

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

| Technical information: (202) | $523-1371$ |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $523-1944$ |
|  | $523-1959$ |
|  | $523-1208$ |

USDL 87-382

TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1987

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1987
Employment rose in August and unemployment was unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate and the civilian worker rate remained at 5.9 and 6.0 percent, respectively. Both rates have declined by 0.7 percentage point since the beginning of this year.

Total civilian employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 355,000 in August after seasonal adjustment. Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--was up by 155,000.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)
The number of unemployed persons was unchanged at 7.2 million in August, after seasonal adjustment, as were the jobless rates for nearly all major labor force groups. The rates for adult men ( 5.2 percent), adult women ( 5.3 percent), teenagers ( 16.0 percent), whites ( 5.1 percent), blacks ( 12.4 percent), and Hispanics ( 8.0 percent) showed little or no over-the-month change. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The length of unemployment was also little changed in August. The average (mean) duration of unemployment was about unchanged at 14.3 weeks, while the median duration edged down slightly to 6.4 weeks. (See table A-7.)

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--declined in August to 5.3 million, returning to the May-June levels. Although this figure has edged down slightly thus far in 1987 , it remains relatively high by historical standards. (See table A-4.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)
Civilian employment declined less than usual in August and, after seasonal adjustment, advanced by 355,000 to 113.1 million. Most of this increase occurred among teenagers. The proportion of the population that is employed rose 0.2 percentage point to a new high of 61.8 percent. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force increased to 120.3 million in August, after seasonal adjustment, with the labor force participation rate edging up to 65.7 percent. Over the past year, the labor force has grown by 2.1 million, with about half of the increase occurring among adult women.

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

| Category | Quarterly averages |  | Monthly data |  |  | JulyAug. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1987 |  | 1987 |  |  |  |
|  | I | II | June | July | Aug. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force 1/.......... Total employment 1/.. | 120,943 121,341 |  | 121,235 | 121,672 | 122,038 | 366 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 112,995 \\ & 119,202 \end{aligned}$ | 113,906 | 113,975 | 114,447 | 114,817 | 370 |
| Civilian labor force... |  | 119,615 | 119,517 | 119,952 | 120,302 | 350 |
| Civilian employment.. | $\begin{aligned} & 119,202 \\ & 111,254 \end{aligned}$ | 112,180 | 112,257 | 112,727 | 113,081 | 354 |
| Unemployment......... | $\begin{array}{r} 7,948 \\ 62,800 \end{array}$ | 7,435 | 7,260 | 7,224 | 7,221 | -3 |
| Not in labor force..... Discouraged workers.. |  | 62,912 | 63,187 | 62,933 | 62,700 | -233 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 62,800 \\ 1,168 \end{array}$ | 1,037 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers 1/....... $\qquad$ <br> All civilian workers. | . 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 0 |
|  | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 0 |
| Adult men.......... | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | -0.2 |
| Adult women........ | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | -. 1 |
| Teenagers.......... | 17.9 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 | . 5 |
| White.............. | 5.714.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0 |
| Black.............. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 13.2 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 | -. 2 |
| Hispanic origin.... | 14.2 9.7 |  | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 | . 1 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment..... | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 101,133 \\ 24,733 \\ 76,399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101,708 \\ 24,757 \\ 76,951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 101,818 \\ 24,761 \\ 77,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \mathrm{p} 102,114 \\ \mathrm{p} 24,857 \\ \mathrm{p} 77,257 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \text { p102,270 } \\ \text { p24,857 } \\ \text { p77,413 } \end{array}$ | p156p0p156 |
| Goods-producing...... <br> Service-producing.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private. <br> Manufacturing......... | $\begin{array}{r} 34.8 \\ 41.0 \\ 3.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.8 \\ 40.9 \\ 3.71 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34.8 \\ 41.0 \\ 3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { p34.8 } \\ \text { p41.0 } \\ \text { p3.8 } \end{array}$ | p41.0 | p 0.2p 0p 0 |
| Overtime............. |  |  |  |  | p3.8 |  |
| 1/ Includes the res $\overline{\mathrm{p}}=$ preliminary. | ent Arme | Forces. |  | N.A | not ava | ilable. |

## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural employment rose by 155,000 in August to a seasonally adjusted level of 102.3 million. Virtually all of the job growth occurred in the service-producing sector. (See table B-l.)

Within the service sector, the services industry component continued its strong job expansion, increasing by 90,000 in August. Over the year, 1 million jobs have been added in the industry. As usual, health and business services accounted for most of the over-the-month gain. Job growth continued in finance, insurance, and real estate as employment advanced by 25,000 over the month. Employment in retail and wholesale trade was about unchanged from July levels.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment was unchanged in August, following a substantial increase (90,000) in July. Employment in automobiles rose by 20,000 , after declining by 30,000 in July (seasonally adjusted). Most of the recent employment fluctuations in this industry result from early plant shutdowns for model changeover and extended layoffs for inventory reductions. In contrast, employment in apparel and other textile products declined by 20,000 , a return to the June level. Construction employment was unchanged at 5.0 million in August. Mining and its oil and gas extraction component continued the gradual recovery from the job losses of the $1985-86$ period.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)
The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls expanded by 0.2 hour after seasonal adjustment, reaching 35.0 hours. Most of this increase occurred in retail trade and wholesale trade. Manufacturing hours remained at 41.0 for the fourth consecutive month, and overtime hours were unchanged from July at 3.8, both historically high levels. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls increased 0.5 percent in August to $121.2(1977=100)$, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing index was about unchanged at 93.7. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)
Average hourly earnings rose 0.8 percent in August, while average weekly earnings rose 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose by 4 cents to $\$ 8.95$, and average weekly earnings were up $\$ 4.09$ to $\$ 315.94$. Over the year, hourly earnings were up 25 cents and weekly earnings rose $\$ 10.57$.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)
The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 173.9 ( $1977=100$ ) in August, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.4 percent from July. For the 12 months ended in August, the increase was 2.6 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 decreased 1.4 percent during the 12 -month period ended in July. (See table B-4.)

The Employment Situation for September 1987 will be released on Friday, October 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

## Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by bls in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 290,000 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 12 th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12 th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

## Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the 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. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

## Sampling variability

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

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

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

## Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings. published each month by bls. It is available for $\$ 8.50$ per issue or $\$ 22.00$ per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

