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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 1985

Employment rose in December and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 6.9 percent. While little different from November, both rates were below those which had prevailed throughout most of 1985.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 320,000 in December to 99.1 million. Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--edged up by 240,000 to 108.2 million. Although both surveys showed substantial job growth in 1985, gains were less than were recorded in the prior 2 years.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)
The December unemployment level ( 8.0 million) and the civilian worker unemployment rate ( 6.9 percent) were little different from their November levels, after seasonal adjustment. Both figures, however, were below those prevailing throughout most of 1985. Jobless rates for most worker groups were about unchanged in December, including those for adult men (5.9 percent), adult women ( 6.2 percent), teenagers ( 18.8 percent), whites ( 5.9 percent), blacks ( 14.9 percent), and Hispanics ( 10.4 percent). During the course of 1985, jobless rates for adult men, adult women, and whites declined, whereas rates for teenagers, blacks, and Hispanics have shown no improvement. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

This release incorporates annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series derived from the household survey. Information concerning the revisions appears on page 5 .

Both measures of average duration of unemployment have changed little in recent months. Median duration remained at 6.9 weeks in December, while mean duration was 15.4 weeks. These measures have declined from late 1984 levels. The number of job losers was about unchanged over the month but was somewhat below year-earlier levels. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

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


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

Civilian employment edged up to a level of 108.2 million in December. Over the year, the number of jobholders rose by 2 million, with adult women accounting for 70 percent of the gain. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs--the employment-population ratio-reached a record high of 60.4 percent in December. Among occupational groups, the largest gains during the year occurred in managerial and professional, administrative support, and service jobs.

The civilian labor force, at 116.2 million in December, was little changed over the month. Over the year, the labor force rose by 1.8 million, with adult women accounting for an even larger share of the labor force growth ( 80 percent) than of employment.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)
At 1.2 million in the fourth quarter, the number of discouraged workers--persons who report that they want a job but are not looking for one because they believe their search would be futile-was about the same as the levels in the first 3 quarters of the year. Despite an over-the-year decline in the number of blacks reporting discouragement over job prospects, they continued to represent a disproportionate share of discouraged workers--about 1 in 3, or three times their share of the labor force. (See table A-14.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)
The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls increased by 320,000 in December to 99.1 million, after seasonal adjustment. Job gains were widespread, as the BLS diffusion index registered 65 percent. The payroll total was 3.0 million above the year-earlier level. (See tables $B-1$ and $B-6$.

Continuing the pattern of recent growth, the bulk of the December employment expansion occurred in the service-producing sector, which increased by 260,000 . The over-the-month expansion was once again paced by services, which rose by 115,000 , with most of this gain taking place in business and health services. Elsewhere in the sector, there were modest increases in wholesale trade and finance, insurance and real estate. In retail trade, seasonal hirings in general merchandise stores were below the expected holiday levels, but there was growth in eating and drinking places, so that the overall job count in the industry was about unchanged in December, after seasonal adjustment.

In the goods-producing sector, employment increased by 60,000. In contrast to nearly continuous job losses between January and September, manufacturing employment edged up for the third month in a row. The December gain of 45,000 reflected small but widespread increases throughout both the durable and nondurable goods industries. Manufacturing job growth since September totaled 140,000. Construction employment was little
changed for the second straight month, following several months of substantial growth. The number of construction jobs was up 290,000 over the year. Mining employment was about unchanged in December.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)
The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up in December to 35.1 hours, after seasonal adjustment. Weekly hours in manufacturing rose 0.3 hour to 41.0 hours, a very high level, and factory overtime rose 0.2 hour to 3.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.7 percent to $118.3(1977=100)$, after seasonal adjustment. Reflecting advances in both weekly hours and the level of employment, the manufacturing index increased by 1.3 percent to 95.2. Since September, the manufacturing index has increased 2 percent. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)
Average hourly earnings rose 0.9 percent in December, and weekly earnings were up 1.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 5 cents to $\$ 8.73$, while weekly earnings were up $\$ 6.11$ to $\$ 309.04$. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 27 cents and weekly earnings \$8.71. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)
The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 168.4 ( $1977=100$ ) in December, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.8 percent from November. For the 12 months ended in December, the increase was 3.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and inter-industry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.5 percent during the $12-m o n t h$ period ended in November. (See table B-4.)

## Revisions of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, the BLS routinely revises the seasonally adjusted labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (household survey) to incorporate the experience of that year. As a result of the recalculation of the seasonal factors, seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision. (Establishment data are similarly revised concurrent with annual benchmark adjustments about mid-year.)

The revisions slightly altered the overall unemployment rate in January and the rate for civilian workers in August of 1985. The 1985 annual averages, 7.1 percent for all workers and 7.2 percent for civilian workers, are not affected by seasonal adjustment revisions. Table B presents revised seasonally adjusted data for major civilian labor force series for December 1984 through December 1985.

The January 1986 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain the new seasonal adjustment factors that will be used to calculate the civilian labor force and other major series for January-June of 1986 , a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology, and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data. Revised monthly data for the entire 1981-85 revision period for 425 labor force series will be published in the February 1986 issue. Historical seasonally adjusted data in printed and diskette format may be purchased from the Bureau. (Contact Lewis B. Siege1, (202) 523-1821.)

## Improved Population Estimates for the Household Survey

Effective with data for January 1986, two technical changes will be introduced in the population estimates used as controls for the household survey. One will reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants, largely Hispanic, since 1980. This change will be offset somewhat by an improved estimate of emigration from the United States for the same time period. The net effect of these adjustments will be to increase the working age population by roughly 300,000 . For the population as a whole, this should have little effect on the data. Because the adjustment for the Hispanic-origin population will be much larger, BLS will revise the data to the extent possible back to 1980.

The Employment Situation for January 1986 will be released on Friday, February 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

## 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 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 $\mathrm{U}-7$. 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-June period and again for the July-December period. At the time the first half year's factors are calculated (upon availability of data for December), historical data for the previous 5 -year period are subject to revision. 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 variablility

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 ailow 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 BLS. 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 B. Eqployment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjed
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug . | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional populationl/......... | 177,306 | 177,384 | 177,516 | 177,667 | 177,799 | 177,944 | 178,096 | 178,263 | 178,405 | 178,572 | 178,770 | 178,940 | 179,112 |
| Civilian labor force. | 114,504 | 114,754 | 114,982 | 115,335 | 115,256 | 115,339 | 115,024 | 115,272 | 115,343 | 115,790 | 116,114 | 116,130 | 116,229 |
| Percent of population | 64.6 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.8 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.9 |
| Employed. | 106,248 | 106,315 | 106,587 | 106,951 | 106,872 | 106,939 | 106,601 | 106,871 | 107,210 | 107,519 | 107,813 | 107,969 | 108,206 |
|  | 59.9 | 59.9 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 59.9 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.4 |
| Unemployed.............. | 8,256 | 8,439 | 8,395 | 8,384 | 8,384 | 8,400 | 8,423 | 8,401 | 8,133 | 8,271 | 8,301 | 8,161 | 8,023 |
| Unemployment | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional populationl/......... | 76,753 | 76,760 | 76,829 | 76,904 | 76,988 | 77,068 | 77,135 | 77,243 | 77,306 | 77,389 | 77,498 | 77,566 | 77,651 |
| Civilian laborr force... | 60,106 | 59,997 | 60,037 | 60,154 | 60,165 | 60,240 | 60,246 | 60,158 | 60,269 | 60,407 | 60,526 | 60,553 | 60,548 |
| Percent of population | 78.3 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 77.9 | 78.0 | 78.1 | 78.1 | 78.1 | 78.0 |
| Employed............... | 56,331 | 56,231 | 56,274 | 56,411 | 56,390 | 56,544 | 56,384 | 56,403 | 56,636 | 56,751 | 56,849 | 56,897 | 56,982 |
| Employment-population ratio2/............... | 73.4 | 73.3 | 73.2 | 73.4 | 73.2 | 73.4 | 73.1 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 73.4 |
| Agricuiture........ | 2,486 | 2,409 | 2,368 | 2,329 | 2,358 | 2,352 | 2,260 | 2,230 | 2,231 | 2,171 | 2,188 | 2,210 | 2,278 |
| Nonagricultural |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| industries | 53,845 | 53,822 | 53,906 | 54,082 | 54,032 | 54,192 | 54,124 | 54, 173 | 54,405 | 54,580 | 54,661 | 54,687 | 54,704 |
| Unemployed | 3,775 | 3,766 | 3,763 | 3,743 | 3,775 | 3,696 | 3,862 | 3,755 | 3,633 | 3,656 | 3,677 | 3,656 | 3,566 |
| Unemployment rat | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Not in labor force... | 16,647 | 16,763 | 16,792 | 16,750 | 16,823 | 16,828 | 16,889 | 17,085 | 17,037 | 16,982 | 16,972 | 17,013 | 17,103 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population1/......... | 85,995 | 86,015 | 86,086 | 86,181 | 86,274 | 86,380 | 86,477 | 86,575 | 86,652 | 86,727 | 86,810 | 86,901 | 86,988 |
| Civilian labor force... | 46,477 | 46,753 | 46,853 | 47,095 | 47,103 | 47,082 | 47,185 | 47,190 | 47,340 | 47,558 | 47,663 | 47,713 | 47,870 |
| Percent of population | 54.0 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 55.0 |
| Employed................ | 43,475 | 43,593 | 43,713 | 43,927 | 43,925 | 43,883 | 44,033 | 44,070 | 44,197 | 44,363 | 44,609 | 44,656 | 44,882 |
| Employment-population ration/................ | 50.6 | 50.7 | 50.8 | 51.0 | 50.9 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 51.0 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 51.6 |
| Agriculture........ | 590 | 593 | 606 | 630 | 633 | 600 | 572 | 596 | 581 | 557 | 609 | 591 | 597 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Nonagricultural } \\ \text { industries.... } \end{gathered}$ | 42,885 | 43,000 | 43,107 | 43,297 | 43,292 | 43,283 | 43,461 | 43,474 | 43,616 | 43,806 | 44,000 | 44,065 | 44,285 |
| Unemployed...... | 3,002 | 3,160 | 3,140 | 3,168 | -3,178 | -3,199 | 3,152 | 3,120 | 4,143 | 4,195 | 3,054 | 3,057 | 2,988 |
| Unemployment rate.... | 6,5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Not in labor force. | 39,518 | 39,262 | 39,233 | 39,086 | 39,171 | 39,298 | 39,292 | 39,385 | 39,312 | 39,169 | 39,147 | 39,188 | 39,118 |
| Bothsexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional populationl/........... | 14,557 | 14,610 | 14,600 | 14,582 | 14,538 | 14,496 | 14,483 | 14,445 | 14,448 | 14,456 | 14,463 | 14,472 | 14,474 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 7,921 | 8,004 | 8,092 | 8,086 | 7,988 | 8,017 | 7,593 | 7,924 | 7,734 | 7,825 | 7,925 | 7,864 | 7,811 |
| Percent of population | 54.4 | 54.8 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 54.9 | 55.3 | 52.4 | 54.9 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 54.0 |
| Employed............... | 6,442 | 6,491 | 6,600 | 6,613 | 6,557 | 6,512 | 6,184 | 6,398 | 6,377 | 6,405 | 6,355 | 6,416 | 6,342 |
|  | 44.3 | 44.4 | 45.2 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 44.9 | 42.7 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 43.8 |
| Agriculture........ | 311 | 317 | 351 | 355 | 362 | 332 | 308 | 294 | 283 | 289 | 261 | 269 | 276 |
| ```Nonagricultural industries.........``` | 6,131 | 6,174 | 6,249 | 6,258 | 6,195 | 6,180 | 5,876 | 6,104 | 6,094 | 6,116 | 6,094 | 6,147 | 6,066 |
| Unemployed............. | 1,479 | 1,513 | 1,492 | 1,473 | 1,431 | 1,505 | 1,409 | 1,526 | 1,357 | 1,420 | 1,570 | 1,448 | 1,469 |
| Unemployment rate.... | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| Not in labor force. | 6,636 | 6,606 | 6,508 | 6,496 | 6,550 | 6,479 | 6,890 | 6,521 | 6,714 | 6,631 | 6,538 | 6,608 | 6,663 |

