarterly estimates pertaining to CPS earnings data for persons and families may be obtained by using table K in conjunction with the following formula:

$$\text{Standard error of year-to-year change} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{Standard error}}{X}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\text{Standard error}}{Y}\right)^2 - 2(P)\left(\frac{\text{Standard error}}{X}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Standard error}}{Y}\right)}$$

Where X is the estimate for one quarter and Y is the estimate for another quarter. The coefficient, P, is a measure of the correlation between the estimates X and Y resulting from the presence of some of the same

respondents in the sample for each estimate. For consecutive year-to-year changes of quarterly estimates, the values of P are .30 for persons (total, white, and black) and .35 for families (total, white, and black). The respective values for estimates of Hispanics are .45 and .55.

Illustration. Assume that in a given quarter the number of women employed as full-time wage and salary workers was 27,000,000 and in the same quarter a year later, their number had increased to 29,000,000. Using linear interpolation in the eighth column of table K, the standard error of an estimate of 27,000,000 is 216,000; for 29,000,000 it is 221,000. Using the above formula, the standard error of the 2,000,000, year-to-year change is:

$$\sqrt{(216,000)^2 + (221,000)^2 - 2(.30)(216,000)(221,000)}$$

or about 259,000.

Table E. Standard errors for estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Estimated monthly level	Characteristic ¹							
	Labor force data other than unemployment and agricultural employment data				Unemployment			
	Total or white	Black	Total or white, 16 to 19 years	Black, 16 to 19 years	Total or white	Both sexes 16 to 19 years, or part-time labor force ²	Black	Black, 16 to 19 years
50	8	8	13	13	12	13	12	12
100	11	11	18	18	16	18	17	18
500	25	25	39	34	37	40	38	35
1,000	36	35	54	36	51	54	52	37
2,000	50	47	72	-	72	70	69	-
4,000	70	62	88	-	99	78	85	-
6,000	86	70	88	-	118	60	87	-
8,000	98	73	71	-	132	-	-	-
10,000	109	71	-	-	143	-	-	-
15,000	131	42	-	-	160	-	-	-
20,000	148	-	-	-	165	-	-	-
30,000	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40,000	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50,000	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60,000	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70,000	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80,000	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120,000	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table D.

² Part-time labor force for unemployment also includes persons

reentering the labor force, persons who left their last job, and persons by duration of unemployment.

Table F. Standard errors for unemployment rates

Monthly base of unemployment rate (In thousands)	Monthly unemployment rate (percent)									
	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	50
50	2.09	2.94	4.57	6.28	7.46	8.34	9.01	9.05	9.87	10.21
100	1.48	2.08	3.23	4.44	5.28	5.90	6.37	6.73	6.98	7.22
500 .....	.66	.93	1.45	1.99	2.36	2.64	2.85	3.01	3.12	3.27
1,000 .....	.47	.66	1.02	1.40	1.67	1.87	2.01	2.13	2.21	2.28
2,000 .....	.33	.46	.72	.99	1.18	1.32	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.61
4,000 .....	.23	.33	.51	.70	.83	.93	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.14
6,000 .....	.19	.27	.42	.57	.68	.76	.82	.87	.90	.93
10,000 .....	.15	.21	.32	.44	.53	.59	.64	.67	.70	.72
20,000 .....	.10	.15	.23	.31	.37	.42	.45	.47	.49	.51
60,000 .....	.06	.08	.13	.18	.21	.24	.26	.27	.27	.29
100,000 .....	.05	.07	.10	.14	.17	.19	.20	.21	.22	.22

Table G. Standard errors for month-to-month change in unemployment rates

Monthly base of unemployment rate (In thousands)	Monthly unemployment rate (percent)									
	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	50
50	2.32	3.28	5.14	7.18	8.69	9.90	10.93	11.81	12.58	14.48
100	1.64	2.32	3.64	5.08	6.14	7.00	7.12	8.35	8.89	10.17
500 .....	.73	1.04	1.63	2.27	2.74	3.13	3.45	3.73	3.97	4.53
1,000 .....	.52	.73	1.15	1.60	1.94	2.21	2.44	2.63	2.80	3.19
2,000 .....	.37	.52	.81	1.13	1.37	1.56	1.72	1.85	1.97	2.24
4,000 .....	.26	.37	.57	.80	.96	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.38	1.56
6,000 .....	.21	.30	.47	.65	.78	.89	.98	1.05	1.11	-
10,000 .....	.16	.23	.36	.50	.60	.68	.75	.80	-	-
20,000 .....	.12	.16	.25	.35	.42	.47	.51	.54	-	-
60,000 .....	.07	.09	.14	.19	.22	.23	.24	-	-	-
100,000 .....	.05	.07	.11	.14	.15	.15	-	-	-	-

Table H. Standard errors for estimated percentages and month-to-month change in percentages for labor force data

