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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1971

Employment rose substantially in September while unemployment remained virtually unchanged, after allowance for the usual seasonal movements, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in September, virtually unchanged from the 6.1 percent level of August.

Total employment increased by 325,000 (seasonally adjusted) between August and September, with the gain concentrated among part-time workers. Nonagricultural payroll employment posted a gain of similar magnitude, with manufacturing employment registering a substantial increase, its first since May.

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose 300,000 between August and September to 70.9 million, seasonally adjusted. The increase brought payroll employment to within 300,000 of the alltime high recorded in March 1970. Over-the-month employment gains occurred in all major industry divisions and were about equally divided between the goods- and service-producing sectors.

Manufacturing employment increased 130,000, seasonally adjusted, in September, the largest single monthly gain in factory jobs in over 5 years (with the exception of two months in which striking automobile workers returns to their jobs--November 1967 and December 1970). Over-the-month gains were widespread throughout manufacturing, with the largest occurring in fabricated metals and electrical equipment (about 20,000 each) and in machinery and rubber and plastics (15,000 each).

In contract construction, employment edged up in September for the first time in 5 months (seasonally adjusted), due in part to the net return of striking workers. Employment in this industry was slightly below last

September's level (by 40,000). There was also an over-the-month job gain in mining.

In the service-producing sector, employment increases amounted to about 45,000 each in trade and government and close to 20,000 each in finance, services, and transportation and public utilities. Employment in trade, services, and State and local government has been moving up steadily throughout most of 1971.

Table A. Highlights of the employment situation
(Seasonally adjusted)

Selected categories	Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	3rd Qtr 1971	2nd Qtr. 1971	1st Qtr. 1971	4th Qtr. 1970
(Millions of persons)						
Civilian labor force	84.6	84.3	84.2	83.7	83.6	83.4
Total employment	79.5	79.2	79.2	78.7	78.6	78.6
Unemployment	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
(Percent of labor force)						
Unemployment rates:						
All workers	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
Adult men	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Adult women	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5
Teenagers	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.8	17.4	17.5
White	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Negro and other races	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.2
Married men	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Full-time workers	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
State insured	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.4
(Millions of persons)						
Nonfarm payroll employment	70.9	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.4	70.1
Goods-producing industries	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.6
Service-producing industries	48.4	48.3	48.3	48.1	47.9	47.5
(Hours of work)						
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm	36.7	36.9	36.8	37.0	37.0	36.9
Manufacturing	39.6	39.8	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.5
Manufacturing overtime	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7

Note: Payroll employment and hours figures for latest 2 months are preliminary.
Sources: Tables A-1, A-3, B-1, B-2.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on private non-agricultural payrolls dropped more than seasonally between August and September and after seasonal adjustment was down 0.2 hour to 36.7 hours, its lowest level in a year. The workweek declined in six of the seven major industry divisions.

The largest over-the-month drop occurred in contract construction (1.0 hour, seasonally adjusted). Bad weather conditions in many sections of the country during the reference week were apparently a contributing factor.

In manufacturing, the workweek averaged 39.6 hours (seasonally adjusted), down 0.2 hour from August. Declines in the factory workweek occurred in most manufacturing industries, and there were decreases of one-half hour or more in six of them.

Factory overtime edged down 0.1 hour in September to 2.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. The contraction in overtime was centered in the durable goods industries. Overtime hours in manufacturing have been in the 2.8-to-3.0 hours range since January.

Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls rose 3 cents in September to \$3.48. Hourly earnings usually increase substantially in September (by 4 cents in 1970, 6 cents in 1969, and 5 cents in 1968), as many young people leave jobs with low hourly rates to return to school. After allowance for these usual August-September changes, average hourly earnings in the total private nonagricultural sector were down 1 cent on a seasonally adjusted basis (from \$3.46 to \$3.45). Of the seven major industry divisions for which data are published, seasonally adjusted hourly earnings increased in four and were unchanged in three in September. In August, all seven divisions showed an increase, and in July six increased and one was unchanged. (Seasonally adjusted hourly earnings figures are published each month in Employment and Earnings.) Compared with a year ago, average hourly earnings this September were up 19 cents or 5.8 percent. 1/

1/ In interpreting figures on average hourly earnings in relation to the wage-price freeze, see the attached October 5 press release, "Explanatory Note Concerning Average Earnings and Wage Changes."

Average weekly earnings fell over the month by 27 cents to \$128.76, as a result of the reduction in the workweek. Increases in average weekly earnings in manufacturing and transportation and public utilities were more than offset by declines in the other industry groups. Compared with September 1970, average weekly earnings were up by \$7.03 or 5.8 percent. During the latest 12-month period for which Consumer Price Index data are available--August 1970 to August 1971--the index rose 4.5 percent.

Unemployment

There were about 4.8 million unemployed persons in September. After allowance for the usual exit from the labor force and return to school of many summertime jobseekers, the seasonally adjusted unemployment level was virtually unchanged between August and September. The jobless rate, at 6.0 percent in September, was also essentially unchanged from its August level of 6.1 percent. Although there was an over-the-month decrease in unemployment among part-time workers, this was largely offset by a small increase in unemployment among full-time workers.

The unemployment situation for most of the major labor force groups was also essentially unchanged in September. The jobless rate for all adult men (4.5 percent), married men (3.3 percent), adult women (5.6 percent), and teenagers (17.1 percent) showed virtually no change from their August levels. There was also little change in jobless rates among the major occupation and industry groups between August and September. The jobless rate for white workers declined slightly, from 5.6 to 5.4 percent, while the rate for Negro workers edged up from 9.8 to 10.5 percent.

Joblessness among workers covered by State unemployment insurance programs increased in September. The unemployment rate for these workers rose from 4.2 percent in August to 4.4 percent in September.

The average duration of unemployment was 12.0 weeks in September. It has fluctuated close to that level since May, about 3 weeks above year-ago levels.

Civilian Labor Force and Total Employment

The actual number of persons in the civilian labor force declined about 1.5 million between August and September, reflecting the return to school of many youths who had been working or seeking work during the summer. The decline was somewhat smaller than the usual August-to-September change,

and after seasonal adjustment, the civilian labor force level was up by nearly 300,000 to 84.6 million. The gain was almost equally divided between adult men and adult women.

The number of employed persons also declined less than usual between August and September. After seasonal adjustment, total employment was up by 325,000 to 79.5 million--an alltime high. About two-thirds of the over-the-month gain in employment--which was largely of a part-time nature--was accounted for by adult women. Compared with September a year ago, total employment was up by one million, with slightly more than half of the gain being in part-time jobs.

Vietnam Era Veterans

The number of Vietnam Era war veterans 20 to 29 years old in the civilian labor force was 3.9 million in September 1971, an increase of about 540,000 over the year (data not seasonally adjusted; see table A-7). A total of 3.5 million of these men were employed, some 415,000 more than last September. Unemployed veterans numbered 320,000 in September, the same as in August, but 125,000 more than a year earlier.

The unemployment rate for veterans was 8.3 percent in September, unchanged over the month but considerably higher than their rate in September 1970 (6.0 percent). It was also higher than the rate for nonveterans of the same age (20-29 years)--6.6 percent--which also was essentially unchanged over the month.

Quarterly Developments

After showing little growth since the fall of 1970, total employment posted substantial gains between the second and third quarters of 1971 (seasonally adjusted). The civilian labor force also increased substantially during this period. The overall jobless rate, however, was unchanged at 6.0 percent, the fourth straight quarter at about this level. (See table A.)

Labor Force and Total Employment

The civilian labor force rose by 550,000 to 84.2 million (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of 1971, after showing little growth in the 2 previous quarters. The expansion in the July-September period was about equally divided between adult men and women, as the number of teenagers

in the labor force declined slightly.

The total labor force, which includes persons in the Armed Forces in addition to those in the civilian labor force, averaged 87.0 million (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter. This was 470,000 above the April-June level and represented the first significant rise since the fourth quarter of 1970.