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

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

| Employment status and sex | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seaconally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup g . \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1 \geqslant 87 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u 1 y \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup 9 . \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 182,525 | 184,605 | 184,738 | 182,525 | 184,079 | 184,259 | 184,421 | 184,605 | 184,738 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$ | 12t,168 | 123,825 | 123,350 | 119,821 | 121,070 | 121,719 | 121.235 | 121,672 | 122.038 |
| Participation rates | 66.4 | 67.1 | 66.8 | 65.6 | 65.8 | 66.4 | 65.7 | 65.9 | 66.1 |
| Total employed ${ }^{2}$. . . | 113.212 | 116,372 | 116,263 | 111,764 | 113,570 | 114,173 | 113,975 | 114,447 | 114,817 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 62.0 | 63.0 | 62.9 | 61.2 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 62.2 |
| Resident Armed Forces . . . . . . . | 1.697 | 1,720 | 1,736 | 1,697 | 1,735 | 1,726 | 1.718 | 1,720 | 1,736 |
| Clvilian employed | 111,515 | 114,652 | 114,527 | 110,067 | 111,835 | 112,447 | 112,257 | 112,727 | 113,081 |
| Agriculture. | 3,440 | 3,754 | 3,452 | 3,057 | 3,290 | 3,335 | 3,178 | 3,249 | 3,092 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 108,075 | 110,898 | 111,075 | 107,010 | 108,545 | 109,112 | 109,079 | 109,508 | 109,989 |
| Unemployed | 7,955 | 7,453 | 7,088 | 8,057 | 7,500 | 7,546 | 7,260 | 7,224 | 7,221 |
| Unemployment rate ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Not in labor force | 61,357 | 60,779 | 61,388 | 62,704 | 63,009 | 62,540 | 63,187 | 62,933 | 62,700 |
| Men, 18 yeart and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 87,460 | 88,534 | 88,598 | 87,460 | 88,271 | 88,361 | 88,442 | 88,534 | 88,598 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$. | 68,010 | 69,338 | 69,001 | 66,911 | 67,603 | 67,816 | 67,556 | 67,656 | 67,925 |
| Particlpation rate ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 77.8 | 78.3 | 77.9 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 76.7 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.7 |
| Total employed ${ }^{2}$ | 63,913 | 65,375 | 65,305 | 62,483 | 63,417 | 63,562 | 63,471 | 63,715 | 63,918 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 73.1 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 71.4 | 71.8 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 72.0 | 72.1 |
| Resident Armed Forces. | 1,541 | 1,561 | 1,575 | 1,541 | 1,575 | 1,566 | 1,559 | 1,561 | 1,575 |
| Clvilian employed | 62,372 | 63,814 | 63.730 | 60,942 | 61,842 | 61,996 | 61,912 | 62.154 | 62,343 |
| Unemployed ..... | 4,097 | 3,963 | 3,696 | 4,428 | 4,186 | 4,254 | 4,085 | 3,941 | 4,007 |
| Unemployment rate ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Women, 18 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonlnstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 95,065 | 96,071 | 96,140 | 95,065 | 95,808 | 95,898 | 95,979 | 96,071 | 96,140 |
| Labor force ${ }^{2}$. | 53,157 | 54,488 | 54, 350 | 52,910 | 53,467 | 53,903 | 53,679 | 54,016 | 54,113 |
| Particlpation rate ${ }^{3}$ | 55.9 | 56.7 | 56.5 | 55.7 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 55.9 | 56.2 | 56.3 |
| Total employed ${ }^{\text {2 }}$. . | 49,299 | 50,998 | 50,958 | 49,281 | 50,153 | 50,611 | 50,504 | 50,733 | 50,899 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{4}$ | 51.9 | 53.1 | 53.0 | 51.8 | 52.3 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 52.8 | 52.9 |
| Resldent Armed Forces | 49, 156 | 159 | 161 | 156 | 160 | 160 | +159 | 159 | - 161 |
| Civilian employed | 49,143 | 50,839 | 50,797 | 49,125 | 49,993 | 50,451 | 50,345 | 50,574 | 50,738 |
| Unemployed ...... | 3,858 | 3,490 | 3,392 | 3,629 | 3,314 | 3,292 | 3,175 | 3,283 | 3,213 |
| Unemployment rate" | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 |

, The population and Armed Forces flgures are not adjusted for seasonal varlation; 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.
' Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (Including the resident Armed Forces).

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

| Employment status, sox, and ago | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seamonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 1986 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup g . \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} M 0 y \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J 101 y \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1987$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 180,828 | 182,885 | 183,002 | 180,828 | 182,344 | 182,533 | 182,703 | 182,885 | 183,002 |
| Civillan labor force | 119,471 | 122,105 | 121,614 | 118,124 | 119,335 | 119,993 | 119,517 | 119,952 | 120,302 |
| Particlpation rate | 66.1 | 66.8 | 66.5 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 65.4 | 65.6 | 65.7 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 111,515 | 114,652 | 114,527 | 110,067 | 111,835 | 112,447 | 112.257 | 112,727 | 113,081 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 69.7 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 60.9 | 61.3 | \% 61.6 | 61.4 | +61.6 | 61.8 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7,955 | 7,453 | 7,088 | 8,057 | 7.500 | 7.546 | 7,260 | 7.224 | 7,221 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvillan noninstitutional population | 78,634 | 79,625 | 79,668 | 78,634 | 79,387 | 79,474 | 79,536 | 79,625 | 79,668 |
| Civilian labor force | 61,689 | 62,645 | 62,516 | 61,219 | 61,976 | 62,156 | 62.057 | 62,116 | 62,053 |
| Participation rate | 78.5 | 78.7 | 78.5 | 77.9 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 77.9 |
| Employed. | 58,344 | 59,458 | 59.546 | 57,585 | 58,567 | 58,721 | 58,620 | 58,793 | 58.818 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 74.2 | 74.7 | 74.7 | 73.2 | 73.8 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 73.8 | 73.8 |
| Agriculture. | 2,355 | 2,556 | 2,416 | 2,185 | 2,411 | 2,441 | 2,307 | 2,343 | 2,254 |
| Nonagricultural Industries | 55,989 | 56,902 | 57,130 | 55,400 | 56,155 | 56,280 | 56,313 | 56.450 | 56,564 |
| Unemployed | 3,345 | 3,187 | 2,970 | 3,634 | 3,409 | 3,436 | 3,437 | 3,323 | 3.235 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan noninstitutional population | 87,689 | 88,632 | 88,685 | 87,689 | 88,395 | 88,464 | 88,546 | 88,632 | 88,685 |
| Civillan labor force | 48,653 | 49,564 | 49,683 | 48,950 | 49,466 | 49,774 | 49,714 | 49,971 | 49,989 |
| Participation rate | 55.5 | 55.9 | 56.0 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.4 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 45,439 | 46,811 | 46,840 | 45.956 | 46,751 | 47,094 | 47,126 | 47,288 | 47,324 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.8 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 52.4 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 53.4 | 53.4 |
| Agriculture. . . . . | 702 | 749 | 680 | 622 | 587 | 634 | 615 | -619 | 603 |
| Nonagitcultural Industries | 44,737 | 46,062 | 46,161 | 45,334 | 46,164 | 46,460 | 46,512 | 46,669 | 46,722 |
| Unemployed | 3,214 | 2,753 | 2,843 | 2,994 | 2,715 | 2,680 | 2,588 | 2,683 | 2,664 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Both eexem, 16 to 19 yoars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 14,505 | 14,628 | 14,649 | 14,505 | 14,562 | 14.595 | 14,621 | 14,628 | 14,649 |
| Clvilian labor force | 9,129 | 9,896 | 9,415 | 7,955 | 7,894 | 8,063 | 7,746 | 7,865 | 8,260 |
| Participation rate | 62.9 | 67.6 | 64.3 | 54.8 | 54.2 | 55.2 | 53.0 | 53.8 | 56.4 |
| Employed. | 7,732 | 8,383 | 8,141 | 6,526 | 6,548 | 6.633 | 6.511 | 6,647 | 6,939 |
| Employment-population ratio? | 53.3 | 57.3 | 55.6 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 44.5 | 45.4 | 47.4 |
| Agriculture. | 383 | 448 | 356 | 250 | 292 | 261 | 257 | 258 | 236 |
| Nonagricultural industrles. | 7,349 | 7,934 | 7,785 | 6,276 | 6,226 | 6,372 | 6.254 | 6,389 | 6,703 |
| Unemployed | 1,397 | 1.513 | 1,274 | 1,429 | 1,376 | 1,430 | 1,235 | 1,218 | 1,321 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.3 | 15.3 | 13.5 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 |