1/ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal
2/ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

| Employment status and sex | Not semenally acjusted |  |  | Scasonally ecrusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1985$ | Sept. $1985$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$. | 179,004 | 180,642 | 180,810 | 179,004 | 180,131 | 180,304 | 180,470 | 180,642 | 180,810 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$. . . . | 115,726 | 117,799 | 117,478 | 116,202 | 117,069 | 117,522 | 117,814 | 117,832 | 117,927 |
| Particlpation rate ${ }^{3}$ | +64.6 | 10955.2 | 1095.0 | 10764.9 | 1085.0 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.2 | 65.2 |
| Total employed² . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 107,747 | 109,984 | 109,761 | 107,946 | 108,936 | 109,251 | 109,513 | 109,671 | 109,904 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 60.2 | 60.9 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.8 |
| Resident Armed Forces | 1,698 | 1,702 | 1,698 | 1,698 | 1,726 | 1,732 | 1,700 | 1,702 | 1,698 |
| Clvilian employed | 106,049 | 108,282 | 108,063 | 106,248 | 107,210 | 107,519 | 107,813 | 107,969 | 108,206 |
| Agriculture. | 3,013 | 2,920 | 2,809 | 3,387 | 3,095 | 3,017 | 3,058 | 3,070 | 3,151 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 103,037 | 105,362 | 105,254 | 102,861 | 104,115 | 104,502 | 104,755 | 104,899 | 105,055 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,978 | 7,815 | 7,717 | 8,256 | 8,133 | 8,271 | 8,301 | 8,161 | 8,023 |
| Unemployment rate' | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Not in labor force . . . . | 63,278 | 62,843 | 63,332 | 62,802 | 63,062 | 62,782 | 62,656 | 62,810 | 62,883 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$. | 85,607 | 86,374 | 86,459 | 85,607 | 86,132 | 86,217 | 86,293 | 86,374 | 86,459 |
| Labor forco ${ }^{2}$ | 65,353 | 65,915 | 65,698 | 65,821 | 65,945 | 66,074 | 66,227 | 66,176 | 66,139 |
| Participation rate ${ }^{3}$ | 76.3 | 76.3 | 76.0 | 76.9 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 76.6 | 76.5 |
| Total employed² . . . . . . . . . . . | 60,729 | 61,665 | 61,324 | 61,238 | 61,510 | 61,629 | 61,656 | 61,731 | 61,793 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 70.9 | 71.4 | 70.9 | 71.5 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 71.5 |
| Realdent Armed Forces | 1,550 | 1,552 | 1,549 | 1,550 | 1,574 | 1,580 | 1,551 | 1,552 | 1,549 |
| Clvilian employed | 59,179 | 60,113 | 59,775 | 59,688 | 59,936 | 60,049 | 60,105 | 60,179 | 60,244 |
| Unemployed ...... | 4,623 | 4,250 | 4,374 | 4,583 | 4,435 | 4,445 | 4,571 | 4,445 | 4,346 |
| Unemployment rate'. | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Wemen, 18 yeare and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$. | 93,397 | 94,266 | 94,351 | 93,397 | 93,999 | 94,087 | 94,177 | 94,266 | 94,351 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$. . . . . | 50,373 | 51,883 | 51,780 | 50,381 | 51,124 | 51,448 | 51,587 | 51,655 | 51,788 |
| Particlpation rate ${ }^{2}$. | 53.9 | 55.0 | 54.9 | 53.9 | 54.4 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 54.9 |
| Total employed* | 47,018 | 48,318 | 48,437 | 46,708 | 47,426 | 47,622 | 47,857 | 47,939 | 48,111 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 50.3 | 51.3 | 51.3 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 50.6 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 51.0 |
| Resldent Armed Forces | 148 | 149 | 149. | 148 | 152 | 152 | 149 | 149 | 149 |
| Civilian employed | 46,870 | 48,169 | 48,288 | 46,560 | 47,274 | 47,470 | 47,708 | 47,790 | 47,962 |
| Unemployed | 3,355 | 3,565 | 3,344 | 3,673 | 3,698 | 3,826 | 3,730 | 3,716 | 3,677 |
| Unemployment rate'. | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 |

' The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.
${ }^{3}$ Labor force as a percent of the nonınstitutional population.

- Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

3 Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces)
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A-2. Employment status of the clvilian population by sox and age

