Technical information:
(202)

USDL 83-472
TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1983

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1983

Unemployment declined markedly in October and the number of nonfarm jobs increased, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate, 8.7 percent, and the rate for civilian workers, 8.8 percent, each fell by about half a percentage point over the month and were 2 points below last December's recessionary highs.

The number of persons on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 320,000 in October from the revised September level to 91.1 million . Over-the-month advances were particularly strong in construction, durable goods manufacturing, and services. Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--was unchanged in October at 101.9 million. Since last December, both the number of payroll jobs and total civilian employment have risen sharply-by 2.4 and 2.8 million, respectively.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)
Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate fell substantially in October. After seasonal adjustment, there were 9.9 million unemployed workers, and the civilian worker unemployment rate was 8.8 percent. Last December, the jobless total was 12.0 million and the civilian worker rate was 10.8 percent.

The October improvement occurred primarily among men and women in the prime working ages--25 to 54 years old-as rates for both teenagers and young adults were about unchanged. Adult women continued to have a much lower jobless rate than adult men. Black and white workers both shared in the overall October decline. The rate for blacks fell to 18.1 percent, while that for whites dropped to 7.7 percent. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-9.)

Joblessness in those industries which had been hardest hit by the recession-mining, construction, and manufacturing--was substantially reduced in october. The unemployment rate for workers in mining, which had continued to rise in the early stages of the 1983 recovery, fell to 11.3 percent, while joblessness among workers in construction and in manufacturing fell to 15.2 and 9.5 percent, respectively. The latter two rates were at their lowest levels since the early part of the 1981-82 recession. Unemployment among full-time workers also continued to decline. (See table A-6.)

Both the number of short-tem unemployed (less than 5 weeks) and very long-term unemployed ( 6 months and over) fell substantially over the month. As a result, both measures of average duration of unemployment--the mean and the median--were about unchanged at 20.1 and 9.3 weeks, respectively. (See table A-7.) Most of the over-the-month decline occurred among job losers--persons on layoff as well as those who had permanently lost their jobs. There was also a drop in unemployment among persons seeking their first job. (See table A-8.)

After increasing in September, the number of persons working part time for economic reasons fell in October by 440,000 to 5.7 million. The reduction occurred about equally among those who could not find full-tine work and those whose hours had been cut back. (See table A-4.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)
Following particularly strong advances during the previous 4 months, total civilian employment was about unchanged in October, at 101.9 million, seasonally adjusted. An over-the-month employment gain among persons 25 years and over was offaet by a decline among
youth under 25 years of age. Youth employment had risen markedly over the summer on a seasonally adjusted basis.

The civilian labor force, at 111.8 million, was down by 550,000 over the month. Nearly two-thirds of the decilne occurred among 16 to 24 year olds. The October level was 1.3 million higher than a year earlier. (See table A-2.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)
Total nonagricultural payroll emplayment rose by 320,000 in October, with two-thirds of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion registering over-the-month increases. At 91.1 million, seasonally adjusted, the number of payroll jobs was 2.4 million higher than last December's recessionary low. In addition to the October increase, there was an unusually large upward revision in the September estimate (285,000); this occurred largely in retail trade and State and local government. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

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


Nearly half of the October increase was in durable goods manufacturing, with employment in every industry rising. The largest job gains took place in the major metals and metal-using
industries. Employment also rose fa several of the nondurable goods industries, particularly in apparel and rubber and plasrics. However, jobs declined in food processing, related to the drought conditions experienced throughout much of the country. Since December, manufacturing employment has increased by nearly 850,000 , or about 35 percent of the overall payroll job gain.