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

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

| Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origln | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup g . \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 190: \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jine } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 y \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 199 . \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 155,604 | 157,058 | 157,134 | 155,604 | 156,676 | 156,811 | 156.930 | 157,058 | 157,134 |
| Civilian labor force ....... | 103,214 | 104,987 | 104,631 | 102,122 | 102,894 | 103,573 | 103,106 | 103,272 | 103,614 |
| Participation rate | 66.3 | 66.8 | 66.6 | 65.6 | 65.7 | 66.1 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 65.9 |
| Employed.......... | 97.410 | 99,609 | 99,482 | 96,177 | 97.340 | 98,050 | 97,716 | 97.958 | 98,299 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 62.6 | 63.4 | 63.3 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 62.5 | 62.3 | 62.4 | 62.6 |
| Unemployed | 5,805 | 5,378 | 5,149 | 5,945 | 5,554 | 5,524 | 5,390 | 5,314 | 5,315 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force | 53,996 | 54,625 | 54,558 | 53,583 | 54,051 | 54,314 | 54,213 | 54,214 | 54,164 |
| Participation rate . | 78.8 | 78.9 | 78.8 | 78.2 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 78.4 | 78.3 | 78.2 |
| Employed. . . . . . . | 51,531 | 52,250 | 52,335 | 50,877 | 51,462 | 51,755 | 51,581 | 51,682 | 51,714 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 75.2 | 75.5 | 75.6 | 74.3 | 74.6 | 74.9 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 74.7 |
| Unemployed ........ | 2,466 | 2,375 | 2.224 | 2,706 | 2,589 | 2,558 | 2,632 | 2,532 | 2,449 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force | 41,320 | 41,927 | 42,061 | 41,640 | 41,982 | 42,239 | 42,159 | 42,280 | 42,418 |
| Participation rate | 54.9 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.8 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 55.9 |
| Employed.. | 38,984 | 39,975 | 40,049 | 39,466 | 40,041 | 40,343 | 40,318 | 40,379 | 40,535 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.8 | 52.7 | 52.7 | 52.5 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 53.4 |
| Unemployed | 2,336 | 1,951 | 2,012 | 2,174 | 1,941 | 1,895 | 1,841 | 1,902 | 1,882 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 7,898 | 8,436 | 8,012 | 6,899 | 6,861 | 7,021 | 6,734 | 6,778 | 7,033 |
| Participation rate | 66.5 | 70.5 | 67.0 | 58.1 | 57.4 | 58.7 | 56.3 | 56.6 | 58.8 |
| Employed. | 6,895 | 7,384 | 7,098 | 5,834 | 5,837 | 5,951 | 5,817 | 5,898 | 6.049 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 58.0 | 61.7 | 59.4 | 49.1 | 48.9 | 49.8 | 48.6 | 49.3 | 50.6 |
| Unemployed | 1,003 | 1,051 | 913 | 1,065 | 1,024 | 1.070 | 917 | 880 | 984 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.7 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 14.0 |
| Men. | 13.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 13.0 | 15.4 |
| Women | 12.0 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 20,028 | 20,373 | 20,396 | 20,028 | 20,279 | 20,312 | 20,341 | 20,373 | 20,396 |
| Clvilian labor force | 12,767 | 13,468 | 13,393 | 12,553 | 12,743 | 12,860 | 12,863 | 13,047 | 13,194 |
| Participation rate | 63.7 | 66.1 | 65.7 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 63.3 | 63.2 | 64.0 | 64.7 |
| Employed. | 10,878 | 11,645 | 11,721 | 10,716 | 11,090 | 11,080 | 11,223 | 11,401 | 11,563 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 54.3 | 57.2 | 57.5 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 54.6 | 55.2 | 56.0 | 56.7 |
| Unemployed | 1,889 | 1,823 | 1,671 | 1,837 | 1,653 | 1,779 | 1,640 | 1,647 | 1,630 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.8 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| Men, 20 yeare and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5,923 | 6,159 | 6,121 | 5,885 | 5,980 | 6,033 | 6,001 | 6,089 | 6,079 |
| Participation rate | 74.7 | 76.3 | 75.8 | 74.2 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 74.5 | 75.4 | 75.2 |
| Employed......... | 5,166 | 5,463 | 5,491 | 5,110 | 5,328 | 5,279 | 5,311 | 5,404 | 5,431 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 65.2 | 67.7 | 68.0 | 64.5 | 66.3 | 65.6 | 65.9 | 66.9 | 67.2 |
| Unemployed | 756 | 696 | 630 | 775 | 652 | 754 | 690 | 686 | 647 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 10.9 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5.849 | 6,104 | 6,118 | 5,841 | 5,918 | 5,970 | 6,017 | 6,125 | 6,120 |
| Participation rate | 58.7 | 60.2 | 60.3 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 60.4 | 60.3 |
| Employed.................. | 5,067 | 5,388 | 5,379 | 5,112 | 5,238 | 5,278 | 5,349 | 5,426 | 5,428 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.8 | 53.2 | 53.0 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 52.2 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 53.5 |
| Unemployed ................. | 782 | 716 | 739 | 729 | 680 | 691 | 669 | 699 | 692 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.4 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Particlpation rate | 46.7 | 55.6 | 53.2 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 45.9 |
| Emptoyed........ | 645 | 794 | 852 | 494 | 524 | 523 | 563 | 571 | 704 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 30.2 | 36.6 | 39.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 26.3 | 32.5 |
| Unemployed | 351 | 419 | 302 | 333 | 321 | 334 | 281 | 262 | 291 |
| Unemployment rate | 35.3 | 34.1 | 26.2 | 40.3 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 33.3 | 31.5 | 29.2 |
| Men... | 32.9 | 33.9 | 28.1 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 40.3 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 32.6 |
| Women. | 37.9 | 34.3 | 24.0 | 41.9 | 36.5 | 37.6 | 35.1 | 31.4 | 25.3 |
| hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 12,397 | 12,887 | 12,925 | 12,397 | 12,770 | 12,809 | 12,848 | 12,887 | 12,925 |
| Civilian labor force ... | 8,270 | 8,583 | 8,688 | 8.130 | 8.484 | 8,586 | 8,452 | 8,411 | 8,544 |
| Participation rate | 66.7 | 66.6 | 67.2 | 65.6 | 66.4 | 67.0 | 65.8 | 65.3 | 66.1 |
| Employed. | 7,393 | 7.883 | 8,013 | 7,248 | 7,701 | 7,8:8 | 7.730 | 7.744 | 7',864 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | $5 \% .6$ | 61.2 | 62.0 | 58.5 | 60.3 | 61.2 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.8 |
| Unemployed | 877 | 700 | - 675 | 882 | 783 | 748 | 722 | 667 | 680 |
| Unemployment rate . | 10.6 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 10.8 | $9 . ?$ | 8.7 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| - The population figures are not adjusted for seas numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally | tion; there olumns. | Identica |  | etail for ta for the | above rac her races' | nd Hispan oup are no | rigin grou sented and | will not $s$ Hispanics | to totals included |

Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators


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

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

| (Percent) |
| :--- |

[^0]Table A.6. Selected unamployment indicators, seasonaliy adjusted

| Cameray | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates ${ }^{\text {²}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup g . \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1986$ | Apr. $1987$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 198 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 501 y \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $A \cup g \text {. }$ $1987$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 8,057 | 7,224 | 7.221 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,428 | 3,941 | 4,007 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 3,634 | 3,323 | 3,235 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,629 | 3,283 | 3,213 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,994 | 2,683 | 2,664 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,429 | 1,218 | 1,321 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,729 | 1,608 | 1,526 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,478 | 1.243 | 1,268 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Women who maintain families .. | 653 | 620 | 608 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| Full-time workers | 6,518 | 5,837 | 5,783 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Part-time workers | 1,561 | 1,358 | 1,433 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. | -- | -- | -- | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 6.120 | 5,480 | 5,339 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 156 | 67 | 78 | 16.6 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 10.8 | 7.8 | 8.9 |
| Construction.. | 761 | 670 | 706 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 11.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1,515 | 1.307 | 1,205 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Durable goods | 904 | 789 | 714 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5. 5 |
| Nondurable goods | 611 | 518 | 491 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| Transportation and public utitities. | 293 | 280 | 266 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,684 | 1.546 | 1,615 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.0 |
| Finance and service industries. | 1,711 | 1,609 | 1,470 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Government workers . . . . . . . . . . | 554 | 600 | 673 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers . . . . . . . | 231 | 207 | 191 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
${ }^{2}$ Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment

| Weeks of unemployment | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} A \cup 9 . \\ \cdot 1986 \end{array}$ | Apr. $1987$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1987 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,348 | 3,415 | 3,101 | 3,436 | 3,143 | 3,349 | 3,085 | 3,168 | 3,197 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,576 | 2,276 | 2,305 | 2,407 | 2,232 | 2,118 | 2,114 | 2,141 | 2,170 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,031 | 1,762 | 1,682 | 2,272 | 2,075 | 2,101 | 2,055 | 1,907 | 1.884 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 862 | 787 | 642 | 1,068 | 1,025 | 1,003 | 998 | 945 | 814 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 1,170 | 975 | 1,040 | 1,204 | 1,049 | 1,098 | 1,057 | 962 | 1,070 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 15.3 | 13.4 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 14.3 |
| Median duration, In weeks . . . . . . . | 7.1 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| 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 | 42.1 | 45.8 | 43.8 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 44.3 | 42.5 | 43.9 | 44.1 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 32.4 | 30.5 | 32.5 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 29.7 | 29.9 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 25.5 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 26.4 | 26.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 11.2 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 14.7 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 14.8 |

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

| Rescen | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug: $1986$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Au9 } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMEER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 3,624 | 3,385 | 3,145 | 3,824 | 3,732 | 3,611 | 3,565 | 3,522 | 3.339 |
| Onlayoff | 884 | 839 | 730 | 1,017 | 958 | 906 | 901 | 918 | 850 |
| Other Job losers | 2,740 | 2,546 | 2,415 | 2,807 | 2,774 | 2,705 | 2,664 | 2,604 | 2,489 |
| Job leavers | 1,043 | 1,068 | 1,062 | 990 | 923 | 906 | 949 | 1,007 | 1,006 |
| Reentrants. | 2,196 | 1,911 | 1,991 | 2,199 | 1,940 | 2,018 | 1,969 | 1,913 | 1,997 |
| New entrants. | 1,093 | 1,089 | 890 | 1,014 | 911 | 1,018 | 798 | 801 | 829 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers | 45.5 | 45.5 | 44.4 | 47.6 | 49.7 | 47.8 | 49.0 | 48.6 | 46.6 |
| On layoff | 11.1 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 11.9 |
| Other job losers | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.1 | 35.0 | 37.0 | 35.8 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 34.7 |
| Job leavers | 13.1 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 14.0 |
| Reentrants.. | 27.6 | 25.6 | 28.1 | 27.4 | 25.8 | 26.7 | 27.0 | 26.4 | 27.9 |
| New entrants | 13.7 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| unemployed as a percent of the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Job leavers | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants. | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| New entrants . | . 9 | . 9 | . 7 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 |

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

| Sex and age | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. $1986$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $\{987$ | Aug. $1986$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1987$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | B,057 | 7,224 | 7,221 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 18 to 24 years | 3,001 | 2,686 | 2,685 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,429 | 1,218 | 1.321 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 |
| 16 to 17 years | 641 | 573 | 636 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 17.1 | 18.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 787 | 623 | 691 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.7 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1,572 | 1,468 | 1,364 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.1 |
| 25 years and over | 5,087 | 4,532 | 4,564 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 4,525 | 4,090 | 4,072 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 55 years and over | 561 | 457 | 479 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 4,428 | 3,941 | 4,007 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 16 to 24 years ...... | 1,625 | 1,406 | 1,498 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 794 | 618 | 772 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 18.0 |
| 16 to 17 years | 350 | 285 | 374 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 16.6 | 20.6 |
| 18 to 19 years | 441 | 307 | 400 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 16.3 |
| 20 to 24 years .. | 831 | 788 | 726 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| 25 years and over | 2,835 | 2,530 | 2,543 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 2,471 | 2,244 | 2,232 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| 55 years and over | 356 | 299 | 300 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 3,629 | 3,283 | 3,243 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 16 to 24 years ....... | 1,376 | 1,280 | 1,187 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 635 | 600 | 549 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 13.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 291 | 288 | 262 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 17.7 | 15.3 |
| 18 to 19 years | 346 | 316 | 291 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 12.9 |
| 20 to 24 years.. | 741 | 680 | 638 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.9 |
| 25 years and over | 2,252 | 2,002 | 2,022 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | $2,054$ | 1,846 | 1,839 | $5.8$ | 5.0 | $4.9$ | $4.7$ | $5.0$ | 5.0 |
| 55 years and over | 205 | 158 | 179 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 |

[^1]Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

| Employment status | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. $1986$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1986$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 18 \% \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1une } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J 11 y \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A199. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civllian noninstitutional population. | 25,224 | 25,826 | 25,868 | 25,224 | 25,667 | 25,723 | 25.773 | 25,826 | 25.368 |
| Civilian labor force | 16,256 | 17,118 | 16,984 | 15,957 | 16,394 | 16.464 | 16,439 | 16,632 | 16.705 |
| Participation rate | 64.4 | 66.3 | 65.7 | 63.3 | 63.9 | 64.0 | 63.8 | 64.4 | $64.6$ |
| Employed | 14,105 | 15,043 | 15,045 | 13,861 | 14.468 | 14,454 | 14,566 | 14.750 | 14.812 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 55.9 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 55.0 | 56.4 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 57.1 | 57.3 |
| Unemployed | 2,151 | 2,076 | 1,939 | 2,096 | 1,925 | 2,011 | 1,873 | 1,882 | 1.893 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.2 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.3 |
| Not in labor force | 8,968 | 8,708 | 8,884 | 9,267 | 9.273 | 9,259 | 9,334 | 9,194 | 9.163 |

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

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

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

[^2]Table A.12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted


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 Arm-
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.