Total civilian employment, which had been on a virtual plateau since last fall, moved up 520,000 in the third quarter to 79.2 million (seasonally adjusted). The advance brought total employment to an alltime quarterly high, 320,000 above the previous peak attained in the first quarter of 1970. The third quarter employment increase was about equally divided between full- and part-time workers.

Adult women accounted for the largest part of the employment pickup in the third quarter (a gain of 325,000), with an especially sharp rise among 20-to-24 year-olds. Employment of adult men also rose in the third quarter (by 220,000). This was its second straight quarterly advance following a 1-year period of decline. The third quarter increase for adult men occurred primarily among those 25 years of age and over. Employment among teenagers was about unchanged for the second straight quarter, after showing a small increase in early 1971.

Unemployment

The number of jobless persons averaged 5.0 million (seasonally adjusted) in the July-September period, essentially the same level as in the previous 3 quarters. The jobless rate was 6.0 percent in the third quarter, also about unchanged from the previous 3 quarters. This leveling off in joblessness followed 4 consecutive quarters of substantial increases and was characterized by small divergent movements among major labor force groups. The third quarter jobless rate for all adult men was 4.5 percent, essentially unchanged from the previous quarter but up slightly from the fourth quarter of 1970, when it was 4.3 percent. The teenage rate, at 16.8 percent for the second straight quarter, remained below the highs posted in late 1970 and early 1971. The jobless rate for adult women, at 5.7 percent, was about unchanged from the previous 2 quarters but was slightly above the level of the last quarter of 1970. In contrast, the unem-

ployment rate for married men was 3.2 percent for the fourth consecutive quarter, and the rate for full-time workers was unchanged at 5.5 percent over the same time span.

The jobless rate for Negro workers was 10.1 percent in the third quarter of 1971, not significantly changed from the second quarter of the year, but above the rates of the previous 2 quarters. Unemployment among Negro adult men increased between the second and third quarters of 1971-- from 6.8 to 7.6 percent--but the rise was largely offset by small decreases among women and teenagers. The rate for white workers (5.5 percent in the third quarter) has been essentially unchanged since last fall. The ratio of Negro-to-white jobless rates was 1.8 to 1 in both the second and third quarters of 1971, compared with 1.7 to 1 in the 2 earlier quarters.

Industry Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment averaged 70.6 million in the third quarter of 1971 (seasonally adjusted), little changed from the second quarter. This compared with increases of 315,000 in the first quarter of the year (following the automobile strike) and 235,000 in the second quarter. Third quarter developments were marked by an employment decline in the goods-producing industries, which was just about offset by the continued gains in the service sector.

Employment in the goods-producing sector averaged 22.4 million in the July-September quarter (seasonally adjusted), down 170,000 from the second quarter of 1971; more than two-thirds of the cutback took place in the manufacturing industries, largely in durable goods. Factory employment averaged 18.5 million in the third quarter of 1971, down 1.7 million from the alltime high reached in the third quarter of 1969.

Employment in the service-producing sector, at 48.3 million in the third quarter, was up by 140,000 over the quarter, compared with gains of 240,000 and 350,000 in the second and first quarters, respectively. The largest increases in this sector have occurred in retail trade and services.

The average workweek of production and nonsupervisory workers in the total private nonagricultural economy declined by 0.2 hour to 36.8 hours in the third quarter (seasonally adjusted). The manufacturing workweek also fell slightly, after rising in the previous 2 quarters.

This release presents and analyzes statistics from two major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the sample survey of households conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics on payroll 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. 1971	Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970	Seasonally adjusted				
				Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971
Total								
Total labor force	86,884	88,453	85,656	87,347	87,087	86,626	85,948	87,028
Civilian labor force	84,135	85,678	82,547	84,598	84,312	83,829	83,132	84,178
Employed	79,295	80,618	78,256	79,525	79,197	78,941	78,443	78,961
Agriculture	3,444	3,764	3,525	3,356	3,415	3,367	3,294	3,458
Nonagricultural industries	75,851	76,853	74,730	76,169	75,782	75,574	75,149	75,503
On part time for economic reasons	2,220	3,014	2,044	2,260	2,469	2,450	2,176	2,504
Usually work full time	1,126	1,262	1,071	1,056	1,173	1,134	990	1,219
Usually work part time	1,094	1,752	973	1,204	1,296	1,316	1,186	1,285
Unemployed	4,840	5,061	4,292	5,073	5,115	4,888	4,689	5,217
Men, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	48,065	48,454	47,324	48,194	48,074	47,956	47,789	47,893
Employed	46,236	46,465	45,762	46,004	45,903	45,888	45,765	45,737
Agriculture	2,484	2,556	2,578	2,426	2,472	2,458	2,426	2,460
Nonagricultural industries	43,752	43,909	43,184	43,578	43,431	43,430	43,339	43,277
Unemployed	1,829	1,989	1,562	2,190	2,171	2,068	2,024	2,156
Women, 20 years and over								
Civilian labor force	29,077	28,154	28,310	28,995	28,859	28,525	28,386	28,586
Employed	27,256	26,355	26,712	27,376	27,172	26,897	26,818	26,857
Agriculture	592	605	573	551	543	516	510	539
Nonagricultural industries	26,664	25,750	26,138	26,825	26,629	26,381	26,308	26,318
Unemployed	1,821	1,800	1,598	1,619	1,687	1,628	1,568	1,729
Both sexes, 16-19 years								
Civilian labor force	6,993	9,070	6,913	7,409	7,379	7,348	6,957	7,699
Employed	5,803	7,798	5,782	6,145	6,122	6,156	5,860	6,367
Agriculture	368	604	374	379	400	393	358	459
Nonagricultural industries	5,435	7,194	5,408	5,766	5,722	5,763	5,502	5,908
Unemployed	1,190	1,272	1,131	1,264	1,257	1,192	1,097	1,332

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. 1971	Sept. 1970	Seasonally adjusted					Sept. 1970
			Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971	
Full time								
Total, 16 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	72,291	71,329	72,419	72,233	72,006	71,309	72,338	71,445
Employed	68,642	68,186	68,320	68,243	68,161	67,564	68,156	67,900
Unemployed	3,650	3,143	4,099	3,990	3,845	3,745	4,182	3,545
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.4	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0
Men, 20 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	45,778	45,156	45,790	45,697	45,738	45,479	45,619	45,120
Employed	44,123	43,750	43,773	43,669	43,819	43,598	43,652	43,403
Unemployed	1,654	1,406	2,017	2,028	1,919	1,881	1,967	1,717
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8
Women, 20 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	23,010	22,472	22,810	22,620	22,315	22,278	22,493	22,233
Employed	21,583	21,271	21,454	21,339	21,049	21,023	21,039	21,102
Unemployed	1,427	1,201	1,356	1,281	1,266	1,255	1,454	1,131
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.5	5.1
Part time								
Total, 16 years and over:								
Civilian labor force	11,843	11,218	12,346	12,222	11,960	12,012	11,731	11,641
Employed	10,653	10,069	11,326	11,089	10,924	11,095	10,650	10,638
Unemployed	1,190	1,149	1,020	1,133	1,036	917	1,081	1,003
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.2	8.3	9.3	8.7	7.6	9.2	8.6