| Employment status, sex, and age | Not ecasenally adjueted |  |  | sememally ecluotedr |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 177,306 | 178,940 | 179,112 | 177,306 | 178,405 | 178,572 | 178,770 | 178,940 | 179,112 |
| Civilian labor force | 114,028 | 116,097 | 115,780 | 114,504 | 115,343 | 115,790 | 116,114 | 116,130 | 116,229 |
| Participation rate | 64.3 | 64.9 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 65.0 | 64.9 | 64.9 |
| Employed | 106,049 | 108,282 | 108,063 | 106,248 | 107,2.10 | 107,519 | 107,813 | 107,969 | 108,206 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 59.8 | 60.5 | 60.3 | 59.9 | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.4 |
| Unemployed | 7,978 | 7,815 | 7,717 | 8,256 | 8,133 | 8,271 | 8,301 | 8,161 | 8,023 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 76,753 | 77,566 | 77,651 | 76,753 | 77,306 | 77,389 | 77,498 | 77,566 | 77,651 |
| CIvillan labor force | 59,920 | 60,564 | 60,379 | 60,106 | 60,269 | 60,407 | 60,526 | 60,553 | 60,548 |
| Participation rate | 78.1 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 78.3 | 78.0 | 78.1 | 78.1 | 78.1 | 78.0 |
| Employed | 56,090 | 57,077 | 56,767 | 56,331 | 56,636 | 56,751 | 56,849 | 56,897 | 56,982 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 73.1 | 73.6 | 73.1 | 73.4 | 73.3 | +73.3 | 73.4 | 73.4 | 73.4 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,303 | 2,177 | 2,115 | 2,486 | 2,231 | 2, 171 | 2,188 | 2,210 | 2,278 |
| Nonagricultural Industries. | 53,787 | 54,901 | 54,652 | 53,845 | 54,405 | 54,580 | 54,661 | 54,687 | 54,704 |
| Unemployed |  |  |  | $3,775$ | $3,633$ | $3,656$ | $3,677$ | 3,656 |  |
| Unemployment rate | $6.4$ | $5.8$ | $6.0$ | $6.3$ | $6.0$ | $6.1$ | $6.1$ | 6.0 | $5.9$ |
| Wemen, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian noninstitutional population. | 85,995 | 86,901 | 86,988 | 85,995 | 86,652 | 86,727 | 86,810 | 86,901 | 86,988 |
| Civilian labor force | 46,633 | 48,088 | 48,030 | 46,477 | 47,340 | 47,558 | 47,663 | 47,713 | 47,870 |
| Participation rate | 54.2 | 55.3 | 55.2 | 54.0 | 54.6 | 54.8 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 55.0 |
| Employed | 43,843 | 45,136 | 45,274 | 43,475 | 44,197 | 44,363 | 44,609 | 44.656 | 44,882 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.0 | 51.9 | . 52.0 | 50.6 | 51.0 | 51.2 | 51.4 | 51.4 | 51.6 |
| Agriculture | 513 | 547 | - 521 | 590 | 581 | 557 | 609 | 591 | 597 |
| Nonagricultural Industries. | 43,330 | 44,589 | 44,752 | 42,885 | 43,616 | 43,806 | 44,000 | 44,065 | 44,285 |
| Unemployed | 2,790 | 2,952 | 2,757 | 3,002 | 3,143 | 3,195 | 3,054 | 3,057 | 2,988 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 14,557 | 14,472 | 14,474 | 14,557 | 14,448 | 14,456 | 14,463 | 14,472 | 14,474 |
| Civilian labor force . . . | 7,474 | 7,446 | 7,370 | 7,921 | 7,734 | 7,825 | 7,925 | 7,864 | 7,811 |
| Participation rate | 51.3 | 51.4 | 50.9 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 54.0 |
| Employed | 6,116 | 6,069 | 6,022 | 6,442 | 6,377 | 6,405 | 6,355 | 6,416 | 6,342 |
| Employment-population ratio: | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 43.8 |
| Agriculture | 197 | 196 | 172 | 311 | 283 | 289 | 261 | 269 | 276 |
| Nonagricultural industrles | 5,919 | 5,873 | 5,850 | 6,131 | 6,094 | 6,116 | 6,094 | 6,147 | 6,066 |
| Unemployed | $1,358$ | 1,376 | 1,349 | 1,479 | 1,357 | $1,420$ | $1,570$ | 1,448 | 1.469 |
| Unemployment rate | 18.2 | 18.5 | \$8.3 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

2 Clvilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A-3. Employment status of the olvillan population by race, sax, age, and Hlepande erigin
(Numbers in thousande)

| Employment status, race, sox, age, and Hispanic origin | Not acacemally aljuatad |  |  | ceaconally aclueted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan noninstitutional population. | 152,734 | 154,203 | 154,327 | 152,734 | 153,819 | 153,938 | 154,082 | 154,203 | 154,327 |
| Civillan labor force | 98,598 | 100,473 | 100,090 | 99,044 | 99,817 | 100,179 | 100,533 | 100,478 | 100,533 |
| Participation rate | 64.6 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 64.8 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.1 |
| Employed. | 92,650 | 94,769 | 94,385 | 92,871 | 93,684 | 94,055 | 94,369 | 94,507 | 94,585 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 60.7 | 61.5 | 61.2 | 60.8 | 60.9 | 61.1 | 61.2 | 61.3 | 61.3 |
| Unemployed ........ | 5,948 | 5,704 | 5,704 | 6,173 | 6,133 | 6,124 | 6,164 | 5,971 | 5,948 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan labor force Participation rate | 52,479 78.5 | 53,077 78.5 | 52,902 78.1 | 52,673 78.8 | 52,877 78.4 | 52,983 78.5 | 53,105 78.6 | 53,125 78.5 | 53,097 78.4 |
| Employed......... | 49,550 | 50,459 | 50,169 | 49,795 | 50,050 | 50,207 | 50,339 | 50,380 | 50,408 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 74.1 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.4 |
| Unemployed ............... | 2,929 | 2,618 | 2,733 | 2,878 | 2,827 | 2,776 | 2,766 | 2,745 | 2,689 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . Participation rate | 39,593 53.6 | 40,915 54.8 | 40,789 54.6 | 39,467 53.4 | 40,254 54.0 | 40,403 54.2 | 40,549 54.3 | 40,538 54.3 | 40,659 54.4 |
| Employed........ | 37,569 | 38,832 | 38,795 | 37,262 | 37,964 | 38,096 | 38,317 | 38,366 | 38,475 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.9 | 52.0 | 51.9 | 50.4 | 51.0 | 51.1 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 51.5 |
| Unemployed | 2,024 | 2,083 | 1,994 | 2,205 | 2,290 | 2,307 | 2,232 | 2,172 | 2,184 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan labor force | 6,527 | 6,481 | 6,399 | 6,904 | 6,686 | 6,793 | 6,879 | 6,815 | 6,777 |
| Participation rate | 54.4 | 54.6 | 53.9 | 57.6 | 56.4 | 57.3 | 58.0 | 57.4 | 57.1 |
| Employed. | 5,532 | 5,478 | 5,422 | 5,814 | 5,670 | 5,752 | 5,713 | 5,761 | 5,702 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 46.1 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 48.5 | 47.8 | 48.5 | 48.2 | 48.6 | 48.1 |
| Unemployed ...... | 995 | 1,004 | 977 | 1,090 | 1,016 | 1,041 | 1,166 | 1,054 | 1,075 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.2 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 15.5 | 15.9 |
| Men. | 17.4 | 16.4 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 15.8 | 16.2 |
| Women | 12.9 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 15.2 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.5 |
| Black |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 19,513 | 19,790 | 19,819 | 19,513 | 19,700 | 19,728 | 19,761 | 19,790 | 19,819 |
| Civilian labor force ... | 12,183 | 12,423 | 12,445 | 12,263 | 12,289 | 12,378 | 12,412 | 12,457 | 12,522 |
| Particlpation rate | 62.4 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 63.2 |
| Employed......... | 10,424 | 10,564 | 10,681 | 10,410 | 10,560 | 10,500 | 10,566 | 10,518 | 10,657 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | + 53.4 | 53.4 | 10,681 53.9 | 53.3 | +53.6 | 53.2 | 53.5 | 53.1 | 53.8 |
| Unemployed | 1,759 | 1,859 | 1,764 | 1,853 | 1,729 | 1,878 | 1,846 | 1,939 | 1,865 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.4 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 14.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 74.6 | 74.5 | 74.2 | 74.7 | 74.2 | 74.6 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 74.2 |
| Employed....... | 4,977 | 5,055 | 5,044 | 4,975 | 5,062 | 5.019 | 4,987 | 4,983 | 5,035 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 64.7 | 64.9 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 65.3 | 64.7 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 64.5 |
| Unemployed | 761 | 748 | 752 | 768 | 685 | 769 | 791 | 789 | 762 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.3 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,672 | 5,805 | 5,835 | 5,674 | 5,696 | 5,724 | 5,727 | 5,810 | 5,835 |
| Participation rate | 58.5 | 58.9 | 59.2 | 58.6 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 59.0 | 59.2 |
| Employed. | 4,999 | 5,033 | 5,169 | 4,939 | 4,951 | 4,951 | 5,032 | 5,017 | 5,102 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 51.6 | 51.1 | 52.4 | 51.0 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 51.2 | 50.9 | 51.7 |
| Unemployed ................. | 673 | 773 | 667 | 735 | 745 | 773 | 695 | 793 | 733 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.9 | 13.3 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 12.6 |
| Both soxes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 773 | 815 | 814 | 846 | 846 | 866 | 907 | 875 | 890 |
| Participation rate | 36.2 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 41.5 |
| Employed. . . . . . . | 448 | 477 | 469 | 496 | 547 | 530 | 547 | 518 | 520 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 21.0 | 22.2 | 21.8 | 23.2 | 25.4 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 24.1 | 24.2 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 325 | 338 | 345 | 350 | 299 | 336 | 360 | 357 | 370 |
| Unemployment rate | 42.0 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 41.4 | 35.3 | 38.8 | 39.7 | 40.8 | 41.6 |
| Men | 46.3 | 47.2 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 34.9 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 45.2 | 41.0 |
| Women. | 37.2 | 35.3 | 41.2 | 38.9 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 38.2 | 36.0 | 42.3 |
| hispanic Oriain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 11,332 | 11,660 | 11,690 | 11,332 | 11,573 | 11,601 | 11,630 | 11,660 | 11,690 |
| Civillan labor force ... | 7,386 | 7,527 | 7,427 | 7,467 | 7,529 | 7,584 | 7,589 | 7,519 | 7,506 |
| Participation rate | 65.2 | 64.6 | 63.5 | 65.9 | 65.1 | 65.4 | 65.3 | 64.5 | 64.2 |
| Employed......... | 6,646 | 6,726 | 6,682 | 6,693 | 6,748 | 6,794 | 6,745 | 6,719 | 6,725 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 58.6 | 57.7 | 57.2 | 59.1 | 58,3 | 58.6 | 58.0 | 57.6 | 57.5 |
| Unemployed .... | 739 | 801 | 745 | 774 | 781 | 790 | 844 | 800 | 781 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.4 |

