

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 523-1371
523-1944
523-1959
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USDL 86-406

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS
RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL
8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 3, 1986

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1986

Unemployment rose in September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Both the overall unemployment rate, 6.9 percent, and the civilian worker rate, 7.0 percent, were up two-tenths of a percentage point, offsetting some of the improvement made in recent months.

Nonagricultural payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments--was little changed from August. Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--fell by 265,000.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

After 3 consecutive months of decline, the civilian worker unemployment rate rose from 6.8 percent in August to 7.0 percent in September. The number of unemployed persons increased by 300,000 to 8.3 million. So far this year, the civilian jobless rate has ranged between 6.7 and 7.3 percent, with the average about the same as the September rate.

Unemployment rates rose over the month for adult men, to 6.2 percent (concentrated among 20-24 year olds), and whites to 6.0 percent, returning both to July levels following declines in August. The jobless rate for teenagers edged up 1 percentage point to 18.7 percent. There was little movement in the unemployment rates for adult women (6.2 percent), blacks (14.8 percent), and Hispanics (11.1 percent). (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their last jobs increased 215,000 to 4.0 million in September, mostly among those who did not expect to be recalled. The mean and median duration of unemployment were essentially unchanged, at 15.6 and 7.2 weeks, respectively. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Employment normally declines markedly in September with the resumption of school schedules. The decline was slightly more than usual this

September, and, after seasonal adjustment, total civilian employment fell 265,000 to 109.9 million. The employment-population ratio edged down from the record 60.9 percent in August to 60.7 percent in September. (See table A-2.)

Over-the-month seasonally adjusted job losses were concentrated largely among married women, whose employment tends to decline in June and rise in

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.- Sept. change
	1986		1986			
	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Thousands of persons						
Labor force 1/.....	119,359	119,853	119,744	119,879	119,936	57
Total employment 1/..	110,912	111,671	111,554	111,852	111,607	-245
Civilian labor force...	117,671	118,158	118,072	118,182	118,220	38
Civilian employment..	109,225	109,976	109,882	110,155	109,891	-264
Unemployment.....	8,446	8,182	8,190	8,027	8,329	302
Not in labor force.....	62,650	62,677	62,610	62,646	62,777	131
Discouraged workers..	1,101	1,169	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	0.2
All civilian workers.	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	.2
Adult men.....	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.2	.3
Adult women.....	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	.1
Teenagers.....	19.2	18.0	17.5	17.7	18.7	1.0
White.....	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0	.2
Black.....	14.9	14.5	14.0	14.6	14.8	.2
Hispanic origin....	10.7	10.8	10.5	11.0	11.1	.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm employment.....	99,848	p100,245	100,105	p100,261	p100,368	p107
Goods-producing.....	24,952	p24,866	24,869	p24,886	p24,843	p-43
Service-producing....	74,896	p75,379	75,236	p75,375	p75,525	p150
Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:						
Total private.....	34.8	p34.7	34.7	p34.8	p34.7	p-0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.7	p40.7	40.6	p40.8	p40.8	p0
Overtime.....	3.4	p3.5	3.4	p3.5	p3.5	p0

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

September and October. Fewer married women than normal left jobs this June, thereby producing a large employment increase, and fewer than normal returned to jobs this September, resulting in the employment decline. (See table A-4.)

At 118.2 million, the civilian labor force was unchanged in September, after seasonal adjustment. Over the year, the labor force has climbed by 2.0 million (after allowance is made for revisions in the underlying population estimates that were introduced in January).

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

In the third quarter of 1986, there were 1.2 million discouraged workers--persons who wanted to work but did not look for jobs because they believed that they could not find any. The level has been largely unchanged for more than a year. About 65 percent of the discouraged workers cited job-market factors as their reason for not looking, while 35 percent cited personal reasons. (See table A-14.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonagricultural payroll employment was little changed in September, as declining employment levels in the goods-producing sector were offset by moderate gains in the service-producing sector. The payroll total was 100.4 million, seasonally adjusted. (See table B-1.)

In the service-producing sector, services employment rose by 55,000 over the month, led by the business services component. Finance, insurance, and real estate jobs increased by 20,000. Employment also rose in retail trade but was unchanged in the wholesale trade industry. After accounting for the return to work of communications workers who had been on strike, employment in transportation and public utilities remained unchanged over the month.

Employment in each of the industries that comprise the goods-producing sector either held steady or declined in September. Construction employment, which had been rising in recent months, was unchanged. Manufacturing employment, after holding steady in August, resumed its downward trend. The bulk of the decline in factory jobs occurred in the nonelectrical machinery industry, part of which was due to a strike. Mining employment fell slightly, mostly a continuation of the slide in the oil and gas extraction industry.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls were 34.7 in September, down 0.1 hour, after seasonal adjustment. In manufacturing, both weekly hours and overtime hours were unchanged. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls remained at 118.4 (1977 = 100), after seasonal adjustment. The factory index was down 0.3 percent to 92.5. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Both average hourly and weekly earnings were about unchanged in September, after seasonal adjustment. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by 12 cents to \$8.81, and weekly earnings increased by \$2.45 to \$307.47. Over the past year, average hourly earnings have risen by 14 cents, while average weekly earnings were up \$4.02. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 169.7 (1977=100) in September, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.3 percent from August. For the 12 months ended in September, the increase was 2.0 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.0 percent during the 12-month period ended in August. (See table B-4.)

The Employment Situation for October 1986 will be released on Friday, November 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 250,000 establishments employing over 38 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 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, 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 U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b 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 variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error