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. 1971	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971	Sept. 1970
Total (all civilian workers)	4,840	4,292	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.4
Men, 20 years and over	1,829	1,562	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.9
Women, 20 years and over	1,821	1,598	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,190	1,131	17.1	17.0	16.2	15.8	17.3	16.5
White	3,912	3,529	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.0
Negro and other races	927	762	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.4	10.5	8.8
Married men	1,027	892	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9
Full-time workers	3,650	3,143	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0
Part-time workers	1,190	1,149	8.3	9.3	8.7	7.6	9.2	8.4
Unemployed 15 weeks and over ¹	1,030	655	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	.9
State insured ²	1,733	1,646	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.2
Labor force time lost ³	--	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.6	6.8	5.9
Occupation⁴								
White-collar workers	1,484	1,258	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.7	2.9
Professional and technical	371	279	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors	145	130	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5
Clerical workers	767	651	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.0
Sales workers	201	198	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.9	5.5	3.9
Blue-collar workers	1,964	1,804	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.3
Craftsmen and foremen	440	402	5.8	5.5	5.3	3.9	4.1	5.3
Operatives	1,074	1,007	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.8	7.6
Nonfarm laborers	449	395	11.6	10.5	9.1	11.2	11.5	11.2
Service workers	732	598	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.4	5.7
Farm workers	81	115	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	3.9
Industry⁴								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ⁵	3,605	3,305	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.8
Construction	288	360	10.0	10.2	9.6	10.4	11.2	12.7
Manufacturing	1,312	1,189	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.1
Durable goods	782	723	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.9	7.2	6.3
Nondurable goods	530	466	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.0	6.4	5.8
Transportation and public utilities	156	129	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.4	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	889	754	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.9	5.7
Finance and service industries	935	868	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.8
Government wage and salary workers	461	300	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	104	113	8.8	9.4	8.3	5.7	7.5	9.1

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.

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

(In thousands)

Duration of unemployment	Sept. 1971	Sept. 1970	Seasonally adjusted					
			Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971	Sept. 1970
Less than 5 weeks	2,553	2,473	2,344	2,372	2,112	2,040	2,276	2,271
5 to 14 weeks	1,257	1,163	1,589	1,535	1,532	1,574	1,519	1,470
15 weeks and over	1,030	655	1,239	1,305	1,311	1,173	1,202	788
15 to 26 weeks	516	400	672	752	747	609	622	507
27 weeks and over	514	255	567	553	564	564	580	281
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	11.1	8.3	12.0	11.5	11.6	12.7	11.5	9.0

Table A-5: Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for unemployment	Sept. 1971	Sept. 1970	Seasonally adjusted					
			Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971	Sept. 1970
Number of unemployed								
Lost last job	1,919	1,698	2,372	2,449	2,258	2,339	2,311	2,099
Left last job	714	675	571	568	518	476	618	540
Reentered labor force	1,627	1,404	1,547	1,507	1,544	1,338	1,527	1,335
Never worked before	580	514	607	644	548	540	740	538
Percent distribution								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lost last job	39.6	39.5	46.5	47.4	46.4	49.8	44.5	46.5
Left last job	14.8	15.7	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.1	11.9	12.0
Reentered labor force	33.6	32.7	30.4	29.2	31.7	28.5	29.4	29.6
Never worked before	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.5	11.3	11.5	14.2	11.9
Unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force								
Lost last job	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
Left last job8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.7
Reentered labor force	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6
Never worked before7	.6	.7	.8	.7	.6	.9	.7

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. 1971	Sept. 1970		Sept. 1971	Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971
	Total, 16 years and over	4,840	4,292	75.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.2
16 to 19 years	1,190	1,131	47.8	17.1	17.0	16.2	15.8	17.3	16.5
16 and 17 years	530	544	26.4	18.6	19.7	18.3	18.1	19.0	19.0
18 and 19 years	660	587	64.8	16.0	15.0	14.9	13.9	16.7	14.6
20 to 24 years	1,101	998	83.1	9.6	10.1	9.7	9.9	11.1	9.3
25 years and over	2,549	2,162	85.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.5
25 to 54 years	2,127	1,753	85.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.6
55 years and over	421	410	81.9	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.1
Males, 16 years and over	2,424	2,142	79.2	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.6	4.9
16 to 19 years	595	580	44.9	16.4	17.3	15.5	15.7	17.6	16.4
16 and 17 years	296	297	23.0	19.1	19.5	18.5	17.7	17.5	19.4
18 and 19 years	299	283	66.6	14.5	15.4	13.5	13.7	18.0	14.2
20 to 24 years	590	535	84.9	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.7	10.8	10.1
25 years and over	1,239	1,027	93.1	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0
25 to 54 years	1,005	785	94.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.0
55 years and over	233	242	85.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.1
Females, 16 years and over	2,416	2,150	71.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.2
16 to 19 years	595	552	50.8	17.8	16.7	17.1	15.9	16.9	16.5
16 and 17 years	235	247	30.6	17.9	19.9	18.1	18.7	20.8	18.6
18 and 19 years	360	304	63.9	17.7	14.6	16.5	14.1	15.2	14.9
20 to 24 years	512	463	80.9	8.6	9.5	9.1	10.1	11.5	8.2
25 years and over	1,310	1,135	77.3	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3
25 to 54 years	1,122	967	77.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.7
55 years and over	188	168	77.7	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.0

Table A-7: Employment status of male Vietnam Era veterans and nonveterans 20 to 29 years old

(Numbers in thousands; data not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status	War veterans 1/			Nonveterans		
	Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1971	Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970
Civilian noninstitutional population-----	4,206	4,142	3,584	9,476	9,458	8,992
Civilian labor force-----	3,863	3,855	3,322	8,163	8,569	7,885
Percent of population----	91.8	93.1	92.7	86.1	90.6	87.7
Employed-----	3,541	3,533	3,124	7,621	7,971	7,352
Unemployed-----	322	322	198	542	598	533
Unemployment rate-----	8.3	8.4	6.0	6.6	7.0	6.8
Not in labor force-----	343	287	262	1,313	889	1,107

1/ War veterans are defined by the dates of their service in the United States Armed Forces. War veterans 20 to 29 years old are all veterans of the Vietnam Era (service at any time after August 4, 1964), and they account for about 85 percent of the Vietnam Era veterans of all ages. About 600,000 post-Korean-peacetime veterans 20 to 29 years old are not included in this table.

