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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 1985

Nonfarm payroll employment was about unchanged in June, and unemployment remained at the level that has prevailed since February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 7.2 percent and the civilian worker rate was 7.3 percent.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs-as measured by the survey of establishments--totaled 97.5 million after seasonal adjustment, about the same as in the previous month. Civilian employment--as measured by the household survey--rose by less than seasonally expected and, after seasonal adjustment, declined by 590,000 to 106.4 million.

## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

For the fifth month in a row, the level of unemployment totaled 8.4 million and the civilian worker unemployment rate was 7.3 percent. There were changes, however, among some labor force groups, most of which reversed movements that had occurred in the previous month. For example, the jobless rate for men 25 to 54 years rose, after declining the month before; conversely, the unemployment rate for youth 16 to 24 years of age, which had risen in May, dropped back in June. The unemployment rate for adult women was little changed over the month; it has held stable over the first half of the year. (See tables A-2 and A-9.)

The jobless rate for white workers rose to 6.5 percent, while the Hispanic rate held at 10.6 percent. The rate for black workers, which is of ten quite volatile, registered an unusually large decline to 14.0 percent. (See table A-3.)

Consistent with the decline in youth unemployment was a reduction in the unemployed who were new or reentrants to the labor force. In contrast, the number of unemployed job losers increased to 4.1 million in June, after falling in the previous month. These measures returned to the levels that
prevailed earlier in the year. The redian duration of unemployment inched up in June, after falling for several months. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Part-time employment for economic reasons declined in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, following an increase in May. This group includes both persons whose hours have been cut back due to slack work and those who have opted to work part time because they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-4.)

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


## Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment and the labor force rose by less from May to June than in recent years, and, after seasonal adjustment, there was a decline of 590,000 in both series.

Adult men and teenagers registered employment declines on a seasonally adjusted basis. The overall employment-population ratio, which had reached a record high of 60.3 percent in March, dropped back to 59.7 percent in June, about the same level as during the last half of 1984.

The over-the-month decline in the labor force was concentrated among teenagers. Labor force participation among teenagers this June was more than 2 percentage points below the level of a year ago. The labor force grew by 1.2 million over the year, with increases among adult men and women. (See table A-2.)

## Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers--those who want to work but are not looking for jobs because they feel they cannot find work--edged down to 1.1 million in the second quarter, the lowest level in nearly 4 years. Seven out of 10 discouraged workers cited job market factors, while the rest listed personal factors, as their reasons for being discouraged. (See table A-14.)

## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment was virtually unchanged in June at 97.5 million, after seasonal adjustment. Job growth continued in the service-producing sector, though at a slower pace, and there was a further decline in manufacturing. Job expansion occurred in slightly less than half of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion. (See tables B-1 and $\mathrm{B}-6$. )

The services industry again showed employment growth, gaining 85,000 jobs in June. At 21.9 million, employment in services was 1.2 million higher than a year earlier and has risen at a rapid pace throughout the recovery. Moderate increases in employment took place in wholesale trade and in finance, insurance, and real estate.

Manufacturing employment fell by 45,000 in June, bringing the decrease since the end of last year to 220,000 . The largest over-the-month declines were in electrical and electronic equipment $(20,000)$ and machinery $(15,000)$, both of which have been losing jobs in recent months after showing strong gains earlier in the recovery period. The number of construction jobs was about unchanged in June, following steady growth which continued into 1985, adding close to 200,000 jobs in the first 5 months of the year.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up a tenth of an hour in June, seasonally adjusted. Both weekly hours in manufacturing and factory overtime also increased a tenth of an hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.3 percent in June to 116.5 ( $1977=100$ ). The manufacturing index was unchanged at 93.5 and has declined by 2.1 percent since December. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings increased by 0.2 percent in June and average weekly earnings increased by 0.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by one cent to $\$ 8.55$, and average weekly earnings were up $\$ 2.92$ to $\$ 302.67$. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen by 25 cents and weekly earnings by $\$ 8.02$. (See table B-3.)

## The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 165.4 (1977-100) in June, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.3 percent from May. For the 12 months ended in June, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.9 percent during the 12 -month period ended in May. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 59,500 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by bl.S in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12 th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12 th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

## Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. tach person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as employed if they did any work at all as pard civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week: they were available for work at
that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The labor force equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment tuased on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields $\mathrm{U}-1$ and the most comprehensive yields $\mathrm{U}-7$. The overall unemployment rate is $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{a}$, while $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{~b}$ represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces:
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the emploved; the establishment survey does not:
-. The household survey is limised to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey a not limited by age;
-. The household sursey has no duplication of individuals, because each indindual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one gob or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the bls upon request.

## Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, ard the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seaspnally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by bis. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-Ju:? period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

## Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error
from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90 -percent level of confidence-the confidence limits used by bLS in its analyses-the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000 ; for total unemployment it is 220,000 ; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks-comprehensive counts of employment-against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

## Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BIS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by bl S. It is available for $\$ 4.50$ per issue or $\$ 31.00$ per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, Including Armed Forces In the United States, by sex

| Employment status and sex | Net seseonaliy armuend |  |  | Seceonally acjuster |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June <br> 1984 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | June 1985 | June 1984 | Feb. <br> 1985 | Mar. 1985 | Apr. <br> 1985 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$. | 177,974 | 179,649 | 179,798 | 177,974 | 179,219 | 179,368 | 179,501 | 179,649 | 179,798 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$. | 117,083 | 116,595 | 118,274 | 115,309 | 116,787 | 117,215 | 117,073 | 117,078 | 116,485 |
| Particlpation rate ${ }^{3}$. | , 65.8 | 164.9 | 65.8 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 64.8 |
| Total employed². | 108,502 | 108,585 | 109,521 | 107,081 | 108,388 | 108,820 | 108,647 | 108,665 | 108,072 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 61.0 | 60.4 | 60.9 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 60.1 |
| Resident Armed Forces | 1,690 | 1,705 | 1,702 | 1,690 | 1,703 | 1,701 | 1,702 | 1,705 | 1,702 |
| Clvilian employed | 106,812 | 106,880 | 107,819 | 105,391 | 106,685 | 107,119 | 106,945 | 106,960 | 106,370 |
| Agriculture. . . | 3,879 | 3,476 | 3,634 | 3,368 | 3,340 | 3,362 | 3,428 | 3,312 | 3,138 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 102,932 | 103,403 | 104,185 | 102,023 | 103,345 | 103,757 | 103,517 | 103,648 | 103,232 |
| Unemployed | 8,582 | 8,011 | 8,753 | 8,228 | 8,399 | 8,396 | 8,426 | 8,413 | 8,413 |
| Unemployment rate ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Noi In labor force | 60,891 | 63,054 | 61,524 | 62,665 | 62,432 | 62,153 | 62,428 | 62,571 | 63,313 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 85,101 | 85,898 | 85,970 | 85,101 | 85,692 | 85,764 | 85,827 | 85,898 | 85,970 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$ | 66,802 | 65,805 | 67,077 | 65,348 | 65,818 | 65,923 | 65,986 | 66,032 | 65,608 |
| Participation rate ${ }^{3}$. | 78.5 | 76.6 | 78.0 | 76.8 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 76.3 |
| Total employed² | 62,138 | 61,572 | 62,368 | 60,758 | 61,226 | 61,427 | 61,405 | 61,553 | 60,959 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 73.0 | 71.7 | 72.5 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 71.6 | 71.5 | 71.7 | 70.9 |
| Resident Armed Forces | 1,545 | 1,556 | 1,552 | 1,545 | 1,554 | 1,553 | 1,553 | 1,556 | 1,552 |
| Civillan employed | 60,593 | 60,016 | 60,816 | 59,213 | 59,672 | 59,874 | 59,852 | 59,997 | 59,407 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . | 4,664 | 4,234 | 4, 709 | 4,590 | 4,592 | 4,495 | 4,582 | 4,479 | 4,649 |
| Unemployment rate'. | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Women, 18 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 92,873 | 93,751 | 93,828 | 92,873 | 93,527 | 93,603 | 93,674 | 93,751 | 93,828 |
| Labor forces ${ }^{2}$. . | 50,281 | 50,790 | 51,197 | 49,961 | 50,970 | 51,293 | 51,086 | 51,047 | 50,877 |
| Participation rate ${ }^{2}$ | 54.1 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 54.8 | 54.5 | 54.4 | 54.2 |
| Total employed ${ }^{2}$. | 46,364 | 47,013 | 47,153 | 46,323 | 47,162 | 47,392 | 47,242 | 47,113 | 47,113 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 49.9 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 49.9 | 50.4 | 50.6 | 50.4 | 50.3 | 50.2 |
| Resldent Armed Forces . . . . . . . | 145 | 149 | 150 | 145 | 149 | 148 | 149 | 149 | 150 |
| Clvilian employed | 46,219 | 46,864 | 47,003 | 46,178 | 47,013 | 47,244 | 47,093 | 46,964 | 46,963 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . | 3,917 | 3,777 | 4,044 | 3,638 | 3,807 | 3,900 | 3,844 | 3,934 | 3,764 |
| . Unemployment rate'. | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 |

