## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1977

Employment rose in September and unemployment declined slightly, it was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The overall unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, down from 7.1 percent in August. The rate has fluctuated within this narrow range since last April.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose 320,000 over the month to 91.1 million in September. Employment has grown by 3.3 million over the past 12 months, and the percentage of the population with jobs (the employmentpopulation ratio) has risen from 56.1 to 57.3 percent, just short of the alltime high last reached in March 1974.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments-advanced at about the same pace as total employment over the month, with an increase of 290,000. Payroll jobs have expanded by 2.8 million since September 1976.

Unemployment
Unemployment declined by 150,000 in September to $6.8 . m i l i o n$, seasonally adjusted. The over-the-month decline occurred primarily among persons who had lost their last job, most of whom had been recalled from layoff. The overall unemployment rate was 6.9 percent and has been at about this level since April; however, it was down about a percentage point from last fall. (See tables $\mathrm{A}-1$ and $\mathrm{A}-5$. )

Nearly all of the over-the-month reduction in unemployment took place among black workers (primarily adult men), reversing their increase in the prior month. The rate for blacks was 13.1 percent in September, down from 14.5 percent in August; it had been 13.2 percent in both June and July. The jobless rate for whites, on the other hand, was 6.1 percent for the third month in a row. Over the past year, however, there
has been no improvement in the unemployment situation for black workers, whereas the rate for whites declined substantially, by a full percentage point. The ratio of the two rates was in excess of 2 to 1 in September, considerably above the year earlier ratio of 1.8 to 1 . Young blacks have continued to experience a particularly high incidence of joblessness as their rate has remained in the 35 to 40 percent range for the past 3 years.

Jobless rates were down from August to September for adult men (from 5.2 to 4.9 percent) but were little changed for adult women ( 7.0 percent) and teenagers (18.1 percent). There was also a three-tenths drop among full-time workers, returning their rate to 6.5 percent. (See table A-2.)

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

| Selected categories | Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 |  | 1977 |  |  | 1977 |  |  |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 95,261 | 95,711 | 96,067 | 97,186 | 97,623 | 97,305 | 97,697 | 97,868 |
| Total employment | 87,804 | 88,133 | 88,998 | 90,370 | 90,809 | 90,561 | 90,771 | 91,095 |
| Unemployment | 7,457 | 7,578 | 7,068 | 6,816 | 6,814 | 6,744 | 6,926 | 6,773 |
| Not in labor force | 58,963 | 59,132 | 59,379 | 58,908 | 59,140 | 59,242 | 59,064 | 59,114 |
| Discouraged workers | 827 | 992 | 929 | 1,061 | 1,104 | N. A. | N. A. | N, A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Adult men | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Adult women | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Teenagers | 18.8 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| White | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Black and other | 13.1 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.1 |
| 「.ull-time workers | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA Thousands of jobs | Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment | 79,683 | 80,090 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goods-producing industries, | 23,372 | 23,440 | 23,765 | 24,292 | 24,347p | 24,399 | 24,289p | 24,352p |
| Service-producing industries | 56,311 | 56,650 | 57,162 | 57,617 | 58, 178p | 57,967 | 58,170p | 58,398p |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.0 p | 36.1 | $36.0 p$ | 35.9 p |
| Manufacturing | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.2 p | 40.3 | 40.2 p | 40.0 p |
| Manufacturing overtime | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 p | 3.4 | 3.3 p | 3.3 p |

[^0]N.A. $=$ not available.

The average (mean) duration of joblessness rose from 13.5 weeks in August to 14.2 weeks in September, after having declined steadily since May. (See table A-4.) Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment increased by 320,000 in September to 91.1 million, as an usually large increase of 500,000 for adult women more than offset a 210,000 decline among teenagers. The number of employed adult men was about unchanged in September. Employment levels rose for both black and white workers. Total employment was 3.3 million above its year-ago level, with increases of nearly 1.8 million for adult women, 1.2 million for adult men, and 330,000 for teenagers.

The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the total noninstitutional population that is employed--was up two-tenths of a percentage point to 57.3 percent in September, after holding fairly steady between April and August. This was only a tenth of a point below the alltime high last recorded in March of 1974.

The civilian labor force, at 97.9 million in September, was up slightly over the month, as a large increase among adult women was partially countered by declines among adult men and teenagers. The labor force increased by 2.7 million from a year ago. The labor force participation rate was unchanged from the August rate of 62.3 percent but was 0.6 percentage point above the year-ago level. (See table A-1.) Discouraged Workers

Discouraged workers are persons who report that they want work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any. Because they do not meet the labor market test--that is, they are not engaged in active job search--they are classified as not in the labor force rather than as unemployed. These data are published on a quarterly basis.

At 1.1 million in the third quarter, the number of discouraged workers was little changed from the second quarter level. As usual, about two-thirds of this total indicated job-market factors as the reason for not seeking work. (See table A-8.)

Industry Payroll Employment
Total nonagricultural payroll employment registered its largest advance in 5 months, growing by 290,000 in September to 82.8 million, seasonally adjusted. August-September job gains were posted in 64 percent of the industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment, as the index rebounded from the unusually low level of the prior month. Employment has risen by 2.8 million over the past year. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Three-fourths of the over-the-month job growth took place in the service-producing sector, with gains dispersed throughout the sector. Contributing most strongly were services, retail trade, and State and local government. The services industry has grown steadily since mid-1975 and is responsible for more than a third of the sector's increase over the year.

Despite an August-September advance, the goods-producing sector did not fully recover from the prior month's decline. Manufacturing edged up slightly, as a majority of the durable goods industries posted increases. By contrast, nondurable goods employment was at a 6 -month low. Although mining posted a sizeable gain, all of it stemmed from decreased strike activity. Contract construction employment was about unchanged over the month.