Construction employment, at 4.1 million in October, continued the strong growth that has been evident since spring. The over-the-month increase was 50,000 , and job gains have totale

In the service-producing sector, there were employment gains in trade (up 55,000) and in services (up 100,000). Since December, the increase in the number of jobs in services has
totaled 810,000 , whille trade has risen by 415,000 . There was a comparatively small decline in State and local government, most of whicb resulted from a teacher's strike.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.2 hours, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from September. In manufacturing industries, weekly hours declined 0.2 hour, following a half-hour rise in September. Factor
overtime hours, however, held steady at 3.3 hours. The workweek fell equipment (following a gain of 1.7 hours in September) and 0.6 hour in textile mili products. Industries with large increases were petroleum and coal products ( 0.6 hour) and primary metal ( 0.5 hour). (See table b-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers rose 0.6 percent to 108.1 ( $1977=100$ ), reflecting the increase in employment. The manufacturing index advance December's low and at its highest phortening of the workweek; it was 11.7 percent above last

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers both increased in October by 0.6 percent, seasonaliy adjusted. Prior to seasonal ad justment, average hourl earnings were up 4 cents to $\$ 8.15$, and average weekly earnings rose $\$ 1.42$ to $\$ 281.70$. Sinc $\$ 17.39$. (See table B-3.)

## The Hourly Earaings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 156:8 (1977=100) in October, seasonally adjusted, 0.5 percent higher than in September. For the 12 months ended in October, the increase (before unrelated to underiying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interinduatry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.2 percent during the 12 -month period ended in September. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, he Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labo rore, total employment, and unemployment that appears in he A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).
The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and camings of workers on nonag STABLISMMENT DATA. This inform hable, narked Em payroll records by as in cooperation with Staleage The sample includes approximately 189,000 lishments employing about 36 million peopk.

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 tha contains the 12 h day of the month, which is called the surve week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12 th , which may or may not corres pond directly to the calendar week.
The data in this release are affected by a number of technica factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal ad justments, and the inevitable variance in resuits between arvey 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 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household lassified 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 it
paid civilians; worked in their own busi Uheir own farm; or worked is hours or more in an enter pred operated by a member of their family, whether they wer or not. People are also counted as employed if they wer unpaid leave because of iliness, bad wealher, disputes be and managemen, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also in cluded in the employed total.
People are classified as unemployed, regardless of thei eligibility for unemployment benefits or publi assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had for work at that ining hed they made specific effors to find form at hime aling 4 weks. Also included mong the unemployed are persons not looking for work becauce they werc hid off and waiting to be recalled and thos expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
to a job within 30 days.
The labor force equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The unemptoyment rate is the er unemployed peopie in the labor force (civilia plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-S 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 yieds $\mathrm{U}-7$. the same measure whinent rate is U-Sa, whin base.
Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricuitural 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 sam ple, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establish family workers, privare houschold 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, becase each individual is counted only once; in the estabishothe surve, employees working at more han one job be counted separately for each appearance.
Other uiffer "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the bls upon request.

## Seasonal adjustment

Over a 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, ithe labor force increases by a large number each June, when schoois close and many young peopte enter the job market. The eflect or sum seasonal valacen can be very account for as much as 95 percent of the month-1o-month changes in unemployment
Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pa.tern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from monith wo monh These adjustments make nomseasonal developments, such as declines in economse activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the schoor s-our example, he large number of people entering the that have taken place since May, making it difficult to detemine 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 correctiy, 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 aliways such that the chances are 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 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 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 335,000 ; for total unemployment it is 240,000 ; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.21 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these
magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 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 .29 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.28 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the $\mathbf{2}$ 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 $\$ 6.00$ per issue or $\$ 39.00$ 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 Ammed Forcos in the United States, by sex