Monthly base of percentages (In thousands)	Percentage of monthly level									
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	30 or 70	35 or 65	50
50	2.14	3.01	4.69	6.46	7.68	8.61	9.32	9.86	10.27	10.76
100	1.51	2.13	3.32	4.57	5.43	6.09	6.59	6.97	7.26	7.61
500 .....	.68	.95	1.48	2.04	2.43	2.72	2.95	3.12	3.25	3.40
1,000 .....	.48	.67	1.05	1.44	1.72	1.92	2.08	2.21	2.30	2.41
2,000 .....	.34	.48	.74	1.02	1.22	1.36	1.47	1.56	1.62	1.70
4,000 .....	.24	.34	.52	.72	.86	.96	1.04	1.10	1.15	1.20
6,000 .....	.20	.28	.43	.59	.70	.79	.85	.90	.94	.98
10,000 .....	.15	.21	.33	.46	.54	.61	.66	.70	.73	.76
20,000 .....	.11	.15	.23	.32	.38	.43	.47	.49	.51	.54
40,000 .....	.08	.11	.17	.23	.27	.30	.33	.35	.36	.38
60,000 .....	.06	.09	.14	.19	.22	.25	.27	.28	.30	.31
80,000 .....	.05	.08	.12	.16	.19	.22	.23	.25	.26	.27
100,000 .....	.05	.07	.10	.14	.17	.19	.21	.22	.23	.24
160,000 .....	.04	.05	.08	.11	.13	.15	.16	.17	.18	.19

NOTE: The standard errors in this table must be multiplied by the factors in table I to obtain the approximate standard error for a specific characteristic.

Table I. Factors to be used with Table H to compute approximate standard errors for percentages and month-to-month change in percentages

Characteristic	Factor		Characteristic	Factor	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change		Monthly level	Month-to-month change
Agricultural employment:			Unemployment:		
Total or full-time labor force	1.26	1.05	Part-time labor force, duration of unemployment, left last job, reentering labor force	1.01	1.21
Part-time labor force	1.26	1.50	All other unemployment characteristics:		
Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment data:			Total or white:		
Total	1.00	.74	Total .....	.97	1.08
Men only .....	.93	.84	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	.97	1.21
Women only .....	.86	.75	Black:		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.00	1.18	Total	1.04	1.13
Part-time labor force	1.00	1.18	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.04	1.24

Table J. Factors to be used with Tables, D, F, H, and I to compute the approximate standard errors for levels, rates, and percentages for year-to-year change of monthly estimates, quarterly averages, change in quarterly averages, yearly averages and change in yearly averages,

Characteristic	Factor				
	Year-to-year change of monthly estimate	Quarterly averages	Change in quarterly averages	Yearly averages	Change in yearly averages
Agricultural employment:					
Total or men	1.30	0.89	0.80	0.72	0.70
Women or teenagers (16 to 19 years)	1.30	.83	.80	.58	.70
Part time	1.40	.74	.80	.46	.70
Labor force data other than agricultural employment and unemployment data:					
Total or white	1.30	.88	.88	.67	.70
Black or teenagers (16 to 19 years)	1.30	.82	.88	.57	.70
Part time	1.40	.74	.88	.46	.60
Unemployment:					
Total	1.40	.76	.88	.50	.65
Part time	1.40	.69	.88	.39	.54

Table K. Standard errors for estimates of quarterly level, to be used with CPS earnings data

(In thousands)

Estimated quarterly level	Characteristic								
	Total			Men			Women		
	Part-time workers	Total or full-time workers		Part-time workers	Total or full-time workers			Total, full-time, or part-time workers	
		Total or white	Black		Total	White	Black	Total or white	Black
10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
50	11	12	12	11	12	12	12	11	11
75	13	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	13
100	15	17	17	15	17	17	17	15	15
150	19	21	21	19	21	21	21	19	19
200	22	24	24	22	24	24	24	22	21
250	24	27	27	24	27	27	27	24	24
300	26	30	30	26	30	30	29	26	26
500	34	38	38	34	38	38	37	34	33
750	42	47	46	42	47	47	45	42	41
1,000	48	54	53	48	54	54	50	48	46
1,500	59	66	63	59	66	66	59	59	56
2,000	68	76	72	68	76	76	65	68	63
2,500	76	85	79	75	84	84	69	75	69
3,000	83	93	85	82	92	92	71	82	74
5,000	107	119	100	105	117	116	64	105	85
7,500	130	145	107	127	140	138	-	127	-
10,000	149	165	102	144	157	155	-	145	-
15,000	180	198	-	187	183	179	-	173	-
20,000	205	224	-	192	199	193	-	195	-
25,000	226	244	-	207	209	199	-	211	-
30,000	224	261	-	219	212	198	-	224	-
40,000	273	286	-	236	201	174	-	242	-
50,000	296	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75,000	331	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000	343	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Establishment Data (Tables B-1 through C-8)

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment and hours and earnings in nonagricultural establishments, by industry and geographic location. Historical statistics are published in *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, United States, 1909-84*, and *Employment, Hours, and Earnings, States and Areas, 1939-82* and their annual supplements.

Federal-State cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements, responding establishments report employment, hours, and earnings data to State agencies. State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the reported data to prepare State and area series and also send the reported data to the BLS (Washington Office) for use in preparing the national series. This avoids a duplicate reporting burden on establishments, and together with the use of similar estimating techniques at the national and State levels, promotes increased comparability between estimates.