## Hours

Declining a tenth of an hour for the fourth consecutive month, average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls dropped to 35.9 in September, one of the lowest levels ever registered. While short-run movements in weekly hours tend to reflect economic conditions, the longer-term downtrend results primarily from, structural changes in employment, particularly changes in the full-time/ part-time mix. Manufacturing weekly hours, on the other hand, have not displayed a similar historical trend, and movements are more closely related to cyclical patterns. Over the month, weekly hours for manufacturing were down 0.2 to 40.0 hours, a return to late 1976 levels. Manufacturing overtime hours equaled the August level of 3.3 hours, after holding at 3.4 hours in the prior 4 months. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.3 percent, returning to the June level of 115.8 $(1967=100)$. A slight decline in the index for the goods-producing sector was more than offset by a 0.6 percent rise in the service-producing sector's index. The overall index has advanced 3.2 percent since September 1976. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls advanced 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Due to a dec1ine in average weekly hours, however, average weekly earnings edged down 0.1 percent, to their lowest level since June. Compared with their year-ago levels, average hourly and weekly earnings were up 7.5 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 8 cents from August to $\$ 5.34,38$ cents above the level of last September. Average weekly earnings increased by $\$ 1.31$ to $\$ 192.77$. Over the year, average weekly earnings have risen $\$ 13.22$. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index
The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and lowwage industries--was $200.6(1967=100)$ in September, 0.4 percent higher than in August. The index was 7.0 percent above September a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in August, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power rose 0.4 percent. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from two major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment ( $A$ tables) are derived from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 47,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over.

Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings ( $B$ tables) are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies, from payroll records of a sample of approximately 165,000 establishments. Unless otherwise indicated, data for both series relate to the week containing the 12 th day of the specified month.

## Comparability of household and payroll employ ment statistics

Employment data from the household and payroll surveys differ in several basic respects. The household survey provides information on the labor force activity of the entire population 16 years of age and over, without duplication, since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

The payroll survey relates only to paid wage and salary employees (regardless of age) on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments. The household survey counts employed persons in both agriculture and in nonagricultural industries and, in addition to wage and salary workers (including private household workers), includes the selfemployed, unpaid family workers, and persons "with a job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week or otherwise appear on more than one payroll are counted more than once in the establishment survey. Such persons are counted only once in the housenold survey and are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours.

## Unemployment

To be classified in the household survey as unemployed an individual must: (1) have been without a job during the survey week, (2) have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks, and (3) be presently available for work. In addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to begin a new job (within 30 days) are also classified as unemployed. The unemployed total
includes all persons who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rate represents the unemployed as a proportion of the civilian labor force (the employed and unemployed combined).

To meet the extensive needs of data users, the Bureau regularly publishes data on a wide variety of labor market indicators-see, for example, the demographic, occupational, and industry detail in tables A-2 and A-3. A special grouping of seven unemployment measures is set forth in table A-7. Identified by the symbols U-1 through U-7, these measures represent a range of possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor force, extending from the most restrictive (U-1) to the most comprehensive (U-7). The official rate of unemployment appears as U-5.

## Seasonal adjustment

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to some degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are repeated more or less regularly each year-changes in weather, school vacations, major holidays, industry production schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are often large. For example, on average over the year, they explain about 90 percent of the month-to-month variance in the unemployment figures. Since seasonal variations tend to be large relative to the underlying cyclical trends, it is necessary to use seasonallyadjusted data to interpret short-term economic developments. At the beginning of each year, current seasonal adjustment factors for unemployment and other labor force series are calculated taking into account the prior year's experience, and revised data are introduced in the release containing January data.

All seasonally-adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. The official unemployment rate for all civilian workers is derived by dividing the estimate for total unemployment (the sum of four seasonallyadjusted age-sex components) by the civilian labor force (the sum of 12 seasonally-adjusted age-sex components). Several alternative methods for seasonally adjusting the overall unemployment rate are also used on a regular basis, in order to illustrate the degree of uncertainty that arises because of the seasonal adjustment procedure. Among these alternative methods are five different age-sex adjustments,
including a concurrent adjustment and one based on stable factors and four based on other unemployment aggregations. Alternative rates for 1976 are shown in the table at the end of this note. (Current alternative rates and an explanation of the methods may be obtained from BLS upon request.)

For establishment data, the seasonally-adjusted series for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings are adjusted by aggregating the seasonally-adjusted data from the respective component series. These data are revised annually, usually in conjunction with the annual benchmark adjustments (comprehensive counts of employment).

## Sampling variability

Both the household and establishment survey statistics are subject to sampling error, which should be taken into account in evaluating the levels of a series as well as changes over time. Because the household survey is based upon a probability sample, the results may differ from the figures that would be obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. The standard error is the measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a
sample of the population is surveyed. Tables A-E in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings provide standard errors for unemployment and other labor force categories.

Although the relatively large size of the monthly establishment survey assures a high degree of accuracy, the estimates derived from it also may differ from the figures obtained if a complete census using the same schedules and procedures were possible. Moreover, since the estimating procedures employ the previous month's level as the base in computing the current month's level of employment (link-relative technique); sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove this accumulated error, the employment estimates are adjusted to new benchmarks, usually annually. 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. Employment estimates are currently projected from March 1974 benchmark levels. Measures of reliability for employment estimates are provided in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings, as are the actual amounts of revisions due to benchmark adjustments (tables G-L).