from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the “true” level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by 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 M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	180,304	182,525	182,713	180,304	181,998	182,183	182,354	182,525	182,713
Labor force ³	117,582	121,168	119,960	117,522	119,351	119,796	119,744	119,879	119,936
Participation rate ³	65.2	66.4	65.7	65.2	65.6	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.6
Total employed ⁴	109,599	113,212	111,945	109,251	110,797	111,353	111,554	111,852	111,607
Employment-population ratio ⁴	60.8	62.0	61.3	60.6	60.9	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.1
Resident Armed Forces	1,732	1,697	1,716	1,732	1,687	1,680	1,672	1,697	1,716
Civilian employed	107,867	111,515	110,229	107,519	109,110	109,673	109,882	110,155	109,891
Agriculture	3,174	3,440	3,266	3,017	3,160	3,165	3,112	3,048	3,121
Nonagricultural Industries	104,692	108,075	106,963	104,502	105,950	106,508	106,769	107,107	106,770
Unemployed	7,984	7,955	8,015	8,271	8,554	8,443	8,190	8,027	8,329
Unemployment rate ⁵	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9
Not in labor force	62,721	61,357	62,752	62,782	62,647	62,387	62,610	62,646	62,777
Man, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	86,217	87,460	87,556	86,217	87,195	87,288	87,373	87,460	87,556
Labor force ³	66,000	68,010	66,979	66,074	66,943	66,944	66,936	66,944	67,094
Participation rate ³	76.6	77.8	76.5	76.6	76.8	76.7	76.6	76.5	76.6
Total employed ⁴	61,977	63,913	62,803	61,629	62,190	62,322	62,365	62,515	62,483
Employment-population ratio ⁴	71.9	73.1	71.7	71.5	71.3	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.4
Resident Armed Forces	1,580	1,541	1,560	1,580	1,533	1,525	1,518	1,541	1,560
Civilian employed	60,397	62,372	61,243	60,049	60,657	60,797	60,847	60,974	60,923
Unemployed	4,023	4,097	4,177	4,445	4,754	4,642	4,571	4,429	4,611
Unemployment rate ⁵	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.9
Woman, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	94,087	95,065	95,156	94,087	94,803	94,895	94,981	95,065	95,156
Labor force ³	51,583	53,157	52,981	51,448	52,408	52,832	52,808	52,935	52,842
Participation rate ³	54.8	55.9	55.7	54.7	55.3	55.7	55.6	55.7	55.5
Total employed ⁴	47,622	49,299	49,142	47,622	48,608	49,031	49,189	49,337	49,125
Employment-population ratio ⁴	50.6	51.9	51.6	50.6	51.3	51.7	51.8	51.9	51.6
Resident Armed Forces	152	156	156	152	154	155	154	156	156
Civilian employed	47,470	49,143	48,986	47,470	48,454	48,876	49,035	49,181	48,969
Unemployed	3,961	3,858	3,839	3,826	3,800	3,801	3,619	3,598	3,717
Unemployment rate ⁵	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.0

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 noninstitutional population.

⁴ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁵ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	178,572	180,828	180,997	178,572	180,311	180,503	180,682	180,828	180,997
Civilian labor force	115,850	119,471	118,244	115,790	117,664	118,116	118,072	118,182	118,220
Participation rate	64.9	66.1	65.3	64.8	65.3	65.4	65.3	65.4	65.3
Employed	107,867	111,515	110,229	107,519	109,110	109,673	109,882	110,155	109,891
Employment-population ratio ²	60.4	61.7	60.9	60.2	60.5	60.8	60.8	60.9	60.7
Unemployed	7,984	7,955	8,015	8,271	8,554	8,443	8,190	8,027	8,329
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	77,389	78,634	78,722	77,389	78,387	78,484	78,586	78,634	78,722
Civilian labor force	60,565	61,689	61,466	60,407	61,208	61,387	61,323	61,235	61,345
Participation rate	78.3	78.5	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.2	78.0	77.9	77.9
Employed	57,263	58,344	58,036	56,751	57,312	57,560	57,499	57,607	57,547
Employment-population ratio ²	74.0	74.2	73.7	73.3	73.1	73.3	73.2	73.3	73.1
Agriculture	2,281	2,355	2,374	2,171	2,278	2,320	2,266	2,173	2,272
Nonagricultural Industries	54,982	55,989	55,662	54,580	55,034	55,241	55,233	55,435	55,275
Unemployed	3,302	3,345	3,430	3,656	3,897	3,827	3,824	3,628	3,793
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	86,727	87,689	87,779	86,727	87,444	87,547	87,629	87,689	87,779
Civilian labor force	47,840	48,653	49,217	47,558	48,409	48,805	48,916	48,989	48,922
Participation rate	55.2	55.5	56.1	54.8	55.4	55.7	55.8	55.9	55.7
Employed	44,512	45,439	46,051	44,363	45,284	45,701	45,918	45,999	45,879
Employment-population ratio ²	51.3	51.8	52.5	51.2	51.8	52.2	52.4	52.5	52.3
Agriculture	597	702	646	557	609	565	608	627	610
Nonagricultural Industries	43,915	44,737	45,405	43,806	44,675	45,136	45,309	45,372	45,269
Unemployed	3,326	3,214	3,167	3,195	3,125	3,104	2,998	2,990	3,042
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,456	14,505	14,496	14,456	14,480	14,472	14,467	14,505	14,496
Civilian labor force	7,446	9,129	7,561	7,825	8,047	7,923	7,833	7,958	7,953
Participation rate	51.5	62.9	52.2	54.1	55.6	54.7	54.1	54.9	54.9
Employed	6,092	7,732	6,143	6,405	6,515	6,411	6,465	6,549	6,465
Employment-population ratio ²	42.1	53.3	42.4	44.3	45.0	44.3	44.7	45.2	44.6
Agriculture	297	383	246	289	274	280	238	249	239
Nonagricultural Industries	5,795	7,349	5,897	6,116	6,241	6,131	6,227	6,300	6,226
Unemployed	1,354	1,397	1,418	1,420	1,532	1,512	1,368	1,409	1,488
Unemployment rate	18.2	15.3	18.8	18.1	19.0	19.1	17.5	17.7	18.7