[^0]${ }^{3}$ Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

- Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

Table A.2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

| Employment status, sax, and age | Not sencomally molunied |  |  | Seasonally adusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June <br> 1984 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | June $1984$ | Feb. 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 176,284 | 177,944 | 178,096 | 176,284 | 177,516 | 177,667 | 177,799 | 177,944 | 178,096 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . | 115,393 | 114,890 | 116,572 | 113,619 | 115,084 | 115,514 | 115,371 | 115,373 | 114,783 |
| Perticipation rate | 65.5 | 64.6 | 65.5 | 64.5 | 64.8 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.5 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . | 106,812 | 106,880 | 107,819 | 105,391 | 106,685 | 107,119 | 106,945 | 106,960 | 106,370 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 60.6 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 59.8 | 60.1 | 60.3 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 59.7 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,582 | 8,011 | 8,753 | 8,228 | 8,399 | 8,396 | 8,426 | 8,413 | 8,413 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 76,176 | 77,068 | 77,135 | 76,176 | 76,829 | 76,904 | 76,988 | 77,068 | 77,135 |
| Civilian labor force | 60,224 | 60,151 | 60,656 | 59,668 | 60,061 | 60,152 | 60,177 | 60,214 | 60,100 |
| Participation rate | 79.1 | 78.0 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.2 | 78.2 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 77.9 |
| Employed.. | 56,585 | 56,646 | 56,948 | 55,861 | 56,287 | 56,421 | 56,370 | 56,563 | 56,209 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 74.3 | 73.5 | 73.8 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 73.2 | 73.4 | 72.9 |
| Agriculture. | 2,657 | 2,453 | 2,465 | 2,448 | 2,362 | 2,326 | 2,390 | 2,370 | 2,266 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 53,929 | 54,193 | 54,483 | 53,413 | 53,926 | 54,095 | 53,980 | 54,193 | 53,944 |
| Unemployed ....... | 3,639 | 3,505 | 3,708 | 3,807 | 3,774 | 3,731 | 3,807 | 3,651 | 3,891 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 85,380 | 86,380 | 86,477 | 85,380 | 86,086 | 86,181 | 86,274 | 86,380 | 86,477 |
| Clvilian labor force | 45,649 | 47,028 | 46,874 | 45,958 | 46,894 | 47,193 | 47,155 | 47,077 | 47,180 |
| Participation rate | 53.5 | 54.4 | 54.2 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 54.8 | 54.7 | 54.5 | 54.6 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . | 42,678 | 43,939 | 43,727 | 42,986 | 43,768 | 44,014 | 43,958 | 43,846 | 44.032 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.0 | 50.9 | 50.6 | 50.3 | 50.8 | 51.1 | 51.0 | 50.8 | 50.9 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . . . . . | 750 | 646 | 688 | 611 | 614 | 659 | 651 | 597 | 558 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 41,928 | 43,292 | 43,039 | 42,375 | 43,153 | 43,355 | 43,307 | 43,249 | 43,474 |
| Unemployed | 2,970 | 3,089 | 3,148 | 2,972 | 3,126 | 3,179 | 3,197 | 3,231 | 3,148 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 14,728 | 14,496 | 14,483 | 14,728 | 14,600 | 14,582 | 14,538 | 14,496 | 14,483 |
| Clvilian labor force | 9,520 | 7,711 | 9,041 | 7,993 | 8,129 | 8,169 | 8,039 | 8,082 | 7,502 |
| Participation rate | 64.6 | 53.2 | 62.4 | 54.3 | 55.7 | 56.0 | 55.3 | 55.8 | 51.8 |
| Employed | 7,548. | 6,295 | 7,144 | 6,544 | 6,630 | 6,684 | 6,617 | 6,551 | 6,128 |
| Employment-population ratio? | $51.2{ }^{\prime}$ | 43.4 | 49.3 | 44.4 | 45.4 | 45.8 | 45.5 | 45.2 | 42.3 |
| Agriculture . . . . . | 473 | 377 | 480 | 309 | 364 | 377 | 387 | 345 | 313 |
| Nonagricultural industries . | 7,075 | 5,918 | 6,663 | 6,235 | 6,266 | 6.307 | 6,230 | 6,206 | 5,815 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . | 1,972 | 1,417 | 1,898 | 1,449 | 1,499 | 1,485 | 1,422 | 1,531 | 1,374 |
| Unemployment rate | 20.7 | 18.4 | 21.0 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 |

- The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal verlation; therefore, identical
${ }^{2}$ Clivilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columne.

