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Employment remained essentially unchanged in September, while unemployment increased, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today.

The increase in unemployment was concentrated among 16-24 year-olds (seasonally adjusted) and brought the overall unemployment rate to 5.5 percent in September. ^{1/} The increase among young workers may have partly reflected the earlier-than-usual survey week, which included Labor Day, and which occurred before many young people had given up summertime jobseeking efforts to return to school. Jobless rates for men 25 years and over were unchanged over the month at 3.0 percent, while the rate for women 25 and over edged up from 4.1 to 4.4 percent.

Nonagricultural payroll employment, after seasonal adjustment, remained unchanged in September at 70.4 million. This marked the first month since April that payroll employment did not show a decline. Total civilian employment (based on the household survey) also remained unchanged over the month.

^{1/} When the seasonal factors are revised early in 1971 to take the recent data into account, the increase in the unemployment rate for September will probably be reduced, as it was last year. Such revisions normally reduce sharp month-to-month changes in the seasonally adjusted figures. (See the February 1970 issue of Employment and Earnings.)

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons totaled 4.3 million in September. Unemployment usually falls substantially between August and September, but this September it failed to drop. As a result, after seasonal adjustment, unemployment was up by 375,000 over the month, with four-fifths of the increase occurring among workers in the 16 to 24 age group, largely males. The sharp rise in joblessness among young workers partly reflected the impact of an earlier-than-usual survey week this September which included the Labor Day holiday. As a result, the September figures may not have fully reflected the usual exit of youths from the labor market to begin the fall school term. Employment of 16-24 year-olds rose by 300,000 in September (seasonally adjusted), but there was an increase of 600,000 in their labor force.

Primarily as a result of the increased unemployment among young workers, the overall unemployment rate rose to 5.5 percent in September, the highest level since January 1964. The jobless rate for men 20-24 years old, at 11.0 percent, was up significantly from the 8.5 percent in August and reached its highest point since July 1961. By way of contrast, the unemployment rate for men 25 years and over was unchanged over the month at 3.0 percent; the rate for married men (2.9 percent) was also virtually unchanged from its August level. For all adult males (20-24 and 25 years and over combined), the jobless rate rose from 3.7 to 4.0 percent.

The unemployment rate for teenagers, at 16.8 percent in September, was up from 15.9 percent in August, reaching its highest point since January 1965. Jobless rates rose for both male and female youths.

For adult women, the jobless rate rose from 4.8 to 5.1 percent over the month. Unlike the unemployment increase among males, however, the increase for women was mostly among those 25 years and over, whose rate rose from 4.1 to 4.4 percent in September. The jobless rate for 20-24 year-old women, at 8.4 percent in September, was little changed over the month.

Nearly two-thirds of the September increase in unemployment was among workers who had reentered the labor force or were new entrants, reflecting the increase in unemployment among young workers and adult women. However, unemployment also increased among persons who lost

their last job, as their number moved up to 2.5 percent of the labor force in September, slightly above the levels registered in 3 of the last 4 months.

The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer continued to rise in September, moving up to 790,000; this was twice the level of last September and at the highest point since mid-1965. Long-term unemployment was 1.0 percent of the labor force. Because of the increased short-term joblessness among youths, however, the average duration of unemployment, at 8.9 weeks, showed little change in September following declines in August and July. Since last September, the average duration has risen by 1 full week, although the September average still remained well below the levels of most of the early and mid-1960's.

Unemployment rates for both full-time and part-time jobseekers rose in September. The full-time rate rose to 5.0 percent, after holding relatively steady for the past 4 months. The part-time rate reached 8.6 percent, its highest point since the series began in 1963. Over the year, the rate for full-time workers has increased more rapidly than for part-time workers.

Rates of unemployment for both white and Negro workers were up in September. The white rate rose from 4.8 to 5.1 percent, the highest level since July 1963. The Negro rate, at 9.0 percent, was slightly above the highs reached earlier this year. September marked the eleventh month out of the last 13 in which the ratio of Negro-to-white joblessness was below the 2-to-1 pattern that has prevailed for many years.

Among the occupation groups, the jobless rate for blue-collar workers rose from 7.0 to 7.5 percent in September, due entirely to increased unemployment among craftsmen and nonfarm laborers. The jobless rate for white-collar workers, at 2.8 percent, remained relatively unchanged over the month, after declining in August from its 9-year high reached in July.