Unemployment rate by alternative seasonal adiustment methods

| Month | Unedjusted rate | Official Adjusted Pate | Alternative age-sex procedures |  |  |  |  | Other aggregations (all multiplicative) |  |  |  | Direct adjustment | Composite | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { Range } \\ \hline \text { (cols. } \\ \hline 2.13 \text { ) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | All multiplicative | All addi tive | Year. <br> ahead | Concurrent | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Stable } \\ 1967-73 \end{array}$ | Duration | Reasons | Total | Residun |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 0.4 |
| February | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | . 3 |
| March | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | . 4 |
| April | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | . 2 |
| May | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | . 3 |
| June | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | . 3 |
| July | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | . 2 |
| August | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | . 3 |
| September | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | . 4 |
| October | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | . 3 |
| November | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | . 3 |
| December | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | . 1 |

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employment status | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Saascmally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1976 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 156,595 | 158,899 | 159, 114 | 156,595 | 158,228 | 158,456 | 158,682 | 158,899 | 159,114 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{1}$ | 2,145 | 2,137 | 2,131 | 2,145 | 2,128 | 2,129 | 2,135 | 2,137 | 2,131 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 154,451 | 156,761 | 156,982 | 154,451 | 156,101 | 156,327 | 156,547 | 156, 761 | 150́, 982 |
| Civilian labor force | 94,975 | 99,073 | 97,684 | 95,242 | 97,158 | 97,641 | 97,305 | 97,697 | 97,868 |
| Participation rate | 61.5 | 63.2 | 62.2 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 62.5 | 62.2 | 62.3 | 62.3 |
| Employed | 87,949 | 92,315 | 91,247 | 87,794 | 90,408 | 90,679 | 90,561 | 90,771 | 91,095 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 56.2 | 58.1 | 57.3 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 57.3 |
| Agriculture | 3,396 | 3,682 | 3,326 | 3,278 | 3,386 | 3,338 | 3,213 | 3,252 | 3,215 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 84,553 | 88,633 | 87,921 | 84,516 | 87,022 | 87,341 | 87,348 | 87,519 | 87, 880 |
| Unemployed | 7,026 | 6,757 | 6,437 | 7,448 | 6,750 | 6,962 | 6,744 | 6,926 | 6,773 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Not in labor force | 59,476 | 57,689 | 59,299 | 59,209 | 58,943 | 58,686 | 59,242 | 59,064 | 59,114 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total monin:titutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 66,491 | 67,642 | 67,745 | 66,491 | 67,324 | 67,431 | 67,537 | 67,642 | 67,745 |
| Civilian neninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 64,796 | 65,947 | 66,056 | 64,796 | 65,641 | 65,743 | 65,845 | 65,947 | 66,056 |
| Civilian labor force | 51,810 | 52,978 | 52,528 | 51,851 | 52,282 | 52,497 | 52,494 | 52,588 | 52,457 |
| Participation rate | 80.0 | 80.3 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.4 |
| Employed | 4\%,172 | 50,513 | 50,374 | 48,701 | 49,531 | 49,859 | 49,794 | 49,854 | 49,884 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 74.0 | 74.7 | 74.4 | 73.2 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 73.6 |
| Agricuiture | 2,405 | 2,492 | 2,406 | 2,341 | 2,373 | 2,372 | 2,305 | 2,355 | 2,343 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 46,766 | 48,021 | 47,969 | 46,360 | 47,158 | 47,487 | 47,489 | 47,499 | 47,541 |
| Unemployed | 2,638 | 2,466 | 2,154 | 3,150 | 2,751 | 2,638 | 2,700 | 2,734 | 2,573 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Not in labor force | , 12,987 | 12,969 | 13,527 | 12,945 | 13,359 | 13,246 | 13,351 | 13,359 | 13,599 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 73,286 | 74,429 | 74,543 | 73,286 | 74,081 | 74,198 | 74,315 | 74,429 | 74,543 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 73,196 | 74,332 | 74,444 | 73,196 | 73,987 | 74,101 | 74,217 | 74, 332 | 74,444 |
| Civilian labor force | 34,728 | 35,188 | 30,382 | 34,540 | 35,634 | 35,675 | 35,667 | 35,723 | 36,201 |
| Participaılon rate | 47.4 | 47.3 | 48.9 | 47.2 | 48.2 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 48.6 |
| Employed ......... | 31,943 | 32,551 | 33,709 | 31,906 | 33,288 | 33,116 | 33,212 | 33,172 | 33,672 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 43.6 | 43.7 | 45.2 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 45.2 |
| Agriculture | 560 | 612 | 529 | 520 | 597 | 564 | 525 | 515 | : 492 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 31,383 | 31,939 | 33,180 | 31,386 | 32,691 | 32,552 | 32,687 | 32,657 | 33,180 |
| Unemployed | 2,785 | 2,638 | 2,673 | 2,634 | 2,346 | 2,559 | 2,455 | 2,551 | 2,529 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Not in labor force | 38,468 | 39,143 | 38,062 | 38,656 | 38,353 | 38,426 | 38,550 | 38,609 | 38,243 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,819 | 16,828 | 16,825 | 16,819 | 16,823 | 16,827 | 16,830 | 16,828 | 16,825 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,458 | 16,483 | 16,483 | 16,458 | 16,473 | 16,483 | 16,485 | 16,483 | 16,483 |
| Civilian labor force .... | 8,438 | 10,906 | 8,773 | 8,851 | 9,242 | 9,469 | 9,144 | 9,386 | 9,210 |
| Participation rate | 51.3 | 66:2 | 53.2 | 53.8 | 56.1 | 57.4 | 55.5 | 56.9 | 55.9 |
| Employed | 6,834 | 9,252 | 7,163 | 7,187 | 7,589 | 7,704 | 7,555 | 7,745 | 7,539 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 40.6 | 55.0 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 45.1 | 45.8 | 44.9 . | 46.0 | 44.8 |
| Agriculture | 430 | 579 | 391 | 417 | 416 | 402 | 383 | 382 | 380 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 6,404 | 8,673 | 6,772 | 6,770 | 7,173 | 7,302 | 7,172 | 7,363 | 7,159 |
| Unemployed | 1,603 | 1,654 | 1,610 | 1,664 | 1,653 | 1,765 | 1,589 | 1,641 | 1,671 |
| Unemployment rate | 19.0 | $\cdot 15.2$ | 18.3 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| Not in labor force | 8,021 | 5,57i | 7,710 | 7,607 | 7,231 | 7,014 | 7,341 | 7,097 | 7,273 |
| . WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstiturional population ${ }^{1}$ | 137,782 | 139,620 | 139,789 | 137,782 | 139,089 | 139,270 | 139,450 | 139,620 | 139,789 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 136,005 | 137,865 | 138,046 | 136,005 | 137,337 | 137,522 | 137,698 | 137,865 | 138,046 |
| Civillian labor force ............ | 84,119 | 87,407 | 86,382 | 84,313 | 85,937 | 86,268 | 85,968 | 86, 285 | 86,471 |
| Participation rate | 61.8 | 63.4 | 62.6 | 62.0 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 62.6 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . | 78,452 | 82,278 |  | 78,276 | 80,603 | 80,813 | 80,752 | 81,010 | 81,214 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 56.9 | 58.9 | 58.2 | 56.8 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 58.1 |
| Unemployed | 5,667 | 5,128 | 4,988 | 6,037 | 5,334 | 5,455 | 5,216 | 5,275 | 5,257 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Not in labor force | 51,886 | 50,459 | 51,665 | 51,692 | 51,400 | 51,254 | 51,730 | 51,580 | 51,575 |
| BLAÇK AND OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,813 | 19,279 | 19,325 | 18,813 | 19,140 | 19,186 | 19,232 | 19,279 | 19,325 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,445 | 18,896 | 18,936 | 18,445 | 18,763 | 18,805 | 18,850 | 18,826 | 18,936 |
| Civilian labor force | 10,856 | 11,666 | 11,302 | 10,906 | 11,171 | 11,325 | 11,236 | 11,402 | 11,359 |
| Participation rate | 58.9 | 61.7 | 59.7 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 60.2 | 59.6 | 60.3 | 60.0 |
| Employed ..... | 9,497 | 10,037 | 9,853 | 9,508 | 9,730 | 9,833 | 9,758 | 9,744 | 9,868 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.5 | 52.1 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 51.3 | 50.7 | 50.5 | 51.1 |
| Unemployed .......... | 1,359 | 1,629 | 1,449 | 1,398 | 1,441 | 1,492 | 1,478 | 1,658 | 1,491 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.5 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.1 |
| Not in labor force | 7,589 | 7,230 | 7,634 | 7,539 | 7,592 | 7,480 | 7,614 | 7,494 | 7,577 |