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not semeonally adyreted |  |  | Secsonally atrested |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June $1984$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | June <br> 1985 | June <br> 1984 | Fets. $1985$ | Mar. $1985$ | Apr. $1985$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | June $1985$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian noninstitutional population. | 152,295 | 153,489 | 153,597 | 152,295 | 153,191 | 153,296 | 153,388 | 153,489 | 153,597 |
| Civilian labor force | 100,090 | 99,441 | 100,833 | 98,690 | 99,711 | 100,035 | 99,805 | 99,768 | 99,441 |
| Participation rate | 65.7 | 64.8 | 65.6 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 64.7 |
| Employed... | 93,772 | 93,511 | 94,261 | 92,516 | 93,552 | 93,785 | 93,544 | 93,539 | 92,990 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 61.6 | 60.9 | 61.4 | 60.7 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 61.0 | 60.9 | 60.5 |
| Unemployed | 6,319 | 5,930 | 6,573 | 6,174 | 6,159 | 6,250 | 6,262 | 6,230 | 6,451 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvillan labor force | 52,990 | 52,824 | 53,257 | 52,524 | 52,750 | 52,823 | 52,866 | 52,853 | 52,798 |
| Participation rate | 79.5 | 78.5 | 79.1 | 78.8 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.5 | 78.4 |
| Employed........ | 50,291 | 50,198 | 50,378 | 49,662 | 49,907 | 49,995 | 49,970 | 50,098 | 49,732 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 75.5 | 74.6 | 74.8 | 74.5 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 74.3 | 74.4 | 73.8 |
| Unemployed | 2,700 | 2,626 | 2,879 | 2,862 | 2,843 | 2,828 | 2,896 | 2,756 | 3,066 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian labor force | 38,847 | 39,934 | 39,772 | 39,172 | 39,925 | 40,158 | 40,024 | 39,961 | 40,102 |
| Participation rate | 52.8 | 53.8 | 53.5 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 54.1 | 53.9 | 53.8 | 53.9 |
| Employed....... | 36,672 | 37,684 | 37,457 | 36,968 | 37,681 | 37,798 | 37,686 | 37,609 | 37,759 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 49.9 | 50.7 | 50.4 | 50.3 | 50.8 | 51.0 | 50.8 | 50.6 | 50.8 |
| Unemployed | 2,175 | 2,251 | 2,315 | 2,204 | 2,244 | 2,360 | 2,338 | 2,352 | 2,343 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 8,253 | 6,682 | 7,804 | 6,994 | 7,036 | 7,054 | 6,915 | 6,954 | 6,541 |
| Participation rate | 68.0 | 56.2 | 65.6 | 57.7 | 58.8 | 59.1 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 55.0 |
| Employed. | 6,809 | 5,629 | 6,425 | 5,886 | 5,964 | 5,992 | 5,888 | 5,832 | 5,499 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 56.1 | 47.3 | 54.0 | 48.5 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 46.3 |
| Unemployed | 1,444 | 1,053 | 1,379 | 1,108 | 1,072 | 1,062 | 1,027 | 1,122 | 1,042 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.5 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 15.9 |
| Men. | 17.1 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 16.7 |
| Women | 17.9 | 16.2 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 15.1 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 19,330 | 19,620 | 19,646 | 19,330 | 19,542 | 19,569 | 19,594 | 19,620 | 19,646 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,230 | 12,301 | 12,544 | 11,959 | 12,309 | 12,280 | 12,403 | 12,370 | 12,269 |
| Participation rate | 63.3 | 62.7 | 63.8 | 61.9 | 63.0 | 62.8 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 62.5 |
| Employed..... . | 10,222 | 10,447 | 10,641 | 10,138 | 10,301 | 10,412 | 10,508 | 10,438 | 10,551 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 52.9 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 52.4 | 52.7 | 53.2 | 53.6 | 53.2 | 53.7 |
| Unemployed | 2,009 | 1,854 | 1,903 | 1,821 | 2,008 | 1,869 | 1,894 | 1,932 | 1,718 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.4 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 14.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvillan labor force ... | 5,703 | 5,735 | 5,771 | 5,654 | 5,735 | 5,683 | 5,713 | 5,731 | 5,725 |
| Participation rate | 75.1 | 74.4 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 74.3 | 74.1 |
| Employed. | 4,864 | 4,974 | 5,062 | 4,828 | 4,907 | 4,929 | 4,937 | 4,954 | 5,027 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 64.1 | 64.5 | 65.5 | 63.6 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 65.1 |
| Unemployed | 839 | 761 | 709 | 826 | 828 | 754 | 776 | 777 | 699 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.7 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 12.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5,485 | 5,705 | 5,728 | 5,474 | 5,671 | 5,684 | 5,767 | 5,716 | 5,714 |
| Particlpation rate | 57.3 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 57.1 | 58.5 | 58.5 | 59.3 | 58.6 | 58.5 |
| Employed. | 4,779 | 4,944 | 5,005 | 4,787 | 4,881 | 4,993 | 5,008 | 4,934 | 5,010 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 49.9 | 50.7 | 51.3 | 50.0 | 50.3 | 51.0 | 51.5 | 50.6 | 51.3 |
| Unemployed ....... | 706 | 762 | 722 | 687 | 790 | 731 | 759 | 782 | 704 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.9 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 12.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 48.2 | 39.8 | 48.4 | 38.5 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 38.4 |
| Employed. | 579 | 529 | 574 | 523 | 514 | 530 | 563 | 550 | 514 |
| Employment-population ratio* | 26.8 | 24.5 | 26.6 | 24.2 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 23.8 |
| Unemployed ...... | 464 | 331 | 472 | 308 | 390 | 383 | 360 | 373 | 316 |
| Unemployment rate | 44.5 | 38.5 | 45.1 | 37.1 | 43.1 | 41.9 | 39.0 | 40.4 | 38.1 |
| Men.. | 43.2 | 37.0 | 44.9 | 38.2 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 40.7 |
| Women | 46.0 | 40.2 | 45.4 | 35.8 | 45.3 | 43.1 | 39.5 | 42.5 | 35.2 |
| hispanic oricin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 11,148 | 11,485 | 11,514 | 11,148 | 11,394 | 11,425 | 11,457 | 11,485 | 11,514 |
| Civillan labor force | 7,347 | 7,316 | 7,499 | 7,267 | 7,330 | 7,365 | 7,336 | 7,330 | 7,416 |
| Participation rate | 65.9 | 63.7 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 64.3 | 64.5 | 64.0 | 63.8 | 64.4 |
| Employed....... | 6,595 | 6,572 | 6,709 | 6,519 | 6,621 | 6,615 | 6,577 | 6,546 | 6,629 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 59.2 | 57.2 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 57.9 | 57.4 | 57.0 | 57.6 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . | 753 | 744 | 790 | 748 | 709 | 750 | 759 | 784 | 787 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.6 |

Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninetitutional population.

NOTE: Detall for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are inciuded In both the white and black population groupe.

Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators

' Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, Illness, or Industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unomployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

| Measure | Ouerterty avereges |  |  |  |  | Montrily deta |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 |  |  | 1985 |  | 1985 |  |  |
|  | II | III | Iv | I | II | Apr. | May | June |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force. | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force .................................... | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force. | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time ctrilian labor force. | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| U.5a Total unomployed as a percent of the labor force, Including the rosident Armed Forces | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| U.5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| U. Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 |
| U. 7 Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 11.1 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A = not available

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number ofungmployed persons(in theusands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June $1984$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | June $1984$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. $1985$ | Apr. 1985 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,228 | 8,413 | 8,413 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,590 | 4,479 | 4,649 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 3,807 | 3,651 | 3,891 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 3,638 | 3,934 | 3,764 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 2,972 | 3,231 | 3,148 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 1,449 | 1,531 | 1,374 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,862 | 1,619 | 1,881 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,549 | 1,586 | 1,631 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Women who maintain families . | 610 | 692 | 618 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 9.8 |
| Full-time workers | 6,578 | 6,797 | 6,741 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | . 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 |
| Part-time workers | 1,588 | 1,633 | 1,591 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. | -- | -- | -- | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 5,925 | 6,236 | 6,290 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| Mining . . . | 78 | 79 | 114 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 11.1 |
| Construction. . | 821 | 599 | 794 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 10.2 | 13.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1,608 | 1,718 | 1,726 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Durable goods ... | 946 | 1,043 | 1,073 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Nondurable goods . . . . . . . . . . . | 662 | 675 | 653 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| Transportation and public utitities. | 319 | 329 | 321 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Wholesale and retall trade .... | 1,572 | 1,747 | 1,673 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Finance and service Industries . | 1,527 | 1,764 | 1,661 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Government workers | 692 | 1638 | 1,629 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 221 | 209 | 212 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 12.1 |

1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.
: Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on pent time for economic

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment


Table A-8. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Reason | Mot ecceenmily atrund |  |  | Seceenally adyueted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & A p r . \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 3,963 | 3,699 | 3,818 | 4,271 | 4,251 | 4,158 | 4,228 | 3,935 | 4,128 |
| On layoff | 1,026 | 950 | 990 | 1,162 | 1,240 | 1,163 | 1,208 | 1,059 | 1,124 |
| Other job losers | 2,937 | 2,749 | 2,828 | 3,109 | 3,011 | 2,995 | 3,019 | 2,876 | 3,004 |
| Job leavers | 745 | 802 | 918 | 809 | 865 | 848 | 838 | 868 | 1,001 |
| Reentrants. | 2,259 | 2,375 | 2,518 | 1,989 | 2,233 | 2,341 | 2,312 | 2,428 | 2,219 |
| New entrants | 1,614 | 1,135 | 1,500 | 1,134 | 1,035 | 1,090 | 1,072 | 1,159 | 1,017 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers | 46.2 | 46.2 | 43.6 | 52.1 | 50.7 | 49.3 | 50.0 | 46.9 | 49.3 |
| On layoff | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 14.3 | 12.6 | 13.4 |
| Other job losers | 34.2 | 34.3 | 32.3 | 37.9 | 35.9 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 34.3 | 35.9 |
| Job leavers | 8.7 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 12.0 |
| Reentrants | 26.3 | 29.6 | 28.8 | 24.2 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 28.9 | 26.5 |
| New entrants . | 18.8 | 14.2 | 17.1 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 12.2 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Job leavers | . 6 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 9 |
| Reentrants. | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| New entrants | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | 1.0 | . 9 |

Table A.9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Sex and age | Number of unemployed persons (in thowende) |  |  | Unemployment ratee' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. $1985$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,228 | 8,413 | 8,413 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 16 to 24 years ... | 3,199 | 3,394 | 3,138 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 13.5 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,449 | 1,531 | 1,374 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 |
| 16 to 17 years | 613 | 678 | 639 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 21.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 832 | 845 | 729 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 16.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,750 | 1,863 | 1,764 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 11.2 |
| 25 years and over | 5,069 | 5,044 | 5,321 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4,342 | 4,402 | 4,640 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| 55 years and over | 666 | 639 | 635 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,590 | 4,479 | 4,649 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| 16 to 24 years ... | 1,784 | 1,878 | 1,746 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 14.3 |
| 16 to 19 years | 783 | 828 | 758 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| 16 to 17 years | 358 | 382 | 386 | 22.4 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 24.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 433 | 444 | 381 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 16.1 |
| 20 to 24 years . | 1,001 | 1,050 | 988 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 11.9 |
| 25 years and over | 2,806 | 2,608 | 2,902 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| 25 to 54 years.. | 2,405 | 2,245 | 2,505 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| 55 years and over | 391 | 356 | 397 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,638 | 3,934 | 3,764 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| 16 to 24 years ......... | 1,415 | 1,516 | 1,392 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 12.7 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 666 | 703 | 616 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 17.4 |
| 16 to 17 years | 255 | 296 | 253 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 18.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 399 | 401 | 348 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 16.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 749 | 813 | 776 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.4 |
| 25 years and over | 2,263 | 2,436 | 2,419 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 1,937 | 2,157 | 2,136 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 55 years and over | 275 | 283 | 237 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.9 |