| Employment tatua and sax |  |  |  | Seecosmaty cequited |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{0}}^{0 . t} 130$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Sept. } \\ 1983}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{00 t \\ 1983}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { June } \\ 1983}}$ | ${ }^{3} 19818$ | ${ }_{1989}^{290}$ |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { act. } \\ i=63}}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noninatitutional population | 174.549 | 176.297 | 176,474 | 174,549 | 175,793 | 175.970 | 176,122 | 176.297 | 176.474 |
|  | ${ }^{112,435}$ | 113.892 64 | 113,737 104.4 | 112.420 | 13.600 | 113.539 | 113,943 | 114.063 | 113.510 |
| Tote emple ioyeos .... | 1018.495 | 104.0466 | 104,354 | 100.844.4 | 102.454 ${ }^{646}$ | 102,949 ${ }^{64}$ | 103, ${ }^{\text {04.7 }}$ | 103.64. ${ }^{64}$. | 123.02 .3 |
| Employmentropopuatuon ratio | So. 1 | 59.0 | 59.1 | 57.8 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.6 | 58.3 | sa. 5 |
| Residident Amod Forcese | ${ }_{9}^{1.065}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture. | ${ }_{3} 9.018$ | 13,542 | -3,407 | 3,413 | -3.522 | 10.227 | 13,464 | 10.290 | 10.202 |
| Unempogitcuitura industios | 46.207 | 98.825 ${ }_{9} 8$ | 99,252 | 95.763 | 97.264 11.146 | 97.7588 | ${ }^{966.074} 8$ | 98.655 10.423 | 98,726 ${ }_{\text {9,866 }}$ |
| Unemployod Comete |  |  |  | ${ }^{10.3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notin labor force | 02,114 | 62,405 | 62,737 | 62,125 | 62.193 | 62.431 | 62.179 | 02.234 | 02,965 |
| men, 18 poess and owes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nooninstitutional population |  | 84,261 | 84,344 | 83.323 | 84.014 | 84,099 |  |  |  |
| Labor forces .i.i...... | 63.893 | 64,566 | 64.444 | 64. 300 | 64.816 | 64,864 | 64,874 | 64.944 | 64,690 |
| Tota emplioyedt | 57.727 | 59,158 | 59,236 | 57,456 | 58,464 | 59,625 | 58,570 | 50.826 |  |
| Empioymmon-popuiation ratio |  | 70.2 | 70.2 | -69.0 | ${ }^{69} 96$ | 69.7 | 09.6 | ${ }^{69.3}$ | 69.6 |
| Repident Armoc forcos | \% $\begin{array}{r}1.524 \\ 30.205\end{array}$ | 1.369 57.609 | 57,6933 |  |  | 57,104 |  | 1.649 57.277 | 57.180 |
| Unemployment crate: | 6. 9.7 | 5.408 ${ }_{8.4}$ | $\xrightarrow{5.208} 8$ | ( ${ }^{6} 8.884$ | 6.35. 9 | 6. 238 | ¢, 6.24 .6 | 6.918 9 | 5.778 |
| Womon, 16 yean and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor forcot Paticition ${ }^{\text {Pata }}$. | ${ }_{48.536}^{33.2}$ | 49,323 | ${ }^{49,292}$ | ${ }^{48.120}$ | 48,784 53.2 | 48.675 |  | 45,119 | 48.819 |
| Employment-population ratio Hesitent Armed Forces Civilian employed | 5.700 | 44.304 | 45.18 | ${ }_{4}^{4.5388}$ | ${ }^{4} 3.9990$ | 44.384 | 44.675 | ${ }^{4} 4.814$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.712}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 47.6 | 47.9 | 48.2 | 46.6 |  |  |
|  | 4. ${ }^{1424}$ | 44.758 |  | 43. ${ }^{1444}$ | 4, 43 43.847 | 44. 1418 | +4.534 | 44.668 <br> 186 | 4. 5.56 |
| Unemployed $\begin{gathered}\text { Unemployment rata }\end{gathered}$ | -.771 | 4.422 | 4.174 | 4.732 | , 795 | 4.351 | 455 | . 305 | 108 |
|  | 9.8 |  |  | 9.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 |  |  |

HOUSEHOLD DATA
HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A.2. Employment status of the elvilian population by sex and age