1 The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; ,therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces):

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicetors, seasonally adjusted

| Selected categories | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. <br> 1976 | Sept. <br> 1977 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 19.9 | June | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {Aug }} 19$ | Sept. |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7,448 | 6,773 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 3,150 | 2,573 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,634 | 2,529 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,664 | 1,671 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| White, total | 6,037 | 5,257 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,645 | 2,015 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,071 | 1,935 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,321 | 1,307 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 15.9 |
| Black and other, total | 1,398 | 1,491 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 13.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 524 | 565 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 10.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 531 | 562 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 12.2 | 11.3 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 343 | 364 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 37.4 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,803 | 1,344 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,608 | 1,452 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| Women who head families | 443 | 470 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Full-time workers | 6,098 | 5,407 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Part-time workers | 1,377 | 1,391 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.5 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over ${ }^{1}$ | 2,311 | 1,866 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. $\ldots$..... |  |  | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers | 2,100 | 2,014 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Professional and technical | 426 | 420 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 317 | 246 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Sales workers ......... | 328 | 309 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Clerical workers | 1,029 | 1,039 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| Blue-collar workers | 3,138 | 2,599 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.9 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 846 | 651 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Operatives, except transport | 1,274 | 1,165 | 11.5 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 284 | 215 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 5.7 |
| Nonfarm laborers . . . . . . . . . . | 734 | 568 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 11.1 |
| Service workers | 1,159 | 1,070 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| Farm workers | 115 | 132 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| INDUSTRY ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers4 | 5,567 | 4,863 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Construction | 694 | 455 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 10.4 |
| Manufacturing . | 1,721 | 1,578 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Durable goods | 960 | 848 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 761 | 730 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 264 | 254 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,580 | 1,377 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Finance and service industries | 1,264 | 1,174 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Government workers | 622 | 634 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 165 | 157 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 10.4 |
| VETERAN STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male Vietnam-era veterans: ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 34 years... | 569 | 502 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 180 | 188 | 19.2 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 20.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 242 | 173 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 147 | 141 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Male nonveterans: 20 to 34 years. | 1,250 | 1,119 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 705 | 630 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 9.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 348 | 296 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 5.9 |
| 30 to 34 years .... | 197 | 193 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 |

[^1]by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.
Includes mining, not shown separately.
5 Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators


1 Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such
reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

Table A-4. Duration of unemployment

| Weeks of unemployment | Not seasonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ 1976 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| dURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,170 | 3,101 | 2,852 | 2,782 | 3,058 | 2,830 | 2,870 | 2,789 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 1,945 | 1,793 | 2,426 | 2,093 | 2,023 | 1,969 | 2,338 | 2,236 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1,911 | 1,543 | 2,311 | 1,836 | 1,737 | 1,834 | 1,808 | 1,866 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 814 | 691 | 1,118 | 800 | 798 | 917 | 966 | 940 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,097 | 852 | 1,193 | 1,036 | 939 | 917 | 842 | 926 |
| Average (mean) duration, in woeks | 14.2 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 14.2 |
| PERCENT distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 wooks | 45.1 | 48.2 | 37.6 | 41.5 | 44.9 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 40.5 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 27.7 | 27.9 | 32.0 | 31.2 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 33.3 | 32.4 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 27.2 | 24.0 | 30.5 | 27.4 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 25.8 | 27.1 |
| 15 to 26 weoks. | 11.6 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.6 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 15.6 | 13.2 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 12.0 | 13.4 |

Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment


Table A-6. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Sex and age | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 501 \mathrm{y} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {Aug }} 19$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | .7,448 | 6,773 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,664 | 1,671 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| 16 to 17 years | 758 | 773 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 19.8 |
| 18 to 19 years | 913 | 905 | 17.5 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 16.9 |
| 20 to 24, years | 1,639 | 1,559 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 10.7 |
| 25 years and over | 4,180 | 3,561 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3,448 | 2,919 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| 55 years and over | 688 | 599 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,060 | 3,439 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 910 | 866 | 19.1 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.5 |
| 16 to 17 years | 429 | 410 | 21.3 | 18.7 | 22.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 19.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 481 | 456 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 16.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 899 | 828 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 10.5 |
| 25 years and over. | 2,282 | 1,759 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,830 | 1,370 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| 55 years and over | 410 | 349 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,388 | 3,334 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 754 | 805 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 18.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 329 | 363 | 19.8 | 22.5 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 20.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 432 | 449 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 17.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 740 | 731 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| 25 years and over | 1,898 | 1,802 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,618 | 1,549 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| 55 years and over | 278 | 250 | $5.2{ }^{\circ}$ | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 |

Table A.7. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

N.A. $=$ not availabie.

Table A-8. Persons not in the labor force by selected characteristics, quarterly averages
[in thousands)

| Characteristic | Not seasonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { III } \\ 1976 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1976 |  |  | 1977 |  |  |
|  |  |  | II | III | IV | 1 | II | III |
| Total not in labor force | 57,941 | 58,074 | 59,032 | 58,963 | 59,132 | 59,379 | 58,908 | 50,141 |
| Do not want a joo now | 53,865 | 52,625 | 53,938 | 54,715 | 53,991 | 53,792 | 33,190 5,762 | 53,429 5,909 |
| Want a joo now ..... | 4,076 | 5,448 | 3,426 | 4,339 | 5,436 | 5,663 | 5,762 1,061 | 5,909 |
| Discouraged workers | 799 | 1,096 | 903 | 827 | 992 | 929 | $\begin{array}{r}1,061 \\ -26 \\ \hline .235\end{array}$ | 1,104 746 |
| Job-market factors ${ }^{1}$ | 544 | 734 | 617 | 568 | 762 | 644 | -26 | 746 358 |
| Personal factors ${ }^{2}$ | 254 | 363 | 286 | 259 | 230 | 285 | 335 | 358 381 |
| Men | 272 | 385 | 308 | 281 | 341 | 283 | 316 745 | 381 -23 |
| Women | 526 | 711 | 595 | 546 | 651 755 | 647 | 741 741 | 746 |
| White ....... Black and other | 574 225 | 736 360 | 694 | 601 226 | 755 250 | 280 | 287 | 356 |
| Black and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2][^3]Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \mathrm{P} \\ & 1977 \text { ? } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1976 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju:se } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1977$ |
| TOTAL | 80,277 | 82, 167 | 82, 374 | 83,095 | 79,918 | 81,921 | 82, 121 | 82,366 | 82,459 | 82,750 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING . | 24,027 | 24,551 | 24,771 | 24,908 | 23,463 | 24,306 | 24,353 | 24,399 | 24,289 | 24,352 |
| mining . | 804 | 848 | 840 | 852 | 798 | 845 | - 855 | 834 | 825 | 846. |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 3,815 | 4, 148 | 4, 199 | 4,160 | 3,565 | 3,861 | 3,876 | 3,917 | 3,884 | 3,888 |
| MANUFACTURING | 19,408 | 19,555 | 19, 732 | 19,896 | 19, 100 | $\cdot 19,600$ | 19,622 | 19,648 | 19,580 | 19, 618 |
| Produrtion workers | 14,040 | 14,024 | 14, 187 | 14,353 | 13,749 | 14, 145 | 14, 144 | 14; 139 | 14,059 | 14,094 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 11,278 | 11,485 | 11,508 | 11,668 | 11,146 | 11,469 | 11,491 | 11,530 | 11,524 | 11,566 |
| Production workers | 8,092 | 8,202 | 8,218 | 8,375 | 7,975 | 8,233 | 8,240 | 8,261 | 8,246 | 8,284 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 156.9 | 156.3 | 156.7 | 155.7 | 156 | 157 | 157 | 156 | 156 | 155 |
| Lumber and wood products | 626.9 | 659.2 | 664.7 | 664.0 | 613 | 63.8 | 637. | 639 | 639 | 650 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 499.0 | 501.1 | 511.6 | 514.1 | 495 | 509 | 510 | 513 | 505 | 510 |
| S. one, clay, and glass products | 643.7 | 672.0 | 672.9 | 673.5 | 630 | 654 | 659 | 660 | 655 | 660 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,220.0 | 1,211.3 | 1,204.7 | 1,213.8 | 1,216 | 1, 217 | 1,218 | 1,209 | 1,205 | 1,2.10 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1, 421.3 | 1, 444.8 | 1,462.7 | 1,483.4 | 1,404 | 1,447 | 1,452 | 1,458 | 1,460 | 1,466 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2, 110.4 | 2,182.0 | 2,190.0 | 2,216.0 | 2,115 | 2,165 | 2,168 | 2,202 | 2,212 | 2,220 |
| Electrical equipment . . | 1,866.7 | 1,931.2 | 1,946. 1 | 1,971.0 | 1,848 | 1,931 | 1,933 | 1,941 | 1,952 | 1,951 |
| Transportation equipment | 1, 782.1 | 1, 794.3 | 1, 746.9 | 1,824.2 | 1, 737 | 1,802 | 1, 809 | 1,810 | 1, 863 | 1, 810 |
| Instruments and related products . | 513.7 | 525.3 | 526.1 | 524.8 | 512 | 526 | 528 | 527 | 523 | 523 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ..... | 437.6 | 407.8 | 425.9 | 427.8 | 420. | 423 | 420 | 415 | 414 | 411 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS.......... | 8,130 | 8,070 | 8,224 | 8,228 | 7,954 | 8,131 | 8, 131 | 8, 118 | 8, 056 | 8, 052 |
| Production workers ........... | 5,948 | 5,822 | 5,969 | 5,978 | 5,774 | 5, 912 | 5,904 | 5,878 | 5,813 | 5,810 |
| Food and kindred products ...... Tobacco manufactures ........ | $1,837.1$ 84.8 | $1, .757 .2$ 65.8 | $1,828.0$ 74.1 | $1,825.8$ 74.7 | 1, 711 | 1,735 | 1,737 | 1,726 | 1,708 | 1, 700 |
| Textile mill products ........... | 973.0 | 972.8 | 987.3 | 94.7 | 971 | 988 | 72 | 72 | 68 | - 67 |
| Apparel and other textile products . | 1, 298,9 | 1,248.9 | 1,288.2 | 1,294. 1 | 1,281 | 1,298 | 1306 | 1.293 |  |  |
| Paper and allied products ........ | 684.8 | 703.8 | 710.3 | 706.5 | 1, 681 | 1,293 703 | 1,703 | 1,293 705 | 1,704 | 1,276 702 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . . . . . | 1,084.9 | 1, 109.2 | 1, 111.9 | 1, 117.7 | 1,086 | 1, 109 | 1,111 | 1,115 | 1, 115 | 1, 119 |
| Chemicals and allied products... | 1, 040.6 | 1, 069.4 | 1,070.8 | 1,063.6 | 1,035 | 1, 063 | 1, 060 | 1,064 | 1,062 | 1, 058 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 205.2 | 215.8 | 215.0 | 212.2 | 202 | 210 | 210 | 210 | 209 | 209 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec.. | 652.4 | 675.2 | 677.2 | 682.9 | 643 | 685 | 680 | 684 | 672 | 673 |
| Leather and leather products | 268.1 | 251.7 | 261.1 | 259.2 | 268 | 269 | 265 | 257 | 256 | 259 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 56,250 | 57,616 | 57,603 | 58, 187 | 56,455 | 57,615 | 57,768 | 57,967 | .58,170 | 58,398 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES $\qquad$ | 4,560 | 4,604 | 4,610 | 4,622 | 4,528 | 4,586 | 4,579 | 4,572 | 4,583 | 4,590 |
| Wholesale and retail trade . | 17,870 | 18,306 | 18,345 | 18,459 | 17,839 | 18,235 | 18,247 | 18,294 | 18,356 | 18,427 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | $4,300$ | $4,420$ | $4,428$ | $4,422$ | 4,283 | 4,384 | 4,383 | 4,394 | 4,397 | 4,404 |
| RETAIL TRADE .... | 13,570 | 13,886 | 13,917 | 14,037 | 13,556 | 13,851 | 13, 864 | 13,900 | 13,959 | 14, 023 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4,347 | 4,565 | 4,579 | 4,552 | 4,338 | 4,480 | 4,489 | 4,506 | 4,520 | 4,543 |
| SERVICES | 14,813 | 15,541 | 15,585 | 15,550 | 14,798 | 15, 197 | 15, 245 | 15,372 | 15,461 | 15,534 |
| Government. | 14,660 | 14,600 | 14,484 | 15,004 | 14,952 | 15, 117 | 15,208 | 15,223 | 15,250 | 15,304 |
| FEDERAL. | 2,717 | 2,773 | 2,757 | 2,726 | 2,728 | 2,723 | 2,735 | 2,721 | 2,735 | 2,737 |
| STATE AND LOCAL | 11,943 | 11,827 | 11,727 | 12,278 | 12,224 | 12,394 | 12,473 | 12,502 | 12,515 | 12,567 |