[^0]NOT:: Detall for the above race and Hiepante-origin groupe will not oum to totals because dgta for the "other races".group are not presented and miapanios are included in both the white and black population groups. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A.4. Solected employment Indleatore

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

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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

| Measure | Ouertedy averages |  |  |  |  | Menthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  | 1985 |  |  |
|  | IV | 1 | 11 | II I | IV | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| U.2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| U-3 Unemployed persons 25 yeara and over as a percent of the civilian labor forca. | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a parcent of the full-time civilian labor force. | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| U.5a Total unemployed as a pereent of the laber force, Including the resident Armed Forces | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the elvilian laber forea | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| U.6 Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobscekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-ilme labor force | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.4 | $9 \cdot 3$ |
| U. 7 Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ 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 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.4 | N.A. | N. A. | N. A. |


| Catagory | Number ofunemployed pereone(in timeueands) |  |  | Unemployment ratee' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1985 | Sept. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dac. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 yoare and over. | 8,256 | 8,161 | 8,023 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Men, 16 yoars and over | 4,583 | 4,445 | 4.346 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 3,775 | 3,656 | 3,566 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,673 | 3,716 | 3,677 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 3,002 | 3,057 | 2,988 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,479 | 1,448 | 1,469 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,828 | 1,752 | 1,749 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,513 | 1,542 | 1,492 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Women who maintain families. | 592 | 625 | 592 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| Full-time workers | 6,837 | 6,713 | 6,583 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Part-itime workers . | 1,446 | 1,446 | 1,478 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. | -- | -- |  | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 6,140 | 6,102 | 6,018 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Mining ........ | 104 | 72 | 104 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 10.3 |
| Construction. | 794 | 800 | 752 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 12.6 |
| Manufacturing . | 1,634 | 1,676 | 1,590 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 |
| Durable goods | 966 | 994 | 957 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 7.3 |
| Nondurable goods | 668 | 682 | 633 315 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| Transportation and pubilc utitities. | 307 | 320 | 315 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 7.6 |
| Wholesale and retall trade ................. | 1,638 1,663 | 1,654 1,580 | 1,690 | 7.5 5.9 | 7.7 5.5 | 7.8 5.5 | 7.7 5.4 | 7.5 5.4 | 7.6 5.3 |
| Finance and service Industries . . . . . . . . . . Government workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,663 714 | 1,580 607 | 1,567 645 | 5.9 4.3 | 5.5 3.9 | 5.5 3.8 | 5.7 3.9 | 5.4 3.6 | 5.3 3.8 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers . . . . . . . . . | 248 | 220 | 187 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 10.6 |

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
reasone at a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

- Aggregate hours loat by the unemployed and persons on part time for cconomic

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment


NOTE' Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through
December 1985

Table A-8. Reason for unomployment

| Reason | Not ecseenally adjusted |  |  | Seacenolly edjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nou. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 4,343 | 3,916 | 4,063 | 4,196 | 4,144 | 4,142 | 4,040 | 4,081 | 3,933 |
| On layoff | 1,157 | 1,079 | 1,190 | 1,095 | 1,112 | 1,167 | 1,161 | 1,175 | 1,132 |
| Other job losers | 3,186 | 2,837 | 2,873 | 3,101 | 3,032 | 2,975 | 2,879 | 2,906 | 2,801 |
| Job leavers | 791 | 834 | 813 | 856 | 875 | 852 | 911 | 808 | 876 |
| Reentrants. | 2,024 | 2,135 | 2,010 | 2,240 | 2,191 | 2,335 | 2,237 | 2,226 | 2,225 |
| Now entrants . | 820 | 930 | 832 | 1,015 | 941 | 918 | 1,045 | 1,055 | 1,033 |
| PERCENT DIStribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers. | 54.4 | 50.1 | 52.6 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 50.2 | 49.1 | 50.0 | 48.8 |
| On layoff | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.0 |
| Other job losers | 39.9 | 36.3 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.1 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 34.7 |
| Job leavers ...... | 9.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 10.9 |
| Reentrants. | 25.4 | 27.3 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 28.3 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 27.6 |
| New entrants | 10.3 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Job leavers | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 8 |
| Roentrants... | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Now entrants . | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 |

NOTE Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985

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

| Sox and age | Number of unemployed persone (in thousands) |  |  | Usomployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $1985$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1985 | Sept. $1985$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,256 | 8,161 | 8,023 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| 16 to 24 years .. | 3,248 | 3,170 | 3,123 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| 16 to 19 years . | 1,479 | 1,448 | 1.469 | 18.7 | 17.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 18.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 650 | 678 | 660 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 21.4 | 21.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 843 | 795 | 822 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 16.9 | 17.5 |
| 20 to 24 years . | 1,769 | 1,722 | 1,654 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.6 |
| 25 years and over | 5,004 | 4,987 | 4,890 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 4,370 | 4,384 | 4,301 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| 55 years and over | 612 | 570 | 573 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 4,583 | 4,445 | 4,346 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 1,796 | 1,710 | 1,649 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.5 |
| 16 to 18 years. | 808 | 789 | 780 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 21.5 | 19.4 | 19.3 |
| 16 to 17 years | 332 | 345 | 355 | 20.3 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 24.0 | 20.9 | 21.6 |
| 18 to 19 years | 485 | 449 | 435 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 18.0 |
| 20 to 24 years.. | 988 | 921 | 869 | 11.6 | . 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.6 |
| 25 years and over | 2,791 | 2,736 | 2,694 | 5.4 | - 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 2,386 | 2,359 | 2,339 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 55 years and over | 384 | 353 | 339 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 3,673 | 3,716 | 3,677 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.2 |  |
| 18 to 24 years ....... | 1,452 | 1,460 | 1.474 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 | $13.2$ |
| 16 to 19 years . | 671 | 659 | 689 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 18.3 |
| 16 to 17 years | 318 | 333 | 305 | 21.5 | 15.8 | 19.8 | 21.2 | 22.0 | $20.6$ |
| 18 to 18 years | 358 | 346 | 387 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 16.9 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 781 | 801 | 785 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| 25 years and over | 2,213 | 2,251 | 2,196 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | $5.4$ |
| 25 to 54 years ... | $1,984$ | 2,025 | $1,962$ | $6.0$ | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| 55 years and over | 228 | 217 | 234 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 |

[^1]NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985

Tablo A.10. Employment status of blaek and other workers

| Employment status | Net ceacmally adueted |  |  | Eenamally celwated' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $4985$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civilian noninatitutional population. | 24,572 | 24,736 | 24,785 | 24,572 | 24,586 | 24,633 | 24,688 | 24,736 | 24,785 |
| Clvilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,429 | 15,624 | 15,690 | 15,484 | 15,425 | -15,559 | 15,594 | 15,660 | 15,731 |
| Participation rate | 62.8 | 63.2 | . 63.3 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 63.2 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.5 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,399 | 13,513 | 13,677 | 13,355 | 13,446 | 13,423 | 13,488 | 13,452 | 13,617 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 54.5 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 54.4 | 54.7 | 54.5 | 54.6 | 54.4 | 54.9 |
| Unemployed . . | 2,030 | 2,111 | 2,013 | 2,129 | 1,979 | 2,136 | 2,106 | 2,208 | 2,114 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.2 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 13.4 |
| Not in labor force | 9,143 | 9,113 | 9,095 | 9,088 | 9,161 | 9,074 | 9,094 | 9,076 | 9,054 |

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

Table A.11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonaily adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Occupation | Civillan amployed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemploymont rato |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 198 \mathrm{a} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over'. | 106,049 | 108,063 | 7,978 | 7,717 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Managerial and profeesional specialty | 25,431 | 26,231 | 583 | 548 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 11,949 | 12,287 | 264 | 293 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Professlonal specialty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,482 | 13,943 | 319 | 255 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Technical, sales, and adminiatrative support | 32,903 | 33,997 | 1,578 | 1,496 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Techniclans and related support | 3,276 | 3,366 | 117 | 106 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Sales occupations | 12,872 | 13,036 | 644 | 645 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 16,755 | 17,595 | 817 | 745 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Service occupations | 14,340 | 14,787 | 1,327 | 1,450 | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Private household . | 1,080 | 955 | 68 | 72 | 5.9 | 7.0 |
| Protective service | 1,716 | 1,800 | 89 | 100 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Service, except private household and protective | 11,544 | 12,031 | 1,170 | 1,278 | 9.2 | 9.6 |
| Precision production, craft, and repalr | 13,270 | 13,176 | 934 | 1,022 | 6.6 | 7.2 |
| Mechanics and repairers | 4,463 | 4,383 | 165 | 245 | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Construction trades | 4,723 | 4,826 | 531 | 519 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Other precision production, craft, and repair | 4,084 | 3,967 | 238 | 258 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers | 16,958 | 16,987 | 2,245 | 2,023 | 11.7 | 10.6 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 7,956 | 7,933 | 949 | 907 | 10.7 | 10.3 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 4,481 | 4,479 | 479 | 448 | 9.7 | 9.1 |
| Handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 4.520 | 4,575 | 817 | 669 | 15.3 | 12.8 |
| Construction leborers | 599 | 648 | 217 | 174 | 26.6 | 21.2 |
| Other handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 3,922 | 3,927 | 600 | 495 | 13.3 | 11.2 |
| Farming, forestry, and fishing . | 3,148 | 2,886 | 423 | 301 | 11.8 | 9.4 |

'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 Vletnam-era vetorans and nonvetorans by age, not seasonally adjueted


NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1834 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served In the Armed Forces; published data are imited 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 repidly dicappearing (into the $\mathbf{3 0 - 3 4}$ age category) and the numbert remaining for some iabor force categories are not large enough to warrant their continued pubticetion.