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,938	155,604	155,723	153,938	155,236	155,376	155,502	155,604	155,723
Civilian labor force	100,233	103,214	102,138	100,179	101,515	101,975	101,922	102,189	102,127
Participation rate	65.1	66.3	65.6	65.1	65.4	65.6	65.5	65.7	65.6
Employed	94,393	97,410	96,262	94,055	95,180	95,731	95,760	96,271	95,953
Employment-population ratio ²	61.3	62.6	61.8	61.1	61.3	61.6	61.6	61.9	61.6
Unemployed	5,840	5,805	5,876	6,124	6,335	6,244	6,162	5,918	6,174
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	53,102	53,996	53,757	52,983	53,548	53,674	53,528	53,571	53,669
Participation rate	78.6	78.8	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.5	78.2	78.2	78.3
Employed	50,630	51,531	51,204	50,207	50,588	50,789	50,599	50,870	50,798
Employment-population ratio ²	75.0	75.2	74.7	74.4	74.1	74.3	73.9	74.3	74.1
Unemployed	2,471	2,466	2,553	2,776	2,960	2,884	2,929	2,701	2,872
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	40,660	41,320	41,804	40,403	41,040	41,511	41,646	41,705	41,555
Participation rate	54.5	54.9	55.5	54.2	54.7	55.3	55.4	55.4	55.2
Employed	38,258	38,984	39,523	38,096	38,775	39,249	39,424	39,538	39,366
Employment-population ratio ²	51.3	51.8	52.5	51.1	51.7	52.3	52.4	52.6	52.3
Unemployed	2,402	2,336	2,281	2,307	2,265	2,262	2,222	2,167	2,189
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,472	7,898	6,577	6,793	6,927	6,790	6,748	6,914	6,903
Participation rate	54.6	66.5	55.3	57.3	58.3	57.2	56.8	58.2	58.1
Employed	5,505	6,895	5,535	5,752	5,817	5,693	5,737	5,864	5,790
Employment-population ratio ²	46.4	58.0	46.6	48.5	49.0	47.9	48.3	49.3	48.7
Unemployed	967	1,003	1,042	1,041	1,110	1,097	1,011	1,050	1,113
Unemployment rate	14.9	12.7	15.8	15.3	16.0	16.2	15.0	15.2	16.1
Men	15.0	13.4	16.0	16.2	17.3	17.8	15.3	16.7	17.0
Women	14.9	12.0	15.7	14.4	14.7	14.4	14.7	13.5	15.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,728	20,028	20,056	19,728	19,943	19,974	20,002	20,028	20,056
Civilian labor force	12,414	12,767	12,657	12,378	12,781	12,754	12,601	12,473	12,630
Participation rate	62.9	63.7	63.1	62.7	64.1	63.9	63.0	62.3	63.0
Employed	10,533	10,878	10,785	10,500	10,889	10,825	10,836	10,654	10,757
Employment-population ratio ²	53.4	54.3	53.8	53.2	54.6	54.2	54.2	53.2	53.6
Unemployed	1,880	1,889	1,872	1,878	1,892	1,929	1,766	1,819	1,873
Unemployment rate	15.1	14.8	14.8	15.2	14.3	15.1	14.0	14.6	14.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,810	5,923	5,915	5,788	5,956	5,968	5,951	5,855	5,895
Participation rate	74.9	74.7	74.5	74.6	75.5	75.5	75.2	73.9	74.3
Employed	5,091	5,166	5,160	5,019	5,199	5,171	5,194	5,080	5,089
Employment-population ratio ²	65.6	65.2	65.0	64.7	65.9	65.4	65.6	64.1	64.1
Unemployed	719	756	755	769	757	796	757	775	806
Unemployment rate	12.4	12.8	12.8	13.3	12.7	13.3	12.7	13.2	13.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,788	5,849	5,925	5,724	5,897	5,834	5,840	5,821	5,865
Participation rate	59.0	58.7	59.4	58.3	59.4	58.7	58.7	58.4	58.7
Employed	4,970	5,067	5,147	4,951	5,141	5,085	5,144	5,092	5,132
Employment-population ratio ²	50.6	50.8	51.6	50.5	51.8	51.2	51.7	51.1	51.4
Unemployed	818	782	778	773	756	749	696	728	733
Unemployment rate	14.1	13.4	13.1	13.5	12.8	12.8	11.9	12.5	12.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	816	996	817	866	928	952	810	797	871
Participation rate	37.9	46.7	38.2	40.2	43.5	44.6	38.0	37.3	40.7
Employed	472	645	479	530	549	569	497	482	537
Employment-population ratio ²	21.9	30.2	22.4	24.6	25.7	26.7	23.3	22.6	25.1
Unemployed	344	351	339	336	379	383	313	315	334
Unemployment rate	42.1	35.3	41.4	38.8	40.8	40.2	38.6	39.5	38.3
Men	43.7	32.9	41.5	41.1	40.8	38.5	41.6	37.4	38.9
Women	40.2	37.9	41.4	36.1	40.8	41.9	35.1	41.8	37.8
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	12,004	12,397	12,432	12,004	12,290	12,326	12,362	12,397	12,432
Civilian labor force	7,876	8,270	8,210	7,844	8,002	8,110	8,123	8,102	8,170
Participation rate	65.6	66.7	66.0	65.3	65.1	65.8	65.7	65.4	65.7
Employed	7,103	7,393	7,351	7,026	7,123	7,251	7,274	7,213	7,264
Employment-population ratio ²	59.2	59.6	59.1	58.5	58.0	58.8	58.8	58.2	58.4
Unemployed	773	877	859	818	878	858	849	889	906
Unemployment rate	9.8	10.6	10.5	10.4	11.0	10.6	10.5	11.0	11.1

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	107,867	111,515	110,229	107,519	109,110	109,673	109,882	110,155	109,891
Married men, spouse present	39,521	39,994	40,019	39,103	39,614	39,626	39,611	39,716	39,623
Married women, spouse present	26,882	26,834	27,584	26,531	26,920	27,427	27,523	27,438	27,203
Women who maintain families	5,499	5,791	5,850	5,556	5,718	5,668	5,829	5,826	5,927
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,530	1,727	1,585	1,438	1,480	1,498	1,486	1,469	1,501
Self-employed workers	1,465	1,496	1,525	1,414	1,486	1,504	1,427	1,379	1,472
Unpaid family workers	179	217	155	179	186	154	171	178	157
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	96,563	99,672	98,714	96,546	97,994	98,372	98,206	98,667	98,738
Government	16,115	15,820	16,274	16,145	16,325	16,387	16,647	16,479	16,307
Private industries	80,447	83,853	82,440	80,401	81,669	81,984	81,559	82,188	82,432
Private households	1,270	1,357	1,235	1,266	1,275	1,279	1,243	1,261	1,234
Other industries	79,177	82,496	81,205	79,135	80,394	80,705	80,317	80,927	81,198
Self-employed workers	7,864	8,126	7,975	7,846	7,757	7,807	8,081	7,982	7,927
Unpaid family workers	265	277	275	266	229	235	254	282	277
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,268	5,927	5,245	5,554	5,980	5,537	5,399	5,443	5,544
Slack work	2,275	2,331	2,319	2,433	2,659	2,434	2,484	2,411	2,496
Could only find part-time work	2,622	3,199	2,573	2,815	2,893	2,810	2,624	2,711	2,764
Voluntary part time	13,752	11,036	14,109	13,496	13,638	14,268	13,991	14,023	13,860
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,006	5,669	4,991	5,299	5,673	5,320	5,191	5,259	5,298
Slack work	2,142	2,192	2,162	2,292	2,523	2,308	2,323	2,286	2,327
Could only find part-time work	2,502	3,096	2,484	2,730	2,790	2,724	2,579	2,660	2,712
Voluntary part time	13,228	10,645	13,643	13,053	13,191	13,779	13,656	13,683	13,468

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

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

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1985		1986			1986		
	III	IV	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.7
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.4
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,271	8,027	8,329	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0
Men, 16 years and over	4,445	4,429	4,611	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0
Men, 20 years and over	3,656	3,628	3,798	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.2
Women, 16 years and over	3,826	3,598	3,717	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.1
Women, 20 years and over	3,195	2,990	3,042	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,420	1,409	1,488	18.1	19.0	19.1	17.5	17.7	18.7
Married men, spouse present	1,774	1,699	1,751	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2
Married women, spouse present	1,588	1,482	1,438	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0
Women who maintain families	710	666	669	11.3	10.2	10.1	9.2	10.3	10.1
Full-time workers	6,766	6,497	6,785	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.7
Part-time workers	1,513	1,572	1,549	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.3
Labor force time lost ²	--	--	--	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.0
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	6,248	6,111	6,194	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.0
Mining	89	157	124	8.9	13.7	17.6	17.0	16.7	13.3
Construction	813	744	800	13.6	13.3	12.1	13.2	12.2	12.7
Manufacturing	1,697	1,513	1,553	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.0
Durable goods	1,010	918	855	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.5
Nondurable goods	687	595	699	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.7	7.8
Transportation and public utilities	329	280	290	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.1	4.6	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,705	1,678	1,706	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.6
Finance and service industries	1,615	1,738	1,721	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6
Government workers	644	540	590	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	221	236	235	13.3	15.8	13.2	11.6	13.8	13.5

