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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1985
Employment rose in September and unemployment was about unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate of 7.0 percent and the rate for civilian workers of 7.1 percent were not much different from August, remaining somewhat below the rates prevailing since the beginning of the year.

Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--totaled 107.5 million in September, an increase of 370,000 over the month. The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments was 98.1 million, as continued job gains in the service-producing sector were tempered by a decline in manufacturing employment.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)
Unemployment totaled 8.3 million in September, after adjustment for seasonality. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers, at 7.1 percent, was about the same as in August. Jobless rates for adult men (6.0 percent), adult women ( 6.8 percent), and teenagers ( 17.8 percent) were virtually unchanged, as were rates for whites ( 6.1 percent) and Hispanics (10.4 percent). However, the rate for black workers, which had declined in the previous month, rose to 15.3 percent in September, returning to about the July figure. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was 15.5 weeks in September, about the same as in the 3 previous months, while the median duration figure, which had been edging up, decreased to 6.9 weeks. (See table A-7.)

The Civilian Labor Force and Employment (Household Survey Data)
The civilian labor force rose by about 500,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis in September, with adult men and women each accounting for a
little more than 200,000 of the gain. There had not been any sustained growth in the labor force in the preceding 6 months. (See table A-2.)

Civilian employment expanded by 370,000 after seasonal adjustment to a September total of 107.5 million. Adult workers were responsible for virtually all of this increase. The employment-population ratio edged up

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

| Category | Quarterly averages$1985$ |  | Monthly data |  |  | Aug. Sept. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1985 |  |  |  |
|  | II | III | July | Aug. | Sept. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force 1/ | 116,879 | 117,197 | 117,018 | 117,025 | 117,550 | 525 |
| Total employment 1/ | 108,461 | 108,913 | 108,566 | 108,898 | 109,276 | 378 |
| Civilian labor force. | 115,176 | 115,477 | 115,314 | 115,299\| | 115,818 | 519 |
| Civilian employment | 106,758\| | 107,193\| | 106,862 | 107,172 | 107,544 | 372 |
| Unemployment. | 8,417 | 8,284 | 8,451 | 8,127 | 8,274 | 147 |
| Not in labor force | 62,771 | 62,937 | 62,949 | 63,106 | 62,754 | -352 |
| Discouraged worke | 1,145 | 1,231 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: $\quad$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers 1/... | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 0.1 |
| All civilian workers. | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | . 1 |
| Adult men. | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0 |
| Adult women | 6.81 | 6.71 | 6.6 | 6.71 | 6.8 | . 1 |
| Teenagers................. | 18.3 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 17.8 | . 5 |
| White. | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | -. 1 |
| Black | 15.0 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 15.3 | 1.3 |
| Hispanic origin......... | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 | . 1 |
| ESTABLISHENT DATA Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment.. | 97,338 | p97,936 | 97,707 | p97,9871 | p98,115 | p128 |
| Goods-producing. | 25,055 | p24,985 | 24,980 | p25,026 | p24,949 | p-77 |
| Service-producing......... | 72,283 | p72,951 | 72,727 | p72,961 | p73,166 | p205 |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: $\quad-\quad \mid$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm. | 35.11 | p35.11 | 35.0 | p35.11 | p35.2 | p0. 1 |
| Manufacturing.............. | 40.31 | p40.51 | 40.3 | p40.6 | p40.7 | p. 1 |
| Manufacturing overtime.... | 3.2 | p3.31 | 3.2 | p3.31 | p3.3 | p0 |
| ```1/ Includes the resident p=preliminary.``` | Armed Fo | rces. |  | N.A. $=$ | not avai | lable. |

to 60.2 percent, just a tenth below the record-high figure reached in March of this year.

Over the past 12 months, employment rose by 2.1 million. All of the increase was in nonagricultural industries; agricultural employment declined over the year. (See table A-1.)

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)
In the third quarter of 1985, there were 1.2 million discouraged workers--persons who want to work but did not actively look for a job because they believed that they could not find one. About two-thirds of the total cited job market factors. The remainder cited personal factors such as age or lack of training. The number of discouraged workers has shown little change over the past year, after falling by about 600,000 from the recession high. (See table A-14.)

## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Overall, the number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, at 98.1 million, was not much higher in September than it had been in August. Employment growth continued in the service-producing industries at close to the pace over the past year, but there was a marked decline in manufacturing jobs. The BLS index of diffusion, which is heavily weighted toward manufacturing industries, indicated that only about 46 percent of private nonfarm industries experienced job growth over the month. (See tables $B-1$ and $B-6$.

Manufacturing job losses, which totaled 110,000 , were especially evident in the durable goods industries, particularly motor vehicles, machinery, and electrical and electronic equipment. In the auto industry, the decline was largely related to changed seasonal patterns in model changeover and new strike activity in the reference week. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, a pick-up of 40,000 jobs in construction sustained the pattern of strong growth that totaled 370,000 over the year.

In the service-producing sector, there were job gains in services, finance, real estate, and transportation. Much of the increase in transportation involved the return to work of automobile transporters who had been on strike.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up to 35.2 hours in September. The manufacturing workweek also edged up, to a very high 40.7 hours. Factory overtime was unchanged in September at 3.3 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose slightly to 117.2 (1977=100) in September, after allowance for seasonality. Reflecting the sharp decline
in jobs, the manufacturing index edged lower over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)
On a seasonally adjusted basis, average hourly and weekly earnings rose 0.6 and 0.9 percent, respectively, in September. Unadjusted hourly earnings were up 14 cents to $\$ 8.68$, and weekly earnings rose by $\$ 4.08$ to $\$ 306.40$; increases in earnings tend to be unusually large in September. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 25 cents and weekly earnings \$7.98. (See table B-3.)