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States
(Numbers in thousando)

| stato and employment atame |  |  |  | Scecenally armeriow |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calliornia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 19,137 | 19,402 | 19,428 | 19,137 | 19,323 | 19,348 | 19,377 | 19,402 | 19,428 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,644 | 12,737 | 12,699 | 12,635 | 12,655 | 12,721 | 12,874 | 12,711 | 12,709 |
| Employed. | 11,770 | 11,895 | 11,903 | 11,734 | 11,733 | 11,757 | 11,888 | 11,849 | 11,881 |
| Unemployed. | 874 | 842 | 796 | 901 | 922 | 964 | 986 | 862 | 828 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Fiorda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilan noninatitutional population | 8,676 | 8,847 | 8,864 | 8,676 | 8,797 | 8,813 | 8,831 | 8,84 | 8,864 |
| Civillan labor force | 5,196 | 5,266 | 5,300 | 5,170 | 5,269 | 5,230 | 5,248 | 3,255 | 5,293 |
| Employed | 4,879 | 4,976 | 5,005 | 4,868 | 4,960 | 4,895 | 5,005 | 4,982 | 5,002 |
| Unomployed. | 316 | 290 | 295 | 302 | 309 | 335 | 243 | 273 | 291 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Illinole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 8,631 | 8,663 | 8,667 | 8,631 | 8,651 | 8,655 | 8,660 | 8,663 | 8,667 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,640 | 5,681 | 5,664 | 5,673 | 5,661 | 5,665 | 5,750 | 5,670 | 5,693 |
| Employed | 5,157 | 5,168 | 5,192 | 5,173 | 5,153 | 5,133 | 5,194 | 5,122 | 5,201 |
| Unemployed. | 482 | 512 | 472 | 500 | 508 | 532 | 556 | 548 | 492 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.6 |
| Meseretweette |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninatitutional population | 4,540 | 4,582 | 4,586 | 4,540 | 4,569 | 4,573 | 4,578 | 4,582 | 4,586 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,068 | 3,067 | 3,074 | 3,061 | 3,060 | 3,066 | 3,040 | 3,043 | 3,073 |
| Employed | 2,947 | 2,958 | 2,956 | 2,930 | 2,945 | 2,950 | 2,925 | 2,910 | 2,945 |
| Unemployed. | 120 | 110 | 119 | 131 | 115 | 116 | 115 | 133 | 128 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Mretrigen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian noninatitutional population | 6,790 | 6,840 | 6,845 | 6,790 | 6,823 | 6,828 | 6,835 | 6,840 | 6,845 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,318 | 4,389 | 4,370 | 4,384 | 4,342 | 4,351 | 4,379 | 4.436 | 4,433 |
| Employed | 3,861 | 3,998 | 4,040 | 3,918 | 3,897 | 3,877 | 3,929 | 4,025 | 4,095 |
| Unemployed. | 457 | 391 | 330 | 466 | 445 | 474 | 450 | 411 | 338 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| Now dersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilan noninatitutional population | 5,868 | 5,921 | 5,926 | 5,868 | 5,904 | 5,909 | 5.915 | 5,921 | 5,926 |
| Clvilian labor force ............. | 3,766 | 3,874 | 3,851 | 3,794 | 3,847 | 3,879 | 3,862 | 3,912 | 3,886 |
| Employed | 3,563 | 3,657 | 3,644 | 3,575 | 3,678 | 3,684 | 3,616 | 3,673 | 3,661 |
| Unemployed. | 203 | 217 | 208 | 219 | 169 | 195 | 246 | 239 | 225 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninetitutional population | 13,674 | 13,747 | 13,755 | 13,674 | 13,722 | 13,729 | 13,740 | 13,747 | 13,755 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,210 | 8,547 | 8,479 | 8,275 | 8,353 | 8,492 | 8,595 | 8,588 | 8,521 |
| Employed. | 7,678 | 8,028 | 7,978 | 7,698 | 7,844 | 7,920 | 8,014 | 8.040 | 7,981 |
| Unomployed. | 532 | 519 | 502 | 577 | 509 | 572 | 581 | 548 | 540 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Nerth Cexelina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 4,614 | 4,694 | 4,701 | 4,614 | 4,670 | 4,678 | 4,686 | 4,694 | 4,701 |
| Civilian labor force .. | (3) | 3,197 | 3,197 | (3) | 3,110 | 3,173 | 3,199 | 3,207 | 3,234 |
| Employed . . | (3) | 3,043 | 3,063 | (3) | 2,925 | 3,025 | 3,059 | 3,060 | 3,081 |
| Unemployed....... | (3) | 153 | 135 | (3) | 185 | 148 | 140 | 147 | 153 |
| Unemployment rate | (3) | 4.8 | 4.2 | (3) | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Onlo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 8,070 | 8,094 | 8,097 | 8,070 | 8,084 | 8,087 | 8,091 | 8,094 | 8,097 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,104 | 5,211 | 3,167 | 5,151 | 5,109 | 5,170 | 5,169 | 5,205 | 5,212 |
| Employed. | 4,634 | 4,744 | 4,730 | 4,684 | 4,644 | 4,685 | 4,694 | 4,743 | 4,777 |
| Unemployed. | 470 | 467 | 437 | 467 | 465 | 485 | 475 | 462 | 435 8.3 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.3 |
| Pennaytionle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvillan noninatitutional population. | 9,227 | 9,255 | 9,258 | 9,227 | 9,244 | 9,247 | 9,251 | 9,255 | 9,258 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,545 | 5,527 | 5,585 | 5,533 | 5,533 | 5,581 | 5,568 | 5,436 | 5,584 |
| Employed. | 5,140 | 5,109 | 5,177 | 5,110 | 5,117 | 5,161 | 5,138 | 5,000 | 5,155 |
| Unemployed. . | 405 | 418 | 408 | 423 | 416 | 420 | 430 | 436 | 429 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| Toxae |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninatitutional population | 11,509 | 11,633 | 11,646 | 11,509 | 11,595 | 11,607 | 11,621 | 11,633 | 11,646 |
| Civilian laber force | 7,903 | 7,960 | 7,885 | 7,937 | 8,001 | 7,976 | 7,997 | 7,996 | 7,915 |
| Employed. | 7,459 | 7,446 | 7,387 | 7,461 | 7,431 | 7,408 | 7,352 | 7,447 | 7,374 |
| Unemployed. | 444 | 515 | 498 | 476 | 570 | 568 | 645 | 549 | 541 |
| Unemployment rate ......... | 5.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 |

' 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, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{3}$ Officlal estimates for North Carolina prior to 1985 are not derived from the household survev. Consequently ${ }_{2}$ seasonally adjusted data are not published.

NOTE: Revised seasonal factors are not yet available for State data. The seasonally adjusted series will be revised for the release of January data on Fetruary 7.

Table A.14. Persone not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly avoragee (in thousands)