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

Industry	(In thousands)									
	Sept. p 1971	Aug. p 1971	July 1971	Sept. 1970	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			Change from Aug. 1971
					Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1971 p	Aug. 1971 p	July 1971	
TOTAL	71,200	70,571	70,452	70,841	629	359	70,855	70,554	70,531	301
GOODS-PRODUCING	22,927	22,805	22,541	23,605	122	-678	22,460	22,300	22,358	160
MINING	626	625	613	627	1	-1	619	609	597	10
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,458	3,508	3,480	3,497	-50	-39	3,238	3,218	3,228	20
MANUFACTURING	18,843	18,672	18,448	19,481	171	-638	18,603	18,473	18,533	130
<i>Production workers</i>	13,742	13,555	13,315	14,201	187	-459	13,514	13,380	13,440	134
DURABLE GOODS	10,656	10,492	10,487	11,196	164	-540	10,582	10,488	10,552	94
<i>Production workers</i>	7,696	7,524	7,512	8,096	172	-400	7,626	7,522	7,594	104
Ordnance and accessories	189.4	190.1	189.9	229.7	-7	-40.3	189	191	191	-2
Lumber and wood products	600.5	601.9	596.4	577.1	-1.4	23.4	590	583	579	7
Furniture and fixtures	468.1	459.4	452.1	460.2	8.7	7.9	465	456	461	9
Stone, clay, and glass products ..	644.7	644.4	638.6	648.3	.3	-3.6	634	627	625	7
Primary metal industries	1,172.4	1,172.4	1,238.9	1,317.1	-5.2	-149.9	1,173	1,164	1,226	9
Fabricated metal products	1,357.9	1,332.1	1,319.4	1,394.9	25.8	-37.0	1,350	1,331	1,335	19
Machinery, except electrical	1,783.5	1,767.7	1,772.4	1,928.7	15.8	-145.2	1,789	1,775	1,770	14
Electrical equipment	1,807.4	1,776.9	1,758.7	1,909.6	30.5	-102.2	1,794	1,772	1,773	22
Transportation equipment	1,771.7	1,690.6	1,688.7	1,842.1	81.1	-70.4	1,749	1,747	1,751	2
Instruments and related products ..	437.4	434.0	430.2	451.7	3.4	-14.3	437	431	431	6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	427.9	422.6	402.1	436.6	5.3	-8.7	412	411	410	1
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,187	8,180	7,961	8,285	7	-98	8,021	7,985	7,981	36
<i>Production workers</i>	6,046	6,031	5,803	6,105	15	-59	5,888	5,858	5,846	30
Food and kindred products	1,890.2	1,895.4	1,797.0	1,892.1	-5.2	-1.9	1,765	1,760	1,762	5
Tobacco manufactures	86.9	77.7	61.9	93.2	9.2	-6.3	74	70	69	4
Textile mill products	963.1	963.7	948.6	974.3	-6	-11.2	958	958	959	0
Apparel and other textile products	1,373.1	1,368.9	1,304.1	1,377.6	4.2	-4.5	1,359	1,354	1,349	5
Paper and allied products	689.3	686.5	677.7	704.7	2.8	-15.4	686	680	676	6
Printing and publishing	1,079.5	1,081.3	1,082.2	1,104.2	-1.8	-24.7	1,081	1,080	1,083	1
Chemicals and allied products ..	1,008.7	1,015.5	1,018.2	1,048.8	-6.8	-40.1	1,008	1,005	1,008	3
Petroleum and coal products	192.0	193.4	193.7	191.3	-1.4	.7	190	188	188	2
Rubber and plastics products, nec	601.1	585.2	577.4	582.6	15.9	18.5	596	582	584	14
Leather and leather products	302.9	312.4	300.0	316.3	-9.5	-13.4	304	308	303	-4
SERVICE-PRODUCING	48,273	47,766	47,911	47,236	507	1,037	48,395	48,254	48,173	141
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,503	4,493	4,534	4,568	10	-65	4,454	4,435	4,476	19
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	15,224	15,141	15,132	14,902	83	322	15,255	15,213	15,158	42
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,858	3,887	3,877	3,841	-29	17	3,843	3,845	3,835	-2
RETAIL TRADE	11,366	11,254	11,255	11,061	112	305	11,412	11,368	11,323	44
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3,829	3,865	3,867	3,705	-36	124	3,821	3,804	3,806	17
SERVICES	11,981	11,988	12,040	11,689	-7	292	11,957	11,940	11,921	17
GOVERNMENT	12,736	12,279	12,338	12,372	457	364	12,908	12,862	12,812	46
FEDERAL	2,669	2,690	2,688	2,649	-21	20	2,677	2,650	2,643	27
STATE AND LOCAL	10,067	9,589	9,650	9,723	478	344	10,231	10,212	10,169	19

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Sept. 1971 ^P	Aug. 1971 ^P	July 1971	Sept. 1970	Change from		Seasonally adjusted			
					Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970	Sept. 1971 ^P	Aug. 1971 ^P	July 1971	Change from Aug. 1971
TOTAL PRIVATE	37.0	37.4	37.3	37.0	-0.4	0.0	36.7	36.9	36.9	-0.2
MINING	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.3	-.3	-.3	41.8	42.0	42.2	-.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37.3	38.3	38.1	36.2	-1.0	1.1	36.1	37.1	37.1	-1.0
MANUFACTURING	39.9	39.8	39.8	39.6	.1	.3	39.6	39.8	40.0	-.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	.1	0	2.8	2.9	3.0	-.1
DURABLE GOODS	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.1	.1	.1	39.9	40.1	40.4	-.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	.1	-.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2
<i>Ordnance and accessories</i>	41.8	41.7	41.3	39.9	.1	1.9	41.6	41.9	41.9	-.3
<i>Lumber and wood products</i>	40.6	40.8	40.4	39.8	-.2	.8	40.3	40.5	40.5	-.2
<i>Furniture and fixtures</i>	40.0	40.5	39.7	38.9	-.5	1.1	39.4	40.0	40.1	-.6
<i>Stone, clay, and glass products</i>	42.0	42.3	42.0	41.4	+.3	.6	41.5	41.8	41.8	-.3
<i>Primary metal industries</i>	39.5	39.2	40.7	41.0	.3	-1.5	39.5	39.2	40.6	.3
<i>Fabricated metal products</i>	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.4	0	0	39.8	40.3	40.7	-.5
<i>Machinery, except electrical</i>	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.2	.2	.2	40.3	40.7	40.7	-.4
<i>Electrical equipment</i>	40.2	40.0	39.6	39.4	.2	.8	39.8	40.0	40.1	-.2
<i>Transportation equipment</i>	39.7	39.4	39.4	40.4	.3	-.7	39.1	40.0	39.5	-.9
<i>Instruments and related products</i>	40.2	39.4	39.5	39.7	.8	.5	39.9	39.6	39.8	.3
<i>Miscellaneous manufacturing</i>	38.9	39.2	38.6	38.3	-.3	.6	38.7	39.2	39.2	-.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.5	39.5	39.4	38.9	0	.6	39.1	39.3	39.3	-.2
<i>Overtime hours</i>	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	.2	.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	0
<i>Food and kindred products</i>	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.8	.4	.4	40.8	40.6	40.5	.2
<i>Tobacco manufactures</i>	38.8	37.6	39.3	37.6	1.2	1.2	37.5	37.3	39.6	-.2
<i>Textile mill products</i>	40.1	40.7	40.1	39.1	-.6	1.0	39.9	40.6	40.3	-.7
<i>Apparel and other textile products</i>	35.6	36.1	35.8	34.2	-.5	1.4	35.5	35.8	35.8	-.3
<i>Paper and allied products</i>	42.3	42.6	42.4	41.8	-.3	.5	42.0	42.5	42.4	-.5
<i>Printing and publishing</i>	37.8	37.7	37.6	37.7	.1	.1	37.5	37.5	37.6	0
<i>Chemicals and allied products</i>	41.8	41.3	41.3	42.0	.5	-.2	41.8	41.5	41.4	.3
<i>Petroleum and coal products</i>	43.7	42.6	43.0	43.4	1.1	.3	43.8	43.4	42.6	.4
<i>Rubber and plastics products, nec</i>	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.5	.2	.1	40.1	40.2	40.3	-.1
<i>Leather and leather products</i>	37.1	37.5	38.2	36.2	-.4	.9	37.5	37.5	37.7	0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.6	40.6	38.4	40.7	0	-.1	40.4	40.4	38.0	0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	35.1	36.0	36.1	35.3	-.9	-.2	35.0	35.1	35.3	-.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.7	-.2	.1	39.8	39.8	39.6	0
RETAIL TRADE	33.7	34.7	34.8	33.8	-1.0	-.1	33.6	33.6	33.8	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37.0	37.3	37.1	36.6	-.3	.4	37.1	37.3	37.1	-.2
SERVICES	34.1	34.7	34.8	34.3	-.6	-.2	34.2	34.3	34.4	-.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.