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,681	3,348	3,594	3,484	3,705	3,384	3,394	3,427	3,407
5 to 14 weeks	2,298	2,576	2,323	2,505	2,737	2,708	2,486	2,379	2,533
15 weeks and over	2,004	2,031	2,097	2,307	2,209	2,320	2,256	2,295	2,405
15 to 26 weeks	834	862	908	1,035	1,072	1,036	1,066	1,086	1,114
27 weeks and over	1,171	1,170	1,190	1,272	1,137	1,284	1,190	1,209	1,291
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.8	15.3	15.0	15.5	14.4	15.2	15.0	15.8	15.6
Median duration, in weeks	6.0	7.1	6.3	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	46.1	42.1	44.8	42.0	42.8	40.2	41.7	42.3	40.8
5 to 14 weeks	28.8	32.4	29.0	30.2	31.6	32.2	30.6	29.4	30.4
15 weeks and over	25.1	25.5	26.2	27.8	25.5	27.6	27.7	28.3	28.8
15 to 26 weeks	10.4	10.8	11.3	12.5	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.4	13.4
27 weeks and over	14.7	14.7	14.8	15.3	13.1	15.3	14.6	14.9	15.5

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	3,695	3,624	3,619	4,142	4,311	4,335	3,937	3,831	4,044
On layoff	955	884	824	1,167	1,133	1,066	1,079	990	1,014
Other job losers	2,740	2,740	2,795	2,975	3,178	3,269	2,858	2,841	3,030
Job leavers	936	1,043	1,135	852	975	1,013	1,034	978	1,043
Reentrants	2,450	2,196	2,241	2,335	2,217	2,064	2,223	2,232	2,118
New entrants	903	1,093	1,021	918	1,062	1,059	965	1,000	1,044
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	46.3	45.5	45.2	50.2	50.3	51.2	48.3	47.6	49.0
On layoff	12.0	11.1	10.3	14.2	13.2	12.6	13.2	12.3	12.3
Other job losers	34.3	34.4	34.9	36.1	37.1	38.6	35.0	35.3	36.7
Job leavers	11.7	13.1	14.2	10.3	11.4	12.0	12.7	12.2	12.6
Reentrants	30.7	27.6	28.0	28.3	25.9	24.4	27.2	27.8	25.7
New entrants	11.3	13.7	12.7	11.1	12.4	12.5	11.8	12.4	12.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.4
Job leavers8	.9	1.0	.7	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
Reentrants	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
New entrants8	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	8,271	8,027	8,329	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0
16 to 24 years	3,132	2,971	3,213	13.3	14.2	13.5	13.0	12.8	13.8
16 to 19 years	1,420	1,409	1,488	18.1	19.0	19.1	17.5	17.7	18.7
16 to 17 years	632	627	685	20.3	21.1	20.6	19.4	19.6	20.3
18 to 19 years	786	785	796	16.7	17.5	17.9	15.7	16.6	17.4
20 to 24 years	1,712	1,562	1,725	10.9	11.7	10.7	10.8	10.2	11.2
25 years and over	5,176	5,059	5,145	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
25 to 54 years	4,522	4,496	4,502	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6
55 years and over	604	554	602	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1
Men, 16 years and over	4,445	4,429	4,611	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0
16 to 24 years	1,696	1,626	1,792	13.8	15.0	14.0	13.5	13.3	14.5
16 to 19 years	789	801	813	19.3	20.4	20.1	18.2	19.2	19.4
16 to 17 years	341	347	398	20.7	21.6	19.4	20.0	21.0	21.9
18 to 19 years	450	447	413	18.3	19.6	20.4	16.1	18.1	17.4
20 to 24 years	907	825	979	11.0	12.2	11.0	11.2	10.3	12.0
25 years and over	2,779	2,803	2,838	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,393	2,440	2,441	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5
55 years and over	352	355	369	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,826	3,598	3,717	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.1
16 to 24 years	1,436	1,344	1,421	12.9	13.3	13.0	12.5	12.1	12.9
16 to 19 years	631	608	675	16.9	17.6	18.0	16.6	16.0	17.9
16 to 17 years	291	280	287	19.8	20.5	21.9	18.7	18.1	18.5
18 to 19 years	336	338	383	14.9	15.3	15.1	15.3	15.0	17.3
20 to 24 years	805	736	746	10.9	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.3
25 years and over	2,397	2,256	2,308	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.5
25 to 54 years	2,129	2,056	2,061	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8
55 years and over	252	199	232	4.2	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.8

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
Civilian noninstitutional population	24,633	25,224	25,274	24,633	25,075	25,127	25,180	25,224	25,274
Civilian labor force	15,617	16,256	16,106	15,559	16,102	16,148	15,986	15,869	16,059
Participation rate	63.4	64.4	63.7	63.2	64.2	64.3	63.5	62.9	63.5
Employed	13,473	14,105	13,967	13,423	13,919	13,935	13,978	13,787	13,930
Employment-population ratio ²	54.7	55.9	55.3	54.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	54.7	55.1
Unemployed	2,144	2,151	2,139	2,136	2,183	2,213	2,008	2,082	2,130
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.7	12.6	13.1	13.3
Not in labor force	9,016	8,968	9,168	9,074	8,973	8,979	9,194	9,355	9,215

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical 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 seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986
Total, 16 years and over ¹	107,867	110,229	7,984	8,015	6.9	6.8
Managerial and professional specialty	26,255	26,903	723	735	2.7	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12,342	12,888	361	386	2.8	2.9
Professional specialty	13,913	14,014	363	350	2.5	2.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	33,430	34,414	1,719	1,784	4.9	4.9
Technicians and related support	3,364	3,532	114	106	3.3	2.9
Sales occupations	12,649	13,171	673	744	5.1	5.3
Administrative support, including clerical	17,417	17,711	932	934	5.1	5.0
Service occupations	14,286	14,426	1,379	1,360	8.8	8.6
Private household	966	933	67	84	6.5	8.3
Protective service	1,712	1,678	92	97	5.1	5.5
Service, except private household and protective	11,608	11,816	1,220	1,179	9.5	9.1
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,372	13,589	961	864	6.7	6.0
Mechanics and repairers	4,451	4,405	203	199	4.4	4.3
Construction trades	4,809	5,078	458	401	8.7	7.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,112	4,106	299	264	6.8	6.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,953	17,285	1,977	1,925	10.4	10.0
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,773	7,992	915	857	10.5	9.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,568	4,599	401	325	8.1	6.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,612	4,694	661	743	12.5	13.7
Construction laborers	788	835	160	188	16.9	18.4
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,824	3,859	501	555	11.6	12.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,571	3,613	257	260	6.7	6.7