The unemployment rate for persons whose last job was in the construction industry rose sharply over the month to 13.8 percent, the highest rate since March 1963. The rise in construction unemployment also partly reflected the increased joblessness among young workers over the month.

The unemployment rate for workers covered by State unemployment insurance programs rose substantially in September, from 3.7 to 4.2 percent. Since the September survey week included Labor Day, the increase was partly the result of administrative procedures used by State employment security agencies to count insured unemployment during weeks including a holiday.

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons in nonagricultural industries declined by 190,000 in September to 2.1 million. Despite this drop, the increase in joblessness resulted in a rise in labor force time lost; this is a measure of man-hours lost to the economy through unemployment and involuntary part-time employment as a percent of total man-hours available from those in the labor force. The percent of labor force time lost rose from 5.5 to 6.0 percent in September.

Over the year, unemployment has risen by 1.3 million--650,000 adult men, 395,000 adult women, and 290,000 teenagers. Four-fifths of the increase was among full-time workers, mostly those who had lost their last jobs.

Labor Force and Total Employment

There were 82.5 million persons in the civilian labor force in September, about 1.6 million fewer than in August. The decline was less than usual for this time of year, however, possibly reflecting the effects of the earliness of the survey week. After seasonal adjustment, the labor force was up 355,000 over the month, with the increase occurring primarily among young men and teenagers. Compared with September 1969, the civilian labor force has risen by 1.6 million, with nearly three-fifths of the increase occurring among adult full-time workers. The male labor force growth reflected the net reduction in the number of young men in the Armed Forces over the past year.

Total employment, at 78.3 million, declined in September in line with seasonal expectations, and after seasonal adjustment was unchanged over the month. Since last September, total employment has risen by 230,000, with the increase occurring largely among part-time workers.

Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose in line with seasonal expectations in September to 70.8 million and, after seasonal adjustment, was unchanged from the August level. This marked the first month since April that payroll employment did not decline. However, the September level was 200,000 below a year ago.

Over the month, a 70,000 decline in employment in contract construction (seasonally adjusted) countered moderate increases in trade and services (20,000 each) and State and local government (30,000). The cutback in contract construction brought employment in this industry to 220,000 below last year.

Employment in manufacturing, at 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) in September, was unchanged from August following 5 consecutive months of substantial declines. Factory employment was unchanged in both the durable and nondurable goods industries. Employment cutbacks in machinery (15,000) and transportation equipment (10,000) were offset by widespread gains elsewhere in the durable goods sector. Since September 1969, factory employment has declined by 975,000, with nearly all of the reduction occurring in durable goods.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private non-agricultural payrolls dropped 0.6 hour between the August and September survey weeks. Average weekly hours usually rise between these two months, but this September hours were affected by the earlier-than-usual survey week which included the Labor Day holiday. As a result, after seasonal adjustment, the average workweek fell 0.4 hour to 36.8 hours. The average workweek was lower in most major industries. (In the payroll employment series, hours of work relate to hours paid for by employers during the survey week; therefore, only persons not being paid for the holiday are reported as having reduced weekly hours.)

Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls rose 3 cents in September to \$3.28. Hourly earnings usually rise in September, as many of the young people returning to school leave jobs with comparatively low hourly rates. Compared with a year ago,

average hourly earnings were up 17 cents, or 5.5 percent.

As a result of the reductions in the workweek, average weekly earnings declined by 84 cents over the month to \$121.36. In manufacturing, however, average weekly earnings rose by \$2.04 over the month to a record \$136.17, due to a 6-cent increase in hourly earnings. Compared with September 1969, weekly earnings for all rank-and-file workers increased by \$3.49, or 3.0 percent.

Over the year ending in August 1970, average weekly earnings rose by 4.8 percent; after adjustment for consumer price changes, however, earnings were down by 0.8 percent.

Third Quarter Developments

Civilian labor force and total employment. In the third quarter, the labor force averaged 82.8 million (seasonally adjusted), up 325,000 from the second quarter following a 100,000 advance in the previous quarter. The increase in the July-September period was largely among adult women, in contrast to the second quarter increase which was entirely among adult men.

Total employment, after declining by 460,000 between the first and second quarters, remained relatively unchanged in the third quarter at 78.5 million. An employment increase among adult females over the quarter was offset by declines among adult males and teenagers. (Total employment includes persons employed in agriculture, private household service, as self-employed and unpaid family workers, and those on unpaid absences, in addition to nonagricultural wage and salary workers.)