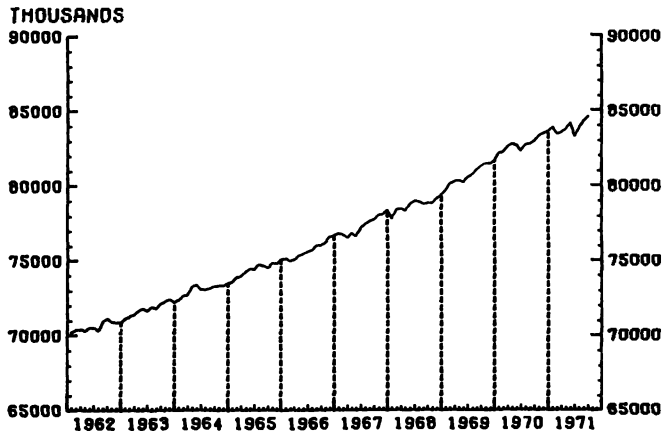
Table B-3: Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings						Average weekly earnings					
	Sept. 1971 ^P	Aug. 1971 ^P	July 1971	Sept. 1970	Change from		Sept. 1971 ^P	Aug. 1971 ^P	July 1971	Sept. 1970	Change from	
					Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970					Aug. 1971	Sept. 1970
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.45	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.29	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.19	\$ 128.76	\$ 129.03	\$ 127.94	\$ 121.73	\$ -0.27	\$ 7.73
MINING	4.14	4.11	4.05	3.89	.03	.25	173.88	173.85	172.53	164.55	.03	9.33
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	5.86	5.75	5.68	5.38	.11	.48	218.58	220.23	216.41	194.76	-1.65	20.02
MANUFACTURING	3.60	3.56	3.57	3.42	.04	.18	143.64	141.69	142.09	135.43	1.95	8.21
DURABLE GOODS	3.83	3.79	3.79	3.62	.04	.21	153.97	151.98	151.98	145.16	1.99	8.81
Ordnance and accessories	3.93	3.89	3.89	3.65	.04	.28	164.27	162.21	160.66	145.64	2.06	18.63
Lumber and wood products	3.24	3.20	3.19	3.04	.04	.20	131.54	130.56	128.88	120.99	.98	10.55
Furniture and fixtures	2.94	2.93	2.91	2.80	.01	.14	117.60	118.67	115.53	108.92	-1.07	8.68
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.75	3.73	3.70	3.45	.02	.30	157.50	157.78	155.40	142.83	-.28	14.67
Primary metal industries	4.33	4.28	4.19	4.07	.05	.26	171.04	167.78	170.53	166.87	3.26	4.17
Fabricated metal products	3.77	3.74	3.74	3.60	.03	.17	152.31	151.10	150.72	145.44	1.21	6.87
Machinery, except electrical	4.05	4.02	4.00	3.80	.03	.25	163.62	161.60	161.20	152.76	2.02	10.86
Electrical equipment	3.53	3.51	3.51	3.33	.02	.20	141.91	140.40	139.00	131.20	1.51	10.71
Transportation equipment	4.41	4.37	4.39	4.14	.04	.27	175.08	172.18	172.97	167.26	2.90	7.82
Instruments and related products	3.59	3.56	3.55	3.41	.03	.18	144.32	140.26	140.23	135.38	4.06	8.94
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2.96	2.94	2.94	2.84	.02	.12	115.14	115.25	113.48	108.77	-.11	6.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	3.30	3.27	3.29	3.14	.03	.16	130.35	129.17	129.63	122.15	1.18	8.20
Food and kindred products	3.34	3.33	3.39	3.20	.01	.14	137.61	135.86	137.63	130.56	1.75	7.05
Tobacco manufactures	3.08	3.18	3.33	2.88	-.10	.20	119.50	119.57	130.87	108.29	-.07	11.21
Textile mill products	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.46	.01	.13	103.86	105.01	102.66	96.19	-1.15	7.67
Apparel and other textile products	2.52	2.49	2.47	2.44	.03	.08	89.71	89.89	88.43	83.45	-.18	6.26
Paper and allied products	3.74	3.73	3.71	3.54	.01	.20	158.20	158.90	157.30	147.97	-.70	10.23
Printing and publishing	4.28	4.23	4.21	4.01	.05	.27	161.78	159.47	158.30	151.18	2.31	10.60
Chemicals and allied products	4.02	3.99	3.99	3.79	.03	.23	168.04	164.79	164.79	159.18	3.25	8.86
Petroleum and coal products	4.68	4.60	4.60	4.33	.08	.35	204.52	195.96	197.80	187.92	8.56	16.60
Rubber and plastics products, nec	3.49	3.45	3.44	3.26	.04	.23	141.69	139.38	137.94	132.03	2.31	9.66
Leather and leather products	2.61	2.59	2.58	2.50	.02	.11	96.83	97.13	98.56	90.50	-.30	6.33
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.29	4.25	4.23	3.94	.04	.35	174.17	172.55	162.43	160.36	1.62	13.81
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2.90	2.88	2.87	2.75	.02	.15	101.79	103.68	103.61	97.08	-1.89	4.71
WHOLESALE TRADE	3.73	3.70	3.67	3.48	.03	.25	148.45	148.00	146.43	138.16	.45	10.29
RETAIL TRADE	2.60	2.58	2.58	2.48	.02	.12	87.62	89.53	89.78	83.82	-1.91	3.80
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	3.31	3.30	3.29	3.10	.01	.21	122.47	123.09	122.06	113.46	-.62	9.01
SERVICES	3.04	3.00	2.98	2.88	.04	.16	103.66	104.10	103.70	98.78	-.44	4.88

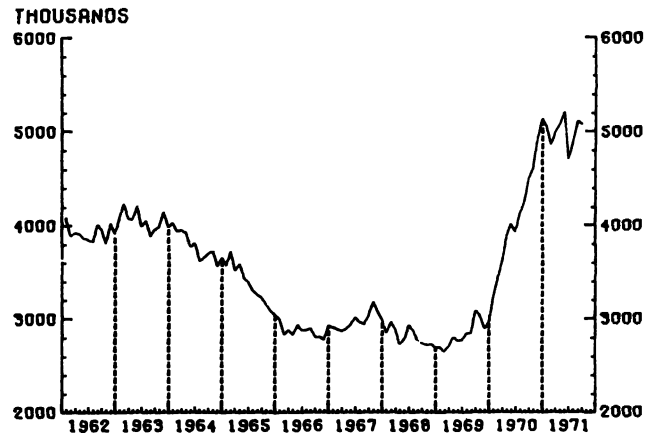
¹See footnote 1, table B-2.
P - preliminary

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT—HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

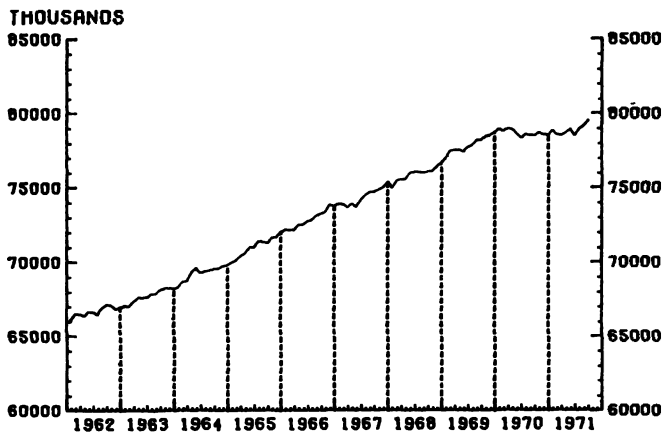
1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE



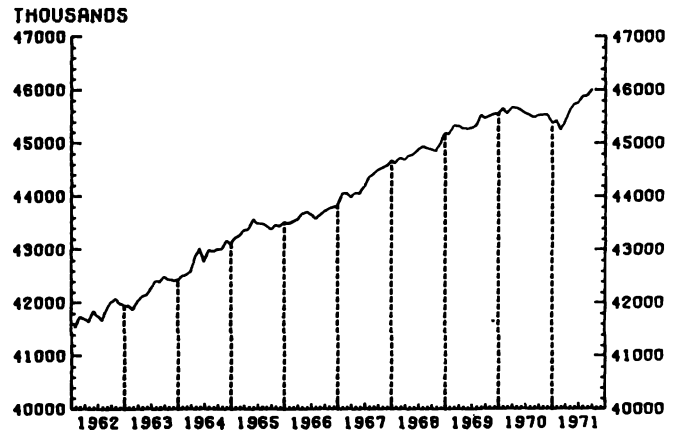
2. TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT