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,693	7,768	7,214	7,199	6,893	6,877	321	322	4.4	4.5
30 to 44 years	6,517	6,359	6,300	6,086	6,012	5,793	288	293	4.6	4.8
30 to 34 years	1,313	1,102	1,264	1,037	1,195	975	69	62	5.5	6.0
35 to 39 years	3,359	2,971	3,265	2,857	3,110	2,710	155	147	4.7	5.1
40 to 44 years	1,845	2,286	1,771	2,192	1,707	2,108	64	84	3.6	3.3
45 years and over	1,176	1,409	914	1,113	881	1,084	33	29	3.6	2.6
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	17,429	19,148	16,549	18,176	15,791	17,302	758	874	4.6	4.8
30 to 34 years	8,040	8,935	7,704	8,520	7,325	8,096	379	424	4.9	5.0
35 to 39 years	5,038	6,015	4,762	5,711	4,575	5,441	187	270	3.9	4.7
40 to 44 years	4,351	4,198	4,083	3,945	3,891	3,765	192	180	4.7	4.6

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

ed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,663	20,047	20,081	19,663	19,942	19,978	20,015	20,047	20,081
Civilian labor force	12,897	13,459	13,391	12,932	13,204	13,326	13,330	13,334	13,430
Employed	11,991	12,562	12,564	11,983	12,325	12,465	12,390	12,451	12,570
Unemployed	907	896	827	949	879	861	940	883	860
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	6.2	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.6	6.4
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,954	9,181	9,202	8,954	9,119	9,141	9,162	9,181	9,202
Civilian labor force	5,386	5,698	5,603	5,320	5,570	5,654	5,652	5,613	5,540
Employed	5,038	5,361	5,251	4,988	5,253	5,331	5,283	5,277	5,204
Unemployed	348	337	352	332	317	323	369	336	336
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.0	6.1
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,649	8,675	8,677	8,649	8,667	8,671	8,674	8,675	8,677
Civilian labor force	5,644	5,760	5,730	5,671	5,685	5,733	5,722	5,732	5,760
Employed	5,144	5,307	5,281	5,143	5,201	5,273	5,273	5,266	5,283
Unemployed	500	453	449	528	484	460	449	466	477
Unemployment rate	8.9	7.9	7.8	9.3	8.5	8.0	7.8	8.1	8.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,557	4,590	4,593	4,557	4,581	4,584	4,587	4,590	4,593
Civilian labor force	3,056	3,162	3,077	3,057	3,065	3,038	3,098	3,119	3,083
Employed	2,935	3,045	2,944	2,940	2,924	2,928	2,982	2,998	2,955
Unemployed	120	117	133	117	141	110	116	121	128
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,806	6,857	6,861	6,806	6,842	6,848	6,853	6,857	6,861
Civilian labor force	4,331	4,411	4,348	4,344	4,360	4,335	4,347	4,348	4,369
Employed	3,907	4,064	3,989	3,884	3,932	3,929	3,962	3,992	3,978
Unemployed	424	347	359	460	428	406	385	356	391
Unemployment rate	9.8	7.9	8.3	10.6	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.2	8.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,901	5,951	5,955	5,901	5,937	5,942	5,947	5,951	5,955
Civilian labor force	3,832	3,966	3,899	3,872	3,916	3,942	3,919	3,927	3,936
Employed	3,649	3,789	3,733	3,671	3,699	3,745	3,705	3,744	3,750
Unemployed	183	177	166	201	217	197	214	183	186
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.7
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,690	13,735	13,739	13,690	13,722	13,728	13,733	13,735	13,739
Civilian labor force	8,396	8,529	8,437	8,421	8,401	8,464	8,388	8,366	8,449
Employed	7,862	8,029	7,945	7,875	7,783	7,968	7,866	7,867	7,937
Unemployed	534	501	493	546	618	496	522	499	512
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.5	7.4	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.1
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,670	4,748	4,755	4,670	4,727	4,734	4,741	4,748	4,755
Civilian labor force	3,149	3,239	3,184	3,156	3,125	3,175	3,203	3,194	3,195
Employed	3,015	3,073	3,026	3,007	2,940	3,017	3,048	3,028	3,021
Unemployed	134	166	158	149	185	158	155	166	174
Unemployment rate	4.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.9	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.4
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,071	8,099	8,101	8,071	8,091	8,095	8,097	8,099	8,101
Civilian labor force	5,185	5,255	5,184	5,154	5,197	5,184	5,181	5,161	5,158
Employed	4,719	4,832	4,750	4,778	4,778	4,722	4,766	4,740	4,720
Unemployed	466	422	434	476	419	462	415	421	438
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.0	8.4	9.2	8.1	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,191	9,186	9,186	9,191	9,187	9,188	9,188	9,186	9,186
Civilian labor force	5,563	5,754	5,640	5,549	5,694	5,573	5,585	5,652	5,633
Employed	5,170	5,390	5,278	5,124	5,245	5,211	5,214	5,277	5,242
Unemployed	393	364	362	425	449	362	371	375	391
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.3	6.4	7.7	7.9	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.9
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,757	11,931	11,946	11,757	11,883	11,900	11,916	11,931	11,946
Civilian labor force	8,100	8,129	8,167	8,067	8,079	8,076	8,108	8,068	8,130
Employed	7,515	7,389	7,424	7,493	7,300	7,230	7,401	7,328	7,400
Unemployed	585	740	743	574	779	846	707	740	730
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.1	9.1	7.1	9.6	10.5	8.7	9.2	9.0

¹ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration 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.

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

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1985	1986	1985		1986		
	III	III	III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	61,725	61,496	62,946	62,783	62,798	62,650	62,677
Do not want a job now	55,960	55,875	56,788	56,721	57,254	56,931	56,835
Current activity:							
Going to school	3,573	3,433	6,266	6,316	6,241	6,589	6,139
Ill, disabled	3,834	4,084	3,862	3,923	4,206	4,047	4,142
Keeping house	26,975	26,110	26,999	26,822	26,813	26,528	26,135
Retired	15,270	16,029	15,156	15,299	15,069	15,298	15,911
Other	6,308	6,218	4,505	4,362	4,926	4,468	4,508
Want a job now	5,765	5,622	6,040	6,023	5,794	5,880	6,010
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	800	885	1,447	1,473	1,439	1,365	1,619
Ill health, disability	776	896	786	851	836	911	905
Home responsibilities	1,544	1,323	1,355	1,391	1,394	1,306	1,162
Think cannot get a job	1,240	1,178	1,246	1,187	1,097	1,101	1,169
Job-market factors ¹	828	763	824	794	764	753	748
Personal factors ²	412	415	422	392	333	347	422
Other reasons ³	1,404	1,340	1,206	1,121	1,027	1,197	1,155
Men							
Total not in labor force	19,227	19,577	20,166	20,195	20,164	20,313	20,471
Do not want a job now	17,450	17,817	18,053	18,105	18,350	18,535	18,367
Want a job now	1,776	1,760	2,010	2,022	1,942	1,957	2,110
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	362	448	694	695	741	659	862
Ill health, disability	358	433	363	400	350	496	438
Think cannot get a job	502	430	492	525	428	386	419
Other reasons ³	554	449	461	403	424	416	392
Women							
Total not in labor force	42,498	41,919	42,779	42,588	42,636	42,337	42,206
Do not want a job now	38,509	38,057	38,735	38,616	38,904	38,396	38,468
Want a job now	3,989	3,862	4,029	4,001	3,852	3,923	3,900
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	438	437	753	778	699	706	757
Ill health, disability	419	463	423	452	487	415	467
Home responsibilities	1,544	1,323	1,355	1,391	1,394	1,306	1,162
Think cannot get a job	738	747	754	662	670	715	751
Other reasons	850	891	745	719	603	782	763
White							
Total not in labor force	52,959	52,562	53,925	53,689	53,746	53,666	53,530
Do not want a job now	48,648	48,428	49,384	49,344	49,542	49,365	49,165
Want a job now	4,312	4,135	4,507	4,400	4,247	4,381	4,381
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	562	583	1,110	1,053	996	960	1,159
Ill health, disability	583	625	594	601	624	621	628
Home responsibilities	1,180	1,014	991	1,028	1,039	1,060	853
Think cannot get a job	820	821	815	814	736	725	802
Other reasons	1,166	1,092	998	903	852	1,015	938
Black							
Total not in labor force	7,099	7,207	7,361	7,326	7,280	7,187	7,460
Do not want a job now	5,842	5,930	5,977	5,925	5,953	5,905	6,064
Want a job now	1,256	1,277	1,332	1,428	1,371	1,282	1,421
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	196	259	318	344	411	323	454
Ill health, disability	183	239	198	239	198	225	258
Home responsibilities	316	278	294	308	286	269	258
Think cannot get a job	368	296	347	358	325	286	272
Other reasons	194	206	176	180	151	180	179