Unemployment. In the third quarter of 1970, the number of unemployed persons averaged 4.3 million (seasonally adjusted), up 355,000 over the quarter and the highest average since first quarter 1964. Although substantial, the third quarter increase in joblessness was somewhat smaller than the increases in the second and first quarters of this year (565,000 and 495,000, respectively).

Nearly three-fifths of the unemployment increase in the third quarter occurred among workers who had reentered the labor force, mainly adult women and 20-24 year-old men. This contrasted with the increases in the 2 previous quarters, which were primarily due to higher joblessness among persons who had lost their last jobs. Furthermore, over two-fifths of the third quarter increase in unemployment occurred among part-time workers;

in the earlier 2 quarters, the unemployment increases took place almost entirely among full-time workers.

The overall unemployment rate, which had risen from 3.6 to 4.8 percent over the first 2 quarters, moved up to 5.2 percent in the July-September quarter. Jobless rates for most groups of workers continued to increase in the third quarter but at a less rapid pace than earlier in the year. The third quarter jobless rates averaged 3.8 percent for adult men, 5.0 percent for adult women, and 15.6 percent for teenagers--all were at their highest points in over 5-1/2 years.

White workers accounted for all of the third quarter rise in joblessness, as their rate rose from 4.8 to 4.9 percent. The jobless rate for Negroes, at 8.5 percent, was about the same as in the second quarter. As a result, the ratio of Negro-to-white jobless rates moved down to 1.7-to-1 in the third quarter, the lowest ratio since 1953.

Industry employment. Nonagricultural payroll employment, at 70.4 million in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted), was down by 440,000 from the second quarter. This compared with a reduction of 250,000 between the first and second quarters. The third quarter reduction in payroll employment reflected a continued cutback in goods-producing industries, along with a small downturn in the service-producing sector. Since the first quarter of 1970, employment in the goods-producing industries has declined by 820,000, with nearly four-fifths of the cutback occurring in manufacturing. Over the same period, employment in the service-producing industries rose by 130,000.

This release presents and analyzes statistics from two major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the sample surveys of households conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics on industry employment, hours, and earnings are collected by State agencies from payroll records of employers and are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A description of the two surveys appears in the BLS publication Employment and Earnings.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population by sex and age

(In thousands)

Employment status, age, and sex	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Seasonally adjusted				
				Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970
Total								
Total labor force	85,656	87,248	84,527	86,140	85,810	85,967	85,304	85,783
Civilian labor force	82,547	84,115	80,984	83,031	82,676	82,813	82,125	82,555
Employed	78,256	79,894	78,026	78,424	78,445	78,638	78,225	78,449
Agriculture	3,525	3,782	3,629	3,399	3,420	3,519	3,554	3,613
Nonagricultural industries	74,730	76,112	74,397	75,025	75,025	75,119	74,671	74,836
On part time for economic reasons	2,044	2,697	1,887	2,110	2,298	2,326	2,137	2,249
Usually work full time	1,071	1,390	1,089	1,029	1,329	1,240	1,126	1,253
Usually work part time	973	1,307	798	1,081	969	1,086	979	996
Unemployed	4,292	4,220	2,958	4,607	4,231	4,175	3,900	4,106
Men, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	47,324	47,652	46,620	47,439	47,178	47,294	47,154	47,226
Employed	45,762	46,030	45,706	45,522	45,424	45,524	45,521	45,593
Agriculture	2,578	2,614	2,663	2,510	2,523	2,593	2,603	2,625
Nonagricultural industries	43,184	43,416	43,043	43,012	42,901	42,931	42,918	42,968
Unemployed	1,562	1,622	914	1,917	1,754	1,770	1,633	1,633
Women, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	28,310	27,690	27,711	28,200	28,447	28,500	28,026	27,885
Employed	26,712	26,229	26,509	26,750	27,092	27,073	26,772	26,476
Agriculture	573	581	605	507	514	545	573	567
Nonagricultural industries	26,138	25,648	25,904	26,243	26,578	26,528	26,199	25,909
Unemployed	1,598	1,461	1,202	1,450	1,355	1,427	1,254	1,409
Both sexes, 16-19 years								
Civilian labor force	6,913	8,772	6,653	7,392	7,051	7,019	6,945	7,444
Employed	5,782	7,635	5,811	6,152	5,929	6,041	5,932	6,380
Agriculture	374	587	362	382	383	381	378	421
Nonagricultural industries	5,408	7,048	5,449	5,770	5,546	5,660	5,554	5,959
Unemployed	1,131	1,137	842	1,240	1,122	978	1,013	1,064