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

| State and employment statue | Nor seceonetly stymed |  |  | Seaseanily ertueter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calformia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 20,170 | 20,592 | 20,624 | 20,170 | 20,477 | 20,516 | 20,553 | 20,592 | 20,624 |
| Civilian labor force | 13,541 | 13,981 | 13,891 | 13,423 | 13,761 | 13,917 | 13,742 | 13,819 | 13,775 |
| Employed | 12,639 | 13,142 | 13,141 | 12,536 | 12,959 | 13,070 | 12,989 | 13,064 | 13,036 |
| Unemployed. | 902 | 839 | 751 | 887 | 802 | 847 | 753 | 7.55 | 739 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Florta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 9,202 | 9,441 | 9,460 | 9,202 | 9,376 | 9,398 | 9,419 | 9,441 | 9,460 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,711 | 5,985 | 5,925 | 5,630 | 5,837 | 5,881 | 5,840 | 5,899 | 5,851 |
| Employed | 5,373 | 5,630 | 5,589 | 5,299 | 5,515 | 5,562 | 5,546 | 5,587 | 5,519 |
| Unemployed. | 338 | 356 | 336 | 331 | 322 | 319 | 294 | 312 | 332 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Illinots |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 8,661 | 8,687 | 8,686 | 8,661 | 8,680 | 8,682 | 8,684 | 8,687 | 8,686 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,751 | 5,874 | 5,865 | 5,713 | 5,652 | 5,680 | 5,727 | 5,778 | 5,819 |
| Employed | 5,298 | 5,455 | 5,466 | 5,251 | 5,186 | 5,201 | 5,297 | 5,356 | 5,409 |
| Unemployed. | 453 | 419 | 399 | 462 | 466 | 479 | 430 | 422 | 410 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Maseachusefte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 4,554 | 4,573 | 4,573 | 4,554 | 4,568 | 4,570 | 4,571 | 4,573 | 4,573 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,137 | 3,132 | 3,153 | 3,081 | 3,070 | 3,069 | 3,114 | 3,069 | 3,097 |
| Employed. | 3,021 | 3,052 | 3,065 | 2,961 | 2,947 | 2,954 | 3,015 | 2,993 | 3,005 |
| Unemployed. | 116 | 80 | - 89 | 120 | 123 | 115 | -99 | , 76 | +92 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| melehrgen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population | 6,868 | 6,931 | 6,934 | 6,868 | 6,914 | 6,920 | 6,925 | 6,931 | 6,934 |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 4,418 | 4,599 | 4,686 | 4,372 | 4,466 | 4,486 | 4,513 | 4,503 | 4,638 |
| Employed...... | 4,071 | 4,192 | 4,296 | 4,004 | 4,081 | 4,124 | 4,124 | 4,129 | 4,231 |
| Unemployed. | 348 | 407 | 389 | 368 | 385 | 362 | 389 | 374 | 407 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| Now dersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstltutional population | 5,929 | 5,987 | 5,990 | 5,929 | 5,971 | 5,977 | 5,981 | 5,987 | 5,990 |
| Civilian iebor force ............. | 3,951 | 4,025 | 4,022 | 3,916 | 3,946 | 4,003 | 3,977 | 3,930 | 3,986 |
| Employed. | 3,775 | 3,843 | 3,867 | 3,724 | 3,791 | 3,836 | 3,809 | 3,771 | 3.815 |
| Unemployed. | 176 | 181 | 155 | 192 | 155 | 167 | 168 | 159 | 171 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Now Yont |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population.. | 13,737 | 13,782 | 13,781 | 13,737 | 13,769 | 13,774 | 13,777 | 13,782 | 13,781 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,530 | 8,674 | 8,669 | 8,390 | 8,473 | 8,491 | 8,535 | 8,481 | 8,526 |
| Employed. | 8,030 | 8,280 | 8,292 | 7,886 | 8,062 | 8,082 | 8,145 | 8,106 | 8,145 |
| Unemptoyed. | 501 | 394 | 376 | 504 | 411 | 409 | 390 | 375 | 381 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| North Ceroinna |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 4,767 | 4,843 | 4,848 | 4,767 | 4,822 | 4,829 | 4,836 | 4,843 | 4,848 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,252 | 3,389 | 3,351 | 3,207 | 3,267 | 3,240 | 3,292 | 3,322 | 3,306 |
| Employed. | 3,085 | 3,229 | 3,211 | 3,039 | 3,112 | 3,101 | 3,143 | 3,171 | 3,165 |
| Unemployed. | 167 | 160 | 140 | 168 | 155 | 139 | 149 | 151 | 141 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Ondo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -Civilan noninstitutional population | 8,109 | 8,136 | 8,136 | 8,109 | 8,128 | 8,131 | 8,133 | 8,136 | 8,136 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,261 | 5,325 | 5,272 | 5,185 | 5,223 | 5,294 | 5,237 | 5,240 | 5,205 |
| Employed. | 4,838 | 4,967 | 4,908 | 4,763 | 4,846 | 4,878 | 4,859 | 4,868 | 4,841 |
| Unemployed. | 423 | 358 | 364 | 422 | 377 | 416 | 378 | 372 | 364 |
| Unemptoyment rate | 8.0 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Pomeytuesia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninetilutional population | 9,243 | 9,283 | 9,283 | 9,243 | 9,272 | 9.276 | 9,279 | 9,283 | 9,283 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 5,790 | 5,787 | 5,829 | 5,659 | 5,545 | 5,621 | 5,630 | 5,616 | 5,697 |
| Employed. | 5,423 | 5,453 | 5,526 | 5,284 | 5,238 | 5,319 | 5,310 | 5,295 | 5,383 |
| Unemployed. | 366 | 335 | 303 | 375 | 307 | 302 | 320 | 321 | 314 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Toxee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian noninstitutional population. | 12,016 | 12,231 | 12,246 | 12,016 | 12,172 | 12,192 | 12,211 | 12,231 | 12,246 |
| Civilian labor torce | 8,187 | 8,636 | 8,590 | 8,142 | 8,267 | 8,511 | 8,372 | 8,456 | 8,546 |
| Employed. | 7,441 | 7,882 | -7,880 | 7,390 | 7,552 | 7,778 | 7,656 | 7,753 | 7,828 |
| Unemployed. | 745 | 754 | 710 | 752 | 715 | 733 | 716 | 703 | 718 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.4 |