[^4]Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Not seasonaliy adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1077 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} A \mathrm{Ag}_{8} \\ 1977^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept } \\ 1077 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1975 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1077 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 19717 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 36.2 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 35.9 |
| Mining | 43.8 | 44.9 | 44.3 | 46.0 | 43.5 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 44.3 | 45.7 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 36.8 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.1 |
| manufacturing. | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Oranance and accessories. | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.0 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 30.8 | 39.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 38.6 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.1 |
| Stone, clay, and giass products. | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 40.7 |
| Primary meral industries | 40.8 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.2 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.8 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41. | 41.8 | 41.9 |
| Elecrrical equipment | 40.0 | 39.6 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment. | 41.5 | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 41.1 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 41.8 |
| instruments and related products. | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.2 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.0 |
| nondurable gooos | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 29.5 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 30.0 |
| Overture hours. | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Food and kindred produets | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.2 |
| Tobaceo manutactures. | 37.8 | 36.2 | 38.3 | 39.0 | 37.1 | 38.6 | 39.01 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 38. 3 |
| Textile mill products | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 39.0 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Adparel and other textile products | 35.2 | 35.4 | 35.6 | 35.4 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.1 |
| Paper and allied products. | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 42.6 |
| Printing and publisting | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.7 |
| Chemicais and alliea products | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.6 |
| Petroieum and coal products... | 42.8 | 43.3 | 42.5 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42. 4 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec | 40.9 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 |
| Leather and leather products | 36.3 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.3 |
| transportation and public utilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UTilities................... | 40.1 | 40. 3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 30.9 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 33.6 | 34.1 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 33.31 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.2 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.7 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 32.1 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 31.6 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 31.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REAL ESTATE. | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 |
| SERVICES | 33.5 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 33.2 | 33.3 |