Table A-2: Full- and part-time status of the civilian labor force by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Full- and part-time employment status, sex, and age	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1969	Seasonally adjusted					
			Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	Sept. 1969
Full time								
Total, 16 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	71,329	70,350	71,445	71,086	71,132	70,653	71,116	70,308
Employed	68,186	68,275	67,900	67,778	67,855	67,585	67,742	67,993
Unemployed	3,143	2,075	3,545	3,308	3,277	3,068	3,374	2,315
Unemployment rate	4.4	2.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.7	3.3
Men, 20 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	45,156	44,657	45,120	44,896	45,042	44,966	45,061	44,482
Employed	43,750	43,872	43,403	43,339	43,403	43,476	43,554	43,524
Unemployed	1,406	785	1,717	1,557	1,639	1,490	1,507	958
Unemployment rate	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.2
Women, 20 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	22,472	22,098	22,233	22,439	22,295	22,050	21,937	21,878
Employed	21,271	21,204	21,102	21,309	21,211	21,046	20,736	21,036
Unemployed	1,201	894	1,131	1,130	1,084	1,004	1,201	842
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.5	3.8
Part time								
Total, 16 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	11,218	10,634	11,641	11,944	11,640	11,455	11,425	11,072
Employed	10,069	9,751	10,638	10,984	10,775	10,685	10,689	10,301
Unemployed	1,149	883	1,003	960	865	770	736	771
Unemployment rate	10.2	8.3	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.7	6.4	7.0

NOTE: Persons on part-time schedules for economic reasons are included in the full-time employed category; unemployed persons are allocated by whether seeking full- or part-time work.

Table A-3: Major unemployment indicators

(Persons 16 years and over)

Selected categories	Thousands of persons unemployed		Seasonally adjusted rates of unemployment					
	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	Sept. 1969
Total (all civilian workers)	4,292	2,958	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.8
Men, 20 years and over	1,562	914	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.4
Women, 20 years and over	1,598	1,202	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,131	842	16.8	15.9	13.9	14.6	14.3	12.9
White	3,529	2,400	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	3.5
Negro and other races	762	558	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.0	6.7
Married men	892	514	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.7
Full-time workers	3,143	2,075	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.7	3.3
Part-time workers	1,149	883	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.7	6.4	7.0
Unemployed 15 weeks and over ¹	655	324	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7	.5
State insured ²	1,646	848	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.2
Labor force time lost ³	--	--	66.0	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.3
Occupation⁴								
White-collar workers	1,258	932	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.2
Professional and technical	279	196	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors	130	83	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0
Clerical workers	651	516	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.2
Sales workers	198	137	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.4	2.8
Blue-collar workers	1,804	1,064	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.2	4.4
Craftsmen and foremen	402	175	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.2	2.6
Operatives	1,007	646	7.6	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.7	4.7
Nonfarm laborers	395	246	11.7	10.2	9.9	10.4	9.1	7.6
Service workers	598	463	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.8
Farm workers	115	55	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.0	3.5	1.9
Industry⁴								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ⁵	3,305	2,106	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	3.9
Construction	360	182	13.8	12.2	11.0	10.9	11.9	7.4
Manufacturing	1,189	730	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.2	3.7
Durable goods	723	379	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.1	4.9	3.2
Nondurable goods	466	351	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.7	4.3
Transportation and public utilities	129	92	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	754	538	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.5
Finance and service industries	868	564	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.4
Government wage and salary workers	300	283	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	113	67	10.2	8.2	8.6	5.5	9.3	6.5

¹Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.

²Insured unemployment under State programs—unemployment rate calculated as a percent of average covered employment.

³Man-hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force man-hours.

⁴Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

⁵Includes mining, not shown separately.

⁶The labor force time lost rate is adjusted to allow for the effects of the Labor Day holiday on hours worked in the September survey week.