. .' Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers
(Numbers in thousande)

|  | Mot seceonaliy ackuoted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June <br> 1984 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | June $1984$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. $1985$ | Apr. 1985 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 23,989 | 24,455 | 24,498 | 23,989 | 24,325 | 24,371 | 24,411 | 24.455 | 24,498 |
| Civilian labor force | 15,303 | 15,449 | 15,739 | 15,017 | 15,361 | 15,528 | 15,572 | 15,552 | 15,448 |
| Participation rate | 63.8 | 63.2 | 64.2 | 62.6 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.1 |
| Employed. | 13,040 | 13,369 | 13,558 | 12,961 | 13,125 | 13,368 | 13,410 | 13,362 | 13,471 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 54.4 | 54.7 | 55.3 | 54.0 | 54.0 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 54.6 | 55.0 |
| Unemployed | 2,263 | 2,080 | 2,180 | 2,056 | 2,236 | 2,160 | 2,161 | 2,190 | 1,978 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.8 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.8 |
| Not in labor force . . . | 8,686 | 9,006 | 8,760 | 8,972 | 8,964 | 8,843 | 8,839 | 8,903 | 9,050 |

${ }^{1}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, Identical . ${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adinsted columns.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

| Occupation | Clvillan employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 1984 | June 1985 | June $1984$ | June $1985$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | June <br> 1985 |
| Total, 16 years and over'. | 106,812 | 107,819 | 8,582 | 8,753 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| Managerial and professional specialty . | 24,589 | 25,346 | 598 | 691 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 11,538 | 12,136 | 284 | 336 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Protessional specialty . | 13,051 | 13,210 | 314 | 355 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 32,876 | 33,163 | 1,704 | 1,750 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Technicians and related support | 3,250 | 3,210 | 112 | 149 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| Sales occupations | 12,848 | 12,801 | 703 | 689 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Administrative support, including clerical . | 16,778 | 17,152 | 889 | 912 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Service occupations | 14,506 | -14,423 | 1,333 | 1,441 | 8.4 | 9.1 |
| Private household | 1,035 | 1,018 | 88 | 80 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| Protective service | 1,667 | 1,731 | 95 | 83 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Service, except private household and protective | 11,804 | 11,674 | 1,149 | 1,278 | 8.9 | 9.9 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 13,193 | 13,630 | 987 | 995 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| Mechanics and repairers | 4,365 | 4,522 | 229 | 206 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Construction trades | 4,692 | 4,866 | 506 | 512 | 9.7 | 9.5 |
| Other precision production, craft, and repair | 4,136 | 4,243 | 252 | 277 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 17,191 | 17,113 | 2,011 | 2,042 | 10.5 | 10.7 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 8,083 | 7,887 | 864 | 979 | 9.7 | 11.0 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 4,491 | 4,626 | 375 | 376 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 4,617 | 4,600 | 773 | 687 | 14.3 | 13.0 |
| Construction laborers | 775 | . 729 | 183 | 154 | 19.1 | 17.4 |
| Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 3,842 | 3,870 | 589 | 533 | 13.3 | 12.1 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing . | 4,458 | 4,144 | 278 | 291 | 5.9 | 6.6 |

'Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

| Voteran status and age | Civilian noninettutional poperiation |  | Cratlian Iaber force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of leber foree |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | June 1985 |  |  | June 1984 | June <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 30 years and over | 7,429 | 7,645 | 6,966 | 7,187 | 6,610 | 6,806 | 356 | 381 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| 30 to 44 years | 6,433 | 6,514 | 6,209 | 6,292 | 5,882 | 5,939 | 327 | 353 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 1,747 | 1,386 | 1,684 | 1,329 | 1,576 | 1,240 | 108 | 89 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 3,280 | 3,373 | 3,169 | 3,268 | 3,006 | 3,071 | 163 | 197 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| 40 to 44 years.. | 1,406 | 1,755 | 1,356 | 1,695 | 1,300 | 1,628 | 56 | 67 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| 45 years and over. | 996 | 1,131 | 757 | 895 | 728 | 867 | 29 | 28 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| NONVETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 30 to 44 years | 16,203 | 17,189 | 15,371 | 16,285 | 14,571 | 15,410 | 800 | 875 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 7,370 | 7,966 | 6,983 | 7,617 | 6,612 | 7,168 | 371 | 449 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 4,742 | 4,925 | 4,503 | 4,638 | 4.235 | 4,406 | 268 | 232 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| 40 to 44 years. | 4,091 | 4,298 | 3,885 | 4,030 | 3,724 | 3,836 | 161 | 194 | 4.1 | 4.8 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5. 1984 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Data for 25- to 29-year-old veterans are no longer shown in this table because the group is rapldly disappearing (into the $30-34$ age category) and the numbers remaining for some labor force categories are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

Table A.13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

| Stave and employment otetue | Net seecenelly adjuelod' |  |  | sersenally sajustede |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Collforme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 18,984 | 19,251 | 19,274 | 18,984 | 19,182 | 19,206 | 19,228 | 19,251 | 19,274 |
| Civlian lebor force | 12,612 | 12,617 | 12,763 | 12,572 | 12,803 | 12,818 | 12,817 | 12,689 | 12,716 |
| Employed | 11,677 | 11,780 | 11,799 | 11,605 | 11,950 | 11,928 | 11,877 | 11,785 | 11,720 |
| Unemployed. | 934 | 837 | 964 | 967 | 853 | 890 | 940 | 904 | 996 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.8 |
| Fiorlda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 8,578 | 8,751 | 8,766 | 8,578 | 8,706 | 8,721 | 8,736 | 8,751 | 8,766 |
| Civillan labor force | 5,085 | 5,219 | 5,239 | 5,062 | 5,322 | 5,337 | 5,326 | 5,251 | 5,218 |
| Employed... | 4,748 337 | 4,963 | $\begin{array}{r}5,877 \\ \hline 362\end{array}$ | 4,728 | 4,999 | 4,997 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 969 \\ \hline 357\end{array}$ | 4,977 | 4,859 |
| Unemployed...... | 337 6.6 | 256 4.9 | 362 6.9 | 334 6.6 | 323 | 340 6.4 | 357 | 274 | 359 |
| Illinole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 8,610 | 8,643 | 8,646 | 8,610 | 8,636 | 8,639 | 8,641 | 8,643 | 8,646 |
| Clvilian labor force Employed | 5,745 | 5,764 | 5,757 | 5,664 | 5,611 | 5,625 | 5,684 | 5,763 | 5,675 |
| Unomployed. | 5,239 | 5,222 | 5,218 | 5,189 | 5,115 | 5,190 | 5,151 | 5,211 | 5,169 |
| Unemployment rate | 507 8.8 | 541 9.4 | 539 9.4 | 475 8.4 | 496 8.8 | 435 | 533 9.4 | 552 | 506 |
| Maceachuepte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 4,515 | 4,558 | 4,561 | 4,515 | 4,547 | 4,551 | 4,554 | 4,558 | 4,561 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,088 | 3,072 | 3,139 | 3,060 | 3,095 | 3,070 | 3,085 | 3,104 | 3,111 |
| Employed | 2,950 | 2,967 | 3,016 | 2,932 | 2,980 | 2,941 | 2,962 | 2,983 | 2,997 |
| Unomployed. | 138 | 105 | 123 | 128 | 115 | 129 | 123 | 121 | 114 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Michigen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 6,759 | 6,810 | 6,814 | 6,759 | 6,798 | 6,802 | 6,806 | 6,810 | 6,814 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,473 | 4,363 | 4,399 | 4,375 | 4,393 | 4,455 | 4,376 | 4,309 | 4,299 |
| Employed | 3,968 | 3,934 | 3,950 | 3,874 | 3,990 | 4,041 | 3,930 | 3,874 | 3,856 |
| Unomployed. | 505 | 429 | 450 | 501 | 403 | 414 | 446 | 435 | 443 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.3 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.3 |
| Now dersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 5,837 | 5,890 | 5,894 | 5,837 | 5,877 | 3,881 | 5,885 | 5,890 | 5,894 |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 3,854 | 3,841 | 3,901 | 3,800 | 3,869 | 3,864 | 3,843 | 3,801 | 3,847 |
| Employed. | 3,650 | 3,650 | 3,687 | 3,603 | 3,627 | 3,633 | 3,606 | 3,621 | 3,639 |
| Unemployed. | 204 | 191 | 214 | 197 | 242 | 231 | 237 | 180 | 208 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 13,627 | 13,702 | 13,709 | 13,627 | 13,685 | 13,691 | 13,696 | 13,702 | 13,709 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,069 | 8,132 | 8,289 | 7,993 | 8,125 | 8,111 | 8,193 | 8,184 | 8,216 |
| Employed. | 7,486 | 7,576 | 7,740 | 7,433 | 7,607 | 7,576 | 7.625 | 7,585 | 7,690 |
| Unemployed. | 583 | 556 | 549 | 560 | 518 | 535 | 568 | 599 78 | 526 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| North Caroilna |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population |  | 4,648 | 4,656 | 4,569 | 4,628 | 4,635 | 4,641 | 4,648 | 4,656 |
| Clivilian labor force ....... | (3) | 3,089 | 3,115 | (3) | 3,063 | -3,058 | 3,042 | 3,065 | 3,071 |
| Employed... | (3) | 2,921 | 2,945 | (3) | 2,878 | 2,894 | 2,865 | 2,884 | 2,929 |
| Unemployed....... | (3) | 167 | 170 | (3) | 185 | 164 | 177 5.8 | 181 | 142 |
|  | (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohlo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 8,054 | 8,078 | 8,080 | 8,054 | 8,073 | 8,075 | 8,076 | 8,078 | 8,080 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,186 | 5,066 | 5,157 | 5,075 | 5,162 | 5,179 | 5,176 | 5,057 | 5,044 |
| Employed. | 4,717 | 4,684 | 4,716 | 4,613 | 4,711 | 4,704 | 4,711 | 4,668 | 4,612 |
| Unemployed. | 469 | 382 | 440 | 462 | 451 | 475 | 465 | 389 | 432 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.0 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| Penmaytvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 9,208 | 9,236 | 9,239 | 9,208 | 9,231 | 9,233 |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5,640 | 5,500 | 5,685 | 5,584 | 5,470 | 5,557 | 5,575 | 5,560 | 5,624 |
| Employed. | 5,122 | 5,040 | 5,168 | 5,086 | 5,023 | 5,116 | 5,114 | 5,068 | 5,128 |
| Unemployed....... | 518 | 460 | 517 | 498 | 447 | 441 | 461 | 492 | 496 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Toxae |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 11,436 | 11,561 | 11,572 | 11,436 | 11,530 | 11,541 | 11,550 | 11,561 | 11,572 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,004 | 7,877 | 8,055 | 7,884 | 7,880 | 8,052 | 7,966 | 7,919 | 7,931 |
| Employed... | 7,564 | 7,360 | 7,431 | 7,498 | 7,339 | 7,484 | 7,442 | 7,375 | 7,358 |
| Unemployed....... | 440 | 517 | 624 | 386 | 541 | 568 | 524 | 544 | 573 7.2 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 |