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

| Employment atatus, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origln | Not seasonally adjuated |  |  | Seasonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0=t . \\ & 1 y 82 \end{aligned}$ | Sept - $1983$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Auq. 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninatitutional population. | 149.838 | 151,021 | 151.175 | 149.838 | 150,810 | 150.959 | 151.003 | 151,021 | 151,175 |
| Civilian labor force | 76.479 | 97.485 | 97.526 | 96.453 | 97.250 | 97.341 | 97.602 | 97,605 | 97.300 |
| Participation rate | 64.4 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.4 |
| Employed......... | 88,145 | 90,158 | 90.532 | 87.477 | 88.880 | 89.382 | 89,573 | 89.719 | 89,798 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 38.8 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 58.4 | 58.9 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.4 |
| Unemployed ........ Unemployment rate | 8.334 0.0 | 7,327 7.5 | 6.994 7.2 | 8.976 9.3 | 8.370 8.6 | 7.959 8.2 | 8.029 8.2 | 7.885 8.1 | 7.502 7.7 |
| Mon, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Particlpation rate . . . . . . . . . | 51.302 79.1 | 51,829 78.9 | 51.867 78.8 | 51.499 79.4 | 51.771 78.9 | 51.919 79.0 | 51.888 79.0 | 51,913 79.0 | 51,902 78.9 |
| Employed | 47.35y | 48.343 | 48.534 | 46.987 | 47.710 | 47,935 | 47.892 | 47.864 | 48,101 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 73.0 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 73.0 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 73.1 |
| Unemployed | 3.943 | 3,486 | 3.333 | 4.512 | 4.060 | 3.984 | 3.997 | 4.049 | 3,800 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 30.013 | 38.816 | 38.933 | 37.532 | 38.124 | 38.242 | 38.433 | 38.540 | 38,427 |
| Particlpation rate | 52.8 | 53.3 | 53.4 | 52.1 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 52.8 | 52.9 | 52.7 |
| Employed......... | 35.124 | 36,203 | 36.484 | 34.663 | 35.287 | 35.668 | 35.843 | 35.987 | 30.016 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 48.8 | 49.7 | 50.0 | 48.1 | 48.6 | 49.1 | 49.3 | 49.4 | 49.4 |
| Unemployed .......... | 2.890 | 2,612 | 2.450 | 2.869 | 2.837 | 2. 574 | 2.590 | 2,553 | 2,411 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan labor force | 7.164 | 6.840 | 6.726 | 7.422 | 7.355 | 7.180 | 7.281 | 7.151 | 6,971 |
| Participation rate | 55.3 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 57.3 | 58.2 | 57.1 | 58.0 | 57.2 | 56.0 |
| Employed. | 5.603 | 5.611 | 5.515 | 5.827 | 5.883 | 5.779 | 5,839 | 5,868 | 5,681 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 43.7 | 44.9 | 44.3 | 45.0 | 46.5 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 47.0 | 45.6 |
| Unemployed ...... ... | 1.501 | 1,229 | 1.211 | 1.595 | 1,472 | 1,401 | 1,442 | 1.283 | 1.290 |
| Unemployment rate | 20.9 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 18.5 |
| Men. | 22.0 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 21.1 | 18.7 | 20.1 |
| Women. | 19.8 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 16.7 |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 18,692 | 18.994 | 19.026 | 18.692 | 18.911 | 18,942 | 18.966 | 18,994 | 19,026 |
| Civillan labor force . . | 11,462 | 11,754 | 11.582 | 11.398 | 11.783 | 11,764 | 11.745 | 11.729 | 11,502 |
| Participation rate | 0.1 .3 | 61.9 | 60.9 | 61.0 | 62.3 | 62.1 | 61.9 | 61.7 | 60.5 |