Shuttle schedules

Form BLS 790—Report on Employment, Payroll, and Hours is the name of the data collection schedule. The collection agency returns the schedule to the respondent each month so that the next month's data can be entered on the space allotted for that month. This "shuttle" procedure assures maximum comparability and accuracy of reporting, since the respondent can see the figures that have been reported for previous months.

Form BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the total number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments and, for most industries, employment, payroll, and hours of production and related workers or nonsupervisory workers for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

CONCEPTS

Industrial classification

Establishments reporting on Form BLS 790 are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. Since January 1980, this information is collected on a supplement to the quarterly unemployment insurance tax reports filed by employers. For an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the principal product or activity.

All data on employment, hours, and earnings for the Nation and for States and areas are classified in accordance with the 1972 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SICM)*, Office of Management and Budget. The BLS tabulates and estimates statistics which distinguish between private and public establishments, thus maintaining continuity with previously published statistics for the private and government sector.

Industry employment

Employment data, except those for the Federal Government, refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, employment figures represent the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded. Employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency are also excluded.

Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday, on paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period even though they are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are on layoff, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period, or who were hired but have not yet reported during the period.

Indexes of diffusion of changes in number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls. These indexes measure the percent of industries which posted increases in employment over the specified time span. The indexes are calculated from 185 seasonally adjusted employment series (two-digit nonmanufacturing industries and three-digit manufacturing industries) covering all nonagricultural payroll employment in the private sector. A more detailed discussion of these indexes appears in "Introduction of Diffusion Indexes," in the December 1974 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Industry hours and earnings

Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related

workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory employees in private service-producing industries.

Production and related workers include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with the above production operation.

Construction workers include the following employees in the construction division: Working supervisors, qualified craft workers, mechanics, apprentices, helpers, laborers, etc., engaged in new work, alterations, demolition, repair, maintenance, etc., whether working at the site of construction or working in shops or yards at jobs (such as precutting and preassembling) ordinarily performed by members of the construction trades.

Nonsupervisory employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairers, salespersons, operators, drivers, physicians, lawyers, accountants, nurses, social workers, research aides, teachers, drafters, photographers, beauticians, musicians, restaurant workers, custodial workers, attendants, line installers and repairers, laborers, janitors, guards, and other employees at similar occupational levels whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., for old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, or union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacation, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period); other pay not earned in the pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay); tips; and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded. "Fringe benefits" (such as health and other types of insurance, contributions to retirement, etc., paid by the employer) are also excluded.

Hours cover the hours paid for during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Included are hours paid for holidays, vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime hours cover hours worked by production or related workers for which overtime premiums were

paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or the workweek during the pay period which included the 12th of the month. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if overtime premiums were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Average weekly hours. The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as unpaid absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Indexes of aggregate weekly hours. The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the average of the 12 monthly figures for 1977. For basic industries, the hours aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production worker or nonsupervisory worker employment. At all higher levels of industry aggregation, hours aggregates are the sum of the component aggregates.

Average overtime hours. The overtime hours represent that portion of the average weekly hours which exceeded regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid. If an employee were to work on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his or her holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month; for example, overtime premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends at the industry group level also may be caused by a marked change in hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on average hours.

Average hourly earnings. Average hourly earnings are on a "gross" basis. They reflect not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. They also reflect shifts in the number of employees between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual

establishments. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time; rates are the amount stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series do not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production worker, construction worker, or nonsupervisory employee definitions.

Average hourly earnings, including lump-sum wage payments. This series is compiled only for aircraft manufacturing, SIC 3721. The same concepts and estimation methods apply to this series as apply to the average hourly earnings series described above; the one difference between the two series is definitional. The payroll data used to calculate this series include lump-sum payments made to production workers in lieu of general wage rate increases; such payments are excluded from the definition of gross payrolls used to calculate the other average hourly earnings series.

For each sample establishment in SIC 3721 covered by a lump-sum agreement, the reported payroll data are adjusted to include a prorated portion of the lump-sum payment. Such payments are generally made once a year and cover the following 12-month period. In order to spread the payment across this time period, a prorated portion of the payment is added to the payroll each month. This prorated portion is adjusted by an exit rate to reduce the lump-sum amount to account for persons who received the payment but left before the payment allocation period expired.

Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime. Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime premium pay, are computed by dividing the total production worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production worker hours and one-half of total overtime hours. No adjustments are made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Railroad hours and earnings. The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC group I) who received pay during the month. Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total

number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Average weekly earnings. These estimates are derived by multiplying average weekly hours estimates by average hourly earnings estimates. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in average hourly earnings but also by changes in the length of the workweek. Monthly variations in such factors as the proportion of part-time workers, stoppages for varying reasons, labor turnover during the survey period, and absenteeism for which employees are not paid may cause the average workweek to fluctuate.