| Reseon, max, and raem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1984 | 1985 | 1984 | 1985 |  |  |  |
|  |  | IV | IV | IV | 1 | II | III | IV |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toud not in labor force |  | 63,001 | 62,867 | 62,898 | 62,498 | 62,740 | 62,946 | 62,783 |
| Do not want a job now Current eetivity: |  | 57,101 | 57,019 | 56,761 | 56,803 | 56,927 | 56,788 | 56,721 |
|  | Going to ectiool. | 8,097 | 8,048 | 6.351 | 6,283 | 6,260 | 6,266 | 6,314 |
|  | III, diestiod ... | 3,715 | 3,816 | 3,811 | 4,047 | 3,836 | 3,862 | 3,923 |
|  | Keeping hown | 27,749 | 26,738 | 27,853 | 27,424 | 27,298 | 26,999 | 26,822 |
|  | Retired | 14,008 | 14,970 | 14,304 | 14,304 | 14,688 | 15,156 | 15,299 |
|  | Other. | 3,531 | 3,447 | 4,442 | 4,744 | 4,845 | 4,505 | 4,362 |
| Wims a lob now. . . . . . Recenon not looking: |  | 5,901 | 5,847 | 6,082 | 5,853 | 5,791 | 6,040 | 6,02.3 |
|  | School atwodenos, | 1,436 | 1,432 | 1,475 | 1,464 | 1,444 | 1,447 | 1,473 |
|  | III heolit, disebility | 887 | 930 | 816 | 762 | 813 | 786 | 851 |
|  | Home reeponelblitites. | 1,261 | 1,283 | 1.365 | 1,251 | 1,263 | 1,355 | 1,391 |
|  | Think cannot geta job. | 1,254 | 1,149 | 1,292 | 1,239 | 1,151 | 1,246 | 1,187 |
|  | Job-market fietors ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 870 | 744 | 930 | 857 | 813 | 824 | 794 |
|  | Periond factorn ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . | 384 | 406 | 363 | 382 | 338 | 422 | 392 |
|  | Other remons ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 1,062 | 1,053 | 1,134 | 1,137 | 1,120 | 1,206 | 1,121 |
| Man |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel not in laber force |  | 20,146 | 20,470 | 19,845 | 19,889 | 19,982 | 20,166 | 20,195 |
| Do net want a job now |  | 18,227 | 18,529 | 17,772 | 18,058 | 18,025 | 18,053 | 18,105 |
| Went a job now. . . . . . Remen not looking: |  | 1,920 | 1,942 | 2,004 | 1,932 | 2,002 | 2,010 | 2,022 |
|  | School ammendenco. | 717 | 679 | 733 | 704 | 721 | 694 | 695 |
|  | III hoelth, dilocility | 417 | 436 | 384 | 349 | 363 | 363 | 400 |
|  | Think cennot got a job. | 447 | 474 | 502 | 496 | 504 | 492 | 525 |
|  | Other remorna | 339 | 352 | 386 | 383 | 414 | 461 | 403 |
| Wemen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in leboer force |  | 42,855 | 42,396 | 43,053 | 42,609 | 42,758 | 42,779 | 42,588 |
| Do not want a job now |  | 38,874 | 38,490 | 38,989 | 38,744 | 38,902 | 38,735 | 38,616 |
| Went a job now. . . . . . Remen not looking: |  | 3,981 | 3,906 | 4,078 | 3,921 | 3,788 | 4,029 | 4,001 |
|  | School attendence. | 719 | 753 | 742 | 761 | 723 | 753 | 778 |
|  | III hoelth, dimelility | 470 | 494 | 432 | 414 | 449 | 423 | 452 |
|  | Horme raponaliblitios. | 1,261 | 1,283 | 1,365 | 1,251 | 1,263 | 1,355 | 1,391 |
|  | Think cannot ger a job. | 807 | 675 | 791 | 742 | 647 | 754 | 662 |
|  | Other remons . . . . . | 724 | 700 | 748 | 754 | 706 | 745 | 719 |
| unte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toew not in labor force |  | 53,965 | 53,778 | 53,868 | 53,585 | 53,819 | 53,925 | 53,689 |
| Da not want a job now |  | 49,727 | 49,528 | 49,529 | 49,260 | 49.613 | 49,384 | 49,344 |
| Want a job now. Receon not locking: |  | 4,238 | 4,251 | 4,379 | 4,340 | 4,266 | 4,507 | 4,400 |
|  | School irterdenco. | 1,001 | 1,007 | 1,044 | 1,051 | 996 | 1,110 | 1,053 |
|  | III hoelth, diechlity. | 641 | 652 | 589 | 548 | 560 | 594 | 601 |
|  | Home raponalbilitios. | 980 | 971 | 1,038 | 957 | 1,027 | 991 | 1,028 |
|  | Think amnot get a job. | 743 | 765 | 788 | 861 | 752 | 815 | 814 |
|  | Other remons . . . . | 874 | 855 | 920 | 923 | 932 | 998 | 903 |
| Bleck |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Touel not in lober force | ............. | 7,275 | 7,367 | 7,239 | 7,244 | 7,269 | 7,361 | 7,326 |
| De not wama job now |  | 5,802 | 5,973 | 5,748 | 5,904 | 5,906 | 5,977 | 5,925 |
| Went a job now |  | 1,472 | 1,394 | 1,507 | 1,361 | 1,353 | 1,332 | 1,428 |
| Ramon not looking: | School ertundence | 376 | 351 | 370 | 389 | 382 | 318 | 344 |
|  | 111 modith dilabilliy . . | 233 | 259 | 211 | 202 | 214 | 198 | 239 |
|  | Home ruponalilitios. . | 244 | 260 357 | 289 | 252 351 | 260 342 | 294 347 | 308 |
|  | Think cennot get a job . | 466 | 357 167 | 472 164 | 351 167 | 342 155 | 347 176 | 358 180 |
|  | Other memons . . . . . . | 153 | 167 | 164 | 167 | 155 | 176 | 180 |

1. Job mertart factors include "could not find job" and "trinikes no jat wellabelo."

ther personal handicap
${ }^{3}$ Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities

Table B.1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by Industry

| Industry | Not seasenally adjueted |  |  |  | Sescenally elfustad |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nove } \\ & 19850 \end{aligned}$ | Dec <br> 1985 D | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1985 | Sept. $1985$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 19850 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 19850 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 96,719 | 99,309 | 99,527 | 99,700 | 96,092 | 97,977 | 98,217 | 98,559 | 98,739 | 99,059 |
| Total private | 80,421 | 82,697 | 82,785 | 82,959 | 80,010 | 81,634 | 81,765 | 82,073 | 82,276 | 82,536 |
| Goods-producing | 24,946 | 25,451 | 25,281 | 25,032 | 25,045 | 25,015 | 24,962 | 25,051 | 25,076 | 25,136 |
| Mining Oll and gas extraction | 971 630.4 | 964 610.6 | 958 608.6 | 950 609.9 | 973 624 | 965 615 | 962 615 | 960 610 | 953 605 | 952 603 |
| Construction | 4,418 | 5,014 | 4,900 | 4,707 | 4,469 | 4,688 | 4,721 | 4,753 | 4,748 | 4,764 |
| General bullding contractors | 1,183.0 | 1,323.0 | 1,303.7 | 1,262.4 | 1,190 | 1,242 | 1,252 | 1,262 | 1,268 | 1,270 |
| Manufacturing | 19,557 | 19,473 | 19,423 | 19,375 | 19,603 | 19,362 | 19,279 | 19,338 | 19,375 | 19,420 |
| Production workers | 13,358 | 13,263 | 13,215 | 13,170 | 13,409 | 13,145 | 13,087 | 13,140 | 13,167 | 13,221 |
| Durable goods | 11,679 | 11,545 | 11,526 | 11,502 | 11,701 | 11,519 | 11,449 | 11,493 | 11,507 | 11,525 |
| Production workers | 7,828 | 7,670 | 7,654 | 7,628 | 7,855 | 7,638 | 17,586 | 7,627 | 7,636 | 7,653 |
| Lumber and wood products | 695.3 | 720.4 | 709.8 | 700.4 | 711 | 700 | . 701 | 708 | 712 | 716 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 501.4 | 499.6 | 501.4 | 502.0 | 497 | 499 | 494 | 496 | 496 | 498 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 593.2 | 613.1 | 606.5 | 595.5 | 601 | 601 | 598 | 600 | 601 | 604 |
| Primary metal industries ..... | 833.5 | 792.7 | 794.7 | 791.2 | 844 | 798 | 795 | 799 | 803 | 802 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 310.3 | 286.6 | 293.0 | 293.6 | 316 | 289 | 291 | 292 | 298 | 299 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,489.3 | 1,474.8 | 1,471.1 | 1,463.1 | 1,489 | 1,467 | 1,462 | 1,465 | 1,465 | 1,462 |
| Machinery, exsept electrical . . . . . | 2,237.3 | 2,143.4 | 2,136.1 | 2,142.2 | 2,232 | 2,167 | 2,143 | 2,143 | 2,138 | 2,138 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,253.2 | 2,185.5 | 2,180.9 | 2,188.1 | 2,253 | 2,194 | 2,175 | 2,179 | 2,179 | 2,188 |
| Transportation equipment. . . . . | 1,968.5 | 2,010.1 | 2,019.3 | 2,020.7 | 1,965 | 1,995 | 1,986 | 2,008 | 2,015 | 2,017 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 889.7 | 874.4 | 870.0 | 871.7 | 888 | 868 | 861 | 872 | 867 | 869 |
| Instruments and related products | 723.9 | 722.3 | 725.3 | 727.0 | 723 | 725 | 722 | 722 | 725 | 726 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 383.7 | 383.5 | 380.7 | 371.7 | 386 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 373 | 374 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,878 | 7,928 | 7,897 | 7,873 | 7,902 | 7,843 | 7,830 | 7,845 | 7,868 | 7,895 |
| Production workers | 5,530 | 5,593 | 5,561 | 5,542 | 5,554 | 5,507 | 5,501 | 5,513 | 5,531 | 5,568 |
| Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures ... | 1,616.8 | 1,688.5 | $1,653.7$ | 1,634.6 | 1,630 | 1,638 | 1,633 | 1,636 | 1,637 | 1,648 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 69.4 | 69.8 | 66.7 | 65.2 | 66 | 64 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 62 |
| Textile mill products. | 722.8 | 702.6 | 700.9 | 700.3 | 722 | 697 | 695 | 698 | 700 | 700 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,172.6 | 1,169.4 | 1,166.7 | 1,160.7 | 1,184 | 1,152 | 1,155 | 1, 158 | 1,161 | 1,171 |
| Faper and allied products | 682.8 | 683.8 | 688.2 | 688.1 | 683 | 683 | 681 | 682 | 688 | 688 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,405.3 | 1,431.3 | 1,446.2 | 1,451.0 | 1,397 | 1,429 | 1,427 | 1,431 | 1,442 | 1,442 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,050.9 | 1,035.3 | 1,030.7 | 1,030.7 | 1,054 | 1,038 | 1,040 | 1,036 | 1,033 | 1,034 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 183.6 | 171.1 | 169.2 | - 168.5 | 186 | 176 | 170 | 170 | 169 | 171 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 794.2 | 799.0 | 798.9 | 799.3 | 799 | 792 | 790 | 795 | 800 | 804 |
| Leather and leather products | 180.0 | 177.1 | 176.1 | 174.1 | 181 | 174 | 174 | 175 | 173 | 175 |
| Service-producing | 71,773 | 73,858 | 74,246 | 74,668 | 71,047 | 72,962 | 73,255 | 73,508 | 73,663 | 73,923 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5,272 | 5,379 | 5,365 | 5,385 | 5,246 | 5,282 | 5,317 | 5,327 | 5,341 | 5,358 |
| Transportation . ...... ........ | 3,034 | 3,139 | 3,127 | 3,144 | 3,009 | 3,038 | 3,078 | 3,087 | 3,105 | 3,119 |
| Communication and public utilities | 2,238 | 2,240 | 2,238 | 2,241 | 2,237 | 2,244 | 2,239 | 2,240 | 2,236 | 2,239 |
| Whelesale trade | 5,673 | 5,856 | 5,854 | 5,862 | 5,665 | 5,791 | 5,805 | 5,830 | 5,834 | 5,855 |
| Durable goods .... | 3,347 | 3,461 | 3,466 | 3,475 | 3,347 | 3,434 | 3,442 | 3,454 | 3,463 | 3,475 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,326 | 2,395 | 2,388 | 2,387 | 2,318 | 2,357 | 2,363 | 2,376 | 2,371 | 2,380 |
| Retall trade | 17,611 | 17,680 | 17,903 | 18,248 | 17,026 | 17,514 | 17,539 | 17,610 | 17,621 | 17,648 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,628.1 | 2,372.0 | 2,490.2 | 2,621.0 | 2,323 | 2,354 | 2, 356 | 2,365 | 2,349 | 2,317 |
| Food stores | 2,803.2 | 2,880.9 | 2,896.9 | 2,937.2 | 2,745 | 2,849 | 2,852 | 2,869 | 2,860 | 2,877 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places $\qquad$ | 1,844.9 | 1,917.6 | 1, 915.6 | 1,916.1 | 1,851 | 1,902 | 1,906 | 1,912 | 1,916 | 1,922 |
| Eating and drinking places . . . . . . . . . . | 5,488.6 | 5,780.8 | 5,732.7 | 5,750.7 | 5,535 | 5,725 | 5,740 | 5,758 | 5,773 | 5,803. |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 5,760 | 5,998 | 6,024 | 6,049 | 5,776 | 5,959 | 5,987 | 6,011 | 6,046 | 6,066 ${ }^{1}$ |
| Finance | 2,900 | 3,014 | 3,032 | 3,052 | 2,902 | 2,998 | 3,011 | 3,023 | 3,038 | 3,055 |
| Insurance.. Real estate. | 1,780 | 1,835 | 1,843 | 1,851 | 1,780 | 1,827 | 1,831 | 1,837 | 1,847 | 1,851 |
| Real estate. | 1,080 | 1,149 | 1,149 | 1,146 | 1,094 | 1,134 | 1,145 | 1,151 | 1,161 | 1,160 |
| Services .......... | 21,159 | 22,333 | 22,358 | 22,383 | 21,252 | 22,073 | 22,155 | 22,244 | 22,358 | 22,473 |
| Business services Health services | 4,277.4 | 4,589.1 | 4,614.1 | 4,640.7 | 21,252 | 22,073 4,489 | 4,504 | 22,244 4,539 | 22,358 4,573 | 22,473 4,622 |
| Health services | 6,141.7 | 6,332.7 | 6,355.8 | 6,378.9 | 6,154 | 6,291 | 6,308 | 6,333 | 6,362 | 6,392 |
| Government | 16,298 | 16,612 | 16,742 | 16,741 | 16,082 | 16,343 | 16,452 | 16,486 | 16,463 | 16,523 |
| Federal. State.. | 2,824 | 2,875 | 2,872 | 2,887 | 2,836 | 2,886 | 2, 2,904 | 16,486 | 16,893 | 2,899 |
| State. | 3,794 | 3,911 | 3,937 | 3,914 | 3,722 | 3,789 | 3,818 | 3,827 | 3,833 | 3,841 |
| Local | 9,680 | 9,826 | 9,933 | 9,940 | 9,524 | 9,668 | 9,730 | 9,767 | 9,738 | 9,783 |