| Employed. . . . . . | 3.182 | 9,553 | 9.502 | 9.102 | 9,352 | 9,469 | 9.398 | 9.505 | 9.420 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 49.1 | 50.3 | 45.5 | 48.7 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 49.6 | 50.0 | 49.5 |
| Unemployed | 4.280 | 2,201 | 2.080 | 2.296 | 2.432 | 2.295 | 2.347 | 2.224 | 2,082 |
| Unemployment rate | 19.9 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 19.0 | 18.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate | 75.0 | 75.2 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 76.1 | 76.1 | 75.6 | 74.9 | 73.6 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,414 | 4.677 | 4.668 | 4.331 | 4,522 | 4,564 | 4.556 | 4.603 | 4,585 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 01.0 | 63.2 | 62-9 | 59.8 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 61.7 | 62.2 | 61.8 |
| Unemployed' . . . . . . | 1.014 | 888 | 847 | 1.059 | 1.075 | 1.047 | 1.023 | 938 | 876 |
| Unemployment rate | 18.7 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 19.6 | 13.2 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 16.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . | 3,274 | 5,436 | 5,356 | 5,169 | 5.283 | 5,328 | 5,322 |  |  |
| Participation rate | 57.2 | 57.9 | 57.0 | 56.1 | 56.6 | 57.0 | 56.8 | 57.2 | 55.9 |
| Employed | 4.305 | 4,541 | 4.487 | 4.332 | 4.384 | 4.477 | 4.447 | 4.509 | 4,429 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 47.6 | 48.4 | 47.7 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 47.9 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 47.1 |
| Unemployed ....... | 885 | 895 | 868 | 837 | 900 | 851 | 874 | 862 | 828 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 15.8 |
| Both sexes, 18 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian labor force | 700 | 753 | 712 | 839 | 903 | 825 | 839 | 816 | 783 |
| Participation rate | 34.0 | 34.1 | 32.2 | 37.5 | 40.5 | 37. 1 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 35.5 |
| Employed...... | 380 | 335 | 347 | 439 | 446 | 428 | 394 | 392 | 405 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 17.0 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 19.2 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 18. 3 |
| Unemployed ........ | 381 | 419 | 365 | 400 | 457 | 397 | 445 | 424 | 378 |
| Unemployment rate | 30.1 | 55.6 | 51.3 | 47.7 | 50.6 | 48.1 | 53.0 | 52.0 | 48.3 |
| Men.... | 50.6 | 57.1 | 45.6 | 49.2 | 51.1 | 47.6 | 56.8 | 54.8 | 43.9 |
| Women | 49.5 | 53.9 | 57.6 | 45.9 | 50.0 | 48.8 | 48.9 | 48.7 | 53.3 |
| hispanic origin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clillian noninatitutional population | 9,474 | 9,700 | 9.745 | 9.474 | 9.738 | 9,640 | 9.690 | 9.700 | 9,745 |
| Civilian labor force | 6,008 | 6,207 | 6.187 | 5.973 | 6,253 | 6.079 | 6.124 | 6.200 | 6.142 |
| Particlpation rate | 63.4 | 64.0 | 63.5 | 63.0 | 64.2 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 63.9 | 63.0 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3. 167 | 5.449 | 5.477 | 5.075 | 5,379 | 5.331 | 5,333 | 5.390 | 5,385 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | - 24.5 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 53.6 | 55.2 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 55.6 | 55.3 |
| Unemployed ...... | - 841 | 758 | 710 | 898 | 874 | 748 | 790 | 811 | 756 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.0 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 12.3 |