${ }^{1}$ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administraion of Federal fund allocation programs
${ }_{2}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{3}$ Official estimates for North Carolina prior to 1985 are not derived from the household survey. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data are not published

Table A-14. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

| Remon, mex, and race |  |  |  | Samonally adjursed |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | 1984 |  |  | 1985 |  |
|  |  | II | II | II | III | IV | 1 | II |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toued nox in labor force |  | 62,527 | 62,684 | 62,611 | 62,841 | 62,948 | 62,364 | 62,771 |
| Do not matr a iob now Curreme sectivit: |  | 56,212 | 56,614 | 56,534 | 57,103 | 56,799 | 56,842 | 57,024 |
|  | Going to school. | 5,840 | 5,589 | 6,456 | 6,893 | 6,393 | 6,262 | 6,215 |
|  | III, disabled | 4,206 | 3,961 | 4,072 | 4,033 | 3,786 | 4,129 | 3,832 |
|  | Keeping house | 28,164 | 27,527 | 27,960 | 27,972 | 27,910 | 27,342 | 27,346 |
|  | Retired. . . . . | 13,725 | 14,775 | 13,662 | 13,687 | 14,313 | 14,312 | 14,698 |
|  | Other . | 4,276 | 4,761 | 4,384 | 4,518 | 4,397 | 4,798 | 4,934 |
| Went a job now. Reason not looking: |  | 6,316 | 6,069 | 5,956 | 5,936 | 6,140 | 5,877 | 5,760 |
|  | School attendence. | 2,121 | 1,905 | 1,608 | 1,509 | 1,483 | 1,470 | 1,449 |
|  | III health, disability | 790 | 777 | 803 | 815 | 847 | 746 | 796 |
|  | Horme responsibilities. | 1,177 | 1,212 | 1,209 | 1,416 | 1,382 | 1,253 | 1,247 |
|  | Think cannot get a job. | 1,226 | 1,108 | 1,275 | 1,211 | 1,303 | 1,253 | 1,145 |
|  | Job-market factors ${ }^{1}$. | 918 | 794 | 928 | 885 | 935 | 858 | 803 |
|  | Personel factors ${ }^{2}$. | 308 | 314 | 348 | 326 | 368 | 395 | 342 |
|  | Other remens ${ }^{3}$. | 1,003 | 1,066 | 1,060 | 985 | 1,126 | 1,155 | 1,123 |
|  | Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tocel not in labor force |  | 19,541 | 19;818 | 19,742 | 19,810 | 19,847 | 19,841 | 20,023 |
| Do not want a job now |  | 17,248 | 17,581 | 17,646 | 17,827 | 17,761 | 18,124 | 18,013 |
| Went a job now. Aomen not looking: |  | 2,292 | 2,237 | 2,037 | 1,951 | 2,020 | 1,899 | 2,025 |
|  | School attendance. | 1,068 | 957 | 798 | 760 | 734 | 692 | 731 |
|  | III health, disability. | 350 | 334 | 356 | 387 | 402 | 344 | 347 |
|  | Think cannot get a job. | 500 | 514 | 504 | 464 | 502 | 496 | 513 |
|  | Other romons ${ }^{3}$. . . . . | 375 | 431 | 379 | 340 | 382 | 367 | 435 |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel not in labor force |  | 42,986 | 42,866 | 42,869 | 43,032 | 43,102 | 42,523 | 42,748 |
| Do not want a job now |  | 38,963 | 39,033 | 38,888 | 39,276 | 39,038 | 38,718 | 39,011 |
| Went a job now. |  | 4,023 | 3,833 | 3,919 | 3,985 | 4,120 | 3,978 | 3,735 |
| Reseon not looking: | School attendence. | 1,053 | 948 | 810 | 749 | 748 | 778 | 718 |
|  | III heelth, disebility . . | 440 | 443 | 447 | 428 | 445 | 402 | 450 |
|  | Home responalililities. | 1,177 | 1,212 | 1,209 | 1,416 | 1,382 | 1,253 | 1,247 |
|  | Think camnot get a job. | 726 | 594 | 771 | 747 | 801 | 758 | 632 |
|  | Other remons . . . | 628 | 635 | 681 | 645 | 744 | 787 | 689 |
|  | Whis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel not in labor force |  | 53,528 | 53,725 | 53,615 | 53,961 | 53,911 | 53,449 | 53,820 |
| Do not want a job now |  | 49,040 | 49,336 | 49,382 | 49,581 | 49,529 | 49,159 | 49,671 |
| Went a job now. ..... . Romon not looking: |  | 4,488 | 4,389 | 4,221 | 4,271 | 4,388 | 4,387 | 4,215 |
|  | School attundenco. | 1,540 | 1,354 | 1,108 | 1,057 | 1,053 | 1,058 | 1,000 |
|  | III heolith, disebility | 547 | 545 | 553 | 598 | 596 | 548 | 551 |
|  | Home reaponesibilities. | 805 | 905 | 870 | 1,040 | 1,050 | 967 | 986 |
|  | Think cmanot get a job | 790 | 727 | 822 | 800 | 775 | 863 | 755 |
|  | Other romons . . | 805 | 859 | 868 | 776 | 914 | 951 | 922 |
| Bleok |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in labor force |  | 7,362 | 7,273 | 7,361 | 7,285 | 7,218 | 7,241 | 7,273 |
| Do not want a job now |  | 5,770 | 5,828 | 5,813 | 5,809 | 5,723 | 5,940 | 5,879 |
| Want a job now |  | 1,592 | 1,444 | 1,504 | 1,474 | 1,547 | 1,328 | 1,363 |
| Rewon not looking: |  | 502 | 480 | 420 | 355 | 374 | 380 | 394 |
|  | Ill hoolth, dikebility. | 220 | 219 | 220 | 223 | 220 | 187 | 221 |
|  | Home reponalbilitios. | 320 | 277 | 284 | 344 | 299 | 248 | 250 |
|  | Think cannot get a job | 379 | 315 | 404 | 364 | 491 | 346 | 341 |
|  | Other remeore . . . . . | 171 | 153 | 177 | 189 | 163 | 166 | i58 |