Table B.1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not cemeonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seaconally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & A u g \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1987 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1987 P | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.1 \\ 195 i \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in ne } \\ & 687 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{July} \\ & 1987 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 448 \\ & 19870 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 99,641 | 102,704 | 101,934 | 102,148 | 99,772 | 101,598 | 101,708 | 101,818 | 102,114 | 102,270 |
| Total private | 83,967 | 85,610 | 85,734 | 86,076 | 83,125 | 84,560 | 84,677 | 84,787 | 85,089 | 85,196 |
| Goods-producing | 25,096 | 25,088 | 25,084 | 25,319 | 24,639 | 24,759 | 24,752 | 24,761 | 24,857 | 24,857 |
| Mining | 753 | 741 | 748 | 753 | 748 | 729 | 735 | 738 | 743 | 749 |
| Oll and gas extraction | 426.7 | 420.7 | 427.3 | 432.0 | 428 | 416 | 420 | 425 | 429 | 433 |
| Construction ........... | 5,301 | 5,208 | 5,313 | 5,368 | 4,946 | 5,019 | 4,999 | 5,008 | 5,008 | 5,007 |
| General building contractors | 1,380.9 | 1,312.0 | 1,339.1 | 1,346.9 | 1,295 | 1,272 | 1,267 | 1,266 | 1,263 | 1,264 |
| Manufacturing | 19,042 | 19,139 | 19,023 | 19,198 | 18,945 | 19,011 | 19,018 | 19,015 | 19,106 | 19,101 |
| Production workers | 12,925 | 13,053 | 12,915 | 13,090 | 12,857 | 12,939 | 12,946 | 12,958 | 13,021 | 13,021 |
| Durable goods | 11,198 | 11,253 | 11,141 | 11,211 | 11,206 | 11,175 | 11,175 | 11,176 | 11,195 | 11,219 |
| Production workers | 7,373 | 7,479 | 7,352 | 7,430 | 7,399 | 7,406 | 7,409 | 7,421 | 7,424 | 7,457 |
| Lumber and wood products | 737.0 | 753.1 | 759.2 | 761.7 | 712 | 736 | 738 | 735 | 740 | 736 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 497.2 | 509.4 | 505.8 | 517.6 | 499 | 504 | 509 | 510 | 519 | 520 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 598.4 | 595.5 | 592.6 | 598.6 | 584 | 586 | 584 | 582 | 582 | 584 |
| Primary metal industries | 734.6 | 753.4 | 741.1 | 750.3 | 735 | 743 | 742 | 746 | 749 | 751 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 265.4 | 278.0 | 277.3 | 278.9 | 265 | 272 | 272 | 275 | 276 | 278 |
| Fabricaled metal products | 1,422.0 | 1,430.8 | 1,408.9 | 1,421.4 | 1,423 | 1,423 | 1,420 | 1,424 | 1,425 | 1.423 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,038.3 | 2,036.5 | 2,023.7 | 2,028.6 | 2,051 | 2,022 | 2,025 | 2,028 | 2,032 | 2,041 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,123.4 | 2,088.3 | 2,078.3 | 2,089.1 | 2,123 | 2,092 | 2,087 | 2,080 | 2,087 | 2,089 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,979.3 | 2,018.0 | 1,973.6 | 1,975.6 | 2,016 | 2,011 | 2,011 | 2,010 | 1,994 | 2,012 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 831.5 | 850.2 | 802.8 | 804.8 | 861 | 847 | 843 | 842 | 813 | 833 |
| Instruments and related products | 704.5 | 696.4 | 695.5 | 695.6 | 703 | 694 | 693 | 693 | 696 | 694 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 363.5 | 371.2 | 362.0 | 372.4 | 360 | 364 | 366 | 368 | 371 | 369 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,844 | 7,886 | 7,882 | 7,987 | 7,739 | 7,836 | 7,843 | 7, 839 | 7,911 | 7,882 |
| Production workers | 5,552 | 5,574 | 5,563, | 5,660 | 5,458 | 5,533 | 5,537 | 5,537 | 5,597 | 5,564 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,705.6 | 1,638.5 | 1,683.9 | 1,727.2 | 1,616 | 1,642 | 1,633 | 1,634 | 1,646 | 1,637 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 58.1 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 56.2 | 58 | 56 | 57 | 57 | , 58 | , 56 |
| Texile mill products. | 710.7 | 732.5 | 723.4 | 736.8 | 707 | 724 | 727 | 729 | 737 | 733 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,103.1 | 1,120.5 | 1,092.1 | 1,111.5 | 1,102 | 1,104 | 1,107 | 1,108 | 1,131 | 1,110 |
| Paper and allied products | 674.8 | 683.2 | 677.8 | 678.8 | 671 | 677 | 677 | 676 | 676 | 675 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,457.4 | 1,499.7 | 1,498.7 | 1,502.6 | 1,462 | 1,493 | 1,497 | 1,498 | 1,503 | 1,507 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,026.7 | 1,022.6 | 1,032.0 | 1,034.5 | 1,021 | 1,018 | 1,022 | 1,014 | 1,026 | 1,029 |
| Peiroleum and coal producis | 171.0 | 167.2 | 167.0 | 168.1 | 168 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 163 | 165 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 786.0 | 816.6 | 806.6 | 816.5 | 786 | 809 | 809 | 810 | 816 | 817 |
| Leather and leather producis | 150.4 | 151.5 | 147.1 | 155.2 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 149 | 155 | 153 |
| Service-producing | 74,545 | 77,616 | 76,850 | 76,829 | 75,133 | 76,839 | 76,956 | 77,057 | 77,257 | 77,413 |
| Transportation and public utillities | 5,211 | 5,391 | 5,367 | 5,385 | 5,202 | 5,348 | 5,344 | 5.350 | 5,360 | 5,376 |
| Transportation | 3,027 | 3,156 | 3,118 | 3,135 | 3,035 | 3,124 | 3,120 | 3,128 | 3,131 | 3,144 |
| Communication and public utilities | 2,184 | 2,235 | 2,249 | 2,250 | 2,167 | 2,224 | 2,224 | 2,222 | 2,229 | 2,232 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,766 | 5,810 | 5,825 | 5,829 | 5,736 | 5,772 | 5,775 | 5,781 | 5,796 | 5,798 |
| Durable goods | 3,398 | 3,422 | 3,434 | 3,437 | 3,382 | 3,397 | 3,401 | 3,405 | 3,417 | 3,420 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,368 | 2,388 | 2,391 | 2,392 | 2,354 | 2,375 | 2,374 | 2,376 | 2,379 | 2,378 |
| Retail trade | 18,031 | 18,372 | 18,344 | 18,376 | 17,913 | 18,197 | 18,205 | 18,226 | 18,271 | 18,248 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,323.0 | 2,334.8 | 2,348.7 | 2,357.6 | 2,371 | 2,385 | 2,390 | 2,387 | 2,404 | 2,406 |
| Food stores . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,887.7 | 2,963.3 | 2,965.2 | 2,958.0 | 2,889 | 2,953 | 2,956 | 2,960 | 2,959 | 2,958 |
| Autorolive dealers and service stations. | 1,973.2 | 2,004.5 | 2,007.5 | 2,010.2 | 1,949 | 1,978 | 1,978 | 1,983 | 1,984 | 1,986 |
| Ealing and drinking places | 6,089.2 | 6,179.0 | 6,153.1 | 6,179.0 | 5,904 | 5,962 | 5,976 | 5,982 | 5,986 | 5,993 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 6,428 | 6,649 | 6,698 | 6,710 | 6,351 | 6,558 | 6,576 | 6,586 | 6,607 | 6,630 |
| Finance. | 3,208 | 3,303 | 3,323 | 3,324 | 3,183 | 3,272 | 3,276 | 3,280 | 3,290 | 3,298 |
| Insurance | 1,969 | 2,043 | 2,054 | 2,060 | 1,961 | 2,032 | 2,037 | 2,037 | 2,042 | 2,052 |
| Real estate. | 1,251 | 1,303 | 1,321 | 1,326 | 1,207 | 1,254 | 1,263 | 1,269 | 1,275 | 1,280 |
| Services | 23,435 | 24,300 | 24,416 | 24,457 | 23,284 | 23,926 | 24,025 | 24,083 | 24,199 | 24,287 |
| Business services | 4,868.6 | 5,106.6 | 5,143.0 | 5,201.9 | 4,815 | 5,044 | 5,083 | 5,086 | 5,107 | 5,145 |
| Health services | 6,617.2 | 6,880.8 | 6,918.6 | 6,950.8 | 6,594 | 6,800 | 6,822 | 6,853 | 6,884 | 5,923 |
| Government. | 15,674 | 17,094 | 16,200 | 16,072 | 16,647 | 17,038 | 17,031 | 17,03i | 17,025 | 17,074 |
| Federal | 2,907 | 2,976 | 2,977 | 2,971 | 2,982 | 2,933 | 2,935 | 2,935 | 2,930 | 2,944 |
| State. | 3,663 | 3,822 | 3,737 | 3,726 | 3,881 | 3,943 | 3,947 | 3,932 | 3,950 | 3,951 |
| Local | 9,104 | 10,296 | 9,486 | 9,375 | 9,884 | 10,162 | 10,149 | 10,164 | 10,145 | 10,179 |