Long-time trends of average weekly earnings can be affected by structural changes in the makeup of the work force. For example, persistent long-term increases in the proportion of part-time workers in retail trade and many of the services industries have reduced average workweeks in these industries and have affected the average weekly earnings series.

Real earnings, or earnings in constant dollars, are calculated from the earnings averages for the current month using a deflator derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

ESTIMATING METHODS

The principal features of the procedure used to estimate employment for the establishment statistics are (1) the use of the "link relative" technique, which is a form of ratio estimation; (2) periodic adjustment of employment levels to new benchmarks; and (3) the use of size and regional stratification.

The "link relative" technique

From a sample composed of establishments reporting for both the previous and current months, the ratio of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed. This is called a "link relative." The estimates of employment (all employees, including production and nonproduction workers together) for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these "link relatives." In addition, bias correction factors are applied to selected employment estimates each month. The size of the bias correction factors is determined from past benchmark comparisons. Beginning with data for April 1983, these factors are modified by changes in the sample link relatives for the most recent quarter. Other features of the general procedures are described in table L.

Size and regional stratification

A number of industries are stratified by size of

Table L. Summary of methods for computing industry statistics on employment, hours, and earnings

Employment, hours, and earnings	Basic estimating cell (industry, region, size, or region/size cell)	Aggregate industry level (division and, where stratified, industry)
Monthly data		
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months. ¹	Sum of all-employee estimates for component cells.
Production or nonsupervisory workers, women employees	All-employees estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) estimated ratio of women to all employees. ²	Sum of production or nonsupervisory worker estimates, or estimates of women employees, for component cells.
Average weekly hours	Production or nonsupervisory worker hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers. ²	Average, weighted by production or nonsupervisory worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component cells.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production worker overtime hours divided by number of production workers. ²	Average, weighted by production worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component cells.
Average hourly earnings	Total production or nonsupervisory worker payroll divided by total production or nonsupervisory worker hours. ²	Average, weighted by aggregate hours, of the average hourly earnings for component cells.
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Annual average data		
All employees, women employees, and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate hours (production or nonsupervisory worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Annual total of aggregate hours for production or nonsupervisory workers divided by annual sum of employment for these workers.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime hours (production worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Annual total of aggregate overtime hours for production workers divided by annual sum of employment for these workers.
Average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (product of production or nonsupervisory worker employment by weekly hours and hourly earnings) divided by annual aggregate hours.	Annual total of aggregate payrolls divided by annual aggregate hours.
Average weekly earnings	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.

¹ The estimates are computed by multiplying the above product by bias adjustment factors, which compensate for the underrepresentation of newly formed enterprises and other sources of bias in the sample.

² The sample production-worker ratio, women-worker ratio, average weekly hours, average overtime hours, and average hourly earnings are modified by

a wedging technique designed to compensate for changes in the sample arising mainly from the voluntary character of the reporting. The wedging procedure accepts the advantage of continuity from the use of the matched sample and, at the same time, tapers or wedges the estimate toward the level of the latest sample average.

establishment and/or by region, and the stratified production or nonsupervisory worker data are used to weight the hours and earnings into broader industry groupings. Accordingly, the basic estimating cell for an employment, hours, or earnings series, as the term is used in the summary of computational methods in table L, may be a whole industry or a size stratum, a region stratum, or a size stratum of a region within an industry.

Benchmark adjustments

Employment estimates are compared periodically with benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment) for the various nonagricultural industries, and appropriate adjustments are made as indicated. The industry estimates are currently projected from March 1985 levels. Normally, benchmark adjustments are made annually.

The primary sources of benchmark information are employment data, by industry, compiled quarterly by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations cover about 97 percent of employees on nonagricultural payrolls in the United States. Benchmark data for the residual are obtained from the records of the Social Security Administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a number of other agencies in private industry or government.

The estimates for the benchmark month are compared with new benchmark levels, industry by industry. If revisions are necessary, the monthly series of estimates between benchmark periods are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one, and the new benchmark for each industry is then carried forward progressively to the current month by use of the sample trends. Thus, under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment; the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level. A comparison of the actual amounts of revisions made at the time of the March 1985 benchmark adjustment is shown in table M.

Data for all months since the last benchmark to which the series has been adjusted are subject to revision. Revised data are published as soon as possible after each benchmark revision.

Table M. Comparison of nonagricultural employment benchmarks and estimates for March 1985

Industry	Benchmark	Estimate	Percent difference
Total	96,042,000	96,045,000	(¹)
Mining	933,000	962,000	-3.1
Construction	4,241,000	4,180,000	1.4
Manufacturing	19,295,000	19,399,000	-5
Transportation and public utilities	5,155,000	5,205,000	-1.0
Wholesale trade	5,654,000	5,681,000	-5
Retail trade	16,782,000	16,818,000	-2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,825,000	5,796,000	.5
Services	21,561,000	21,536,000	.1
Government	16,596,000	16,468,000	.8