Table A-4: Unemployed persons 16 years and over by duration of unemployment

(In thousands)

Duration of unemployment	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1969	Seasonally adjusted					
			Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	Sept. 1969
Less than 5 weeks	2,473	1,863	2,331	2,206	2,061	1,961	2,219	1,756
5 to 14 weeks	1,163	771	1,501	1,320	1,334	1,303	1,214	995
15 weeks and over	655	324	792	736	711	685	612	392
15 to 26 weeks	400	191	501	479	470	450	352	240
27 weeks and over	255	133	291	257	241	235	260	152
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	8.3	7.4	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.0	7.9

Table A-5: Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for unemployment	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1969	Seasonally adjusted					Sept. 1969
			Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	
Number of unemployed								
Lost last job	1,698	823	2,048	1,946	1,833	1,928	1,912	993
Left last job	675	586	556	570	600	569	550	483
Reentered labor force	1,404	1,105	1,371	1,296	1,284	1,036	1,168	1,079
Never worked before	514	445	572	495	439	468	464	495
Percent distribution								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lost last job	39.5	27.8	45.0	45.2	44.1	48.2	46.7	32.6
Left last job	15.7	19.8	12.2	13.2	14.4	14.2	13.4	15.8
Reentered labor force	32.7	37.4	30.2	30.1	30.9	25.9	28.5	35.4
Never worked before	12.0	15.0	12.6	11.5	10.6	11.7	11.3	16.2
Unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force								
Lost last job	2.1	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.2
Left last job8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.7	.6
Reentered labor force	1.7	.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Never worked before6	.5	.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6

Table A-6: Unemployed persons by age and sex

Age and sex	Thousands of persons		Percent looking for full-time work	Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates					
	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1969		Sept. 1970	Aug. 1970	July 1970	June 1970	May 1970	Sept. 1969
	Total, 16 years and over								
	4,292	2,958	73.2	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	3.8
16 to 19 years	1,131	842	47.4	16.8	15.9	13.9	14.6	14.3	12.9
16 and 17 years	544	430	22.6	19.6	17.4	15.2	16.0	15.6	16.1
18 and 19 years	587	412	70.4	14.6	14.7	13.2	13.3	13.8	10.6
20 to 24 years	998	625	83.4	9.8	8.3	8.6	7.4	8.1	6.5
25 years and over	2,162	1,491	82.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.4
25 to 54 years	1,753	1,202	82.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.5
55 years and over	410	288	80.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.2
Males, 16 years and over									
	2,142	1,321	77.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.2
16 to 19 years	580	407	43.4	16.7	15.8	14.1	14.8	15.0	12.0
16 and 17 years	297	227	24.6	19.6	17.2	15.2	16.6	16.4	15.0
18 and 19 years	283	180	62.9	14.1	14.6	13.6	13.2	14.6	9.4
20 to 24 years	535	282	85.0	11.0	8.5	9.1	7.2	7.7	6.4
25 years and over	1,027	632	92.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.8
25 to 54 years	785	474	95.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	1.8
55 years and over	242	157	84.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.0
Females, 16 years and over									
	2,150	1,638	69.1	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.0
16 to 19 years	552	435	51.4	16.9	16.0	13.7	14.3	13.4	14.2
16 and 17 years	247	204	20.2	19.6	17.6	15.1	15.3	14.6	17.7
18 and 19 years	304	231	77.0	15.1	14.9	12.7	13.4	12.9	12.0
20 to 24 years	463	343	81.4	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	8.7	6.6
25 years and over	1,135	859	72.6	4.4	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.2	3.4
25 to 54 years	967	728	72.5	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.3	3.7
55 years and over	168	131	73.2	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.5

