Employment rose and unemployment was unchanged in October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, and the civilian worker rate was 7.0 percent.

Civilian employment—as measured by the monthly survey of households—increased by 350,000 in October to 110.2 million. Nonagricultural payroll employment—as measured by the monthly survey of establishments—rose by 300,000 to 100.7 million. Virtually all of the payroll job increase occurred in the service-producing sector.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons was little changed in October at 8.2 million, after seasonal adjustment. The civilian worker unemployment rate held steady over the month at 7.0 percent, about the same as a year earlier. Unemployment rates among the major labor force groups—including adult men (6.2 percent), adult women (6.1 percent), teenagers (17.6 percent), whites (6.0 percent), blacks (14.4 percent), and Hispanics (10.5 percent)—showed little or no change from September. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The mean and median duration of unemployment were also little changed, at 15.2 and 7.0 weeks, respectively. There was, however, a decline of 235,000 in the number of individuals who were unemployed for 15 weeks or more. (See table A-7.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment grew by 350,000 over the month to 110.2 million, seasonally adjusted. Increases occurred among persons on part-time schedules, both among those working part time voluntarily and for economic reasons. Overall employment gains were concentrated among adult women and teenagers. The proportion of the civilian population that is employed edged up to 60.8 percent in October. (See tables A-2 and A-4.)
The civilian labor force increased to 118.5 million in October, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the labor force has grown by 2.0 million (after adjustment is made for revisions in the underlying population estimates that were introduced in January).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quarterly averages</th>
<th>Monthly data</th>
<th>Sept.-Oct. change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOUSEHOLD DATA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employment 1/</td>
<td>110,912 111,671</td>
<td>111,852 111,607 111,989</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force...</td>
<td>117,671 118,158</td>
<td>118,182 118,220 118,482</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian employment...</td>
<td>109,225 109,976</td>
<td>110,155 109,891 110,240</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment ..........</td>
<td>8,446 8,182</td>
<td>8,027 8,329 8,242</td>
<td>-87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in labor force...</td>
<td>62,650 62,677</td>
<td>62,646 62,777 62,704</td>
<td>-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discouraged workers...</td>
<td>1,101 1,169</td>
<td>N.A. N.A. N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rates:</td>
<td>7.1 6.8 6.7 6.9 6.9 6.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All workers 1/</td>
<td>7.2 6.9 6.8 7.0 7.0 7.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All civilian workers</td>
<td>6.2 6.1 5.9 6.2 6.2 6.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult men</td>
<td>6.4 6.2 6.1 6.2 6.1 -0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult women</td>
<td>19.2 18.0 17.7 18.7 17.6 -1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenagers</td>
<td>6.2 6.0 5.8 6.0 6.0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>14.9 14.5 14.6 14.8 14.4 -4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>10.7 10.8 11.0 11.1 10.5 -6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic origin</td>
<td>1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTABLISHMENT DATA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm employment...</td>
<td>99,848 100,279</td>
<td>100,283 100,448 100,746</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods-producing...</td>
<td>24,952 24,869</td>
<td>24,888 24,850 24,882</td>
<td>p32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-producing...</td>
<td>74,896 75,410</td>
<td>75,395 75,598 75,864</td>
<td>p266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average weekly hours:</td>
<td>34.8 34.7 34.8 34.7 34.6 p-0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>40.7 40.7 40.8 40.8 40.6 p-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>0.4 0.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 p-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours of work</td>
<td>1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A. = not available.</td>
<td>p=preliminary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 300,000 in October, seasonally adjusted, to a level of 100.7 million. Over-the-month increases occurred in slightly more than half of the 185 industries in the BLS index of diffusion. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Almost all of the October job growth was in the service-producing sector, with particularly strong advances in services (95,000) and retail trade (80,000). Although these two industry divisions comprise only about 40 percent of payroll jobs, they have accounted for 70 percent of the 2.3 million over-the-year job expansion. Elsewhere in the sector, modest employment gains were registered in local government; wholesale trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The job total in transportation and public utilities was essentially unchanged even after accounting for an increase in strike activity.