## The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 165.6 (1977=100) in September, seasonally adjusted, the same as in August. For the 12 months ended in September, the increase was 2.4 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI was unchanged during the 12 -month period ended in August. (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 59,000 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 BLS 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. Each 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 paid 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. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

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 based 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 U-7. The overall unemployment rate is $U-5 a$, while $U-5 b$ 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 employed; the establishment survey does not;
- The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job 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, and 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 seasonally 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 blS. 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, BLS 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

| (Numbers in thousands) |
| ---: | :--- |

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sox and age
(Numberse in thoutende)
 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 ceasonally edjuated |  |  | Seasonally adjustod |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1985 | Sept. 1984 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | June <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 152,471 | 153,819 | 153,938 | 152,471 | 153,489 | 153,597 | 153,717 | 153.819 | 153,938 |
| Civillan labor force | 98,529 | 100,866 | 100,233 | 98,426 | 99,768 | 99,441 | 99,735 | 99,735 | 100,165 |
| Participation rate | 64.6 | 65.6 | 65.1 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 64.7 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 65.1 |
| Employed....... | 92,573 | 94,864 | 94,393 | 92,177 | 93,539 | 92,990 | 93,374 | 93,599 | 94,071 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 60.7 | 61.7 | 61.3 | 60.5 | 60.9 | 60.5 | 60.7 | 60.8 | 61.1 |
| Unemployed | 5,956 | 6,002 | 5,840 | 6,249 | 6,230 | 6,451 | 6,362 | 6,136 | 6,094 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Participation rat | 52,624 78.9 | 53,308 79.0 | 53,102 78.6 | 52,494 78.7 | 52,853 78.5 | 52,798 78.4 | 52,754 78.2 | 52,846 78.3 | 52,968 78.4 |
| Employed......... | 50,046 | 50,736 | 50,630 | 49,604 | 50,098 | 49,732 | 49,810 | 50,036 | 50,228 |
| Employment-population ratios | 75.0 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 74.4 |
| Unemployed | 2,578 | 2,572 | 2,471 | 2,890 | 2,756 | 3,066 | 2,944 | 2,811 | 2,739 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| - Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian labor force | 39,292 | 39,870 | 40,660 | 39,014 | 39,961 | 40,102 | 40, 130 | 40,253 | 40,397 |
| Particlpation rate | 53.3 | 53.5 | 54.5 | 52.9 | 53.8 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 54.0 | 54.2 |
| Employed........ | 36,988 | 37.410 | 38,258 | 36,784 | 37,609 | 37,759 | 37,831 | 37,941 | 38,068 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.2 | 50.2 | 51.3 | 49.9 | 50.6 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 51.1 |
| Unemployed | 2,304 | 2,460 | 2,402 | 2,230 | 2,352 | 2,343 | 2,299 | 2,312 | 2,330 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Both eexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian iabor force . | 6,613 | 7,688 | 6,472 | 6,918 | 6,954 | 6,541 | 6,852 | 6,635 | 6,800 |
| Participation rate | 54.8 | 64.8 | 54.6 | 57.4 | 58.5 | 55.0 | 57.7 | 55.9 | 57.3 |
| Employed....... | 5,539 | 6,718 | 5,505 | 5,789 | 5,832 | 5,499 | 5,733 | 5,622 | 5,775 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 45.9 | 56.6 | 46.4 | 48.0 | 49.0 | 46.3 | 48.3 | 47.4 | 48.7 |
| Unomployed | 1,074 | 971 | 967 | 1,129 | 1,122 | 1,042. | 3.119 | 1,013 | 1,025 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.2 | 12.6 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.1 |
| Men. | 16.1 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 15.9 |
| Women | 16.3 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 14.2 |
| Black |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninsititutional population. | 19.416 | 19,700 | 19,728 | 19,416 | 19,620 | 19,646 | 19,675 | 19,700 | 19,728 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,126 | 12,593 | 12,414 | 12,082 | 12,370 | 12,269 | 12,347 | 12,267 | 12,359 |
| Particlpation rate | 62.4 | 63.9 | 62.9 | 62.2 | 63.0 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 62.3 | 62.6 |
| Employed......... | 10,310 | 10,788 | 10,533 | 10,260 | 10,438 | 10,551 | 10,493 | 10,548 | 10,468 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 53.1 | 54.8 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 53.2 | 53.7 | 53.3 | 53.5 | . 53.1 |
| Unemployed ........ | 1,816 | 1,805 | 1,880 | 1,822 | 1,932 | 1,718 | 1,854 | 1,718 | 1,892 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.0 | 14.3 | j3.1 | J5.1 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 15.3 |
| Men, 20 years and ower |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . . | 5,703 | 5,812 | 5,810 | 5,697 | 5,731 | 5., 725 | 5,745 | 5,753 | 5,799 |
| Participation rate | 74.7 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 74.2 | 74.2 | 74.7 |
| Employed. | 4,983 | 5,144 | 5,091 | 4,927 | 4.954 | 5,027 | 5,019 | 5,073 | 5,021 |
| Employment-population ratioz | 65.3 | 66.4 | 65.6 | 64.5 | 64.2 | 65.1 | 64.9 | 65.5 | 64.7 |
| Unemployed ........ | 719 | 668 | 719 | 770 | 777 | 699 | 726 | 680 | 778 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.6 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 11.8 | 13.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ........ . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,614 | 5,727 | 5,788 | 5,538 | 5,716 | 5,714 | 5,687 | 5,678 | 5,707 |
| Participation rate | 58.3 | 58.5 | 59.0 | 57.5 | 58.6 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 58.2 |
| Employed | 4,888 | 4,932 | 4,970 | 4,841 | 4,934 | 5,010 | 4,937 | 4,927 | 4,921 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.7 | 50.3 | 50.6 | 50.2 | 50.6 | 51.3 | 50.5 | 50.3 | 50.1 |
| Unemployed ........ | 726 | 796 | 8.18 | 697 | 782 | 704 | 750 | 751 | 787 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.9 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.8 |
| Both cexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ..................... | 810 | 1,053 | 816 | 847 | 923 | 830 | 915 | 836 | 853 |
| Participation rate ..... | 37.7 | 48.9 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 42.7 | 38.4 | 42.4 | 38.8 | 39.6 |
| Employed | 439 | 712 | 472 | 492 , | 550 | 514 | 537 | 548 | 526 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 20.5 | 33.1 | 21.9 | 22.9, | 25.5 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 25.4 | 24.4 |
| Unemployed ....... | 371 | 34.1 | 344 | 355 | 373 | 316 | 378 | 288 | 327 |
| Unemployment rate | 45.8 | 32.4 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 40.4 | 38.1 | 41.3 | 34.4 | 38.3 |
| Men...... Women. . | 43.7 | 31.4 | 43.7 | 41.0 | 38.4 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 34.1 | 41.0 |
| Women . . . | 48.2 | 33.6 | 40.2 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 35.2 | 39.0 | 34.9 | 35.0 |
| HISPANIC ORICIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 11,240 | 11,573 | 11,601 | 1],240 | 11,485 | 11,514 | 11,544 | 11,573 | 11,601 |
| Civilian labor force ...... | 7,338 | 7,677 | 7,612 | 7,353. | 7,330 | 7,416 | 11,470 | 7,547 | 7,607 |
| Participation rate | 65.3 | 66.3 | 65.6 | 65.4 | 63.8 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 65.2 | 65.6 |
| Employed | 6,608 | 6,906 | 6,865 | 6,573 | 6,546 | 6,629 | 6,634 | 6,771 | 6,817 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 58.8 | 59.7 | 59.2 | 58.5 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 58.5 | 58.8 |
| Unemployed ........ | 730 | 771 | 747 | 780 | 784 | 787 | 836 | 776 | 790 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 10.4 |

: Civilian employment as a percent of the clvilian noninatitutional population.