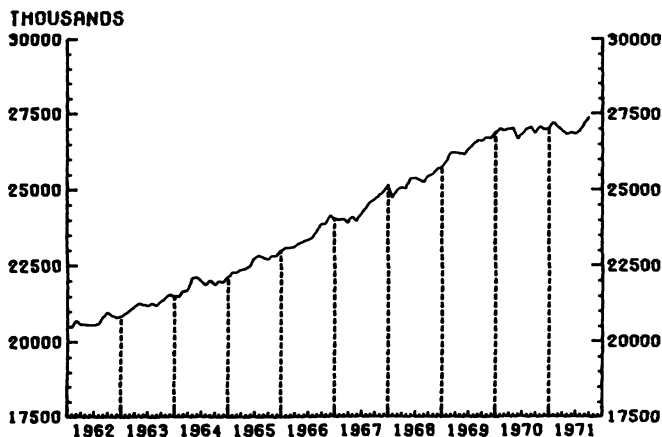
3. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



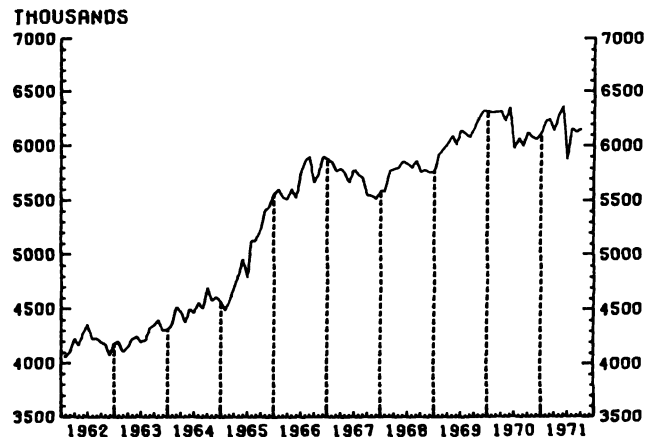
4. EMPLOYMENT OF ADULT MEN



5. EMPLOYMENT OF ADULT WOMEN

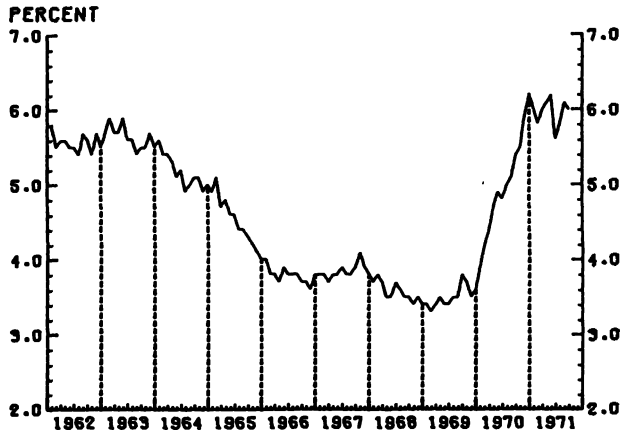


6. EMPLOYMENT OF TEENAGERS

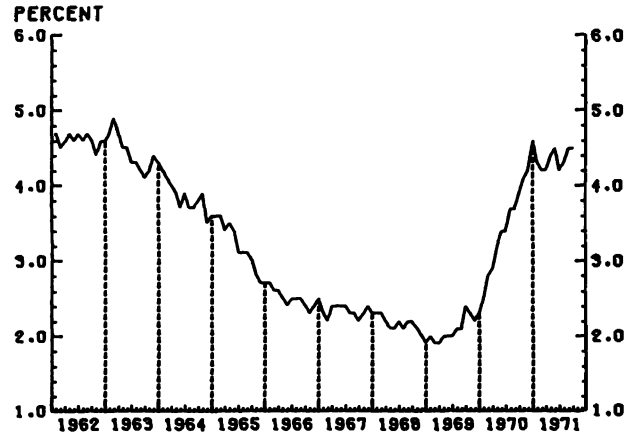


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES—HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