p=preliminary.

Table B-2. Aversee weeldy hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by indusiry

| maniory | Not seneonally adjusted |  |  |  | Semeenally adifusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u 1 y \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $p$ |
| Total private | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.3 . | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 35.0 |  |
| Mining | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 43.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Cometruction | 38.3 | 38.1 | 38.6 | 38.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Manufacturing | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 |  |
| Overtime hours | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 |  |
| Durable gooda | 41.1 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 |  |
| Overtime hours | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 |  |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.6 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.7 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.7 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.8 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.0 |  |
| Primary motal industries... | 41.5 | 43.2 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.4 |  |
| Blast furnaces and basic steol products | 41.2 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.3 |  |
| Fabricated metal products . | 41.1 | 41.7 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical | 41.2 | 42.3 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.2 |  |
| Electrical and elettronic equipment | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.0 |  |
| Transportation equipment . | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 42.4 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.9 |  |
| Motor vehicies and equipment. | 41.4 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 42.5 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.1 |  |
| Instruments and related producte | 40.5 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 42.0 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 39.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Wonduratie geade. | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.3 |  |
| Overttone hours | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 |  |
| Food and kindred products. | 40.6 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.3 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 36.2 | 40.1 | 35.4 | 35.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Textile mill producte ...... | 41.4 | 42.4 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.6 | 41.7 |  |
| Apparal and other texille products | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.3 |  |
| Paper and allied products | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.3 |  |
| Printing and pubilshing. | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 37.9 |  |
| Chemleals and allied producte | 41.7 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 42.3 |  |
| Potroboum and coal products | 44.4 | 43.3 | 44.7 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 43.3 | 44.5 | 44.7 |  |
| Rubber and miscollaneous platics products | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 41.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Leather and leather products. | 36.8 | 39.3 | 38.4 | 38.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| Trmapertation end puctic undutice | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.0 |  |
| Whasesele tracte. | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 38.4 |  |
| Notall trado. | 29.9 | 29.6 | 30.0 | $30.3{ }^{\circ}$ | 29.2 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.6 |  |
| Finamee, inaurance, and reel eetate | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.1 | 36.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |  |
| senvicee | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.6 |  |

Data rolate to production workeve in mining and mannmeturins; to oonetruction workere in conctruction; and to noneupervisory workere in tramaportition and public ullities; wholesale and retall trade; finance, ineurance, and reel eetate; and sorvices. Theee groups account for approximately fowefithe of the total emptoyees on private nonegricultural payrotls.
 amall rotathe to the trend-cycle andior irregular componemte and comeequently cennot be seperated with sufficient precialon.
$p=$ preilminary.

Table B-3. Average hourty and weekly eamings of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by induatry


'See footnote 1, table B-2.
pepmenniney.

Tabie E-4. Hourty Earninge Indox for production or nomeupervieery workers' on private nonegricultural payrolls by induetry

| modeotry | Mot creemany anmend |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1987 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1987 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | Peroent <br> othange tron: <br> Aug. <br> 1986- <br> Aug. <br> 1987 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1987 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987_{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Puroent } \\ & \text { ofmence } \\ & \text { from: } \\ & \text { Ju17 } \\ & 1987- \\ & \text { Aug: } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tetel potrate nontwom: Cerrent doctore .. | 168.6 | 172.6 | 172.7 | 173.0 | 2.6 | 169.5 | 172.6 | 172.9 | 172.9 | 173.2 | 173.9 | 0.4 |
| Conetint (1977) delion | 94.6 | 93.6 | 93.4 | N.A. | (2) | 95.2 | 94.2 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 93.7 | N.A. | (3) |
| minime . . . . . | 181.9 | 182.1 | 182.5 | 182.0 | . 1 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Cenetruction. | 152.0 | 154.1 | 153.6 | 153.9 | 1.2 | 152.0 | 153.7 | 154.1 | 155.0 | 154.3 | 153.9 | -. 3 |
| Momifecturtios | 171.9 | 174.7 | 175.0 | 174.4 | 1.5 | 172.7 | 175.0 | 174.4 | 174.7 | 174.8 | 175.3 | . 3 |
| Trumpeortation end putile | 170.3 | 174.7 | 175.2 | 175.7 | 3.2 | 171.2 | 175.2 | 176.2 | 175.6 | 176.2 | 176.6 | . 2 |
| Wholseele trade | 172.0 | 176.4 | 176.5 | 177.5 | 3.2 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Matallif trode | 157.5 | 160.3 | 160.3 | 160.7 | 2.0 | 158.6 | 159.8 | 260.2 | 160.3 | 160.9 | 161.8 | . 6 |
|  | 179.5 | 186.5 | 186.4 | 187.8 | 4.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Services .. | 172.7 | 179.2 | 179.0 | 179.7 | 4.1 | 174.6 | 179.4 | 179.9 | 179.9 | 180.5 | 181.7 | . 7 |

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is -1.4 percent frow July 1986 to July 1987 , the latest month available
3 Percent change is -. percent from June 1987 to July 1987 , the latest wonth avallable.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted aince the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cye and or irregular components and consequentiy cannot be geparated with suficient precision.
N.A. Data not available.
peprelininary.