[^2]Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production er nensupervieery workers' on private nonagrioultural payrolis by industry

| Induetry | Net eeseonaily adjusted |  |  |  | Scanenally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $1985 \mathrm{p}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1985 D |
| Total privato | 35.5 | 35.1 | 34.9 | 35.4 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.1 |
| Mining | 44.1 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 44.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | ( 2 ) | (2) | ( 2 ) |
| Conatruetion | 37.6 | 38.2 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.2 |
| Manufacturing . | 41.2 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Durable gooda | 42.1 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.7 |
| Overtime hours | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.8 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40.6 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 41.8 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 42.0 |
| Primary metal industries. | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 42.9 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 42.5 |
| Blast furna ces and basic steel products | 39.9 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 42.7 | 39.8 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 42.3 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 42.8 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 41:6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.9 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 41.8 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.2 |
| Transportation equipment . . . | 43.9 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 44:0 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.7 | 42.9 |
| Motor vehicles and equlpment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 45.0 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 45.2 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 44.1 |
| Instruments and related products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.4 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 42.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 |
| Overtime hours | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Food and kindred products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.3 |
| Tobacco manufactures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.8 | 39.2 | 36.3 | 37.1 | 38.8 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 38.2 | 35.1 | 37.1 |
| Textile mill products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.4 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.6 |
| Apparel and other texille products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 37.3 |
| Paper and allied products. | 43.8 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 44.4 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.7 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.3 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 38.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.4 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.9 | 44.4 | 43.5 | 44.3 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 44.3 | 43.2 | 44.3 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastios products | 42.1 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37.1 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.7 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.7 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.8 |
| Retall trade | 30.5 | 29.4 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 36.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | ( 2 ) | (2) |
| Sorvlees | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.9 |

' Data relate to production workers in mining and menufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workere in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retall trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.
: This serles te not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component ie emall relative to the trend-cycle and/or Irregular components and comeequently cannot be separated with sufficient precieion.
$p=$ prellminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earninge of production or nonopupervisory workers' on private nenagreultural payrolls by Industry

| Industry | Averexe meuty semine |  |  |  | Avereee meckly cenimos. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1985 P | Dec. 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | \$8.46 | \$8.65 | \$8.68 | \$8.73 | \$300.33 | \$303.62 | \$302.93 | \$309.04 |
| Sonsonally adjusted | 8.47 | 8.64 | 8.67 | 8.75 | 298.14 | 303.26 | 303.45 | 307.13 |
| Mining | 11.70 | 11.95 | 12.00 | 12.13 | 515.97 | 516.24 | 519.60 | 533.72 |
| Conatruction. | 12.26 | 12.36 | 12.20 | 12.39 | 460.98 | 472.15 | 448.96 | 458.43 |
| Manufacturing | 9.40 | 9.54 | 9.61 | 9.71 | 387.28 | 388.28 | 393.05 | 403.94 |
| Durable goods | 9.96 | 10.14 | 10.21 | 10.31 | 419.32 | 418.78 | 423.72 | 437.14 |
| Lumber and wood products | 8.09 | 8.29 | 8.27 | 8.24 | 321.98 | 334.92 | 327.49 | 330.42 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 6.99 | 7.31 | 7.34 | 7.41 | 283.79 | 292.40 | 292.87 | 303.07 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 9.68 | 9.86 | 9.90 | 9.93 | 404.62 | 418.06 | 414.81 | 417.06 |
| Primary metal industrios. | 11.49 | 11.64 | 11.80 | 11.78 | 477.98 | 481.90 | 493.24 | 505.36 |
| Blast furna ces and basic steol products | 12.95 | 13.34 | 13.45 | 13.45 | 516.71 | 545.61 | 558.18 | 574.32 |
| Fabricated metal products | 9.58 | 9.68 | 9.72 | 9.87 | 405.23 | 401.72 | 404.35 | 421.45 |
| Machinery, except eloctrical | 10.16 | 10.41 | 10.48 | 10.60 | 434.85 | 430.97 | 438.06 | 454.74 |
| Electrical and stectronic equipment | 9.32 | 9.56 | 9.61 | 9.67 | 389.58 | 388.14 | 396.89 | 406.14 |
| Tranaportation equipment | 12.62 | 12.77 | 12.82 | 13.01 | 554.02 | 545.28 | 551.26 | 572.44 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 13.27 | 13.46 | 13.54 | 13.80 | 597.15 | 586.86 | 590.34 | 623.76 |
| Instrumente and related products | 9.03 | 9.27 | 9.30 | 9.35 | 382.87 | 377.29 | 384.09 | 401.12 |
| Miscelianoous manufacturing | 7.16 | 7.30 | 7.33 | 7.44 | 285.68 | 294.19 | 293.93 | 301.32 |
| Nondurable goods | 8.55 | 8.69 | 8.75 | 8.84 | 342.00 | 346.73 | 350.00 | 358.90 |
| Food and kindred products | 8.45 | 8.49 | 8.59 | 8.69 | 342.23 | 343.00 | 345.32 | 353.68 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 11.17 | 11.45 | 12.07 | 12.28 | 433.40 | 448.84 | 438.14 | 455.59 |
| Textile mill producte | 6.57 | 6.76 | 6.80 | 6.85 | 258.86 | 276.48 | 280.84 | 286.33 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 5.68 | 5.73 | 5.75 | 5.78 | 206.75 | 210.86 | 212.18 | 216.17 |
| Paper and silled products | 10.66 | 10.91 | 10.98 | 11.04 | 466.91 | 472.40 | 476.53 | 490.18 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . | 9.57 | 9.75 | 9.80 | 9.87 | 366.53 | 369.53 | 373.38 | 383.94 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 11.34 | 11.72 | 11.82 | 11.94 | 480.82 | 486.38 | 496.44 | 505.06 |
| Petroleum and coal products .............. | 13.62 | 13.97 | 14.02 | 14.23 | 584.30 | 620.27 | 609.87 | 630.39 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 8.44 | 8.53 | 8.61 | 8.70 | 355.32 | 350.58 | 354.73 | 363.66 |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.80 | 5.76 | 5.83 | 5.81 | 215.18 | 216.58 | 219.21 | 220.20 |
| Tranaportation and public utilitios. | 11.28 | 11.46 | 11.56 | 11.60 | 445.56 | 452.67 | 456.62 | 462.84 |
| Whelesale trade | 9.19 | 9.25 | 9.33 | 9.44 | 357.49 | 357.98 | 361.07 | 369.10 |
| Retall trade | 5.89 | 5.97 | 6.00 | 5.99 | 179.65 | 175.52 | 175.80 | 179.10 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 7.78 | 8.00 | 8.09 | 8.19 | 285.53 | 290.40 | 292.86 | 301.39 |
| services. | 7.84 | 8.04 | 8.11 | 8.20 | 257.94 | 263.71 | 264.39 | 269.78 |