NOTE: Detall for the above race and Hispanic-origin groupe will not sum to totals becauee date for the "other recee" group are not presented and Hispanice are Included In both the white and black population groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators

' Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for euch reasons as vacation. Iliness, or industrial dispute.

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


[^0]Table A-6. Solected unemployment Indicators, seasonally adjusted


- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force
- Acgregate nours loet oy the unemployed and persone on pert time for economic
reasone ae a percent of potentiatly avaliable labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

| Weake of ememployment | Net ececemelly edjueted |  |  | scecemally areuated |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Aug <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| ouration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lees than 5 weeks | 3,493 | 3,342 | 3,681 | 3,313 | 3,659 | 3,458 | 3,578 | 3,372 | 3,502 |
| 5 to 14 weeks : | 2,318 | 2,704 | 2,298 | 2,533 | 2,635 | 2,547 | 2,508 | 2,497 | 2,503 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,239 | 2.006 | 2,004 | 2,605 | 2,247 | 2,317 | 2,348 | 2,264 | 2,328 |
| 15 to 23 weaks. | 883 | 813 | 834 | 1,106 | 1,040 | 1,011 | 1,094 | 1,050 | 1,034 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,356 | 1,193 | 1,171 | 1,499 | 1,207 | 1,306 | 1,254 | 1,214 | 1,294 |
| Avercge (mean) duration, in weaks . | 16.4 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 15.5 |
| Median duration, in weeks. | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| PERCENT Distmaution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. . | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lees than 5 wreks | 43.4 | 41.5 | 46.1 | 39.2 | 42.8 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 41.5 | 42.0 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 28.8 | 33.6 | 28.8 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 29.7 | 30.7 | 30.0 |
| 15 wacks and over. | 27.8 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 30.8 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.9 |
| 15 to 26 weaks. | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| 27 weeks and over | 16.8 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 17.7 | 14.1 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.5 |

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment


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

| 8ex and age | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { unempleyed persone } \\ & \text { (in invereenda) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Uremployment rateo' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1985 | Sept. $1985$ | Sept. $1984$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | June <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1985 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept } \\ .1985 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total, 18 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8,370 | 8,127 | 8,274 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| 16 to 24 years | 3,336 | 2.998 | 3.114 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 13.3 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1.509 | 1,335 | 1,394 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 19.5 | 17.3 | 17.8 |
| 16 to 17 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 656 | 573 | 619 | 20.9 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 18.6 | 19.8 |
| 18t to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 852 | 743 | 781 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 16.4 | 16.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,827 | 1,663 | 1,720 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| 25 years and over | 5,070 | 5,098 | 5,188 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 4,421 | 4,492 | 4,566 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| 55 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 667 | 618 | 618 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Men, 18 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,630 | 4,395 | 4,421 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| 16 to 24 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,861 | 1,669 | 1,675 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| 16 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 813 | 795 | 784 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 19.2 |
| 18 to 17 years | 350 | 360 | 333 | 21.0 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 20.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 466 | 416 | 458 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 17.4 | 18.6 |
| 20 to 24 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,048 | 874 | 891 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| 25 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.805 | 2.728 | 2,772 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 25 to 54 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.393 | 2,396 | 2,416 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 55 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 426 | 330 | 358 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Women, 16 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,740 | 3,732 | 3,854 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| 18 to 24 years | 1,475 | 1,330 | 1,439 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.1 | 12.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 696 | 540 | 610 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 14.9 | 16.4 |
| 18 to 17 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 306 | 213 | 286 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 14.8 | 19.5 |
| 18 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 386 | 327 | 323 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 14.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 779 | 790 | 829 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 |
| 25 yeare and over | 2.265 | 2,370 | 2,416 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| 25 to 34 years ... | 2,028 | 2,096 | 2,150 | 6.2 | 6.5 | $6.3$ | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| 55 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 241 | 288 | 260 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

| Employment status | Not ecesenally edjuated |  |  | Scasenally edjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clvillan noninstitutional population. | 24,292 | 24,586 | 24,633 | 24,292 | 24,455 | 24,498 | 24,546 | 24,586 | 24,633 |
| Civilian labor force . | 15,314 | 15,813 | 15,617 | 15,265 | 15,552 | 15,448 | 15,513 | 15,404 | 15,545 |
| Participation rate | 63.0 | 64.3 | 63.4 | 62.8 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 62.7 | 63.1 |
| Employed.......... | 13,220 | 13,764 | 13,473 | 13,158 | 13,362 | 13,471 | 13,421 | 13,442 | 13,384 |
| Employment-population ratio | 54.4 | 56.0 | 54.7 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 55.0 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 54.3 |
| Unemployed ........ | 2,094 | 2,049 | 2,144 | 2,107 | 2,190 | 1,978 | 2,093 | 1.962 | 2,161 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.7 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.9 |
| Not in labor force | 8,978 | 8,773 | 9,016 | 9,027 | 8,903 | 9,050 | 9,033 | 9,182 | 9,088 |