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

THE SAMPLE

Design

The sampling plan used in the Current Employment Statistics program is known as "sampling proportionate to average size of establishment." This design is an optimum allocation design among strata since the sampling variance is proportional to the average size of establishments. Under this type of design, large establishments fall into the sample with certainty. The size of the sample for the various industries is determined empirically on the basis of experience and of cost considerations. In a manufacturing industry in which a high proportion of total employment is concentrated in relatively few establishments, a larger percent of total employment is included in the sample. Consequently, the sample design for such industries provides for a complete census of the large establishments, with only a few chosen from among the smaller establishments or none at all if the concentration of employment is great enough. On the other hand, in an industry in which a large proportion of total employment is in small establishments, the sample design calls for inclusion of all large establishments and also for a substantial number of the small ones. Many industries in the trade and services divisions fall into this category. To keep the sample to a size which can be handled by available resources, it is necessary to design samples for these industries with a smaller proportion of universe employment than is the case for most manufacturing industries. Since individual establishments in these nonmanufacturing divisions generally show less fluctuation from regular cyclical or seasonal patterns than do establishments in manufacturing industries, these smaller samples (in terms of employment) generally produce reliable estimates.

In the context of the BLS Current Employment Statistics program, with its emphasis on producing timely data at minimum cost, a sample must be obtained which will provide coverage of a sufficiently large segment of the universe to provide reasonably reliable estimates that can be published promptly and regularly. The present sample meets these specifications for most industries. With its use, the BLS is able to produce preliminary estimates each month for many industries and for many geographic levels within a few weeks after the reference period, and, at a somewhat later date, statistics in considerably greater industrial detail.

Coverage

The BLS sample of establishment employment and payrolls is the largest monthly sampling operation in the field of social statistics. Table N shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Reliability of the employment estimates

Although the relatively large size of the BLS establishment sample assures a high degree of accuracy, the estimates derived from it may differ from the figures that would be obtained if it were possible to take a complete

Table N. Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample, March 1985¹

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number reported	Percent of total
Total	243,000	38,173,000	40
Mining	3,600	374,000	40
Construction	22,500	858,000	20
Manufacturing	52,000	10,654,000	55
Transportation and public utilities	11,500	2,409,000	47
Wholesale trade	22,300	1,042,000	18
Retail trade	42,400	3,319,000	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17,100	2,091,000	36
Services	48,500	5,267,000	24
Government:			
Federal ²	5,100	2,839,000	100
State	3,800	3,087,000	79
Local	14,200	6,233,000	63

¹ Since a few establishments do not report payroll and hours information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

² National estimates of Federal employment by agency are provided to BLS by the Office of Personnel Management. Detailed industry estimates for the Executive Branch, as well as State and area estimates of Federal employment, are based on a sample of 5,100 reports covering about 64 percent of employment in Federal establishments.

census using the same schedules and procedures. As discussed under the previous section, a "link relative" technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as the base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus, small sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove this accumulated error, the estimates are usually adjusted annually to new benchmarks. In addition to taking account of sampling and response errors, the benchmark revision adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments (resulting from changes in their product which are not reflected in the levels of estimates until the data are adjusted to new benchmarks). In fact, at the more detailed industry levels, particularly within manufacturing, changes in classification are the major cause of benchmark adjustments. Another cause of differences arises from improvements in the quality of the benchmark data. Table O presents the average percent revisions of the five most recent benchmarks for major industry divisions. Detailed descriptions of individual benchmark revisions are available from the Bureau upon request.

The hours and earnings estimates for basic estimating cells are not subject to benchmark revisions, although the broader groupings may be affected slightly by changes in employment weights. The hours and earnings estimates, however, are subject to sampling errors, which may be expressed as relative errors of the estimates. (A relative error is a standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate.) Relative errors for major industries are presented in table O and for individual industries with the specified number of employees in table P. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the hours and earnings estimates from the sample would differ by a

smaller percentage than the relative error from the averages that would have been obtained from a complete census.

One measure of the reliability of the employment estimates for individual industries is the root-mean-square error (RMSE). The measure is the standard deviation adjusted for the bias in estimates:

$$RMSE = \sqrt{(\text{Standard Deviation})^2 + (\text{Bias})^2}$$

If the bias is small, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from its benchmark by less than the root-mean-square error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the root-mean-square error.

Approximations of the root-mean-square errors (based on the most recent benchmark revisions) of differences between final estimates and benchmarks are presented in table P.

For the two most recent months, estimates of employment, hours, and earnings are preliminary and are so footnoted in the tables. These figures are based on less than the total sample and are revised when all the reports in the sample have been received. Table Q presents root-mean-square errors of the amounts of revisions that may be expected between the preliminary and final levels of employment and preliminary and final month-to-month changes. Revisions of preliminary hours and earnings estimates are normally not greater than 0.1 of an hour for weekly hours and 1 cent for hourly earnings.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, and earnings data

Table O. Average benchmark revision in employment estimates and relative errors for average weekly hours and average hourly earnings by industry

(In percent)

Industry	Average benchmark revision in estimates of employment ¹	Relative errors ²	
		Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
Total	0.2	-	-
Total private .....	.3	0.1	0.2
Mining	2.9	1.0	1.3
Construction	1.6	.2	.5
Manufacturing .....	.6	.1	.2
Durable goods .....	.7	.1	.3
Nondurable goods .....	.6	.1	.2
Transportation and public utilities .....	.4	.7	.6
Wholesale trade .....	.3	.2	.4
Retail trade	1.2	.2	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	.3	.2	.4
Services .....	.2	.4	.6
Government ³ .....	.4	-	-

¹ The average percent revision in employment for the 1981-85 benchmarks.