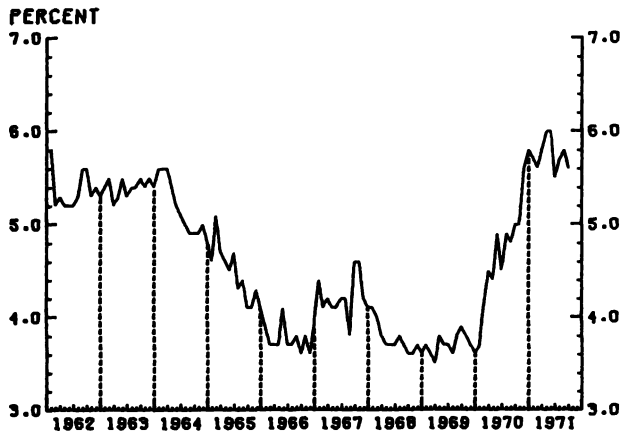
7. ALL CIVILIAN WORKERS



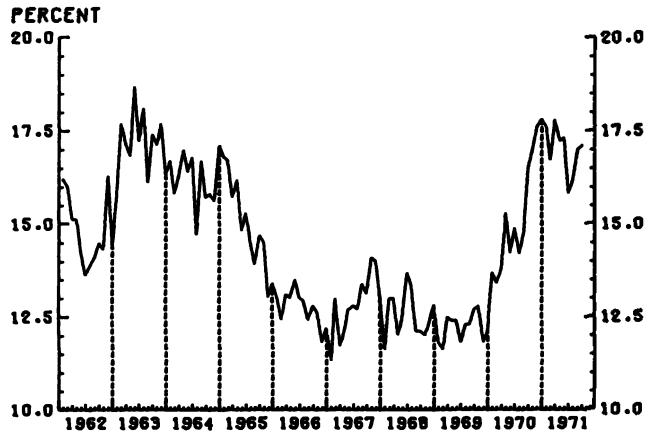
8. ADULT MEN



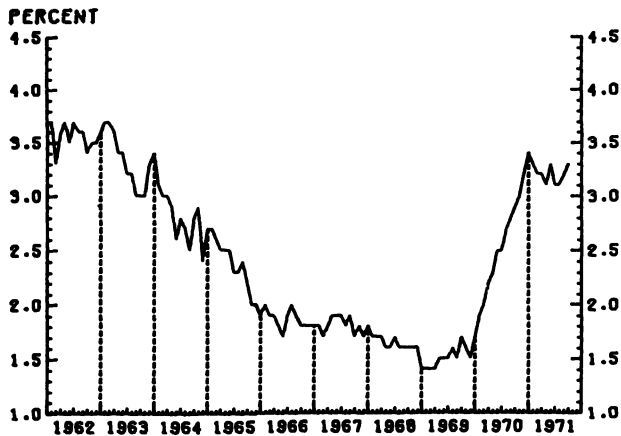
9. ADULT WOMEN



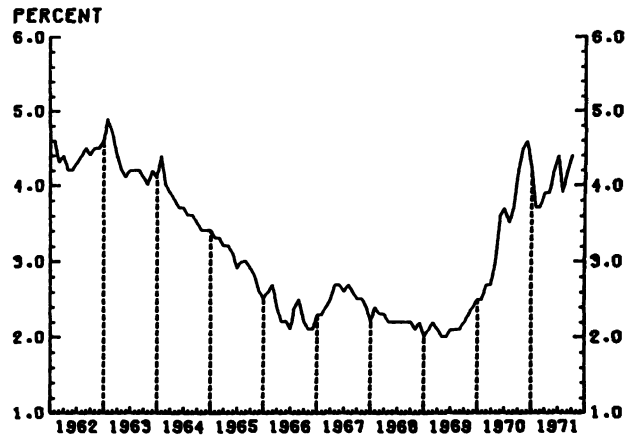
10. TEENAGERS



11. MARRIED MEN



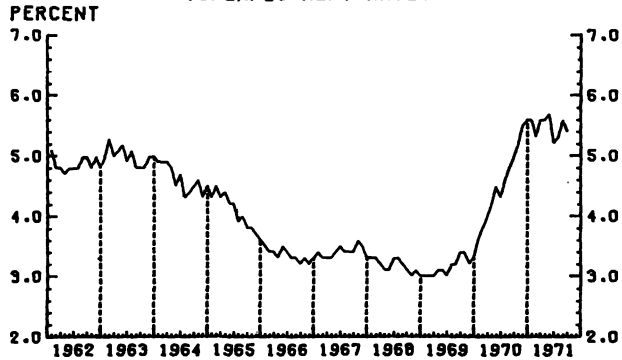
12. STATE INSURED



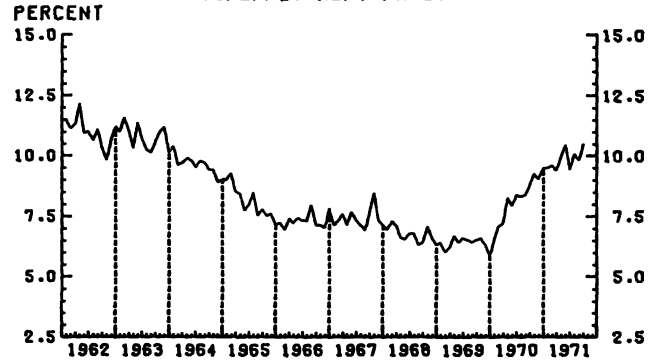
NOTE: Data for chart 12 represent the insured unemployed under State programs as a percent of average covered employment and are derived from administrative records of unemployment insurance systems.

UNEMPLOYMENT—HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

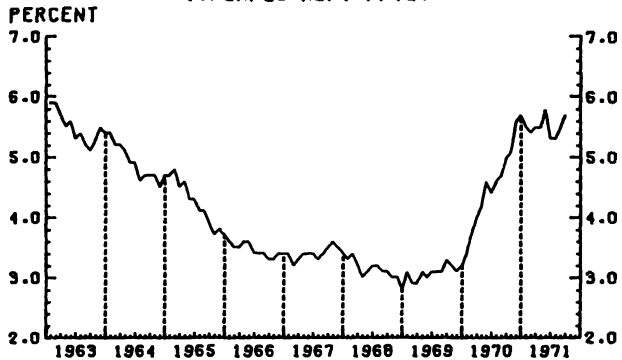
13. WHITE WORKERS
(UNEMPLOYMENT RATE)



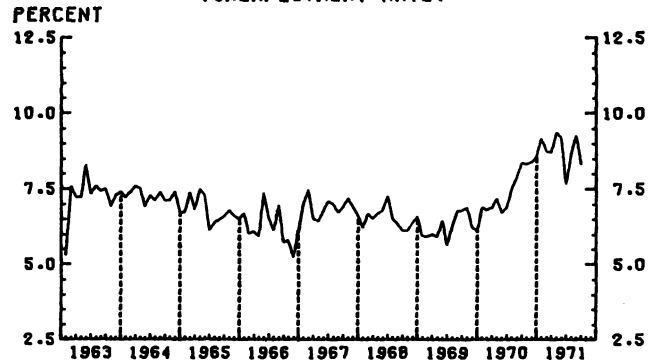
14. NEGRO AND OTHER RACES
(UNEMPLOYMENT RATE)



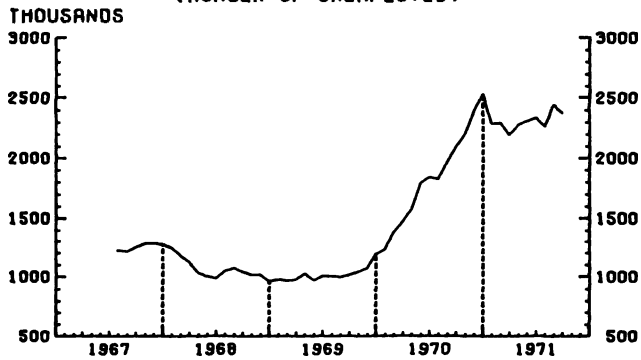
15. FULL-TIME WORKERS
(UNEMPLOYMENT RATE)



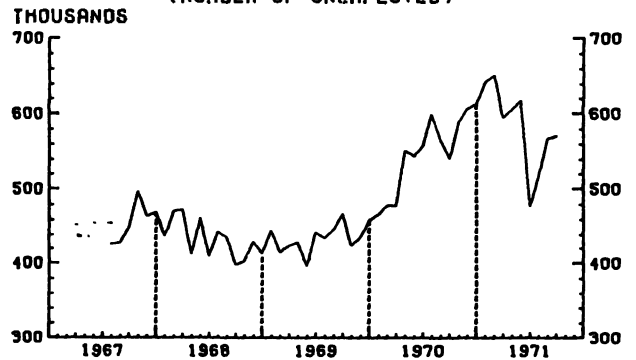
16. PART-TIME WORKERS
(UNEMPLOYMENT RATE)



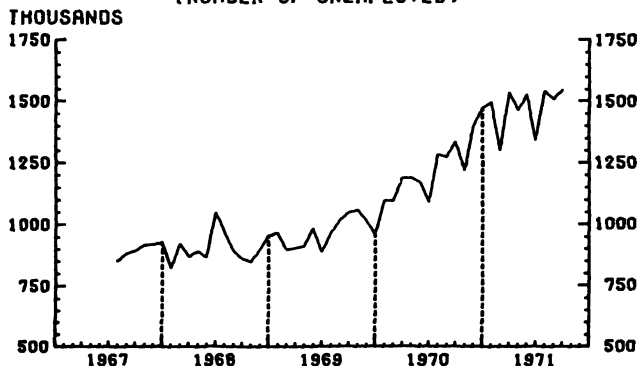
17. JOB LOSERS
(NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED)



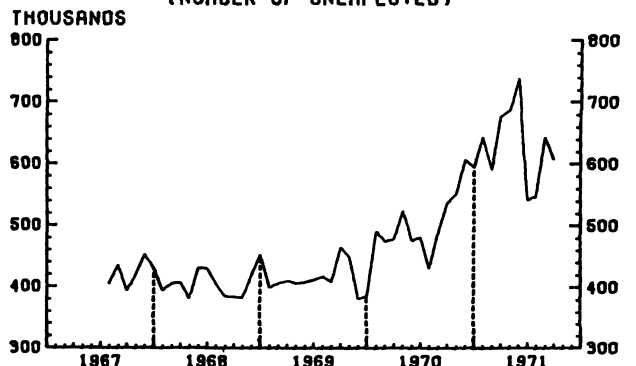
18. JOB LEAVERS
(NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED)



19. REENTRANTS
(NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED)

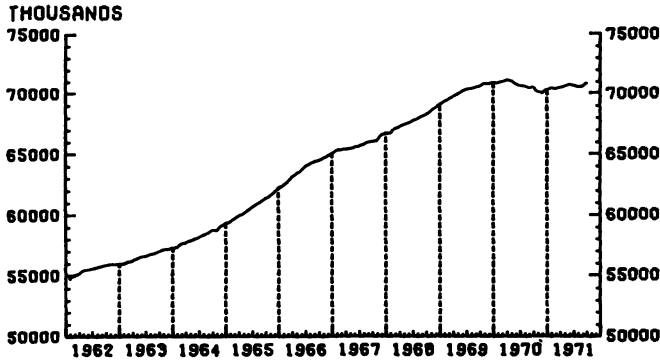


20. NEW ENTRANTS
(NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED)

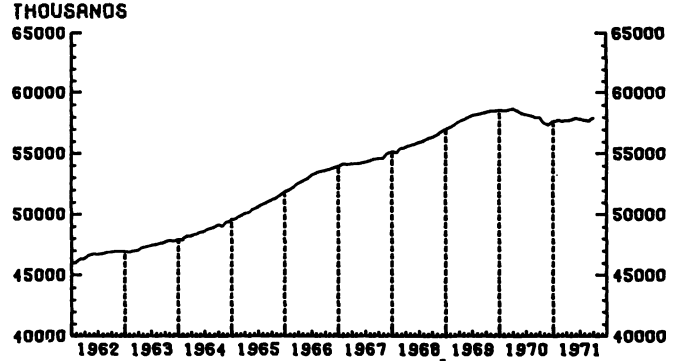


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS—ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