'The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical : Clivilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjuated columns.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonaliy adjusted
(Numbers in thousanda)

| Occupation | Civilian employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment raw |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. $1984$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1985 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1984 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1985 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over' | 105,792 | 107,867 | 8,051 | 7,984 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 24,863 | 26,255 | 709 | 723 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 11,677 | 12,342 | 318 | 361 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Professional specialty | 13,186 | 13,913 | 392 | 363 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Technical, sales, and administrative support | 32,642 | 33,430 | 1,721 | 1,719 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Techntclans and related support | 3,123 | 3,364 | 65 | 114 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Sales occupations | 12,646 | 12.649 | 716 | 673 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Administrative support, including clerical. | 16,873 | 17,417 | 939 | 932 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Service occupations | 13,995 | 14,286 | 1,373 | 1,379 | 8.9 | 8.8 |
| Private household | 943 | , 966 | 70 | 67 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Protective service . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.682 | 1,712 | 93 | 92 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Service, except private household and protective | 11,370 | 11,608 | 1,210 | 1,220 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Precialon production, craft, and repair | 13,145 | 13,372 | 863 | 961 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Mechanics and repairers | 4,425 | 4,451 | 176 | 203 | 3.8 | 4.4 |
| Construction trades | 4,638 | 4,809 | 471 | 458 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| Other precision production, craft, and repair | 4,083 | 4,112 | 217 | 299 | 5.1 | 6.8 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 17,287 | 16,953 | 1,959 | 1,977 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 7,977 | 7,773 | 844 | 915 | 9.6 | 10.5 |
| Tranaportation and material moving occupations ... | 4,708 | 4,568 | 407 | 401 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Construction laborers ....................$~$ | 4,603 | 4,612 | 708 | 661 | 13.3 | 12.5 |
| Construction laborers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Other handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and labores | 790 | 788 | 139 | 160 | 15.0 | 16.9 |
| Other handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 3,813 | 3,824 | 569 | 501 | 13.0 | 11.6 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing | 3,860 | 3,571 | 307 | 257 | 7.4 | 6.7 |

'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 votorans and nonvetorans by ace, not seasonally adjueted

| (Numbers in thousands) |
| :--- | :--- |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-ers veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5. 1934 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 teble beceuse the group is rapldly dieappearing (Into the $30-34$ age category) and the numbers remaining for some labor force catceories are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

Table A 13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States
(Numbere in ihousands)

| State and omployment stalus | Net measenolly aclusted' |  |  | ceasenelly aduutay |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sent. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug: } \\ & \text { 1985 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sent. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} M A A^{\circ} \\ 1989 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug, } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | sept. $1985$ |
| Caltionla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 19,058 | 19,323 | 19,348 | 19,058 | 19,251 | 19,274 | 19,300 | 19,323 | 19,348 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,585 | 12,802 | 12,691 | 12,614 | 12,689 | 12,716 | 12,710 | 12,655 | 12,721 |
| Employed. | 11,637 | 11,869 | 11,799 | 11,592. | 11,785 | 11,720 | 11,799 | 11,733 | 11,757 |
| Unomployed. | 948 | 933 | 892 | 1,022 | 904 | 996 | 911 | - 922 | 964 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| Floride |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 8,626 | 8,797 | 8,813 | 8,626 | 8,751 | 8,766 | 8,782 | 8,797 | 8,813 |
| Civilian iatior force | 5,198 | 5,341 | 5,301 | 5,113 | 5,251 | 5,218 | 3,204 | 5,269 | 5,230 |
| Employed | 4,878 | 5,030 | 4,959 | 4,803 | 4,977 | 4,859 | 4,841 | 4,960 | 4,895 |
| Unemployed. | 320 | 312 | 342 | 310 | 274 | 359 | 363 | 309 | 335 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Illinoly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 8,620 | R,651 | 8,655 | 8,620 | 8,643 | 8,646 | 8,649 | 8,651 | 8,655 |
| Civilian tebor force | 5,571 | 5,695 | 5,648 | 5,586 | 5,763 | 5,675 | 3,648 | 5,661 | 5,665 |
| Employed. | 5,104 | 5,195 | 3,147 | 5,790 | 5,211 | 5,169 | 3,153 | 5,153 | 5,133 |
| Unemployed. ....... | 467 | 499 | 501 | 496 | 552 | 506 | 495 | 508 | 532 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 |
| Mesesechucerts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 4,527 | 4,569 | 4,573 | 4,527 | 4,558 | 4,561 | 4,565 | 4,569 | 4,573 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,053 | 3,119 | 3,066 | 3,058 | 3,104 | 3,111 | 3,081 | 3,060 | 3,066 |
| Employed... | 2,917 | 3,0n4 | 2,946 | 2,922 | 2,983 | 2,997 | 2,944 | 2,945 | 2,950 |
| Unomployed........ | 138 | 115 | 121 | 136 | 121 | 114 | 137 | 115 | 116 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Milentigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 6,774 | 6,823 | 6,828 | 6,774 | 6,810 | 6,814 | 6,819 | 6,823 | 6,828 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,362 | 4,413 | 4,345 | 4,363 | 4,309 | 4,299 | 4,268 | 4,342 | 4,351 |
| Employed | 3,932 | 3,986 | 3,920 | 3,884 | 3,874 | 3,856 | 3,804 | 3,897 | 3,877 |
| Unemployed. | 429 | 428 | 425 | 479 | 435 | 443 | 464 | 445 | 474 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| New Jorsey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 5,85? | 5,904 | 5,909 | 5,852 | 5,890 | 5,894 | 5,900 | 5,904 | 5,909 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,781 | 3,881 | 3,837 | 3,822 | 3,801 | 3,847 | 3,893 | 3,847 | 3,879 |
| Employed. | 3,56n | 3,709 | 3,654 | 3,590 | 3,621 | 3,639 | 3,662 | 3,678 | 3,684 |
| Unamployed. | 220 | 172 | 183 | 232 | 180 | 208 | 231 | 169 | 195 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 13,649 | 13,722 | 13,729 | 13,649 | 13,702 | 13,709 | 13,716 | 13,722 | 13,729 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,017 | 8,507 | 8,420 | 8,103 | 8,184 | 8,216 | 8,241 | 8,353 | 8,492 |
| Employed | 7,481 | 7,988 | 7,884 | 7,524 | 7,585 | 7,690 | 7,756 | 7,844 | 7,920 |
| Unemployed...... | 536 | 519 | 535 | 579 | 599 | 526 | 485 | 509 | 572 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.7 |
| North Carellona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population Clvilian labor force | 4,591 | 4,670 | 4,678 | 4,591 | 4,648 | 4,656 | 4,663 | 4,670 | 4,678 |
| Civilian iabor force | (3) | 3,159 | 3,154 | (3) | 3,065 | 3,071 | 3,069 | 3,110 | 3,173 |
| Employed... | (3) | 2,976 | 3,020 | (3) | 2,884 | 2,929 | 2,903 | 2,925 | 3,025 |
| Unemployment rate | (3) | 184 | 134 | (3) | 181 | 142 | 166 | 185 | 148 |
|  |  |  | 4.2 |  | 5.9 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Ono |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 8,061 | 8,084 | 8,087 | 8,061 | 8,078 | 8,080 | 8,083 | 8,084 | 8,087 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,165 | 5,218 | 5,195 | 5,140 | 5,057 | 5,044 | 5,099 | 5,109 | 5,170 |
| Employed . | 4,713 | 4,761 | 4,728 | 4,667 | 4,668 | 4,612 | 4,595 | 4,644 | 4,685 |
| Unemployed. | 452 | 457 | 456 | 473 | 389 | 432 | 504 | 465 | 485 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.4 |
| Pennsylvianta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 9,217 | 9,244 | 9,747 | 9,217 | 9,236 | 9,239 | 9,242 | 9,244 | 9,247 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,499 | 5,664 | 5,597 | 5,494 | 5,560 | 5,624 | 5,569 | 5,533 | 5,581 |
| Employed. | 5,019 | 5,252 | 5,202 | 4,985 | 5,068 | 5,128 | 5,137 | 5,117 | 5,161 |
| Unomployed. | 480 | 412 | 395 | 509 | 492 | 496 | 432 | 416 | 420 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 11,471 | 11,595 | 11,607 | 11,471 | 11,561 | 11,572 | 11,584 | 11,595 | 11,607 |
| Civillan labor force | 7,959 | 8,044 | 7,997 | 7,937 | 7,919 | 7,931 | 8,033 | 8,001 | 7,976 |
| Employed | 7,496 | 7,485 | 7,419 | 7,49n | 7,375 | 7,358 | 7,444 | 7,431 | 7,408 |
| Unomployed. . | 463 | 560 | 577 | 447 | 544 | 573 | 589 | 570 | 568 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 |