1. The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal vatiation; therefore, identical numbere appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
: Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population

NOTE: Dotall for the above race and Hispeniconigin groups will not sum to totele because data for the "other races" group are not preeented and Hispanics are Incluted In both the white and black populatlon groups.

Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators

| Category | Not emasenally acyumbed |  |  | someonally adurited |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1 \cup 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $1982$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auq- } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept.-1 } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct_ } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over | 99.825 | 102,366 | 102.659 | 99.176 | 100.786 | 10.1.285 | 101.563 | 101.945 | 101.928 |
| Married men, spouse present ... | 38, 269 | 38.789 | 38.700 | 37.852 | 37,925 | 38.293 | 38,308 | 38.253 | 38.241 |
| Married women, spouse present. | 24, 552 | 25.296 | 25.445 | 24.081 | 24.335 | 24,640 | 24,972 | 24.996 | 24.971 |
| Wornen who maintain familles. | 5.128 | 5.139 | 5.208 | 5.107 | 5.016 | 5,088 | 5,104 | 5.124 | 5.187 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers. | 1,667 | 1,710 | 1.571 | 1.576 | 1,636 | 1,663 | 1.664 | 1.585 | 1.481 |
| Self-mployed workers | 1.692 | 1,580 | 1.584 | 1.623 | 1,608 | 1.583 | 1. 566 | 1.473 | 1.514 |
| Unpald family workers . | 259 | 252 | 252 | 229 | 263 | 259 | 245 | 237 | 224 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers . Government. . . | 15, 5149 | 15,409 | 91,073 | 88.064 15.436 | 89.354 15.498 | 89.765 15.615 | 89.995 15.697 | 90.813 15.549 | 90.663 15.594 |
| Private industries | .72,854 | 75,319 | 75,370 | 72.628 | 73,856 | 74, 150 | 74.299 | 75.265 | 75,069 |
| Private households. | 1,220 | 1,285 | 1.295 | 1.216 | 1,317 | 1.286 | 1.290 | 1. 295 | 1.291 |
| Other Industries | 71.628 | 74,034 | 74.075 | 71.412 | 72.539 | 72.864 | 73,009 | 73.969 | 73,778 |
| Selt-mployed workers | 7.399 | 7.714 | 7.772 | 7.332 | 7.493 | 7,598 | 7,658 | 7.660 | 7,703 |
| Unpald famlly workers | 394 | 382 | 408 | 403 | 345 | 320 | 376 | 376 | 415 |
| PERSONS AT WORK' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 91.834 | 94,262 | 95.011 | 90.232 | 90.539 | 92.253 | 91.986 | 93.737 | 93.324 |
| Fuli-time schedules ... | 72,497 | 75,856 | 76.219 | 71.394 | 72.978 | 74,004 | 73.495 | 74.883 | 75, 167 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 6.073 | 5.594 | 5.430 | 6.403 | 5.729 | 5.636 | 5,789 | 6.106 | 5.670 |
| Usually work full time. | 2,232 | 1.643 | 1.507 | 2.381 | 1,702 | 1.809 | 1,718 | 1.798 | 1,575 |
| Usually work part time | 3,841 | 3.951 | 3.923 | 4.022 | 4.027 | 3.826 | 4,071 | 4.309 | 4.095 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 13,264 | 12.812 | 13.362 | 12.435 | 11.833 | 12,614 | 12,701 | 12.748 | 12,488 |

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

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


NA. a not availoble.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indlcators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | oct. $1982$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auqu } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept- } \\ & 1 y 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 11.570 | 10,423 | 9,886 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9. 3 | 8.8 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 6.844 | 6,118 | 5.778 | 10. 9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,714 | 5,125 | 4.826 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 8.2 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 4.732 | 4,305 | 4.108 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 3.624 | 3.518 | 3.347 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years. | 2.038 | 1,780 | 1.713 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 21.6 |
| Married men, spouse present | 3.084 | 2.488 | 2.358 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Married women, spouse present | 2.059 | 1,813 | 1.665 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Wormen who maintain families. | 651 | 713 | 650 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 11.1 |
| Full-time workers | 9.942 | 8.832 | 8.355 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | y. 2 | 8.7 |
| Part-time workers . | 1.639 | 1.611 | 1.550 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. |  | -- | -- | 12.0 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.0 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | Y.014 | 7,823 | 7.419 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 197 | 179 | 112 | 17. 9 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 11.3 |
| Construction. | 1,176 | 1,009 | 832 | 22.3 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.2 | 15.2 |
| Manufacturing | 3.144 | 2, 202 | 2.061 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 9.5 |
| Durable goods | 2.128 | 1,378 | 1,316 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 10.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,010 | 824 | 745 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 8.5 |
| Transportation and public utititles. | 402 | 423 | 420 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade .... | 2,166 | 2.062 | 2.106 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.9 |
| Finance and service industries. | 1,874 | 1.948 | 1.888 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Government workers | 800 | 807 | 821 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 241 | 305 | 305 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 17.1 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
* Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment