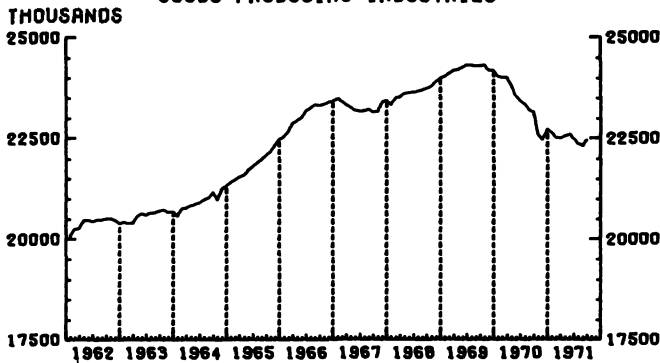
21. TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT



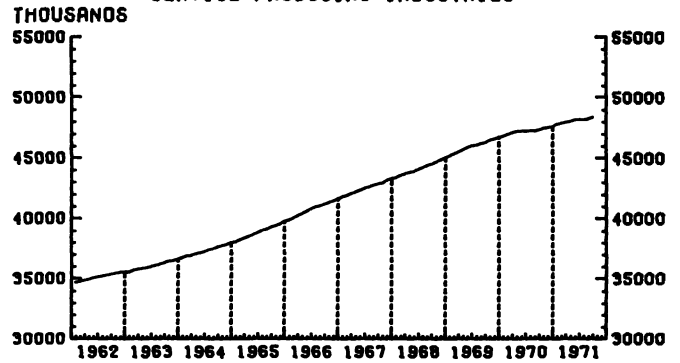
22. TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT



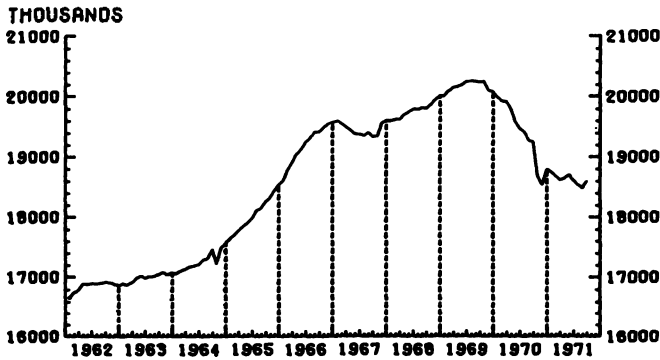
23. EMPLOYMENT IN
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES



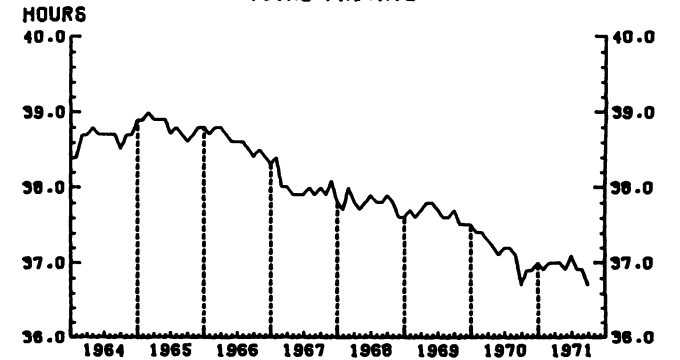
24. EMPLOYMENT IN
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES



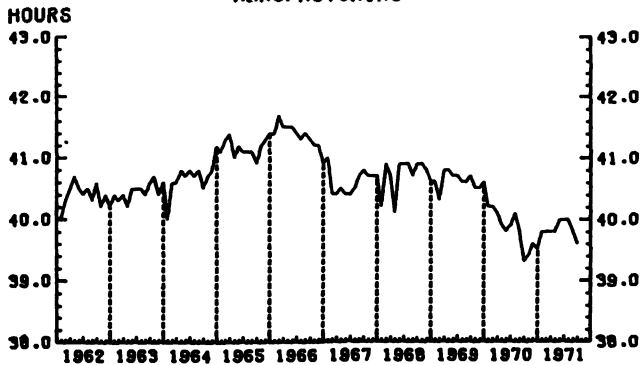
25. EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING



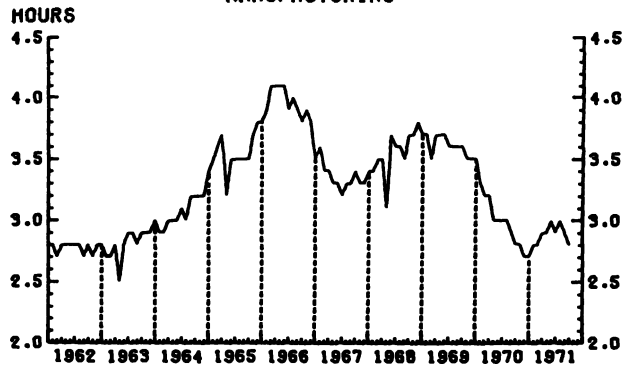
26. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS--
TOTAL PRIVATE



27. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS--
MANUFACTURING



28. AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS--
MANUFACTURING



NOTE: Data for charts 26-28 relate to production or nonsupervisory workers. Data for the 2 most recent months in charts 21-28 are preliminary.

USDL - 71-520
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EXPLANATORY NOTE CONCERNING AVERAGE EARNINGS AND WAGE CHANGES

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Average hourly and weekly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls for the month of September are scheduled to be released October 8. The September earnings figures will be based on a survey covering the week of September 12-18 and will be the first such estimates for a period following imposition of the wage-price-rent freeze on August 15.

Several points should be considered in interpreting earnings figures during the period of the freeze.

(1) Average weekly earnings are the product of average hourly earnings times average weekly hours. As a result, changes in weekly earnings can result entirely from a change in the length of the workweek, without any change in average hourly earnings. For example, the average workweek of all private production and nonsupervisory workers normally declines two-tenths of an hour between August and September, although in manufacturing and some other industry sectors it usually rises.

(2) Average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total payrolls by the total number of man-hours paid for. Although the wage-price-rent freeze prohibits increases in wage rates, average hourly earnings often change without any changes in wage rates. This can happen in several ways:

(a) Premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, holiday work, etc., will continue to be paid during the freeze and, as a result, any changes in the number of hours paid for at premium rates will affect average hourly earnings. For example, overtime hours worked by manufacturing production workers usually rise about two-tenths of an hour between August and September. This in itself could produce an increase of about 1 cent in average hourly earnings for manufacturing.

(b) Average hourly earnings reflect the average earnings of all private payroll production and nonsupervisory workers-- full- and part-time, high and low skilled, and in all occupations and industries. As a result, if a larger proportion of low-paid workers are employed in one month than in the previous month, average hourly earnings will drop, even if individual workers in that month receive the same hourly wage rates. Conversely, an increase in the proportion of the more highly paid workers raises the average. Each September, substantial numbers of lower-paid youth leave their jobs to return to school; because of this shift in worker composition, average hourly earnings typically rise between August and September by several cents.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly in Employment and Earnings an average hourly earnings series adjusted for overtime (in manufacturing) and for interindustry employment shifts. In addition, these data are adjusted for seasonal variations. These adjustments allow for some, but not all, of the factors described above.

The above comments on average hourly earnings apply also to the quarterly data published by the Bureau on "total compensation per manhour." On the other hand, quarterly figures for across-the-board increases negotiated under

collective bargaining (general wage changes, are free of these difficulties. Quarterly data, however, overlap the period of the wage-price-rent freeze. Third quarter data (July-September) cover a period both before and after the beginning of the freeze (August 15), and fourth quarter data (October-December) will cover a period both before and after the end of the freeze.