' These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administra-
tion of Federal fund allocation programs.
${ }^{2}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, iduntical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

Table A.14. Persons not In labor force by reason, sox, and race, quarterly averages


[^1]Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "ieaks educention or treining." and

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not semsonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept•p } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 95,745 | 97,650 | 97,924 | 98,675 | 95,238 | 97,421 | 97,473 | 97,707 | 97,987 | 98,115 |
| Total private | 79,967 | 82,069 | 82,486 | 82,625 | 79,154 | 81,208 | 81,260 | 81,366 | 81,640 | 81,758 |
| Goods-producing | 25,379 | 25,253 | 25,501 | 25,498 | 24,851 | 25,066 | 25,010 | 24,980 | 25,026 | 24,949 |
| Mining Oil and gas extraction | 996 622.4 | 984 622.6 | 979 620.0 | 969 610.7 | 985 622 | .982 624 | 974 619 | 969 619 | 964 614 | 958 |
| Construction | 4,659 | 4,954 | 5,022 | 5,023 | 4,386 | 4,658 | 4,638 | 4,660 | 4,685 | 4.725 |
| General building contractors | 1,234.2 | 1,315.1 | 1,328.8 | 1,317.2 | 1,171 | 1,234 | 1,223 | 1,228 | 1,240 | 1,250 |
| Manulacturing | 19,724 | 19,315 | 19,500 | 19,506 | 19,480 | 19,426 | 19,398 | 19,351 | 19,377 | 19,266 |
| Production workers | 13,566 | 13,071 | 13,256 | 13,310 | 13,341 | 13,203 | 13,169 | 13,137 | 13,160 | 13,091 |
| Durable goods | 11,719 | 11.496 | 11,538 | 11,551 | 11,611 | 11,586 | 11, 560 | 11,509 | 11,533 | 11,446 |
| Production workers | 7.898 | 7.597 | 7.639 | 7.676 | 7.806 | 7.704 | 7.671 | 7.630 | 7.649 | 7.587 |
| Lumber and wood products | 728.6 | 717.9 | 727.6 | 725.9 | 705 | 697 | 694 | 697 494 | 700 498 | 702 497 |
| Furniture and fixtures.... | 489.5 <br> 612.3 | 482.6 612.2 | 495.8 <br> 616.2 | 499.7 615.0 | 486 | 493 599 | 494 598 | 494 599 | 498 600 | 497 598 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 612.3 | 612.2 805.6 | 616.2 | 615.0 800.0 | 596 852 | 599 819 | 598 815 | 599 806 | 799 | 598 797 |
| Primary metal industries . . . . . | 855.5 322.1 | 805.6 305.5 | 800.1 292.1 | 800.0 291.2 | 852 324 | 819 305 | 815 304 | 806 302 | 799 289 | 797 293 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,492.2 | 1,456.4 | 1,469.8 | 1,475.2 | 1,476 | 1,477 | 1,472 | 1,467 | 1,467 | 1,461 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,231.0 | 2,168.2 | 2,154.5 | 2,150.5 | 2,225 | 2,203 | 2,191 | 2,175 | 2,170 | 2,144 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,255.1 | 2,188.0 | 2,195.6 | 2,187.5 | 2,241 | 2,216 | 2,205 | 2,190 | 2,193 | 2,174 |
| Transportation equipment . . . . . . . . | 1,941.2 | 1,974.9 | 1,973.2 | 1,992.7 | 1,927 | 1,981 | 1,990 | 1,985 | 2,007 | 1,979 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 878.1 | 863.8 | 855.7 | 863.8 | 866 | 873 | 875 | 868 | 879 | 854 |
| Instruments and related products | 719.9 | 724.7 | 726.9 | 724.0 | 718 | 723 | 725 | 724 | 725 | 722 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing .. | 394.1 | 365.3 | 378.2 | 380.4 | 385 | 378 | 376 | 372 | 374 | 372 |
| Nondurable goods | 8,005 | 7,819 | 7,962 | 7,955 | 7,869 | 7,840 | 7.838 | 7,842 | 7.844 | 7.820 |
| Production workers | 5,668 | 5.474 | 5,617 | 5,634 | 5,535 | 5,499 | 5,498 | 5,507 | 5,511 | 5,504 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,703.3 | 1,667.2 | 1,727.8 | 1,721.7 | 1,610 | 1,634 | 1,644 | 1,630 | 1,638 | 1,627 61 |
| Tobacco manufactures . . . | 1,70.4 | +60.6 | $\begin{array}{r}65.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 66.1 | . 66 | . 66 | 668 | +65 | 64 697 | 61 695 |
| Textile mill products. | 745.4 | 684.5 | 700.7 | 702.2 | 738 | 701 | 699 | 696 | 697 | 695 |
| Apparel and other textite products | 1,194.9 | 1,122.1 | 1,157.8 | 1,166.3 | 1.181 | 1,153 | 1,142 | 1, 160 | 1, 152 | 1. 154 |
| Paper and allied products ....... | 1,683.0 | 1,685.6 | 1,686.9 | 683.6 | . 680 | . 682 | 1.684 | 1.684 | , 682 | 1681 |
| Printing and publishing . | 1,383.9 | 1,419.8 | 1,425.3 | 1,419.3 | 1,387 | 1,414 | 1,419 | 1.426 | 1.430 | 1.422 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.051.4 | 1.047.4 | 1.043.1 | 1.038 .0 | 1.050 | 1.044 | 1.042 | 1.040 | 1.036 | 1.037 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 189.9 | 181.7 | 179.9 | 178.1 | 187 | 181 | 180 | 178 | 177 | 176 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. | 793.8 | 782.3 | 795.1 | 799.5 | 784 | 791 | 789 | 787 | 791 | 790 |
| Leather and leather products ............... | 189.0 | 168.1 | 180.2 | 180.4 | 186 | 174 | 173 | 176 | 177 | 177 |
| Service-producing | 70,366 | 72,397 | 72,423 | 73,177 | 70,387 | 72,355 | 72,463 | 72,727 | 72,961 | 73,166 |
| Transportation and public utlifties | 5,266 | 5,319 | 5,305 | 5,383 | 5,210 | 5,301 | 5,295 | 5,302 | 5,284 | 5,323 |
| Transnortalion | 3,022 | 3,057 | 3,044 | 3,139 | 2,970 | 3,057 | 3,052 | 3,060 | 3,041 | 3,083 |
| Communication and public utilities | 2,244 | 2,262 | 2,261 | 2.244 | 2.240 | 2,244 | 2.243 | 2.242 | 2.243 | 2.240 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,628 | 5,801 | 5,816 | 5,825 | 5,610 | 5.748 | 5,768 | 5,773 | 5,793 | 5.805 |
| Durable goods. | 3,314 | 3,440 | 3,451 | 3,451 | 3,311 | 3,402 | 3,414 | 3,426 | 3,437 | 3,448 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,314 | 2,361 | 2,365 | 2,374 | 2,299 | 2,346 | 2,354 | 2,347 | 2,356 | 2,357 |
| Retall trade | 16,880 | 17,558 | 17,632 | 17,684 | 16,750 | 17,392 | 17,425 | 17,453 | 17,509 | 17,544 |