¹ Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."² Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and³ "other personal handicap."³ Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

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Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
Total	98,643	99,998	100,168	100,899	98,128	99,918	99,843	100,105	100,261	100,368
Total private	82,383	84,167	84,481	84,545	81,592	83,198	83,161	83,508	83,641	83,746
Goods-producing	25,348	25,123	25,360	25,355	24,843	24,965	24,854	24,869	24,886	24,843
Mining	924	776	761	750	917	790	772	768	752	745
Oil and gas extraction	575.1	442.0	432.9	424.7	577	461	446	442	431	426
Construction	5,022	5,289	5,363	5,325	4,728	4,974	4,947	4,980	5,012	5,014
General building contractors	1,331.2	1,382.3	1,392.8	1,365.1	1,267	1,314	1,299	1,299	1,305	1,299
Manufacturing	19,402	19,058	19,236	19,280	19,198	19,201	19,135	19,121	19,122	19,084
Production workers	13,213	12,871	13,047	13,126	13,029	13,025	12,979	12,961	12,966	12,942
Durable goods	11,503	11,257	11,296	11,335	11,421	11,378	11,307	11,294	11,296	11,258
Production workers	7,641	7,387	7,426	7,489	7,572	7,519	7,462	7,441	7,445	7,422
Lumber and wood products	722.9	743.4	755.7	754.2	702	719	721	724	729	732
Furniture and fixtures	493.2	484.2	496.9	497.5	491	496	496	498	499	496
Stone, clay, and glass products	605.0	605.4	608.7	609.4	590	599	597	593	593	595
Primary metal industries	795.5	753.0	740.1	740.2	795	780	761	758	742	741
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	292.0	287.7	265.5	261.0	304	288	286	285	265	264
Fabricated metal products	1,471.6	1,415.3	1,431.4	1,443.0	1,459	1,447	1,440	1,428	1,430	1,432
Machinery, except electrical	2,149.7	2,073.0	2,064.7	2,050.5	2,147	2,100	2,089	2,079	2,075	2,048
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,188.1	2,160.8	2,168.9	2,172.5	2,179	2,175	2,143	2,169	2,169	2,164
Transportation equipment	1,980.3	1,952.9	1,942.8	1,983.3	1,970	1,972	1,974	1,969	1,978	1,973
Motor vehicles and equipment	874.8	816.8	804.3	834.9	871	839	839	824	831	827
Instruments and related products	723.9	714.2	717.9	714.6	723	721	717	713	716	714
Miscellaneous manufacturing	372.8	355.0	368.6	370.2	365	369	369	363	365	363
Nondurable goods	7,899	7,801	7,940	7,945	7,777	7,823	7,828	7,827	7,826	7,826
Production workers	5,572	5,484	5,621	5,637	5,457	5,506	5,517	5,520	5,521	5,520
Food and kindred products	1,695.8	1,679.7	1,741.1	1,742.0	1,607	1,640	1,648	1,645	1,650	1,651
Tobacco manufactures	69.8	57.8	59.8	61.8	65	62	62	62	59	57
Textile mill products	703.7	697.3	714.3	715.3	697	705	707	710	711	709
Apparel and other textile products	1,130.3	1,072.8	1,108.1	1,110.3	1,121	1,113	1,106	1,108	1,106	1,103
Paper and allied products	683.8	690.1	690.0	688.7	682	689	690	687	685	687
Printing and publishing	1,438.2	1,476.8	1,477.3	1,477.9	1,442	1,474	1,477	1,483	1,480	1,482
Chemicals and allied products	1,043.7	1,030.9	1,031.3	1,026.6	1,042	1,024	1,026	1,025	1,026	1,025
Petroleum and coal products	172.3	166.5	166.0	163.8	171	166	164	163	163	163
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	793.5	784.5	797.3	805.5	785	796	797	792	794	798
Leather and leather products	167.7	145.0	155.2	153.4	165	154	151	152	152	151
Service-producing	73,295	74,875	74,808	75,544	73,285	74,953	74,989	75,236	75,375	75,525
Transportation and public utilities	5,308	5,302	5,267	5,332	5,257	5,265	5,167	5,288	5,250	5,279
Transportation	3,071	3,051	3,056	3,107	3,023	3,037	3,035	3,057	3,059	3,058
Communication and public utilities	2,237	2,251	2,211	2,225	2,234	2,228	2,132	2,231	2,191	2,221
Wholesale trade	5,797	5,883	5,900	5,896	5,777	5,872	5,829	5,849	5,872	5,874
Durable goods	3,434	3,500	3,502	3,492	3,432	3,488	3,454	3,483	3,488	3,489
Nondurable goods	2,363	2,383	2,398	2,404	2,345	2,384	2,375	2,366	2,384	2,385
Retail trade	17,596	18,082	18,134	18,177	17,489	17,911	17,944	17,992	18,026	18,069
General merchandise stores	2,288.2	2,300.1	2,310.3	2,333.5	2,326	2,344	2,350	2,354	2,360	2,371
Food stores	2,815.9	2,943.5	2,943.8	2,953.9	2,813	2,917	2,932	2,938	2,950	2,951
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,921.8	1,976.9	1,984.3	1,984.2	1,910	1,944	1,945	1,950	1,961	1,972
Eating and drinking places	5,922.7	6,096.9	6,104.4	6,104.7	5,761	5,889	5,918	5,931	5,921	5,938
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,024	6,416	6,439	6,396	6,014	6,261	6,295	6,334	6,365	6,385
Finance	3,005	3,205	3,215	3,197	3,011	3,137	3,159	3,176	3,193	3,203
Insurance	1,843	1,953	1,960	1,958	1,846	1,918	1,927	1,945	1,952	1,962
Real estate	1,176	1,258	1,264	1,241	1,157	1,206	1,209	1,213	1,220	1,220
Services	22,310	23,361	23,381	23,389	22,212	22,924	23,072	23,176	23,242	23,296
Business services	4,583.3	4,863.7	4,898.2	4,928.5	4,542	4,755	4,792	4,835	4,845	4,885
Health services	6,355.2	6,634.1	6,653.6	6,662.8	6,350	6,543	6,571	6,601	6,634	6,656
Government	16,260	15,831	15,687	16,354	16,536	16,720	16,682	16,597	16,620	16,622
Federal	2,878	2,918	2,908	2,891	2,899	2,899	2,875	2,866	2,876	2,911
State	3,816	3,721	3,709	3,840	3,878	3,936	3,927	3,921	3,917	3,902
Local	9,566	9,192	9,070	9,623	9,759	9,885	9,880	9,810	9,827	9,809