Table B-1: Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry,

Industry	(In thousands)									
	Sept. 1970 ^D	Aug. 1970 ^D	July 1970	Sept. 1969	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			
					Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970 ^D	Aug. 1970 ^D	July 1970	Change from Aug. 1970
TOTAL	70,760	70,534	70,602	70,964	226	-204	70,380	70,384	70,546	-4
MINING	621	637	635	630	-16	-9	614	620	618	-6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,468	3,601	3,572	3,687	-133	-219	3,232	3,301	3,314	-69
MANUFACTURING	19,508	19,454	19,325	20,482	54	-974	19,276	19,276	19,402	0
<i>Production workers</i>	14,210	14,110	13,958	15,041	100	-831	13,996	13,978	14,090	18
DURABLE GOODS	11,203	11,104	11,156	12,030	99	-827	11,137	11,133	11,217	4
<i>Production workers</i>	8,093	7,966	7,993	8,767	127	-674	8,036	8,015	8,082	16
Ordnance and accessories	232.5	238.2	242.6	305.8	-5.7	-73.3	233	239	243	-6
Lumber and wood products	582.3	589.5	589.0	616.7	-7.2	-34.4	572	568	570	4
Furniture and fixtures	454.9	456.1	446.2	486.8	-1.2	-31.9	452	452	454	0
Stone, clay, and glass products	648.3	647.6	643.8	669.0	.7	-20.7	636	629	628	7
Primary metal industries	1,306.9	1,307.4	1,316.6	1,373.9	-5	-67.0	1,313	1,300	1,301	13
Fabricated metal products	1,399.2	1,384.3	1,370.0	1,459.6	14.9	-60.4	1,392	1,386	1,387	6
Machinery, except electrical	1,921.1	1,936.7	1,969.3	2,032.9	-15.6	-111.8	1,929	1,943	1,969	-14
Electrical equipment	1,918.4	1,911.1	1,913.2	2,057.4	7.3	-139.0	1,911	1,905	1,934	6
Transportation equipment	1,850.9	1,746.4	1,795.0	2,096.5	104.5	-245.6	1,827	1,839	1,853	-12
Instruments and related products	456.1	456.3	457.2	476.8	-2	-20.7	456	453	458	3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	432.4	430.8	412.9	454.9	1.6	-22.5	416	419	420	-3
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,305	8,350	8,169	8,452	-45	-147	8,139	8,143	8,185	-4
<i>Production workers</i>	6,117	6,144	5,965	6,274	-27	-157	5,960	5,963	6,008	-3
Food and kindred products	1,915.1	1,930.7	1,826.4	1,928.8	-15.6	-13.7	1,786	1,791	1,789	-5
Tobacco manufactures	82.3	87.8	71.8	97.6	-5.5	-15.3	70	81	81	-11
Textile mill products	957.2	958.3	948.2	997.2	-1.1	-40.0	952	951	955	1
Apparel and other textile products	1,384.3	1,391.6	1,346.8	1,421.4	-7.3	-37.1	1,372	1,375	1,393	-3
Paper and allied products	711.3	712.5	709.8	718.0	-1.2	-6.7	708	704	706	4
Printing and publishing	1,108.0	1,104.5	1,104.8	1,098.5	3.5	9.5	1,109	1,103	1,105	6
Chemicals and allied products	1,057.8	1,066.0	1,066.0	1,063.9	-8.2	-6.1	1,058	1,053	1,054	5
Petroleum and coal products	193.7	196.5	197.3	191.9	-2.8	1.8	191	191	191	0
Rubber and plastics products, nec	573.9	571.3	569.7	599.0	2.6	-25.1	571	569	578	2
Leather and leather products	321.4	330.4	328.0	336.1	-9.0	-14.7	322	325	333	-3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,576	4,576	4,593	4,508	0	68	4,526	4,522	4,539	4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	14,906	14,867	14,924	14,714	39	192	14,931	14,910	14,933	21
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,853	3,889	3,902	3,781	-36	72	3,834	3,843	3,856	-9
RETAIL TRADE	11,053	10,978	11,022	10,933	75	120	11,097	11,067	11,077	30
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3,686	3,730	3,738	3,595	-44	91	3,675	3,668	3,676	7
SERVICES	11,545	11,642	11,698	11,300	-97	245	11,533	11,515	11,514	18
GOVERNMENT	12,450	12,027	12,117	12,048	423	402	12,593	12,572	12,550	21
FEDERAL	2,598	2,675	2,700	2,733	-77	-135	2,611	2,623	2,627	-12
STATE AND LOCAL	9,852	9,352	9,417	9,315	500	537	9,982	9,949	9,923	33

p = preliminary.