| General merchandise slores | 2,264.4 | 2,296.7 | 2,307.5 | 2,331.0 | 2,298 | 2,371 | 2,361 | 2,344 | 2,355 | 2,366 |
| Food stores | 2,687.6 | 2.841.9 | 2,840.9 | 2.861 .44 | 2.679 | 2.823 | 2.831 | 2.842 | 2.847 | 2.853 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 1,838.0 | 1,918.1 | 1,922.0 | 1.917.7 | 1.824 | 1.890 | 1.895 | 1.895 | 1.901 | 1.904 5.738 |
| Eating and drinking places . . . . . . . . | 5,643.8 | 5,894.6 | 5,919.3 | 5,921.6 | 5,472 | 5,660 | 5,692 | 5,728 | 5,725 | 5,738 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 5,725 | 6,015 | 6,032 | 5,993 | 5,719 | 5,888 | 5,906 | 5,932 | 5,960 | 5,984 |
| Finance | 2,867 | 3,011 | 3,021 | 3,004 | 2,874 | 2,956 | 2,968 | 2,984 | 3,000 | 3,010 |
| Insurance | 2,760 | 1,826 | 1,831 | 1,825 | 1,763 | 1,808 | 1,814 | 1,817 | 1,826 | 1,827 |
| Real estate | 1, 098 | 1,178 | 1.180 | 1,164 | 1,082 | 1,124 | 1,124 | 1,131 | 1,134 | 1,147 |
|  | 21.089 | 22.123 | 22.200 | 22.242 | 21.014 | 21,813 | 21,856 | 21,926 | 22,068 | 22,153 |
| Business services | 4, 227.3 | 4,477.4 | 4,534.8 | 4,549.8 | 4,183 | 4,424 | 4,441 | 4,446 | 4,485 | 4,500 |
| Health services | 6,122.1 | 6,291.1 | 6,311.3 | 6,322.1 | 6,117 | 6,240 | 6,243 | 6,260 | 6,292 | 6,316 |
| Government | 15,778 | 15,581 | 15,438 | 16,050 | 16,084 | 16,213 | 16,213 | 16,341 | 16,347 | 16,357 |
| Federal | 2,800 | 2,930 | 2,919 | 2,868 | 2,827 | 2,873 | 2,872 | 2,878 | 2,887 | 2,894 |
| State | 3,666 | 3,595 | 3,599 | 3,691 | 3,733 | 3,759 | 3,765 | 3,788 | 3,796 | 3,759 |
| Local | 9.312 | 9.056 | 8,920 | 9,491 | 9,524 | 9,581 | 9,576 | 9,675 | 9.664 | 9,704 |

$p=$ preliminary .

Table B-2. Average weekly houre of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagrleultural payrolls by Industry

| Indugtry | Not soasonaily adjusted |  |  |  | Eesaonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Augg } \\ 1985 & p^{\prime} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 \quad \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1985 |
| Total private . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.2 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 44.0 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Conatruction | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 38.0 |
| Manufacturing | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.7 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Durable goeds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.5 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Lumber and wood products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40.5 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 40.1 | 38.3 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 39.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glase products | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Primary metal Industriss . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 40.3 | 41.4 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.4 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 42.0 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 41.7 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.2 | 39.8 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 |
| Transportation equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.4 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.8 | 42.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 43.2 | 42.9 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 43.2 |
| Instruments and related products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.7 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.6 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 39.2 . | 39.5 |
| Nondurable goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 39.6 | 33.9 | 37.4 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 34.6 | 37.1 | 37.5 |
| Textlie mill products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.4 | 38.6 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 40.4 |
| Apparel and other textlle producte . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.5 |
| Paper and allied products . | 43.4 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 43.1 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.1 | 37.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 38.2 | 38.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 44.2 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.9 |
| Rubber and miscelianeous plastics products . . . . . . . . Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.5 | 38.1 |
| Transportation and publle utiltios . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.6 |
| Wholesale trade . | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.7 |
| Retall trade . | 30.0 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.6 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate | 36.6 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 32.8 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 37.8 | 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. 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 These groups account fo
nonagricultural payrolis.
: This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregufar components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$p=$ proliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly eaminge of produotion or nonsupervisery workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by Induatry