[^1]"other persond handicap."
Includes small number of men not looking for work beceuse of home responsibilities.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjustod |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jua } 3 \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 193 \dot{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Hay}_{1985}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 1985 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pet. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{May} \\ 1985^{\mathrm{P}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 95,182 | 96,909 | 97.752 | 98,376 | 94.317 | 96,591 | 196,910 | 97, 120 | 97,386 | 97,466 |
| Total private | 79, 134 | 80,434 | 81.242 | 82, 118 | 78, 384 | 80.480 | 80.767 | 80,962 | 81.203 | 81,326 |
| Goods-producing | 25,099 | 24,795 | 25,059 | 25,360 | 24.767 | 25.362 | 25,056 | 25,090 | 25,063 | 25.007 |
| Mining | 988 | 969 | 6976 | 6987 | 978 | 976 620 | 977 618 | 982 623 | 981 623 | 976 619 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 611.7 | 611.0 | 613.7 | 620.6 | 610 | 620 | 618 | 623 | 623 | 619 |
| Construction | 4.526 | 4,451 | 4,674 | 4,849 | 4,344 | 4,525 | 4,553 | 4,641 | 4,655 | 4.549 |
| General building contractors | 1,213.4 | 1,177.6 | 1,230.1 | 1,279.6 | 1,163 | 1.214 | 1,223 | 1,233 | 1,234 | 1,226 |
| Manufacturing | 19,585 | 19,375 | 19.409 | 19,524 | 19,445 | 19.561 | 19,526 | 19,467 | 19,427 | 19,382 |
| Production workers | 13,461 | 13, 182 | 13,212 | 13,310 | 13,341 | 13.347 | 13.309 | 13,249 | 13,211 | 13,190 |
| Durable goods. | 11,629 | 11,586 | 11,605 | 11.637 | 11.538 | 11,575 | 11.651 | 11,608 | 11,590 | 11,546 |
| Production workers | 7,346 | 7,723 | 7.741 | 7,764 | 7.763 | 7,806 | 7,776 | 7,730 | 7,712 | 7,682 |
| Lumber and wood products | 731.2 | 633.3 | 697.0 | 715.6 | 710 | 704 | 701 | 694 | 696 | 694 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 487.1 | 497.3 | 491.8 | 492.8 | 488 | 498 | 499 | 497 | 494 | 493 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 609.5 | 593.7 | 603.2 | 612.5 | 596 | 500 | 601 | 600 | 598 | 598 |
| Primary metal industries | 878.6 | 829.6 | 827.1 | 826.0 | 868 | 340 | 932 | 823 | 819 | 815 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 348.7 | 310.4 | 310.9 | 308.7 | 342 | 313 | 311 | 306 | 305 | 303 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,474.0 | 1,473.0 | 1,476.1 | 1,483.1 | 1,465 | 1.483 | 1,480 | 1,479 | 1.478 | 1,474 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,214.5 | 2,211.0 | 2,204. 8 | 2,199.3 | 2,205 | 2,224 | 2.220 | 2,207 | 2,205 | 2.191 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,220.5 | 2,216.3 | 2,211.6 | 2,208.2 | 2,210 | 2,248 | 2,243 | 2,223 | 2.216 | 2,197 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,911.1 | 1,982.1 | 1.993.9 | 1,993.7 | 1,900 | 1,972 | 1,969 | 1,982 | 1,982 | 1.984 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 864.0 | 873.8 | 883.2 | 881.6 | 853 | 376 | 867 | 876 | 874 | 872 |
| Instruments and related products | 718.2 | 723.7 | 722.6 | 726.5 | 714 | 725 | 727 | 726 | 724 | 723 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 334.7 | 376.2 | 376.4 | 378.9 | 382 | 381 | 379 | 377 | 378 | 377 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,956 | 7,739 | 7.804 | 7,887 | 7. 907 | 7.886 | 7.875 | 7.859 | 7,837 | 7.835 |
| Production workers | 5,615 | 5,459 | 5,471 | 5,546 | 5,578 | 5,541 | 5,533 | 5,519 | 5,499 | 5,508 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,612.9 | 1,569.4 | 1,590.7 | 1,636.4 | 1,618 | 1.633 | 1.638 | 1,630 | 1,633 | 1,641 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 61.0 | 61.7 | 61.0 | 62.1 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| Textile mill products. | 755.9 | 707.6 | 702.1 | 702.7 | 752 | 712 | 706 | 707 | 701 | 699 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,222.9 | 1,164.3 | 1, 160.4 | 1,165.0 | 1,202 | 1.175 | 1,167 | 1. 164 | 1,152 | 1.144 |
| Paper and allied products | 689.7 | 678.3 | 680.1 | 690.4 | 684 | 532 | 682 | 681 | 681 | 684 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,373.7 | 1,412.3 | 1,415.1 | 1,420.7 | 1. 372 | 1.406 | 1.407 | 1,411 | 1.415 | 1.419 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,057.0 | 1,346.7 | 1,043.1 | 1,048.9 | 1,048 | 1,052 | 1,052 | 1,049 | 1,043 | 1,040 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 191.7 | 180.7 | 181.8 | 184.1 | 189 | 184 | 183 | 182 | 181 | 181 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. | 792.2 | 734.0 | 794.3 | 799.6 | 783 | 799 | 798 | 795 | 791 | 790 |
| Leather and leather products | 199.1 | 174.3 | 175.6 | 176.9 | 194 | 177 | 176 | 174 | 174 | 172 |
| Service.producing | 70,083 | 72,114 | 72.693 | 73.016 | 69.550 | 71,529 | 71,854 | 72,030 | 72,323 | 72,459 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5.209 | 5,243 | 5.307 | 5.366 | 5,164 | 5.272 | 5,269 | 5,278 | 5,305 | 5.313 |
| Transportation | 2,953 | 3.013 | 3.069 | 3.098 | 2.921 | 3.029 | 3,028 | 3,037 | 3,060 | 3,064 |
| Communication and public utilities | 2,256 | 2,230 | 2,238 | 2.268 | 2,243 | 2.243 | 2,241 | 2,241 | 2,245 | 2.254 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,562 | 5,707 | 5.737 | 5.798 | 5,532 | 5,597 | 5,714 | 5,733 | 5.744 | 5,766 |
| Durable goods . . . | 3.287 | 3,391 | 3,401 | 3,437 | 3, 268 | 3,367 | 3,377 | 3,388 | 3.401 | 3,417 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,275 | 2,326 | 2.336 | 2,361 | 2,264 | 2,330 | 2,337 | 2,345 | 2,343 | 2,347 |
| Retail trade | 16.645 | 17,030 | 17,358 | 17,557 | 16,534 | 17.160 | 17.249 | 17.280 | 17.393 | 17.435 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,214.0 | 2,261.5 | 2,291.7 | 2,296.9 | 2.271 | 2,343 | 2.349 | 2,348 | 2,370 | 2,356 |
| Food stores | 2,629.4 | 2.756 .5 | 2,805.5 | 2,830.0 | 2.630 | 2,773 | 2,790 | 2,794 | 2,822 | 2,830 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 1,803.6 | 1,972.4 | 1,891.5 | 1,911.9 | 1, 793 | 1,865 | 1,873 | 1,884 | 1,890 | 1,895 |
| Eating and drinking places | 5,575.0 | 5,636.7 | 5,767.0 | 5,891.8 | 5,396 | 5.588 | 5,615 | 5,642 | 5,659 | 5,704 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 5,738 | 5,833 |  | 5.971 | 5,680 | 5.909 | 5,835 | 5,858 | 5,890 | 5.909 |
| Finance | 2,869 | 2,932 | 2,952 | 2.988 | 2.853 | 2,319 | 2,933 | 2,941 | 2,958 | 2,970 |
| Insurance . Real estate. | 1.753 | 1,795 | 1.806 | 1,818 | 1,748 | 1,789 | 1,792 | 1,799 | 1.808 | 1,813 |
| Real estate. | 1, 116 | 1,106 | 1.128 | 1,165 | 1.079 | 1.101 | 1,110 | 1,118 | 1.124 | 1,126 |
| Services | 20,881 | 21.766 | 21.895 | 22.066 | 20,707 | 21,480 | 21,644 | 21.723 | 21,808 | 21,891 |
| Business services | 4.069 .6 | 4.362.7 | 4.413 .1 | 4.456:5 | 4,058 | 4.324 | 4,377 | 4,402 | 4,431 | 4,443 |
| Health services | 6,124.5 | 6,205.8 | 6.229.1 | 6,285.3 | 6,096 | 6.186 | 6. 204 | 6.218 | 6.242 | 6.254 |
| Government | 16,048 | 16,475 | 16.510 | 16. 258 | 15,933 | 16,111 | 16,143 | 16,158 | 16, 183 | 16,140 |
| Federal . | 2.846 | 2,853 | 2,854 | 2,889 | 2,802 | 2,834 | 2,850 | 2,859 | 2,848 | 2,846 |
| State. | 3,615 | 3,843 | 3,804 | 3,652 | 3.712 | 3,733 | 3,744 | 3,749 | 3,751 | 3,749 |
| Local | 9,587 | 9.779 | 9,852 | 9,717 | 9.419 | 9,544 | 9,549 | 9,550 | 9,584 | 9,545 |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jane } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { apr. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yeb } \\ & 198 j \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \Delta \mathrm{pr} \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | 35.5 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.2 |
| Mining | 43.7 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Construction | 38.6 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.2 |
| Manufacturing | . 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 4 C .1 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.4 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Durable goods .... | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.2 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.3 | 33.5 | 40.0 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 38.9 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 40.1 |
| Furniture and. fixtures .. | 39.6 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 38.8 | 38.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.5 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 |
| Primary metal industries. | 41.9 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.7 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 42.0 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.8 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 41.0 | 43.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment ..... | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 42.6 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 44.0 | 43.8 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 4.3 .2 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.0 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.3 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . | 39.2 | 33.9 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| Nondurable goods . | 39.8 | 33.9 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Food and kindred products. | 40.0 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 40.6 | 34.9 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 35.4 | 37.1 | 36.2 |
| Textle mill products .... | 43.4 | 33.4 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.2 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 36.8 | 35.4 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 36.2 |
| Paper and allied products | 43.1 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 42.9 |
| Printing and publishing. | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 43.6 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.8 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 41.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 37 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Leather and leather products | 37.7 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 36.7 |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 39.8 | 37.2 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.5 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.7 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.9 |
| Retall trade . | 33.4 | 23.4 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 30. 1 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 29.9 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 35.3 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 32.9 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.9 |
| - Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in 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 employees on private nonagricultural payrolis. <br> ${ }^{2}$ This series is not published seasonally adjuated since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision. $p=\text { preliminary. }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Tekto 8-3. Avorage hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by Industry