'Seo tootnote 1, table B-2.
$p=$ proliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earninge indox for preduction or nonempervieery wertere' on private nonagrteulkural payrelle by induetry

| Induetry |  |  |  |  |  | cencenamy anmexa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t 1 \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 1985 p | Dec. $1985 \text { p. }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augo } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 198 5p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total private nemform: | 163. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dellart . | 163.5 | 166.5 | 167.3 | 168.5 | 3.1 | 163.4 | 165.7 | 166.7 | 156.4 | 167.1 | 168.4 | (3) 8 |
| Constant (1977) demme | 95.0 | 94.1 | 94.1 | N.A. | (2) | 94.9 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 94.3 | 94.1 | N.A. | (3) |
| Mining . . . | 176.9 | 178.7 | 179.8 | 181.2 | 2.4 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Conatruction. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 149.2 | 151.2 | 148.8 | 150.6 | . 9 | 148.9 | 149.4 | 150.0 | 149.4 | 148.6 | 150.1 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 165.8 | 169.3 | 170.2 | 171.1 | 3.2 | 165.4 | 169.3 | 169.1 | 169.4 | 170.1 | 170.7 | . 3 |
| Tranaportation and puine nemuse | 164.7 | 167.5 | 168.9 | 169.7 | 3.0 | 164.1 | 166.1 | 167.3 | 167.0 | 167.7 | 169.0 | . 8 |
| Wholesale trade. | 169.8 | 171.0 | 172.4 | 174.3 | 2.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Rotall trece | 154.4 | 156.4 | 156.8 | 156.9 | 1.6 | 155.6 | 155.8 | 157.2 | 156.7 | 157.2 | 158.1 | . 6 |
| cente | 168.6 | 173.0 | 174.6 | 176.9 | 4.9 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Serraee . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ... | 166.9 | 171.1 | 172.4 | 174.4 | 4.5 | 166.7 | 169.6 | 171.5 | 171.1 | 172.1 | 174.2 | 1.2 |

[^3]2 Percent change is -. Spercent from November 1984 to November 1985, the latest month available.
3 Percent changes is -. pl percent from October 1985 to November 1985 , the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component, is sall relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Teble B.6. Indaxes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workerg' on privgto nonagricylturq̣| payrelle by Industry

| Industry | Not seasenally anfucted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> $1985^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1985 D | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 116.6 | 118.5 | 118.1 | 119.8 | 115.0 | 116.7 | 117.0 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 118.3 |
| Goods.producing | 100.4 | 102.1 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 99.9 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 100.5 |
| Mining | 113.6 | 110.5 | 110.3 | 110.8 | 112.1 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 109.7 | - 109.5 | 109.5 |
| Construction | 117.0 | 138.0 | 128.6 | 123.2 | 119.4 | 124.8 | 127.1 | 127.7 | 125.9 | 125.6 |
| Manufacturing | 96.6 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 96.2 | 95.5 | 93.5 | 93.3 | 93.8 | 94.0 | 95.2 |
| Durable goods | 96.8 | 93.1 | 93.3 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 93.7 |
| Lumber and wood products | 94.0 | 99.8 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 96.0 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.8 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 109.6 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 109.8 | 106.0 | 104.7 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 106.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 86.3 | 91.1 | 89.1 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 87.6 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 88.4 |
| Primary metal industries . . . . . . . . . . . . | 68.9 | 65.2 | 66.3 | 67.6 | 69.3 | 66.0 | 65.5 | 66.5 | 67.0 | 68.1 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 53.9 | 51.0 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 55.0 | 52.7 | 52.2 | 53.3 | 55.4 | 56.2 |
| Fabricated metal products | 94.8 | 92.5 | 92.1 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 91.3 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 91.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 98.3 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 93.2 | 95.6 | 91.5 | 90.5 | 90.9 | 90.5 | 91.0 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 114.8 | 104.3 | 105.6 | 107.8 | 112.7 | 105.1 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 105.8 |
| Transportation equipment. | 100.7 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 97.8 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.6 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 96.1 | 91.8 | 91.1 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 91.5 | 89.9 | 91.9 | 90.9 | 92.0 |
| Instruments and related products | 111.4 | 103.4 | 106.2 | 110.9 | 109.6 | 104.5 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 105.3 | 108.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 85.4 | 86.3 | 84.9 | 83.4 | 84.8 | 81.7 | 81.9 | 82.1 | 81.4 | 82.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 96.2 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.9 | 95.7 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 97.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 97.9 | 103.8 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 98.3 | 100.4 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 95.2 | 97.4 | 85.4 | 84.3 | 89.9 | 81.8 | 83.8 | 85.0 | 79.7 | 79.1 |
| Textile mill products... | 76.8 | 77.6 | 78.3 | 79.1 | 76.4 | 75.2 | 76.4 | 76.7 | 77.6 | 78.7 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 89.7 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 90.4 | 87.9 | 88.6 | 88.9 | 89.7 | 91.7 |
| Paper and allied products | 101.1 | -100.9 | 101.9 | 104.6 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.8 | 101.5 | 103.3 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . | 121.9 | 122.8 | 124.7. | 128.0 | 118.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.7 | 123.1 | 125.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 95.5 | 92.6 | 92.8 | 93.6 | 94.7 | 93.3 | 93.0 | 93.3 | 92.9 | 93.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products .............. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products . | 82.8 | 83.6 | 81.7 | 82.7 | 85.1 | 83.4 | 80.5 | 82.1 | 80.9 | 84.5 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products . Leather and leather products ............. | 113.3. | 111.1 | 111.4 | 113.4 | 112.7 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 110.4 | 111.6 | 112.6 |
| Leather and leather products ............ | 68.4 | 69.1 | 68.6 | 68.0 | 68.6 | 67.1 | 68.0 | 68.2 | 67.1 | 68.3 |
| Service-producing. | 125.5 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 130.2 | 123.4 | 126.4 | 126.8 | 127.2 | 127.4 | 128.1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 107.6 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 111.3 | 106.5 | 108.1 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.1 | 110.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 118.4 | 121.9 | 121.6 | 122.9 | 117.3 | 120.0 | 120.5 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 121.7 |
| Retall trade | 123.1 | 118.3 | 119.5 | 124.5 | 116.0 | 118.0 | 118.1 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 117.4 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 126.7 | 130.2 | 130.4 | 132.9 | 126.7 | 129.5 | 130.8 | 130.6 | 131.3 | 133.2 |
| Services | 136.1 | 142.9 | 142.4 | 143.5 | 137.0 | 141.4 | 141.8 | 142.9 | 142.8 | 144.4 |

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

Table B.8. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of Industries in which employment' Increased

| Timo span | Year | Jan. | Fob. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | sopt. | Oct. | Nov. | Des. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 50.3 | 47.0 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 45.7 | 63.5 | p60.5 | p64.6 |
| 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 | 45.9 | 44.1 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 49.2 | 53.8 | p53.0 | p66.5 |  |
| 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 | 49.5 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 44.3 | 42.4 | 46.8 | p 50.5 | p54.9 |  |  |  |
| 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 | 56.2 | 51.9 |
| span | 1985. | 50.8 | 48.4 | 49.5 | 47.3 | p45.1 | p48.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.
$p=$ preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of induatrises with employmant rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

## Official Business


[^0]:    ' The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, Identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
    2 Clivilan employment as a percent of the civilian noninatitutional population.

[^1]:    1 Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[^2]:    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^3]:    1 See footnote 1 , table $B-2$.