1 Data relate to production workers in mining and menufacturing: to construction workers in contract construction: and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and pubtic utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total empioyment on private nonagriculturai payrolis. p=preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Average hourty earnings |  |  |  | Average woekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. <br> 1776 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aug } \\ 1977^{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seot } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1977 ? \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE. | \$4.96 | \$5. 25 | \$5. 26 | \$5.34 | \$179.55 | \$191.63 | \$191.46 | \$192.77 |
| tousonaly adiusted | 4.92 | 5.27 | 5.28 | 3.29 | 177.12 | 190.25 | 190.08 | 189.91 |
| Mining | 6.60 | 6.90 | 6.87 | 7.04 | 289.08 | 309.81 | 304.34 | 323.84 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 7.81 | 8.00 | 8.05 | 8.19 | 287.41 | 302.40 | 301.07 | 303.03 |
| manufacturing | 5.31 | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.73 | 212.93 | 226.57 | 227.13 | 231.49 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 5.66 | 6.03 | 6.02 | 6.11 | 229.80 | 244. 82 | 245.62 | 250.51 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 5.85 | 6.24 | 6.33 | 6.36 | 235.17 | 249.60 | 254.47 | 253.04 |
| Lumber and wood products | 4.87 | 5.07 | 5.13 | 5.18 | 195.77 | 203.81 | 206.23 | 205.65 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.05 | 4.29 | 4.35 | 4.40 | 156.33 | 165.17 | 171.39 | 174.68 |
| Stone, ctay, and glass products. | 5.43 | 5.83 | 5.33 | 5.85 | 224.80 | 242.53 | 244.28 | 240.44 |
| Primary metal industries ... | 6.95 | 7.52 | 7.55 | 7.62 | 283.56 | 308, 32 | 307.29 | 310.13 |
| Fabricated meral products. | 5.54 | 5.84 | 5.86 | 5.93 | 226.39 | 237.10 | 240.26 | 243.72 |
| Machinery, excepr Hectrical. | 5.86 | 6.17 | 6.18 | 6.28 | 240.26 | 253.59 | 255.85 | 264.39 |
| Elecrrical equipment | 3.02 | 5. 34 | 5.39 | 5.42 | 200.80 | 211.46 | 217.22 | 220.05 |
| Transoortation equipment | 6.67 | 7.15 | 7.11 | 7.28 | 276.81 | 301.73 | 295.07 | 307.22 |
| Instruments and related products | 4.93 | 5.20 | 5.21 | 5.27 | 198.191 | 207.48 | 208.92 | 213.96 |
| Miscetianeous manufacturing | 4.02 | 4.33 | 4.32 | 4.36 | 154.37 | 165.84 | 168.05 | 170.91 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 4.80 | 5.10 | 5.12 | 5.18 | 189.12 | 200.43 | 201.73 | 204. 61 |
| Food and kindred products | 3.02 | 5.32 | 5.37 | 5.43 | 205.321 | 213.33 | 215.34 | 216.66 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 4.65 | 5.68 | 5.43 | 5.26 | 175.77 | 205.62 | 207.97 | 205.14 |
| Textile mill products | 3.78 | 4.02 | 4.05 | 4.07 | 148.93 | 161.20 | 163.22 | 164.43 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 3.49 | 3.59 | 3.62 | 3.69 | 122.85 | 127.09 | 128.87 | 130.63 |
| Paper and allied products | 5.58 | 5.97 | 6.00 | 6.05 | 237.71 | 254.92 | 255.0 ¢ | 280.15 |
| Printing and pubtishing | 5.79 | 6.09 | 6.14 | 6.20 | 218.86 | 229.59 | 232.09 | 236.22 |
| Chemicais and allied products | 6.04 | 6.44 | 6. 45 | 6.35 | 253.0 ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 267.90 | 268.32 | 273.14 |
| Pestroleum and coat oroducts | 7.32 | 7.78 | 7.74 | 7.80 | 309.02 | 336.37 | 328.95 | 335.40 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nee | 4.35 | 5.12 | 5.14 | 5.21 | 198.37 | 205.32 | 208.68 | 213.09 |
| Leather and leather products. | 3.48 | 3.60 | 3.63 | 3.67 | 126.32 | 133.92 | 135.76 | 136.16 |
| transportation ano public utilities | 6.61 | 6.97 | 6.79 | 7.07 | 255.06 | 280.39 | 281.00 | 282.30 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4.04 | 4.28 | 4.27 | 4.33 | 135.74 | 145.95 | 145.18 | $1 \div 3.76$ |
| Wholesale trade. | 5.26 | 5.36 | 5.56 | 5.63 | 204.61 | 216.84 | 216.84 | 213.44 |
| retail trade. | 3.61 | 3.84 | 3.82 | 3.87 | 115.38 | 125.57 | 124.33 | 122. 29 |
| FInANCE. Insurance. and real sstate | +. 39 | 4.39 | $\pm .00$ | 4.62 | 160.07 | 168. 45 | 168.82 | 169.07 |
| SERVICES | 4. 42 | 4.68 | 4.68 | 4.77 | 148.07 | 158.18 | 15\%, 「31 | 158.84 |

[^5]Tible B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, seasonally adjusted
[1967-100]