| tummery | Average mownty cerninge |  |  |  | Averace meekly eaminge |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Juse } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 8 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{P} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{P} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | p |
| Total private . . . | \$8.30 | \$8.54 | \$8.54 | \$8.55 | \$294.65 | \$ 298.05 | \$299.75 | \$ 302.67 |  |
| Sassonally adjustod | 8.32 | 8.54 | 8.55 | 8.57 | 293.70 | 298.90 | 300.11 | 301.66 |  |
| Mining | 11.62 | 11.93 | 11.87 | 11.92 | 507.79 | 516.57 | 515.16 | 513.75 |  |
| Construction. | 12.03 | 12.21 | 12.23 | 12.19 | 464.36 | 461.54 | 465.96 | 464.4'4 |  |
| Menufacturing | 9.15 | 9.48 | 9.48 | 9.50 | 373.32 | 380.15 | 382.04 | 385.70 |  |
| Durable goods | 9. 72 | 10.03 | 10.05 | 10.08 | 403.36 | 410.23 | 412.05 | 417.31 |  |
| Lumber and wood products | 8.08 | 8.04 | 8.12 | 8.27 | 325.62 | 317.58 | 324.80 | 337.42 |  |
| Fumiture and fixtures | 6.82 | 7.08 | 7.11 | 7.17 | 275.07 | 276.83 | 274.45 | 280.35 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 7. 53 | 9.80 | 9.79 | 9.83 | 407.15 | 411.60 | 414.12 | 417.78 |  |
| Primary metal industrios | 11.50 | 11.64 | 11.63 | 11.73 | 481.85 | 480.73 | 479.16 | 491.49 |  |
| Blast furna ces and basic steel products... | 13.02 | 13.32 | 13.30 | 13.39 | 535.42 | 547.45 | 541.31 | 566.40 |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 9.35 | 9.64 | 9.62 | 9.65 | 382.96 | 395. 24 | 395.38 | 399.51 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical | 9.93 | 10.17 | 10.21 | 10.22 | 417.06 | 417.99 | 420.65 | 427.20 |  |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 8.97 | 9.40 | 9.41 | 9.47 | 367.77 | 376.00 | 377.34 | 382.59 |  |
| Transportation equipment | 12.17 | 12.63 | 12.63 | 12.64 | 520.83 | 538.04 | 540.56 | 542.26 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 12.72 | 13.40 | 13.39 | 13.35 | 559.68 | 586.92 | 589.16 | 582.06 |  |
| Instruments and related products | 8.82 | 9.11 | 9.12 | 9.13 | 364.27 | 368.96 | 372.10 | 374.33 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 7.03 | 7.22 | 7.28 | 7.29 | 275.58 | 280.86 | 284.65 | 285.77 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 8.33 | 8.67 | 8.64 | 8.65 | 331.53 | 337.26 | 339.55 | 342.54 |  |
| Food and kindred products | 3.42 | 8.59 | 8.59 | 8.56 | 336.80 | 336.73 | 343.60 | 341.54 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures | 12.00 | 12.16 | 12.68 | 12.88 | 487.20 | 424.38 | 471.70 | 480.42 |  |
| Textile mill products | 6.44 | 6.70 | 6.69 | 6.69 | 263.18 | 257.28 | 260.91 | 265.59 |  |
| Apperel and other textile products | 5.53 | 5.74 | 5.69 | 5.70 | 203. 50 | 203.20 | 205.98 | 208.62 |  |
| Paper and allied products | 10.33 | 10.72 | 10.74 | 10.75 | 447.38 | 458.82 | 459.67 | 462.25 |  |
| Prining and publishing | 9.31 | 9.60 | 9.60 | 9.61 | 350.06 | 360.00 | 358.08 | 359.41 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products | 11.00 | 11.48 | 11.46 | 11.51 | 462.05 | 481.01 | 480.17 | 484.57 |  |
| Potroveum and coal products | 13.32 | 14.18 | 14.02 | 14.03 | 580.75 | 595.56 | 583.23 | 587.86 |  |
| Pubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 8. 24 | 8.48 | 8.46 | 8.49 | 345.26 | 346.83 | 345.17 | 348.94 |  |
| Leather and leather products | 5.67 | 5.84 | 5.84 | 5.83 | 213.76 | 215.50 | 217.25 | 219.79 |  |
| Tramerertaion and public utilities | 11.03 | 11.27 | 11.24 | 11.28 | 433.97 | 441.73 | 440.61 | 448.94 |  |
| Wholeeale trade | 8.91 | 9.24 | 9.24 | 9.27 | 344.82 | 354.82 | 358.51 | 361.53 |  |
| Retall trade | 5.87 | 5.96 | 5.97 | 5.94 | 173.45 | 175.22 | 177.91 | 179.39 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and reol cetate. | 7.58 | 7.85 | 7.84 | 7.91 | 275.15 | 285.74 | 284.59 | 290.30 |  |
| Services | 7. 56 | 7.89 | 7.88 | 7.89 | 243.72 | 257.21 | 257.68 | 261.16 |  |