² Relative errors relate to 1982 data.

³ Estimates for government are based on a total count for Federal Government provided by the Office of Personnel Management and a sample of State and local government reports.

Table P. Root-mean-square errors of differences between benchmarks and estimates of employment and average relative errors for average weekly hours and average hourly earnings

Size of employment estimate	Root-mean-square error of employment estimates ¹	Relative error ² (in percent)	
		Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
50,000	2,100	2.2	4.0
100,000	3,900	1.3	2.3
200,000	5,600	1.1	2.0
500,000	14,000	.9	1.6
1,000,000	15,000	.8	1.2
2,000,000	26,000	.5	.9

¹ Assuming 12-month intervals between benchmark revisions.

² Relative errors relate to 1982 data.

are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. The area statistics relate to metropolitan

areas. Definitions for all areas are published each year in the issue of *Employment and Earnings* that contains State and area annual averages (usually the May issue). Changes in definitions are noted as they occur. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover of each issue. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals on a national basis, because some States have more recent benchmarks than others and because of the effects of differing industrial and geographic stratification.

For the States and the areas shown in the B and C sections of this periodical, all the annual average data for the detailed industry statistics currently published by each cooperating State agency are presented in a summary volume published annually by the BLS.

Table Q. Errors of preliminary employment estimates

Industry	Root-mean-squar error of-		Industry	Root-mean-squar error of-	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change		Monthly level	Month-to-month change
Total	110,000	101,100	Nondurable goods—Continued		
Total private ¹	63,100	56,800	Chemicals and allied products	2,500	2,400
Goods-producing	35,200	29,400	Petroleum and coal products	1,700	1,600
Mining	5,500	5,300	Rubber and misc. plastics products	2,300	2,200
Oil and gas extraction ¹	4,600	4,300	Leather and leather products	2,800	2,600
Construction	18,300	13,500	Service-producing industries	98,200	94,000
General building contractors ¹	7,900	5,400	Transportation and public utilities	14,700	14,200
Manufacturing	28,700	27,200	Transportation ¹	18,400	17,800
Durable goods	22,100	20,200	Communication and public utilities ¹	5,200	4,800
Lumber and wood products	3,800	3,200	Wholesale trade ¹	8,500	7,800
Furniture and fixtures	3,000	2,400	Durable goods ¹	5,600	5,100
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,300	2,100	Nondurable goods ¹	5,000	4,500
Primary metal industries	6,100	5,900	Retail trade ¹	33,700	32,400
Blast furnaces and basic steel products ¹	5,000	4,900	General merchandise stores ¹	19,700	19,000
Fabricated metal products	4,600	3,900	Food stores ¹	6,500	5,800
Machinery, except electrical	8,700	7,800	Automotive dealers and service stations ¹	3,300	2,900
Electrical and electronic equipment	6,200	6,400	Eating and drinking places ¹	19,200	17,100
Transportation equipment	13,200	11,800	Finance, insurance, and real estate	8,600	7,300
Motor vehicles and equipment ¹	10,000	10,200	Finance ¹	4,200	3,600
Instruments and related products	2,200	2,100	Insurance ¹	2,800	2,200
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,000	2,000	Real estate ¹	5,000	4,100
Nondurable goods	11,800	11,700	Services	32,200	27,900
Food and kindred products	8,500	8,600	Business services ¹	12,900	10,800
Tobacco manufactures	1,600	1,500	Health services ¹	10,500	10,200
Textile mill products	2,700	2,700	Government	72,400	66,100
Apparel and other textile products	6,500	6,100	Federal	18,200	15,100
Paper and allied products	1,900	1,700	State ¹	26,200	24,700
Printing and publishing	2,400	2,500	Local ¹	38,800	35,900

¹ Data are based on differences from January 1981 through December 1985; all other data reflect differences from January 1980 through December 1985.

Productivity Data (Tables C-9 through C-11)

COLLECTION

Productivity data are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from establishment data and from estimates of compensation and gross national product supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

CONCEPTS

Hours of wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments refer to hours paid for all employees—production workers, nonsupervisory workers, and salaried workers.

Output is the constant-dollar market value of final goods and services produced in a given period. Indexes of *output per hour* of all persons measure changes in the volume of goods and services produced per paid hour of labor input.

Compensation per hour includes wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. The data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplementary payments for the self-employed, except for nonfinancial corporations, in which there are no self-employed.

Real compensation per hour is compensation per hour adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Unit labor costs measure the labor compensation cost required to produce one unit of output and are derived by dividing compensation per hour by output per hour.

Unit nonlabor payments include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output.

They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from the current-dollar gross national product and dividing by output. In these tables, unit nonlabor costs contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits.