| Incurety | Averege meuty earninge |  |  |  | Averuge meekly eaminge |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iept } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|} \text { Aug. } \\ 1985 \text { D } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tecal pervate | \$8.43 | \$8.54 | \$8.54 | \$8.68 | \$298.42 | \$301.46 | \$302.32 | \$306.40 |
| Secsonally aduasted | 8.40 | 8.57 | 8.59 | 8.64 | 296.52 | 299.95 | 301.51 | 304.13 |
| Mining | 11.72 | 11.88 | 11.93 | 12.04 | 515.68 | 509.65 | 516.57 | 527.35 |
| Cometruetion. | 12.24 | 12.16 | 12.21 | 12.39 | 471.24 | 469.38 | 467.64 | 478.25 |
| Menufeetwing | 9.24 | 9.53 | 9.48 | 9.54 | 376.07 | 382.15 | 383.94 | 389.23 |
| Durable geode | 9.79 | 10.10 | 10.06 | 10.14 | 406.29 | 410.06 | 412.46 | 419.80 |
| Lumber and wood products | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.28 | 8.29 | 332.10 | 325.54 | 335.34 | 335.75 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 6.94 | 7.22 | 7.25 | 7.31 | 278.29 | 276.53 | 287.83 | 293.86 |
| Stone, clay, and glese products | 9.65 | 9.89 | 9.86 | 9.91 | 409.16 | 418.35 | 417.08 | 421.18 |
| Primary metal Industries | 11.43 | 11.78 | 11.60 | 11.66 | 474.35 | 485.34 | 477.92 | 487.39 |
| Blast furna ces and basic steol products | 13.01 | 13.51 | 13.35 | 13.35 | 524.30 | 559.31 | 547.35 | 560.70 |
| Fabricated motal products | 9.43 | 9.66 | 9.61 | 9.70 | 390.40 | 394.13 | 395.93 | 403.52 |
| Machinery, exeept olectrioal. .... | 10.02 | 10.31 | 10.27 | 10.36 | 420.84 | 420.65 | 423.12 | 432.01 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 9.13 | 9.47 | 9.52 | 9.59 | 376.16 | 376.91 | 385.56 | 390.31 |
| Transportation equipment | 12.26 | 12.65 | 12.66 | 12.74 | 519.82 | 531.30 | 530.45 | 541.45 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 12.74 | 13.38 | 13.33 | 13.46 | 550.37 | 574.00 | 565.19 | 576.09 |
| Inatruments and rolated products | 8.96 | 9.20 | 9.22 | 9.28 | 373.63 | 370.76 | 373.41 | 381.41 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 7.05 | 7.30 | 7.28 | 7.31 | 279.18 | 281.78 | 284.65 | 290.21 |
| Wendurable geede . | 8.44 | 8.72 | 8.66 | 8.71 | 335.07 | 341.82 | 343.80 | 348.40 |
| Food and kindred products | 8.35 | 8.54 | 8.48 | 8.51 | 336.51 | 341.60 | 341.74 | 347.21 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 10.52 | 12.91 | 12.50 | 12.04 | 416.59 | 437.65 | 467.50 | 467.15 |
| Textlie mill products | 6.50 | 6.69 | 6.73 | 6.75 | 256.10 | 258.23 | 270.55 | 273.38 |
| Apparel and other toxille products | 5.63 | 5.70 | 5.69 | 5.73 | 203.24 | 206.34 | 207.69 | 209.15 |
| Paper and allied products | 10.51 | 10.91 | 10.86 | 10.86 | 456.13 | 465.86 | 465.89 | 471.32 |
| Printing and publishing. ..... | 9.53 | 9.67 | 9.67 | 9.74 | 363.09 | 360.69 | 370.36 | 374.02 |
| Chomicals and allied products | 11.20 | 11.60 | 11.63 | 11.69 | 470.40 | 482.56 | 483.81 | 492.15 |
| Potroleum and coal producte . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.52 | 14.03 | 13.91 | 14.23 | 597.58 | 606.10 | 595.35 | 620.43 |
| Rubber and miscelianeous plastics products | 8.32 | 8.54 | 8.51 | 8.57 | 345.28 | 346.72 | 346.36 | 352.23 |
| Leather and leather producte. | 5.73 | 5.83 | 5.83 | 5.86 | 208.57 | 218.63 | 219.79 | 222.68 |
| Tranaportation and puedle utilitices. | 11.22 | 11.35 | 11.38 | 11.50 | 447.68 | 448.33 | 452.92 | 457.70 |
| Wholeasle trade | 9.06 | 9.27 | 9.25 | 9.34 | 351.53 | 359.68 | 358.90 | 362.39 |
| Hotall trade | 5.88 | 5.93 | 5.91 | 5.99 | 176.40 | 180.27 | 179.07 | 177.90 |
| Finance, Ineuranoe, and reel entato. | 7.76 | 7.87 | 7.89 | 8.01 | 284.02 | 285.68 | 286.41 | 292.37 |
| Services. | 7.72 | 7.86 | 7.87 | 8.06 | 253.22 | 260.17 | 260.50 | 265.17 |