Little or no job growth occurred in each of the industries in the goods-producing sector. Employment in manufacturing was little changed, after decreasing by 190,000 in the first 9 months of this year. Mining and its oil and gas extraction component, which had both declined for 17 consecutive months, held steady in October. After adjustment for seasonality, the job total in construction was unchanged for the second straight month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls were 34.6 in October, down 0.1 hour after seasonal adjustment. In manufacturing, the average workweek declined 0.2 hour, and overtime hours were down 0.1 hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was unchanged at 118.3 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. The factory index edged down 0.1 percent to 92.6. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings increased 0.6 percent in October, and average weekly earnings increased 0.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose 2 cents to $8.83, while average weekly earnings were down by $1.07 to $306.40. Compared to a year earlier, average hourly earnings rose by 19 cents, while average weekly earnings were up $4.86. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 170.3 (1977=100) in October, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.4 percent from September. For the 12 months ended in October, the increase was 2.5 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 0.6 percent during the 12-month period ended in September. (See table B-4.)

The Employment Situation for November 1986 will be released on Friday, December 5, 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 99,500 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.
Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Number in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status and sex</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noninstitutional population</td>
<td>180,470</td>
<td>182,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor force</td>
<td>118,046</td>
<td>119,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employed</td>
<td>110,128</td>
<td>111,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>61.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident Armed Forces</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian employed</td>
<td>108,428</td>
<td>110,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>3,100</td>
<td>3,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonagricultural industries</td>
<td>105,318</td>
<td>106,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>7,917</td>
<td>8,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men, 16 years and over

| Noninstitutional population | 86,293    | 87,556    | 87,482    | 86,293   | 87,288    | 87,373    | 87,460     | 87,566    | 87,682    |
| Labor force                 | 64,102    | 64,979    | 64,968    | 64,227   | 65,496    | 65,936    | 65,964     | 67,094    | 67,132    |
| Participation rate          | 76.4      | 76.5      | 76.4      | 76.7     | 76.7      | 76.7      | 76.5       | 76.6      | 76.6      |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.8      | 71.7      | 71.6      | 71.4     | 71.4      | 71.4      | 71.5       | 71.6      | 71.3      |
| Resident Armed Forces       | 1,551     | 1,560     | 1,590     | 1,551    | 1,525     | 1,518     | 1,561      | 1,550     | 1,590     |
| Civilian employed           | 60,380    | 61,243    | 61,200    | 60,105   | 60,797    | 60,847    | 60,976     | 60,923    | 60,963    |
| Unemployed                  | 4,171     | 4,177     | 4,159     | 4,571    | 4,644     | 4,571     | 4,629      | 4,611     | 4,578     |
| Unemployment rate           | 6.3       | 6.2       | 6.2       | 6.9      | 6.9       | 6.8       | 6.6        | 6.9       | 6.8       |

Women, 16 years and over

| Noninstitutional population | 94,177    | 95,154    | 95,253    | 94,177   | 94,895    | 94,981    | 95,065     | 95,156    | 95,253    |
| Labor force                 | 51,963    | 52,981    | 53,500    | 51,587   | 52,832    | 52,808    | 52,935     | 52,842    | 53,099    |
| Participation rate          | 55.2      | 55.7      | 55.2      | 56.8     | 55.7      | 55.6      | 55.7       | 55.5      | 55.7      |
| Total employed              | 48,197    | 49,142    | 49,816    | 47,657   | 49,031    | 49,189    | 49,337     | 49,125    | 49,436    |
| Employment-population ratio | 51.2      | 51.4      | 52.3      | 59.8     | 51.7      | 51.8      | 51.9       | 51.6      | 51.9      |
| Resident Armed Forces       | 149       | 156       | 159       | 149      | 155       | 154       | 156        | 156       | 159       |
| Civilian employed           | 48,048    | 48,984    | 49,657    | 47,703   | 48,876    | 49,035    | 49,181     | 48,969    | 49,277    |
| Unemployment rate           | 7.2       | 7.2       | 6.9       | 7.2      | 7.2       | 6.9       | 6.8        | 7.0       | 6.9       |