- See footnote 1, table B-2.
$p=$ preliminary .
Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Indox for production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry $(1877=100)$

| molvetry | Mer esecomany salyeted |  |  |  |  | Seesonally adjuated |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 19.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change June 1984June 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 198 \mathrm{gn} \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: May 1985June 1985 |
| Teed provelo nemienm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 160.1 | 164.7 | 164.9 | 165.0 | 3.1 | 160.5 | 164.0 | 164.4 | 164.8 | 165.0 | 165.4 | 0.3 |
| Cometant (197) del | 94.9 | 94.4 | 94.2 | N. A. | (2) | 95.2 | 94.7 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 94.3 | N.A. | (3) |
|  | 173.6 | 178.6 | 177.9 | 178.0 | 2.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Conatruetion | 147.3 | 149.2 | 149.8 | 149.9 | 1.7 | 148.1 | 150.8 | 149.9 | 150.4 | 150.6 | 150.8 | . 1 |
|  | 162.4 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.5 | 3.7 | 162.5 | 166.9 | 167.4 | 167.9 | 168.5 | 168.6 | . 1 |
| Trumepertation and mimim | 160.4 | 164.5 | 164.2 | 164.1 | 2.3 | 161.9 | 164.2 | 165.4 | 165.0 | 165.1 | 165.6 | . 3 |
|  | 164.9 | 170.7 | 170.8 | 170.7 | 3.5 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 164.9 | 170.0 | 169.9 | 170.7 | 3.5 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Sombers | 161.7 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 168.0 | 3.9 | 162.7 | 166.2 | 167.2 | 167.8 | 167.8 | 169.0 | . 7 |

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry
$(1977=100)$

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \Delta \mathrm{pr} \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Peb. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar} \\ & 198 j \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 198 j \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{may}_{1985 \mathrm{p}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u a \because \\ & 1985 p \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 114.8 | 114.2 | 116.1 | 118.7 | 112.8 | 115.1 | 115.7 | 115.6 | 116.2 | 116.5 |
| Goods-producing | 101.4 | 97.4 | 99.3 | 101.3 | 98.9 | 93.8 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 93.7 |
| Mining | 114.6 | 111.0 | 112.5 | 112.9 | 113.1 | 112.2 | 112.6 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 111.0 |
| Construction | 124.0 | 118.6 | 126.6 | 132.1 | 115.7 | 121.2 | 123.4 | 125.7 | 124.2 | 122.7 |
| Manufacturing | 96.4 | 92.7 | 93.4 | 94.9 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 93.5 |
| Durable goods. | 95.7 | 92.7 | 93.2 | 94.4 | 94.1 | 93.3 | 93.9 | 92.8 | 92.9 | 92.9 |
| Lumber and wood products | 101.0 | 91.4 | 94.8 | 99.4 | 95.8 | 93.3 | 94.4 | 93.2 | 93.5 | 94.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 103.6 | 104.2 | 101.5 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 105.7 | 106.0 | 104.7 | 102.6 | 102.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 90.3 | 86.8 | 89.5 | 91.5 | 87.2 | 87.2 | 88.2 | 87.8 | 88.0 | 87.6 |
| Primary metal industries. | 73.8 | 68.2 | 67.7 | 68.6 | 72.3 | 63.4 | 68.0 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 67.3 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 63.4 | 55.7 | 55.2 | 56.7 | 61.4 | 55.5 | 54.8 | 54.6 | 54.2 | 54.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 92.3 | 90.8 | 91.4 | 92.6 | 90.9 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 91.4 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 95.5 | 92.7 | 92.7 | 93.8 | 95.0 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 92.5 | 92.9 | 93.1 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 112.3 | 106.1 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 111.3 | 109.4 | 109.3 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 105.6 |
| Transportation equipment. | 95.4 | 98.3 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 93.9 | 95.6 | 96.9 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 97.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 90.7 | 92.2 | 93.8 | 92.6 | 88.5 | 89.3 | 90.2 | 91.4 | 91.6 | 83.9 |
| Instruments and related products | 108.6 | 104.8 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 107.7 | 106.7 | 107.2 | 105.9 | 105.9 | 105.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 84.6 | 81.3 | 81.6 | 83.1 | 84.2 | 82.9 | 82.8 | 81.7 | 82.1 | 82.6 |
| Nondurable goods | 97.4 | 92.6 | 93.7 | 95.5 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 94.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 96.2 | 91.3 | 94.8 | 98.5 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 97.1 | 98.5 | 93.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 85.4 | 73.6 | 77.2 | 79.2 | 89.5 | 93.8 | 88.3 | 82.0 | 84.2 | 83.9 |
| Textile mill products. | 82.7 | 73.2 | 74.0 | 75.4 | 81.3 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 73.6 | 73.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 94.9 | 86.6 | 88.2 | 89.6 | 92.1 | 88.7 | 88.6 | 87.1 | 87.5 | 87.1 |
| Paper and allied products | 100.7 | -98.5 | 98.8 | 101.0 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 97.5 |
| - Printing and publishing | 116.6 | 120.1 | 119.4 | 119.7 | 117.4 | 119.9 | 119.8 | 120.0 | 119.7 | 123.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 96.1 | 94.1 | 93.8 | 95.2 | 94.8 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 93.5 | 93.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 87.7 | 81.1 | 81.6 | 83.4 | 85.9 | 85.3 | 34.9 | 31.6 | 80.8 | 81.2 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 113.3 | 109.9 | 109.7 | 111.5 | 111.3 | 110.4 | 111.1 | 109.6 | 109.0 | 109.3 |
| Leather and leather products ......... | 77.9 | 65.7 | 67.2 | 68.6 | 73.7 | 65.9 | 66.7 | 65.1 | 65.9 | 65.1 |
| Service-producing | 122.2 | 123.5 | 125.4 | 128.2 | 120.6 | 124.0 | 124.6 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 125.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 107.0 | 106.2 | 107.7 | 110.7 | 105.6 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 109.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 115.3 | 117.6 | 119.3 | 121.3 | 114.3 | 117.9 | 118.6 | 118.8 | 119.7 | 120.4 |
| Retail trade | 115.4 | 113.9 | 117.3 | 120.6 | 113.5 | 115.4 | 116.8 | 116.7 | 118.1 | 118.4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 125.8 | 127.2 | 128.1 | 131.4 | 124.3 | 125.9 | 127.7 | 127.8 | 128.0 | 133. 1 |
| Services | 134.9 | 138.9 | 140.0 | 142.5 | 133.0 | 137.9 | 138.7 | 138.9 | 139.7 | 140.4 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.
$p=$ preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment' increased

| Time span | Year | Jan. | Fob. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 1983. | 52.2 | 45.9 | 59.7 | 70.0 | 68.9 | 63.0 | 72.7 | 69.5 | 73.2 | 74.1 | 66.8 | 68.9 |
| 1-month. | 1984 | 67.3 | 72.7 | 66.8 | 67.3 | 60.5 | 64.3 | 65.7 | 58.1 | 48.4 | 66.5 | 55.1 | 63.5 |
| span | 1985. | 57.6 | 50.3 | 55.9 | 44.6 | p50.3 | p48.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1983. | 46.2 | 53.2 | 63.0 | 73.5 | 71.9 | 73.8 | 72.7 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 78.6 | 74.6 | 74.3 |
| 3-month | 1984 | 78.1 | 75.9 | 77.6 | 68.9 | 69.7 | 67.0 | 65.4 | 60.3 | 60.0 | 56.5 | 67.0 | 60.0 |
| span | 1985 | 58.6 | 54.1 | 46.8 | p45.4 | p46.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1983. | 50.0 | 62.4 | 65.7 | 67.8 | 74.3 | 78.4 | 79.7 | 79.5 | 78.9 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 78.4 |
| 6 -month | 1984. | 79.2 | 77.8 | 77.3 | 75.4 | 69.2 | 64.9 | 63.2 | 64.1 | 67.0 | 59.7 | 57.6 | 60.3 |
| span | 1985. | 52.2 | p48.1 | p44.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1983 | 48.6 | 55.1 | 61.4 | 68.6 | 72.4 | 75.1 | 77.0 | 79.7 | 78.4 | 80.8 | 81.6 | 81.1 |
| 12.month | 1984. | 81.9 | 78.4 | 76.8 | 75.1 | 72.7 | 73.0 | 70.0 | 65.7 | 63.5 | 60.5 | p55.4 | p 51.6 |

- Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.
$p=$ preliminary.
U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics


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[^0]:    The population and Armed Forces figures are nor adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and eceeonally adjusted therefore,
    : Includes members of the Armed forces stationed in the United States. Forces).

[^1]:    Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job arilietie."
    Personal factors include "omployers think too young or old," "Iacks edroesion or trivinine" and