Unit profits include corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustments per unit of output.

The *implicit price deflator* is derived by dividing the current-dollar estimate of gross product by the constant-dollar estimate, making the deflator, in effect, a price index for gross product of the sector reported.

NOTES ON THE DATA

For the business sector and the nonfarm business sector, these indexes relate to the gross domestic product less households and institutions, owner-occupied housing, and the statistical discrepancy. For the nonfinancial corporate sector, the indexes refer to the gross domestic product of nonfinancial corporate business.

Manufacturing output data are supplied by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. Quarterly measures have been adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to annual estimates of output (gross product originating) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Compensation and hours data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Historical statistics for most productivity measures appear in *Trends in Multifactor Productivity, 1948-81*, BLS Bulletin 2178. Additional information may be obtained from the Office of Productivity and Technology (202 523-9261).

State and Area Labor Force Data (D table)

FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Labor force and unemployment estimates for States, labor market areas (LMA's), and other areas covered under Federal assistance programs are developed by State employment security agencies under a Federal-State cooperative program. The local unemployment estimates which are derived from standardized procedures developed by BLS are the basis of determining eligibility of an area for benefits under Federal programs such as the Job Training Partnership Act and the Public Works and Economic Development Act.

Annual average data for the States and areas shown in table D are published in *Employment and Earnings*

(usually the May issue). For regions, States, selected metropolitan areas, and central cities, annual average data classified by selected demographic, social, and economic characteristics are published in the BLS bulletin, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*.

Labor force and unemployment estimates for counties, cities, and other small areas have been prepared for administration of various Federal economic assistance programs and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The report "Employment and Unemployment in States and Local

Areas” is published monthly through GPO and is available on microfiche only on a subscription basis.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The civilian labor force and unemployment estimates in 11 large States: New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Texas, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Florida; and two areas: Los Angeles—Long Beach metropolitan area and New York City, are sufficiently reliable to be used directly from the CPS. For a description of the CPS concepts, see “Household Data,” above.

Monthly labor force and unemployment estimates in the remaining 39 States, the District of Columbia, and 253 labor market areas are prepared in several stages. The civilian labor force is the sum of the employment and unemployment levels, which are estimated in accordance with the BLS *Manual for Developing Local Area Unemployment Statistics*.

1. *Preliminary estimate—employment:* The total civilian employment estimate is based on data from the survey of establishments which produces an estimate of payroll employment. This place-of-work estimate must be adjusted to refer to place of residence as used in the CPS. Factors for adjusting from place of work to place of residence have been developed for the several categories of employment on the basis of employment relationships which existed at the time of the 1970 decennial census. These factors are applied to the payroll employment estimates for the current period to obtain adjusted employment estimates, to which are added estimates for employment not covered by unemployment insurance (UI).

2. *Preliminary estimate—unemployment:* In the current month, the estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of three building block categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State UI laws; (2) those previously employed in industries not covered by these laws; and (3) those who were entering the civilian labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation. This is referred to below as the UI-based estimate.

An estimate for those previously employed in covered industries is derived from a count of current employment insurance claimants, plus estimates of claimants whose benefits have been exhausted, those persons disqualified from receiving benefits for nonmonetary reasons (because they quit, were discharged for cause, etc., but would otherwise have been eligible), and person who either filed claims late or not at all.

The estimate of those previously employed in industries not covered by UI is derived by applying to the employment estimate for each noncovered industry or class of worker subgroup in the State, the ratio of

covered unemployment to covered employment weighted by factors reflecting national historical relationships.

For the third category, new entrants and reentrants into the labor force, a composite estimate is developed from equations that relate the total entrants into the labor force to the experienced unemployed and the experienced labor force. For each month, the estimate of entrants into the labor force is a function of: (a) the month of the year; (b) the level of the experienced unemployed; (c) the level of the experienced labor force; and (d) the proportion of the working age population that is considered “youth.” The composite estimate of total entrants is defined as:

$$U = A(X + E) + BX, \text{ where}$$

U = total entrant unemployment
E = total civilian employment
X = total experienced unemployment
A, B = synthetic factors incorporating seasonal variation and an assumed relationship between the proportion of youths in the working population and the historical relationship of entrants to the experienced unemployed (B factor) or the experienced labor force (A factor).

3. *Correction factors for employment and unemployment* are then applied at the State level of the UI-based estimates obtained above for each of the 39 States and the District of Columbia. These correction factors are based on the ratio of the CPS to the UI-based estimates for the 6-month period ending in the current month (e.g., a 6-month moving average).

4. *Substate adjustment for additivity.* Independent estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared for the State (obtained directly from the CPS in the 11 large States or by the UI-based method in the remaining States), and labor market areas (LMA's) within the State. The total of the geographic areas in the LMA's exhausts the geographic boundaries of the State. A proportional adjustment is applied to all sub-state LMA estimates to ensure that the sub-state estimates of employment and unemployment add to the independent State totals. In California and New York, which also have sub-state areas taken directly from the CPS, the additivity adjustment for the remaining areas is applied to the State total minus the direct CPS area.