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

* Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.
# HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>178,770</td>
<td>180,997</td>
<td>181,186</td>
<td>178,770</td>
<td>180,997</td>
<td>181,186</td>
<td>178,770</td>
<td>181,186</td>
<td>178,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>116,346</td>
<td>118,246</td>
<td>118,699</td>
<td>116,114</td>
<td>118,114</td>
<td>118,072</td>
<td>118,114</td>
<td>118,072</td>
<td>118,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>108,628</td>
<td>110,229</td>
<td>110,857</td>
<td>107,813</td>
<td>109,673</td>
<td>110,892</td>
<td>109,291</td>
<td>110,240</td>
<td>110,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>7,917</td>
<td>8,015</td>
<td>7,842</td>
<td>8,191</td>
<td>8,190</td>
<td>8,027</td>
<td>8,329</td>
<td>8,242</td>
<td>8,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Man, 20 years and over         |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 77,498    | 78,722    | 78,802    | 77,498    | 78,802    | 78,586    | 78,654    | 78,722    | 78,802    |
| Civilian labor force            | 60,641    | 61,466    | 61,471    | 60,526    | 61,387    | 61,325    | 61,235    | 61,345    | 61,391    |
| Participation rate             | 78.3      | 78.1      | 78.0      | 78.1      | 78.0      | 78.0      | 77.9      | 77.9      | 78.0      |
| Employed                       | 57,335    | 58,036    | 58,015    | 56,849    | 57,560    | 57,499    | 57,607    | 57,547    | 57,539    |
| Employment-population ratio    | 74.0      | 73.8      | 73.6      | 73.6      | 73.6      | 73.6      | 73.6      | 73.6      | 73.6      |
| Agriculture                    | 2,259     | 2,374     | 2,557     | 2,188     | 2,264     | 2,197     | 2,272     | 2,288     | 2,288     |
| Nonagricultural industries     | 55,076    | 55,662    | 55,458    | 54,661    | 55,241    | 55,125    | 55,435    | 55,275    | 55,271    |
| Unemployed                      | 3,326     | 3,470     | 3,546     | 3,477     | 3,527     | 3,524     | 3,428     | 3,416     | 3,416     |
| Unemployment rate              | 5.5       | 5.6       | 5.6       | 6.1       | 6.2       | 6.2       | 5.9       | 6.2       | 6.2       |

| Woman, 20 years and over       |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 86,810    | 87,779    | 87,856    | 86,810    | 87,779    | 87,586    | 87,634    | 87,722    | 87,882    |
| Civilian labor force            | 48,178    | 49,217    | 49,629    | 47,665    | 48,805    | 48,916    | 49,989    | 49,922    | 49,961    |
| Participation rate             | 55.5      | 54.1      | 55.6      | 54.9      | 55.7      | 55.8      | 55.9      | 55.7      | 55.8      |
| Employed                       | 45,988    | 46,951    | 47,835    | 44,409    | 45,701    | 45,918    | 45,999    | 45,879    | 46,662    |
| Employment-population ratio    | 51.9      | 52.5      | 53.0      | 51.4      | 52.2      | 52.4      | 52.5      | 52.3      | 52.4      |
| Agriculture                    | 637       | 646       | 628       | 609       | 615       | 608       | 627       | 610       | 605       |
| Nonagricultural industries     | 44,452    | 45,405    | 45,927    | 44,350    | 45,136    | 45,509    | 45,372    | 45,269    | 45,657    |
| Unemployed                      | 3,090     | 3,167     | 3,044     | 3,054     | 3,104     | 2,998     | 3,042     | 2,999     | 3,042     |
| Unemployment rate              | 6.4       | 6.4       | 6.1       | 6.4       | 6.4       | 6.1       | 6.2       | 6.1       | 6.1       |

| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years     |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 14,444    | 14,926    | 14,527    | 14,463    | 14,472    | 14,467    | 14,505    | 14,476    | 14,527    |
| Civilian labor force            | 7,597     | 7,561     | 7,578     | 7,925     | 7,922     | 7,833     | 7,958     | 7,953     | 8,030     |
| Participation rate             | 51.9      | 52.7      | 52.0      | 54.8      | 54.7      | 54.1      | 54.9      | 54.9      | 55.3      |
| Employed                       | 6,006     | 6,163     | 6,257     | 6,355     | 6,411     | 6,465     | 6,445     | 6,445     | 6,419     |
| Employment-population ratio    | 41.5      | 42.4      | 45.1      | 43.9      | 44.3      | 44.7      | 45.2      | 44.6      | 45.6      |
| Agriculture                    | 214       | 264       | 205       | 261       | 280       | 238       | 269       | 259       | 256       |
| Nonagricultural industries     | 5,792     | 5,897     | 6,552     | 6,094     | 6,131     | 6,277     | 6,300     | 6,226     | 6,363     |
| Unemployed                      | 1,501     | 1,481     | 1,541     | 1,570     | 1,512     | 1,568     | 1,499     | 1,488     | 1,411     |
| Unemployment rate              | 20.0      | 18.8      | 17.7      | 19.1      | 17.5      | 17.7      | 18.7      | 17.6      | 17.6      |

* The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.  
* Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHITE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>154,082</td>
<td>155,723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>100,715</td>
<td>101,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men, 20 years and over</strong></td>
<td>53,177</td>
<td>53,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>32,513</td>
<td>32,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women, 20 years and over</strong></td>
<td>40,124</td>
<td>40,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>23,257</td>
<td>23,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLACK</strong></td>
<td>19,761</td>
<td>20,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>12,642</td>
<td>12,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>10,572</td>
<td>10,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>1,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men, 20 years and over</strong></td>
<td>10,817</td>
<td>11,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>5,038</td>
<td>5,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Women, 20 years and over</strong></td>
<td>1,752</td>
<td>1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>5,841</td>
<td>5,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISPANIC ORIGIN</strong></td>
<td>12,640</td>
<td>12,442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>7,840</td>
<td>8,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>66.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>7,039</td>
<td>7,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
<td>10,841</td>
<td>10,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
## HOUSEHOLD DATA

### Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian employed, 16 years and over</td>
<td>108,428</td>
<td>110,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married men, spouse present</td>
<td>39,463</td>
<td>40,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married women, spouse present</td>
<td>27,300</td>
<td>27,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who maintain families</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>5,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wage and salary workers</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>1,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed workers</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid family workers</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and salary workers</td>
<td>96,958</td>
<td>98,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed workers</td>
<td>16,435</td>
<td>16,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpaid family workers</td>
<td>178,218</td>
<td>181,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part time for economic reasons</td>
<td>5,165</td>
<td>5,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slack work</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>2,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could only find part-time work</td>
<td>2,678</td>
<td>2,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary part time</td>
<td>14,628</td>
<td>14,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Quarterly averages</th>
<th>Monthly data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U-1</td>
<td>Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-2</td>
<td>Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-3</td>
<td>Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-4</td>
<td>Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5a</td>
<td>Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, Including the resident Armed Forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-5b</td>
<td>Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-6</td>
<td>Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/4 part-time jobseekers plus 1/4 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/4 of the part-time labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-7</td>
<td>Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/4 part-time jobseekers plus 1/4 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.A. = not available.
Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)</th>
<th>Unemployment rates'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 16 years and over</td>
<td>8,301</td>
<td>8,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, 18 years and over</td>
<td>6,271</td>
<td>6,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, 20 years and over</td>
<td>3,677</td>
<td>3,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, 18 years and over</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>3,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, 20 years and over</td>
<td>3,956</td>
<td>3,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married men, spouse present</td>
<td>1,722</td>
<td>1,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married women, spouse present</td>
<td>1,509</td>
<td>1,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women who maintain families</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time workers</td>
<td>6,726</td>
<td>6,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time workers</td>
<td>1,554</td>
<td>1,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor force time lost</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weeks of unemployment</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 weeks</td>
<td>3,427</td>
<td>3,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 14 weeks</td>
<td>2,626</td>
<td>2,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 weeks and over</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>2,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 26 weeks</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 weeks and over</td>
<td>1,110</td>
<td>1,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average (mean) duration, in weeks</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median duration, in weeks</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A-6 Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers</td>
<td>6,135</td>
<td>6,194</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>816</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,646</td>
<td>1,553</td>
<td>1,603</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and public utilities</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade</td>
<td>1,696</td>
<td>1,706</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and service industries</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>1,721</td>
<td>1,652</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government workers</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural wage and salary workers</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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http://fraser.stlouisfed.org/
Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
## Table A-8. Reason for unemployment (Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reason of Unemployment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job losers</td>
<td>3,651</td>
<td>3,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On layoff</td>
<td>923</td>
<td>826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other job losers</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>2,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reentrants</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>1,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New entrants</td>
<td>967</td>
<td>1,021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Total unemployed</th>
<th>Job losers</th>
<th>On layoff</th>
<th>Other job losers</th>
<th>Reentrants</th>
<th>New entrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job losers</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On layoff</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other job losers</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reentrants</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New entrants</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex and age</th>
<th>Not seasonally adjusted</th>
<th>Seasonally adjusted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex and age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 16 years and over</td>
<td>8,301</td>
<td>8,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 24 years</td>
<td>3,274</td>
<td>3,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 19 years</td>
<td>1,577</td>
<td>1,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 19 years</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>1,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years and over</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years and over</td>
<td>4,802</td>
<td>4,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex and age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men, 16 years and over</td>
<td>4,571</td>
<td>4,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 24 years</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td>1,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 19 years</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>1,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years and over</td>
<td>4,802</td>
<td>4,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex and age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women, 16 years and over</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>3,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 24 years</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>1,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 19 years</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>1,552</td>
<td>1,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years and over</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>3,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>232</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
## Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers (Numbers in thousands)