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986 p	Sept. 1986 p	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986 p	Sept. 1986 p
Total private	35.0	35.0	35.1	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.7
Mining	43.7	41.6	42.4	42.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.8	40.2	40.7	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.8
Overtime hours	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Durable goods	41.4	40.7	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.5
Overtime hours	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Lumber and wood products	40.6	40.0	40.6	40.9	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.1	40.2	40.3
Furniture and fixtures	39.8	38.7	40.0	40.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.9	40.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	42.5	42.5	42.9	43.1	42.0	42.3	42.2	42.2	42.5	42.5
Primary metal industries	41.6	41.1	41.5	42.3	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.3	41.9	42.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	41.2	41.4	41.4	42.6	41.1	41.5	41.1	41.2	41.7	42.6
Fabricated metal products	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.6	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.5
Machinery, except electrical	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.8
Electrical and electronic equipment	40.6	40.4	40.9	41.3	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.2
Transportation equipment	42.6	41.5	41.9	42.0	42.9	41.9	42.2	42.1	42.8	42.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.4	41.8	41.8	42.2	43.6	41.8	42.4	42.4	43.0	42.4
Instruments and related products	41.1	40.4	40.6	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40.0	38.8	39.3	39.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.6	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.8	39.9	39.9
Overtime hours	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Food and kindred products	40.8	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.9
Tobacco manufactures	38.3	35.9	36.2	38.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.8	40.3	41.6	41.7	40.5	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.4
Apparel and other textile products	36.6	36.3	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.5
Paper and allied products	43.4	43.0	43.2	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.2
Printing and publishing	38.2	37.6	38.0	38.3	37.9	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.9	38.0
Chemicals and allied products	41.8	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.8
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	43.7	44.4	44.4	43.3	43.4	44.0	43.5	44.4	43.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.1	40.5	41.2	41.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.0	36.6	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Transportation and public utilities	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.0	38.9
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3
Retail trade	29.4	29.9	30.0	29.2	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

² This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986 p	Sept. 1986 p	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986 p	Sept. 1986 p
Total private	\$8.67	\$8.69	\$8.69	\$8.81	\$303.45	\$304.15	\$305.02	\$307.47
Seasonally adjusted	8.62	8.73	8.75	8.77	300.84	302.93	304.50	304.32
Mining	12.05	12.46	12.45	12.49	526.59	518.34	527.88	533.32
Construction	12.46	12.31	12.40	12.55	479.71	471.47	474.92	485.69
Manufacturing	9.57	9.74	9.67	9.75	390.46	391.55	393.57	399.75
Durable goods	10.15	10.27	10.22	10.30	420.21	417.99	421.06	428.48
Lumber and wood products	8.33	8.36	8.40	8.44	338.20	334.40	341.04	345.20
Furniture and fixtures	7.27	7.44	7.46	7.52	289.35	287.93	298.40	304.56
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.91	10.06	10.07	10.10	421.18	427.55	432.00	435.31
Primary metal industries	11.69	12.06	11.86	11.96	486.30	495.67	492.19	505.91
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	13.43	14.08	13.91	14.09	553.32	582.91	575.87	600.23
Fabricated metal products	9.74	9.84	9.81	9.88	405.18	398.52	403.19	411.01
Machinery, except electrical	10.38	10.57	10.56	10.60	431.81	431.26	435.07	443.08
Electrical and electronic equipment	9.54	9.68	9.67	9.74	387.32	391.07	395.50	402.26
Transportation equipment	12.78	12.78	12.74	12.88	544.43	530.37	533.81	540.96
Motor vehicles and equipment	13.48	13.40	13.34	13.54	585.03	560.12	557.61	571.39
Instruments and related products	9.25	9.47	9.53	9.57	380.18	382.59	386.92	391.41
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.33	7.59	7.52	7.56	293.20	294.49	295.54	299.38
Nondurable goods	8.73	8.99	8.93	8.98	349.20	356.00	357.20	360.10
Food and kindred products	8.53	8.75	8.64	8.68	348.02	350.00	350.78	352.41
Tobacco manufactures	11.34	13.48	13.41	12.51	434.32	483.93	485.44	480.38
Textile mill products	6.75	6.90	6.98	7.04	275.40	278.07	290.37	293.57
Apparel and other textile products	5.75	5.76	5.79	5.87	210.45	209.09	211.34	214.26
Paper and allied products	10.91	11.31	11.18	11.17	473.49	486.33	482.98	485.90
Printing and publishing	9.81	9.96	10.00	10.10	374.74	374.50	380.00	386.83
Chemicals and allied products	11.65	12.04	11.98	12.03	486.97	502.07	499.57	502.85
Petroleum and coal products	14.09	14.16	14.08	14.50	621.37	618.79	625.15	643.80
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.56	8.82	8.81	8.81	351.82	357.21	362.97	364.73
Leather and leather products	5.83	5.89	5.89	5.94	219.21	217.93	215.57	216.81
Transportation and public utilities	11.54	11.61	11.58	11.67	458.14	457.43	455.09	456.30
Wholesale trade	9.22	9.30	9.31	9.35	354.97	358.05	357.50	359.04
Retail trade	5.98	5.97	5.95	6.04	175.81	178.50	178.50	176.37
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8.04	8.30	8.34	8.41	293.46	302.95	306.08	306.97
Services	7.99	8.04	8.04	8.20	258.88	263.71	263.71	265.68