5. *Benchmark correction procedures.* Once each year, monthly estimates prepared by the State employment security agencies using UI-based estimating procedures are adjusted, or benchmarked, by BLS to the annual average CPS estimates for the 39 States and the District of Columbia for which monthly CPS estimates are not

available. This adjustment is necessary because the State-prepared estimates are not as reliable as the CPS annual averages due to differences in the State UI laws, the structural limitations of the UI-based estimating method, and errors in the UI data.

The benchmarked estimates are produced in three stages. First, the monthly UI-based estimates are adjusted by the ratio of the CPS to the UI-based annual averages. Second, the difference between the ratio of

annual averages for two consecutive years is wedged into the monthly estimates in order to minimize the disturbance to the original series. Finally, the third-stage estimates are forced into agreement with CPS annual averages. In the 11 States which use CPS estimates monthly, no benchmark correction is required, as the average of the 12 monthly State CPS estimates will equal CPS annual averages.

Seasonal Adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force, the levels of employment and unemployment, and other measures of labor market activity 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. 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 it easier to observe the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. In evaluating changes in a seasonally adjusted series, it is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data on which they are based, since they are subject not only to sampling and other errors but are also affected by the uncertainties of the seasonal adjustment process itself. Seasonally adjusted series for selected labor force and establishment-based data are published regularly in *Employment and Earnings*.

The seasonal adjustment program used for these series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method. It provides for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. A detailed description of the method is given in *The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program*, Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census (1967).

Beginning in January 1980, BLS introduced two major modifications in the seasonal adjustment methodology for data from the household survey. First, the data are being seasonally adjusted with a procedure called X-11 ARIMA, which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the existing standard X-11 method. A detailed description of the procedure appears in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980. The X-11 procedure was originally developed at the Bureau of the Census and

had been used by the BLS to seasonally adjust labor force series since 1973. Tests have shown that use of the X-11 ARIMA procedure, which places more emphasis on recent data, provides better seasonal adjustments than does the X-11 month alone.

The second change is that seasonal adjustment factors are calculated for use during the first 6 months of the year rather than for the entire year. In July of each year, BLS calculates and publishes in *Employment and Earnings* a set of seasonal adjustment factors for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are made at the beginning of each calendar year. However, as a result of the revisions to the estimates for 1970-81 based on 1980 census population counts, revisions to seasonally adjusted series in early 1982 were carried back to 1970.

All labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. For example, for each of the three major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment, and unemployment—data for four sex-age groups (men and women under and over 20 years of age) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to derive seasonally adjusted total figures. 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. Because of the independent seasonal adjustment of various series, components will not necessarily add to totals.

Revised seasonally adjusted data for selected labor force series based on the experience through December, new seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate

the civilian unemployment rate for the first 6 months of the following year, and a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology are published in each January issue of *Employment and Earnings*. Revised seasonally adjusted data covering the revision period for a broader range of labor force series are published in the February issue of this publication.

Beginning in July 1980, the BLS also uses the X-11 ARIMA methodology in seasonally adjusting the establishment data, which previously had been computed using the *BLS Seasonal Factor Method*. All series are seasonally adjusted using the multiplicative models under X-11 ARIMA. Seasonal adjustment factors used in calculating the current year's estimates are based on actual data through March 1986 and projected data through March 1987. The ARIMA model options for projecting the data series for 1 year ahead have been used in seasonally adjusting the establishment series since June 1981.

Seasonal adjustment factors are directly applied to the component levels. Seasonally adjusted totals for most of these series are then obtained by taking a weighted average of the seasonally adjusted data for the component series. Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings are the product of seasonally adjusted average hourly earnings and seasonally adjusted average weekly hours.

Average weekly earnings in constant dollars, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by dividing average weekly earnings, seasonally adjusted, by the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and multiplying by 100. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by multiplying average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, by production or nonsuper-

visory workers, seasonally adjusted, and dividing by the 1977 base. For total private, total goods-producing, total private service-producing, wholesale trade, retail trade, manufacturing, and durable and nondurable goods industries, the indexes of aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, are obtained by summing the aggregate weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, for the appropriate component industries and dividing by the 1977 base.

Seasonally adjusted data are not published for a number of series characterized by small seasonal components relative to their trend-cycle and/or irregular components. These failed or unsatisfactory seasonally adjusted series are used in the aggregation to broader level seasonally adjusted series, however.

Beginning in June 1983, seasonal adjustment factors for Federal Government employment are derived from unadjusted data which include Christmas temporary workers employed by the Postal Service. In earlier years the number of these workers was substantial, and at times varied greatly from year to year, based on administrative decisions of the Postal Service. Hence, it was considered desirable to exclude this group from the unadjusted data upon which the seasonal adjustment factors were based. In the past several years, the number of these workers has decreased to the point where their presence has no impact on seasonal adjustment. Temporary census takers for the 1980 decennial census are removed prior to the calculation of seasonal adjustment factors for Federal Government employment.

The revised seasonally adjusted series for the establishment data reflect experience through March 1986. Seasonal adjustment factors to be used for current adjustment appear in the June 1986 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

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