### Employment status

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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
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<td>16,106</td>
<td>16,194</td>
<td>15,594</td>
<td>16,168</td>
<td>15,986</td>
<td>15,849</td>
<td>16,059</td>
<td>16,164</td>
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<td>Participation rate</td>
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<td>65.5</td>
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<td>66.3</td>
<td>65.5</td>
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<td>65.1</td>
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<td>Employment</td>
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<td>13,967</td>
<td>14,155</td>
<td>13,488</td>
<td>13,935</td>
<td>13,978</td>
<td>13,787</td>
<td>13,950</td>
<td>14,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>55.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>2,139</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>2,213</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>2,068</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
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<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>9,057</td>
<td>9,168</td>
<td>9,136</td>
<td>9,094</td>
<td>9,177</td>
<td>9,194</td>
<td>9,355</td>
<td>9,215</td>
<td>9,164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

### Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Civilian employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 16 years and over</td>
<td>108,428</td>
<td>110,857</td>
<td>9,117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Managerial and professional specialty</td>
<td>26,268</td>
<td>26,975</td>
<td>623</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive, administrative, and managerial</td>
<td>12,348</td>
<td>12,892</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional specialty</td>
<td>12,382</td>
<td>12,928</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical, sales, and administrative support</td>
<td>39,438</td>
<td>40,936</td>
<td>1,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians and related support</td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>3,489</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales occupations</td>
<td>12,738</td>
<td>13,489</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative support, including clerical</td>
<td>17,499</td>
<td>18,549</td>
<td>929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service occupations</td>
<td>14,522</td>
<td>15,725</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private household</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protective service</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service, except private household and protective</td>
<td>11,769</td>
<td>12,074</td>
<td>1,227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precision production, craft, and repair</td>
<td>13,732</td>
<td>13,567</td>
<td>874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics and repairers</td>
<td>4,578</td>
<td>4,596</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction trades</td>
<td>4,956</td>
<td>5,011</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other precision production, craft, and repair</td>
<td>4,220</td>
<td>4,160</td>
<td>255</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operators, fabricators, and laborers</td>
<td>16,906</td>
<td>17,178</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors</td>
<td>16,686</td>
<td>17,222</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material moving occupations</td>
<td>7,816</td>
<td>7,872</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction trades</td>
<td>4,631</td>
<td>4,631</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction laborers</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers</td>
<td>3,718</td>
<td>3,906</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, forestry, and fishing</td>
<td>3,399</td>
<td>3,477</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veteran status and age</th>
<th>Civilian noninstitutional population</th>
<th>Civilian labor force</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 30 years and over</td>
<td>7,707</td>
<td>7,778</td>
<td>7,224</td>
<td>7,253</td>
<td>6,895</td>
<td>6,918</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 44 years</td>
<td>6,517</td>
<td>6,349</td>
<td>6,287</td>
<td>6,089</td>
<td>6,006</td>
<td>5,784</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>1,289</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>947</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39 years</td>
<td>3,434</td>
<td>2,932</td>
<td>3,252</td>
<td>2,819</td>
<td>3,113</td>
<td>2,684</td>
<td>139</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 to 44 years</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>2,153</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>1,027</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>NONVETERANS</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 30 to 44 years</td>
<td>17,516</td>
<td>18,691</td>
<td>16,668</td>
<td>17,711</td>
<td>15,901</td>
<td>16,790</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>8,104</td>
<td>8,629</td>
<td>7,752</td>
<td>8,169</td>
<td>7,566</td>
<td>7,754</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 39 years</td>
<td>5,068</td>
<td>5,853</td>
<td>4,815</td>
<td>5,559</td>
<td>4,606</td>
<td>5,257</td>
<td>209</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 to 44 years</td>
<td>4,344</td>
<td>4,209</td>
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<td>3,983</td>
<td>3,929</td>
<td>3,799</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.
### HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>20,081</td>
<td>20,119</td>
<td>19,700</td>
<td>19,978</td>
<td>20,015</td>
<td>20,047</td>
<td>20,081</td>
<td>20,119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
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<td>13,330</td>
<td>13,334</td>
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<td>6,673</td>
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<td>6,652</td>
<td>6,613</td>
<td>5,440</td>
<td>5,656</td>
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<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
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<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
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<td>8,674</td>
<td>8,675</td>
<td>8,677</td>
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<td>5,703</td>
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<td>5,722</td>
<td>5,722</td>
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<td>5,722</td>
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<td>39.8%</td>
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<td>5.2%</td>
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<td>462</td>
<td>491</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
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<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
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<td>9,186</td>
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<td>9,188</td>
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<td>Civilian labor force</td>
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<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
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*These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