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

NOTE: Corrected June 1986 data for average hourly and weekly earnings in the transportation equipment industry are \$12.78 and \$540.59, respectively.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986p	Sept. 1986p	Percent change from: Sept. 1985- Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986p	Sept. 1986p	Percent change from: Aug. 1986- Sept. 1986
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	166.7	168.5	168.4	170.0	2.0	166.4	168.7	169.2	168.9	169.2	169.7	0.3
Constant (1977) dollars	94.4	94.7	94.5	N.A.	(2)	94.4	95.4	95.2	95.1	95.1	N.A.	(3)
Mining	179.4	181.7	180.8	181.4	1.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	152.5	150.3	151.4	153.3	.5	150.7	151.0	151.4	150.8	151.4	151.5	(5)
Manufacturing	169.3	172.8	172.2	172.8	2.1	169.5	172.5	172.5	172.7	173.0	173.0	(5)
Transportation and public utilities	168.6	169.3	169.2	170.8	1.3	167.9	170.1	170.7	170.3	169.7	170.1	.3
Wholesale trade	170.2	171.4	171.6	172.5	1.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	157.0	157.4	157.1	158.9	1.2	156.8	157.2	157.8	157.7	158.2	158.8	.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	174.0	179.1	179.9	181.2	4.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	170.5	172.4	172.5	175.6	3.0	169.8	173.4	174.3	173.4	174.3	174.9	.4

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

² Percent change is 1.0 percent from August 1985 to August 1986, the latest month available.

³ Percent change is less than .05 percent from July 1986 to August 1986, the latest month available.

⁴ These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

⁵ Percent change is less than .05 percent.

N.A. Data not available

p = preliminary

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1985	July 1986	Aug. 1986 p	Sept. 1986 p	Sept. 1985	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986	Aug. 1986 p	Sept. 1986 p
Total	117.6	119.9	120.9	120.1	115.9	117.7	117.3	117.9	118.4	118.4
Goods-producing	102.1	99.0	101.3	102.2	98.6	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.8	98.7
Mining	107.1	83.4	84.2	83.3	104.9	85.3	83.4	83.7	83.3	81.9
Construction	139.3	145.4	148.3	148.0	126.8	132.6	130.3	132.2	133.6	134.7
Manufacturing	94.6	90.7	93.1	94.3	92.9	92.9	92.4	92.2	92.8	92.5
Durable goods	92.9	88.2	89.7	91.4	91.8	91.0	90.3	89.9	90.6	90.3
Lumber and wood products	101.0	101.4	105.2	105.7	96.4	99.3	98.5	98.7	99.9	100.8
Furniture and fixtures	105.3	100.0	106.6	108.4	103.6	104.9	104.9	105.2	107.1	106.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	90.0	90.5	91.8	92.5	86.3	88.8	88.2	87.9	88.3	88.5
Primary metal industries	65.9	60.8	59.9	61.3	65.6	64.8	62.7	61.8	60.7	61.2
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	52.6	52.5	47.0	47.6	52.2	52.6	51.6	51.7	47.4	48.2
Fabricated metal products	92.5	85.8	88.4	90.7	91.2	89.4	88.9	88.1	88.8	89.5
Machinery, except electrical	90.8	85.1	85.7	86.1	90.8	88.9	88.3	87.0	87.5	86.1
Electrical and electronic equipment	104.4	99.7	102.0	104.0	103.4	102.8	100.6	102.7	103.2	103.0
Transportation equipment	97.1	91.0	90.6	94.4	97.3	94.2	94.9	93.9	95.8	94.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	90.9	80.1	77.8	82.9	89.9	83.4	84.5	82.5	83.8	82.7
Instruments and related products	105.0	101.9	103.7	104.3	104.5	104.5	104.5	103.5	104.5	103.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.0	76.9	81.3	82.6	80.1	81.2	81.7	80.1	80.3	79.9
Nondurable goods	97.2	94.5	98.0	98.5	94.5	95.7	95.6	95.7	96.1	95.8
Food and kindred products	105.9	102.4	109.1	109.2	96.9	99.5	99.9	99.8	100.4	100.0
Tobacco manufactures	95.9	70.4	74.4	83.2	84.9	82.1	79.5	81.5	72.2	73.0
Textile mill products	77.5	75.9	80.5	80.8	76.2	78.4	77.9	78.5	79.6	79.3
Apparel and other textile products	86.8	81.5	85.0	85.2	86.0	85.2	84.8	85.3	84.6	84.4
Paper and allied products	101.3	101.4	101.8	102.7	100.1	101.7	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.5
Printing and publishing	124.6	126.6	128.1	128.8	124.1	127.8	127.6	128.7	128.3	128.1
Chemicals and allied products	94.3	93.2	93.5	93.8	93.7	92.9	93.2	93.2	93.8	93.3
Petroleum and coal products	83.2	81.8	83.7	83.6	80.3	79.7	80.8	79.1	82.3	81.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	109.8	107.5	111.8	113.8	109.0	111.8	111.7	110.5	112.7	113.2
Leather and leather products	65.3	54.5	58.4	57.2	63.9	57.5	56.8	56.4	56.7	56.1
Service-producing	126.1	131.5	131.7	130.0	125.4	128.2	128.0	128.9	129.2	129.3
Transportation and public utilities	109.2	107.5	106.7	107.8	107.5	106.8	104.3	106.7	105.4	105.9
Wholesale trade	119.3	120.7	120.9	120.7	118.5	120.2	119.0	119.4	119.8	119.7
Retail trade	117.1	122.6	123.1	120.3	116.4	118.5	118.4	119.1	119.7	119.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131.6	140.5	141.4	139.2	131.4	135.8	137.6	137.8	139.5	139.0
Services	140.8	148.8	149.1	147.0	140.1	144.8	145.2	145.9	146.3	146.5

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment¹ increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1984.....	67.8	72.7	67.6	67.6	62.4	65.4	62.2	55.9	50.5	63.0	53.5	57.0
	1985.....	52.4	47.8	53.8	49.2	51.6	47.0	56.2	56.8	50.8	61.9	57.6	59.5
	1986.....	59.7	53.5	45.1	54.1	49.2	46.2	54.6	p55.7	p51.4			
Over 3-month span	1984.....	76.5	75.1	75.9	71.4	71.6	68.1	63.2	58.1	56.8	53.5	58.1	53.0
	1985.....	51.1	49.7	46.2	46.2	45.1	51.4	49.7	51.1	55.1	55.9	61.4	60.5
	1986.....	58.1	54.3	51.1	49.7	48.4	44.9	p48.6	p52.7				
Over 6-month span	1984.....	78.1	76.5	77.0	75.1	69.2	65.1	63.2	59.2	58.6	53.2	49.7	54.9
	1985.....	49.2	47.8	43.0	45.9	44.3	44.3	48.9	50.8	54.1	57.0	57.0	55.9
	1986.....	53.8	53.8	47.6	45.9	p46.8	p47.8						
Over 12-month span	1984.....	81.1	78.1	72.2	72.2	68.9	67.8	65.7	62.7	59.7	54.6	51.4	48.6
	1985.....	46.2	45.7	46.8	43.8	44.9	47.3	47.6	48.9	47.3	49.5	48.9	48.6
	1986.....	50.3	p50.8	p50.5									

¹ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries. Data for the 12-month span are unadjusted.
p = preliminary.

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