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug• } \mathrm{P} \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept•p } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sept. 1976- <br> Sept. 1977 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 1977- } \\ & \text { Sept. } 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 187.5 | 195.3 | 196.5 |  | 199.5 |  | 200.6 |  |  |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 108.7 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 109.3 | 109.1 | N.A. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 203.8 | 212.1 | 213.1 | 215.4 | 216.9 | 217.5 | 218.4 | 7.2 | . 4 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 186.4 | 192.6 | 193.1 | 195.1 | 196.3 | 195.7 | 195.4 | 4.8 | -. 1 |
| MANUFACTURING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 188.1 | 195.4 | 196.8 | 198.5 | 200.5 | 201.0 | 202.2 | 7.5 | . 6 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. . . . | 201.6 | 208.6 | 210.1 | 210.5 | 214.2 | 212.9 | 214.5 | 6.4 | . 8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 180.8 172.0 | 189.8 177.4 | 190.7 | 191.1 | 193.0 | 193.0 | 194.2 | 7.4 | . 6 |
| SERVICES............................... . | 172.0 190.0 | 177.4 199.7 | 179.0 200.7 | 177.2 201.8 | 180.3 203.3 | 181.3 205.0 | 181.0 204.7 | 5.2 7.7 | -.2 -.2 |

' See footnote 1 , table $\mathrm{B}-2$.
2 Percent change was 0.4 from August 1976 to August 1977, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was - 0.2 from July 1977 to August 1977, the latest month available.
N.A. = not available.
p=preliminary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underiying wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available) and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted
[1967 = 100]

| Industry division and group | 1976 |  |  |  | 1977 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | Sept. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| TOTAL | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 116.1 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 115.4 | 115.8 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 95.9 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.4 | 100.3 | 100.2 |
| MINING | 131.7 | 131.1 | 132.6 | 134.0 | 130.7 | 134.6 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 140.2 | 141.8 | 139.9 | 136.5 | 144.0 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 99.4 | 104.2 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 96.4 | 105.9 | 108.1 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 111.3 | 112.7 | 109.7 | 109.1 |
| MANUFACTURING | 94.0 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 97.4 | 97.2 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 93.2 | 92.0 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 97. 9 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 39. 1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 98.2 | 99.4 | 100.8 | 101.9 | 101. 1 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 104. 1 | 104. 1 | 103.8 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 104. 3 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 102.4 | 102.2 | 102.8 | 103. 5 | 98.5 | 102.7 | 105.3 | 106.0 | 107. 4 | 107.7 | 108. 2 | 106. 4 | 108. 2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 98.9 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 96.1 | 97. 1 | 101.5 | 104. 1 | 104. 7 | 105.7 | 105.1 | 104.4 | 103. 1 |
| Primary metal industries | 88.8 | 86.2 | 85.7 | 85.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 88.5 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 89. 7 | 88.5 | 87. 4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 98.6 | 96.5 | 98. 1 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 103.1 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 103. 5 | 103. 7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 95.9 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 96.0 | 95.7 | 97. 7 | 98.6 | 98.3 | 100.5 | 101.2 | 103.3 | 103.1 | 103.6 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies | 91. 5 | 92.1 | 93. 4 | 93.1 | 91.7 | 95.5 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 98.4 |
| Transportation equipment | 89.1 | 86.1 | 91.5 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 91.3 | 96.7 | 94.8 | 96.2 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 96.0 | 94.8 |
| Instruments and related products | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108. 5 | 110.4 | 108.9 | 112.4 | 111.6 | 111.1 | 112.3 | 113.2 | 112.3 | 111.0 | 111.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, Ind. | 92.2 | 92.0 | 92. 1 | 91.6 | 93.1 | 96.8 | 96.0 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 94.3 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 91.2 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95. 4 | 95.5 | 94.7 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 97.8 | 96.3 | 96.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 96.4 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 95.5 | 95.1 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 97. 2 | 97.5 | 95.9 | 93.7 | 92.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 82.1 | 83.0 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 76.1 | 83.0 | 75.5 | 80.7 | 77.2 | 79.4 | 74. 9 | 73.0 | 71.3 |
| Textile mill products | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95. 6 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 97.9 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 101. 1 | 100.2 | 100. 5 | 98.3 | 99.3 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 86.2 | 85.7 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 84.1 | 88.0 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 89.4 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 86.4 | 85.9 |
| Paper and allied products | 96.5 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 100.3 | 99.4 | 99. 9 |
| Printing and publishing | 93.1 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 94.7 | 95.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 100.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 103. 7 | 103.7 | 103. 7 | 103.4 | 102. 2 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 112.2 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 114.7 | 118.7 | 120.5 | 120.2 | 121.3 | 120.2 | 120.8 | 119.6 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec | 124.3 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 129.6 | 131.7 | 134. 7 | 135.8 | 133.9 | 132. 7 | 129.2 | 129.7 |
| Leather and leather products | 72.1 | 71.0 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 73.9 | 73. 9 | 72.9 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 71.4 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 123.6 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 124.1 | 125.3 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 126.6 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 125.9 | 126.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 102.9 | 102.0 | 103. 2 | 105.0 | 102.7 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 104. 4 | 104.0 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 103.2 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 119.7 | 119.3 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 120. 7 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.1 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.8 |
| Wholesale tra | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 117.0 | 116.9 | 117.8 | 117. 3 |  |  | 117.6 | 117.3 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 121.6 | 121.0 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 120.4 | 122.1 | 123.2 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 122.5 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 123.4 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.1 | 129.8 | 130.6 | 130.2 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 132.2 | 132.3 | 133. 4 |
| SERVICES | 137.2 | 137.6. | 137.7 | 138.4 | 138.8 | 139.7 | 140.0 | 140.1 | 140.2 | 139.5 | 140.0 | 140.7 | 142.0 |

[^6]p=preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment ${ }^{1}$ increased


[^7]
[^0]:    pmpreliminary.

[^1]:    1 Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
    Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons
    as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.
    ${ }^{3}$ Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that

[^2]:    1 Joo market factors inctude "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

[^3]:    2 Personal factors include "emplovers thinik too young or oid," "lacks education or training." and "other personal handicap."

[^4]:    p=preliminary.

[^5]:    See footnote 1, table 8-2.
    paprefiminary.

[^6]:    1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

[^7]:    1 Number of emplovees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolis of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
    $p=$ preliminary.