' see footnote 1, table 8-2.
$p=$ proliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Indox for production or noneupervisery workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by Industry $(1977=100)$

| indvetry | Net ececonally aryoted |  |  |  |  | seseonalty eljueted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { 1985p } \end{aligned}$ | Pereent <br> Change <br> Sept. <br> 1984- <br> Sept. <br> 1985 | Sept. 1984 | May 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & \text { 1985p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { 1985p } \end{aligned}$ | Peroent ehange frem: Aug. 1985Sept. 1985 |
| Total private neolecm: Current doliers ... | 162.1 | 165.1 | 165.1 | 166.0 | 2.4 | 161.7 | 164.9 | 165.7 | 165.4 | 165.6 | 165.6 | (2) |
| Cometant (1075 deviere | 94.2 | 93.9 | 93.7 | N.A. | (3) | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.5 | 94.3 | 94.2 | N.A. | (4) |
| Mining | 175.9 | 178.8 | 178.3 | 179.1 | 1.8 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Construetion. | 149.8 | 148.9 | 149.7 | 150.0 | . 1 | 147.9 | 150.0 | 149.3 | 149.1 | 149.3 | 148.2 | -0.7 |
| Manufacturive | 163.8 | 169.1 | 168.6 | 169.2 | 3.3 | 163.7 | 168.4 | 168.6 | 169.0 | 169.3 | 169.1 | -. 1 |
| Trempgertation and putilo urumice | 163.3 | 165.0 | 165.6 | 166.8 | 2.2 | 162.3 | 165.0 | 166.6 | 166.0 | 165.8 | 165.8 | (2) |
| Wheloasto trade | 167.7 | 171.1 | 170.7 | 170.7 | 1.8 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Rotall trede . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 154.2 | 155.7 | 155.3 | 155.8 | 1.0 | 154.0 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 155.8 | 155.7 | 155.6 | -. 1 |
| reen ctate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 168.3 | 170.5 | 171.0 | 172.1 | 2.3 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Derviose | 164.8 | 167.8 | 168.2 | 170.3 | 3.3 | 164.8 | 167.6 | 169.8 | 169.0 | 169.5 | 170.3 | . 5 |

See footnote 1 , table $B-2$.
Percent change is less than . 05 percent.
Percent change is less than. 05 percent from August 1984 to August 1985 , the latest month available.
Percent change is - $\quad$ l percent from July 1985 to August 1985 , the latest month available
These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. not available.
$p=p r e l i n i n a r y$.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonelly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1985 B | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1985 |
| Total .................................................. | 115.6 | 118.1 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 113.9 | 116.2 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 116.7 | 117.2 |
| Goods-producing ................................................ | 102.5 | 99.7 | 101.7 | 102.8 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 99.3 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 116.5 | 111.9 | 112.4 | 112.3 | 114.1 | 114.0 | 112.6 | 111.1 | 110.2 | 109.7 |
| Construction | 128.0 | 137.4 | 138.6 | 139.5 | 117.0 | 124.4 | 122.4 | 124.3 | 124.7 | 127.4 |
| Manufacturing | 96.9 | 91.8 | 94.0 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 93.7 | 93.4 |
| Durable goods. | 96.2 | 90.6 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 95.0 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 91.9 | 92.8 | 92.1 |
| Lumber and wood products . | 100.9 | 97.6 | 101.3 | 101.2 | 96.0 | 94.0 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 95.9 | 96.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures........ | 105.4 | 98.3 | 105.2 | 107.5 | 103.9 | 102.6 | 102.8 | 102.6 | 104.9 | 105.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 91.3 | 90.6 | 91.4 65.2 | 91.7 | 87.0 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 87.6 |
| Primary metal industries Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 70.9 56.7 | 65.6 55.1 | 65.2 51.8 | 66.4 53.1 | 70.2 56.8 | 66.9 54.4 | 67.2 54.3 | 66.3 54.1 | 65.7 52.0 | 65.9 53.2 |
| Fabricated metal products .............. | 93.2 | 89.2 | 91.0 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 91.3 | 91.4 | 91.0 | 91.3 | 91.4 |
| Machinery, except eloctrical. | 96.4 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 91.1 | 96.2 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 91.0 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 114.3 | 102.2 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 113.2 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 103.6 |
| Transportation equipment... | 95.8 | 94.7 | 94.2 | 97.0 | 96.0 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 99.2 | 97.1 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 90.4 | 88.2 | 86.2 | 88.1 | 90.4 | 91.3 | 89.6 | 89.9 | 92.8 | 87.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 109.0 | 102.9 | 104.0 | 105.5 | 108.5 | 105.6 | 106.1 | 104.3 | 104.8 | 104.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ... | 88.3 | 71.5 | 82.4 | 83.9 | 85.0 | 82.3 | 81.9 | 79.9 | 81.2 | 80.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 98.0 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 98.2 | 95.1 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.4 | 95.1 | 95.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 104.8 | 100.9 | 106.8 | 108.0 | 95.7 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 100.6 | 70.0 | 84.7 | 89.8 | 88.7 | 84.0 | 83.1 | 78.5 | 80.8 | 78.2 |
| Textile mill prducts............ | 79.5 | 71.2 | 76.2 | 77.0 | 78.3 | 73.6 | 74.3 | 73.6 | 75.4 | 75.9 |
| Paper and allied products ....... | 90.9 100.2 | 74.9 -99.6 | 88.7 100.3 | 89.4 101.3 | 89.8 98.9 | 87.4 99.9 | 86.9 99.6 | 88.4 99.2 | 88.0 100.1 | 88.3 100.3 |
| Printing and pubilishing ...... | 119.3 | 119.4 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 118.8 | 119.7 | 120.3 | 121.2 | 123.8 | 123.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 95.3 | 93.2 | - 93.3 | 94.8 | 94.6 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 94.2 |
| Petroleum and coal products ........ | 89.3 | 84.9 | 84.3 | 86.4 | 85.9 | 80.3 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 82.4 | 83.4 |
| Rubber and misceilaneous plastics product Leather and leather products .......... | 112.0 | 106.4 | 108.6 | 111.0 | 110.4 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 108.6 | 109.3 |
| Leather and leather products ............. | 71.1 | 64.7 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 69.7 | 66.3 | 65.6 | 67.5 | 68.4 | 69.9 |
| Servico-producing. | 122.9 | 128.3 | 128.7 | 127.9 | 122.0 | 125.7 | 126.1 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 127.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 108.6 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 111.0 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 109.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 117.1 | 120.9 | 121.1 | 121.3 | 116.3 | 119.5 | 120.2 | 119.6 | 119.9 | 120.3 |
| Retall trade | 115.5 | 121.2 | 121.5 | 119.2 | 114.1 | 118.2 | 118.5 | 117.8 | 117.9 | 118.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 125.9 | 131.3 | 131.7 | 131.3 | 125.9 | 128.0 | 130.3 | 128.7 | 129.6 | 131.3 |
| Services . | 135.5 | 142.9 | 143.7 | 142.7 | 134.9 | 139.8 | 139.9 | 140.1 | 141.4 | 142.3 |

' See footnote 1, table B-2.
$p=$ preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of Industries in which employment' Increased

U.S. Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212
Official Business
Penalty for private use, $\$ 300$


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

[^1]:    Job market factors inctude "could not find job" and "thinks no lob avalleble."