Table B-2: Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹
on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

Industry	Sept. 1970 ^P	Aug. 1970 ^P	July 1970	Sept. 1969	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			
					Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969	Sept. 1970 ^P	Aug. 1970 ^P	July 1970	Change from Aug. 1970
TOTAL PRIVATE	37.0	37.6	37.6	37.9	-0.6	-0.9	36.8	37.2	37.3	-0.4
MINING	42.4	42.6	42.9	43.4	-.2	-1.0	42.1	42.1	42.5	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	35.8	38.5	38.5	39.3	-2.7	-3.5	34.7	37.3	37.4	-2.6
MANUFACTURING	39.7	39.8	39.9	41.0	-.1	-1.3	39.4	39.8	40.1	-.4
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	0	-1.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	-.3
DURABLE GOODS	40.4	40.2	40.3	41.7	.2	-1.3	40.1	40.3	40.7	-.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.0	2.9	2.9	4.2	.1	-1.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	-.2
Ordnance and accessories	40.0	40.1	39.8	40.6	-.1	-.6	39.7	40.3	40.3	-.6
Lumber and wood products	39.5	40.2	39.7	40.3	-.7	-.8	39.2	39.9	39.8	-.7
Furniture and fixtures	39.1	39.5	38.8	40.7	-.4	-1.6	38.5	39.0	39.3	-.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.3	41.5	41.3	42.4	-.2	-1.1	40.8	41.0	41.2	-.2
Primary metal industries	41.1	40.4	40.6	42.1	.7	-1.0	41.1	40.5	40.7	.6
Fabricated metal products	40.6	40.6	40.9	42.1	0	-1.5	40.0	40.5	41.3	-.5
Machinery, except electrical	40.0	40.4	40.6	42.7	-.4	-2.7	39.9	40.9	41.1	-1.0
Electrical equipment	39.2	39.8	39.8	40.7	-.6	-1.5	38.9	39.9	40.4	-1.0
Transportation equipment	42.7	40.0	40.7	42.3	2.7	.4	42.0	40.7	41.2	1.3
Instruments and related products	38.7	39.8	39.9	41.2	-1.1	-2.5	38.5	40.0	40.3	-1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	38.4	38.4	39.2	-.5	-1.3	37.7	38.4	39.1	-.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	38.8	39.4	39.3	40.0	-.6	-1.2	38.5	39.2	39.3	-.7
<i>Overtime hours</i>	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	-.3	-.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	-.5
Food and kindred products	40.7	41.3	40.7	41.8	-.6	-1.1	39.9	40.8	40.2	-.9
Tobacco manufactures	38.8	37.8	37.5	39.0	1.0	-.2	37.2	37.5	37.9	-.3
Textile mill products	39.1	39.9	39.9	41.0	-.8	-1.9	38.8	39.8	40.3	-1.0
Apparel and other textile products	34.1	35.5	35.4	35.8	-1.4	-1.7	34.1	35.1	35.5	-1.0
Paper and allied products	41.6	41.8	41.7	43.3	-.2	-1.7	41.2	41.6	41.7	-.4
Printing and publishing	37.4	37.9	37.8	38.6	-.5	-1.2	37.1	37.7	37.9	-.6
Chemicals and allied products	42.0	41.2	41.4	41.8	.8	.2	42.0	41.3	41.5	.7
Petroleum and coal products	43.4	43.1	43.4	42.6	.3	.8	43.0	43.0	42.6	0
Rubber and plastics products, nec	39.9	40.5	40.4	41.5	-.6	-1.6	39.4	40.4	40.8	-1.0
Leather and leather products	35.5	36.9	37.9	36.8	-1.4	-1.3	35.8	36.7	37.6	-.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.5	40.9	41.1	41.0	-.4	-.5	40.3	40.6	40.7	-.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	35.2	36.3	36.2	35.7	-1.1	-.5	35.1	35.4	35.4	-.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.3	-.5	-.7	39.6	39.9	40.0	-.3
RETAIL TRADE	33.8	35.0	34.9	34.2	-1.2	-.4	33.9	33.9	33.9	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.8	36.9	36.8	37.0	-.1	-.2	36.9	36.9	36.8	0
SERVICES	34.5	35.0	34.9	34.6	-.5	-.1	34.6	34.7	34.6	-.1

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

p - preliminary.