*The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.
Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

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p = preliminary.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
### Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

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<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Average hourly earnings</th>
<th>Average weekly earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total private</td>
<td>$8.64</td>
<td>$8.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonally adjusted</td>
<td>$8.63</td>
<td>$8.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
<td>$12.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>$12.42</td>
<td>$12.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>$9.56</td>
<td>$9.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and fixtures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, clay, and glass products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary metal industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blast furnaces and basic steel products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine, except electrical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical and electronic equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicles and equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments and related products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-durable goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and kindred products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco manufactures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel and other textile products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and allied products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and publishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals and allied products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum and coal products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber and miscellaneous plastics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and leather products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and public utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, and real estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

### Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry (1977 = 100)

#### Not seasonally adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total private nonfarm:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current dollars</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>N.A. (2)</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>95.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant (1977 dollar)</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>151.3</td>
<td>151.0</td>
<td>N.A. (1)</td>
<td>150.4</td>
<td>151.4</td>
<td>150.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>169.3</td>
<td>172.2</td>
<td>172.6</td>
<td>N.A. (3)</td>
<td>167.9</td>
<td>172.5</td>
<td>172.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>167.7</td>
<td>169.6</td>
<td>171.6</td>
<td>N.A. (1)</td>
<td>170.3</td>
<td>170.3</td>
<td>170.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>156.0</td>
<td>157.4</td>
<td>159.3</td>
<td>N.A. (2)</td>
<td>157.4</td>
<td>157.8</td>
<td>158.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and public utilities</td>
<td>170.1</td>
<td>172.6</td>
<td>175.1</td>
<td>N.A. (3)</td>
<td>174.3</td>
<td>174.3</td>
<td>174.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

2 Percentage change is 0.6 percent from September 1985 to September 1986, the latest month available.

3 Percentage change is -0.1 percent from August 1986 to September 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 N.A. Data not available.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Goods-producing</th>
<th>Service-producing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Durable goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nondurable goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food and kindred</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco manufactures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Textile mill products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apparel and other textile products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paper and allied products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printing and publishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chemicals and allied products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lumber and wood products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leather and leather products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instruments and related products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-month 1985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-month 1985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-month 1985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-month 1985</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of Industries in which employment increased**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-month</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>54.3</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>55.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-month</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>63.2</td>
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<td>56.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-month</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-month</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>81.1</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>72.2</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1986</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 165 private nonagricultural industries. Data for the 12 month span are unadjusted.

p = preliminary.