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1987 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1987 p_{i} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 120.1 | 122.1 | 122.4 | 123.8 | 117.6 | 119.6 | 120.2 | 120.0 | 120.6 | 121.2 |
| Goods-producing | 100.3 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 97.8 | 98.0 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.6 |
| Mining | 83.2 | 83.7 | 84.4 | 86.8 | 82.6 | 81.3 | 83.4 | 83.5 | 85.3 | 86.2 |
| Construction | 146.6 | 141.1 | 146.1 | 148.2 | 132.0 | 132.8 | 134.3 | 132.6 | 133.3 | 133.6 |
| Manufacturing | 92.2 | 94.0 | 91.9 | 93.9 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 93.1 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 93.7 |
| Durable goods | 89.0 | 91.5 | 88.5 | 90.2 | 89.9 | 89.6 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 91.1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 102.9 | 106.1 | 104.8 | 106.8 | 97.9 | 102.0 | 103.2 | 101.7 | 102.4 | 102.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 106.6 | 109.1 | 105.9 | 111.0 | 106.5 | 105.7 | 109.0 | 109.5 | 111.6 | 111.1 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 90.0 | 89.5 | 88.6 | 90.0 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 86.1 | 86.1 | 86.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 59.8 | 64.3 | 62.4 | 63.7 | 60.6 | 62.1 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 63.9 | 64.5 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 47.5 | 52.5 | 52.1 | 51.5 | 47.9 | 49.6 | 50.7 | 51.4 | 52.0 | 51.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 87.7 | 90.3 | 86.6 | 89.1 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 89.0 | 89.1 | 89.0 | 89.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 84.2 | 87.0 | 84.8 | 85.6 | 86.0 | 84.8 | 86.0 | 86.5 | 87.0 | 87.4 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 100.5 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 99.4 | 101.3 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 100.3 |
| Transportation equipment. | 92.3 | 97.1 | 90.9 | 91.5 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 94.5 | 96.5 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 80.2 | 86.4 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 86.8 | 85.6 | 86.1 | 85.1 | 81.2 | 84.7 |
| instruments and related products | 101.3 | 103.1 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 102.1 | 101.0 | 102.0 | 102.2 | 103.0 | 103.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 80.3 | 82.2 | 78.1 | 82.4 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 81.0 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 81.8 |
| Nondurable goods | 96.9 | 97.8 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 95.0 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 98.2 | 97.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 106.8 | 99.5 | 102.7 | 108.2 | 98.3 | 99.3 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.8 | 99.7 |
| Tobacco manufaclures | 72.9 | 72.5 | 63.9 | 68.5 | 72.8 | 77.3 | 80.1 | 76.3 | 72.9 | 68.8 |
| Textile mill products. | 79.7 | 84.4 | 82.0 | 84.0 | 78.8 | 81.3 | 82.9 | 83.3 | 85.4 | 82.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 84.8 | 87.6 | 84.1 | 86.7 | 84.6 | 83.5 | 85.8 | 85.9 | 88.2 | 86.5 |
| Paper and allied products | 99.5 | 101.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 100.2 |
| Printing and publishing | 128.0 | 129.8 | 129.6 | 131.0 | 128.1 | 128.7 | 130.0 | 131.1 | 131.6 | 131.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 92.7 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 94.6 | 93.1 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 92.8 | 94.5 | 94.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 85.8 | 85.2 | 87.8 | 89.4 | 83.5 | 82.9 | 84.5 | 83.4 | 84.9 | 86.8 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 109.9 | 115.7 | 111.8 | 114.6 | 110.7 | 112.6 | 114.5 | 114.8 | 115.3 | 115.9 |
| Lealher and leather products | 56.5 | 62.0 | 58.6 | 62.0 | 55.8 | 57.4 | 59.5 | 59.7 | 61.4 | 61.1 |
| Service-producing | 131.1 | 133.8 | 134.7 | 135.8 | 128.6 | 131.5 | 131.9 | 131.7 | 132.2 | 133.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 105.6 | 109.4 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 104.8 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 107.6 | 108.9 | 108.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 118.4 | 118.7 | 118.7 | 119.4 | 117.5 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 117.5 | 118.3 |
| Retail trade | 122.2 | 123.3 | 124.6 | 125.9 | 118.6 | 121.6 | 121.2 | 120.4 | 121.1 | 122.3 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 140.6 | 144.4 | 144.2 | 146.1 | 138.6 | 142.0 | 142.5 | 142.7 | 141.6 | 144.0 |
| Services | 149.5 | 153.7 | 155.1 | 156.3 | 146.5 | 150.3 | 151.2 | 151.7 | 152.4 | 153.3 |

'See footnote 1, table B-2
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment ${ }^{1}$ increased

| Time <br> span | Year | Jan. | Fob. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 1985. | 55.9 | 47.0 | 52.4 | 47.3 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 53.8 | 53.8 | 47.8 | 53.2 | 54.3 | 57.3 |
| 1-month | 1986. | 53.2 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 53.5 | 52.4 | 46.8 | 52.4 | 56.2 | 55.1 | 53.2 | 59.7 | 59.7 |
| span | 1987. | 53.5 | 56.8 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 55.1 | p69.5 | p 54.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1985.. | 51.1 | 48.4 | 42.4 | 46.5 | 44.3 | 49.7 | 47.0 | 48.6 | 45.9 | 47.6 | 55.1 | 56.5 |
| 3.month | 1986. | 49.7 | 44.9 | 45.7 | 48.4 | 47.6 | 45.4 | 48.4 | 55.1 | 55.9 | 58.1 | 58.6 | 60.3 |
| span | 1987. | 58.6 | 59.5 | 61.1 | 61.6 | 61.4 | p68.4 | p65.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1985. | 46.5 | 46.5 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 45.1 | 43.0 | 44.3 | 49.2 | 49.2 | 47.3 | 45.9 |
| 6-month | 1986 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 45.4 | 48.4 | 47.3 | 53.0 | 59.2 | 58.9 | 57.8 | 58.9 |
| span | 1987 | 61.9 | 62.7 | 58.9 | p68.1 | p65.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1985. | 44.6 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 42.4 56.5 |
| 12-month | 1986 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 46.2 | 45.7 | 47.8 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 51.6 | 54.9 | 52.2 | 55.1 | 56.5 |
| span | 1987 | p62.2 | p64.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1 Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans, on payrolis of 185 private nonagricuttural industries. Data for the 12 -month span are unadjusted.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminafy

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.


This and many other BLS news releases are available electronically at the time of their release to the press.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics makes its principal releases available online through a commercial computer center. There is no charge for the data. Users may access all or parts of the releases, paying only for the actual computer time used, at a rate of about $\$ 7.50$ per hour for local access and about $\$ 20$ per hour for access anywhere in the country.

For more information, clip and send this page to Bureau of Labor Statistics, Electronic News Release Service, 441 G St. N.W., Room 2029, Washington, D.C 20212. If your mailing label is not on this page, or needs correction, please provide your current mailing address.


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

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

[^2]:    ' Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