Table B-3: Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹
on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings						Average weekly earnings					
	Sept. 1970 ^P	Aug. 1970 ^P	July 1970	Sept. 1969	Change from		Sept. 1970 ^P	Aug. 1970 ^P	July 1970	Sept. 1969	Change from	
					Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969					Aug. 1970	Sept. 1969
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$ 3.28	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.23	\$ 3.11	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.17	\$121.36	\$122.20	\$121.45	\$117.87	-\$ 0.84	\$ 3.49
MINING	3.88	3.84	3.82	3.65	.04	.23	164.51	163.58	163.88	158.41	.93	6.10
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	5.34	5.29	5.20	4.92	.05	.42	191.17	203.67	200.20	193.36	-12.50	-2.19
MANUFACTURING	3.43	3.37	3.37	3.24	.06	.19	136.17	134.13	134.46	132.84	2.04	3.33
DURABLE GOODS	3.64	3.58	3.57	3.44	.06	.20	147.06	143.92	143.87	143.45	3.14	3.61
Ordnance and accessories	3.65	3.62	3.60	3.46	.03	.19	146.00	145.16	143.28	140.48	.84	5.52
Lumber and wood products	3.02	3.05	2.98	2.84	-.03	.18	119.29	122.61	118.31	114.45	-3.32	4.84
Furniture and fixtures	2.82	2.81	2.78	2.68	.01	.14	110.26	111.00	107.86	109.08	-.74	1.18
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.46	3.43	3.42	3.25	.03	.21	142.90	142.35	141.25	137.80	.55	5.10
Primary metal industries	4.11	3.99	3.94	3.87	.12	.24	168.92	161.20	159.96	162.93	7.72	5.99
Fabricated metal products	3.62	3.56	3.54	3.40	.06	.22	146.97	144.54	144.79	143.14	2.43	3.83
Machinery, except electrical	3.81	3.77	3.77	3.63	.04	.18	152.40	152.31	153.06	155.00	.09	-2.60
Electrical equipment	3.35	3.31	3.32	3.13	.04	.22	131.32	131.74	132.14	127.39	-.42	3.93
Transportation equipment	4.13	4.10	4.08	3.94	.03	.19	176.35	164.00	166.06	166.66	12.35	9.69
Instruments and related products	3.43	3.37	3.33	3.19	.06	.24	132.74	134.13	132.87	131.43	-1.39	1.31
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.85	2.82	2.82	2.68	.03	.17	108.02	108.29	108.29	105.06	-.27	2.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.13	3.08	3.09	2.95	.05	.18	121.44	121.35	121.44	118.00	.09	3.44
Food and kindred products	3.18	3.12	3.16	2.97	.06	.21	129.43	128.86	128.61	124.15	.57	5.28
Tobacco manufactures	2.84	2.79	3.03	2.51	.05	.33	110.19	105.46	113.63	97.89	4.73	12.30
Textile mill products	2.45	2.44	2.43	2.41	.01	.04	95.80	97.36	96.96	98.81	-1.56	-3.01
Apparel and other textile products	2.45	2.41	2.39	2.34	.04	.11	83.55	85.56	84.61	83.77	-2.01	-.22
Paper and allied products	3.53	3.49	3.47	3.31	.04	.22	146.85	145.88	144.70	143.32	.97	3.53
Printing and publishing	3.98	3.94	3.92	3.75	.04	.23	148.85	149.33	148.18	144.75	-.48	4.10
Chemicals and allied products	3.79	3.73	3.71	3.52	.06	.27	159.18	153.68	153.59	147.14	5.50	12.04
Petroleum and coal products	4.32	4.25	4.25	4.04	.07	.28	187.49	183.18	184.45	172.10	4.31	15.39
Rubber and plastics products, nec	3.22	3.22	3.21	3.13	0	.09	128.48	130.41	129.68	129.90	-1.93	-1.42
Leather and leather products	2.50	2.47	2.48	2.38	.03	.12	88.75	91.14	93.99	87.58	-2.39	1.17
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3.90	3.89	3.87	3.71	.01	.19	157.95	159.10	159.06	152.11	-1.15	5.84
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.75	2.72	2.71	2.59	.03	.16	96.80	98.74	98.10	92.46	-1.94	4.34
WHOLESALE TRADE	3.45	3.44	3.42	3.28	.01	.17	136.62	137.94	137.83	132.18	-1.32	4.44
RETAIL TRADE	2.48	2.44	2.44	2.33	.04	.15	83.82	85.40	85.16	79.69	-1.58	4.13
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3.08	3.08	3.06	2.93	0	.15	113.34	113.65	112.61	108.41	-.31	4.93
SERVICES	2.91	2.86	2.83	2.67	.05	.24	100.40	100.10	98.77	92.38	.30	8.02

¹See footnote 1, table B-2.
P - preliminary.