| Weeks of unemployment | Not semsonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 6=\mathrm{t} . \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auq. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19883 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| dURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,840 | 3.936 | 3,477 | 3.930 | 3.655 | 3.498 | 3.060 | 3.774 | 3.512 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 3.292 | 2,537 | 2,600 | 3.511 | 2,915 | 2,794 | 3.026 | 2,810 | 2,746 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 3.804 | 3,357 | 3.306 | 4,167 | 4,589 | 4.417 | 4.020 | 3,850 | 3,613 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1.727 | 1.118 | 1.200 | 1.951 | 1.638 | 1,830 | 1,573 | 1,344 | 1,363 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 2.077 | 2,240 | 2.106 | 2.216 | 2,951 | 2,587 | 2,447 | 2,506 | 2.250 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 16.9 | 19.4 | 19.8 | 17.1 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20.1 |
| Median duration, In weeks. | . | 8.2 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.3 |
| PERCENT distaibution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 10,942 | 9.830 | 9.383 | 11,576 | 11.146 | 10.590 | 10,699 | 10.423 | 9,886 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 35. 1 | 40.0 | 37.1 | 33.9 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 34.2 | 36.2 | 35.6 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 30.1 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 30.2 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 28.3 | 26.9 | 27.8 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 34.8 | 34.2 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 36.6 |
| 15 to 28 weeks . | 15.8 | 11. 4 | 12.8 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 17.1 | 14.7 | 12.9 | 13.8 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 19.0 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 19.1 | 26.4 | 24.2 | 22-9 | 24.0 | 22.8 |

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Reaton | Not seasonally adjuated |  |  | Someonally adjualed |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \approx t . \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19833^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 0.240 | 5,270 | 4.971 | 7.325 | 6,513 | 6.193 | 6. 202 | 6.002 |  |
| On layoff | 1,942 | 1.265 | 1.098 | 2.519 | 1,822 | 1.719 | 1.658 | 1.591 | 1,373 |
| Other job losers | 4. 578 | 4,005 | 3.873 | 4.806 | 4,691 | 4.474 | 4,545 | 4.411 | 4.169 |
| Job leavers | 847 | 941 | 935 | 803 | 782 | 738 | 767 | 866 | 889 |
| Reentrants. | 2.357 | 2.393 | 2,432 | 2.322 | 2.425 | 2,429 | 2,524 | 2.351 | 2.375 |
| Now entrants | 1. 218 | 1,226 | 1.045 | 1.296 | 1.440 | 1.225 | 1,214 | 1.247 | 1. 102 |
| PERCENT DIATRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Job losers | 29.5 | 53.6 | 53.0 | 62.4 | 58.4 | 58.5 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 55.9 |
| On layoft | 17.7 | 12.9 | 11.7 | 21.4 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 13.9 |
| Other job losers | 41.8 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.1 | 42.1 |
| Job leavers | 7.7 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| Reentrants... | 21.5 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 24.0 |
| Now entrants. | 11.1 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.1 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 5.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Jobleavers | - 8 | -8 | -8 | - 7 | . 7 | -7 | . 7 | -8 | - 8 |
| Reentrants... | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2. 2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| New entrants. | 1.1 | 1.1 | -9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |

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

| Sox and age | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0こも. <br> 1982 | Sept. <br> 198j | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auq, } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 11.276 | 10.423 | 9,886 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| 16 to 24 years | 4.577 | 3.999 | 3.902 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 16.3 |
| 18 to 18 years | 2.038 | 1.780 | 1.713 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 21.6 |
| 16 to 17 years | 851 | 730 | 700 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 23.9 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1.184 | 1.043 | 1.015 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 20.4 | 20.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2,539 | 2.219 | 2.189 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.7 |
| 25 years and over | 0.997 | 6.402 | 5.968 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| 25 to 54 y yars ... 55 years and over | 6.176 837 | 5.651 780 | 5.217 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| 55 years and over | 837 | 780 | 755 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5:3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Men, 18 years and over. | 6.844 | 6.118 | 5.778 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.2 |
| 181024 years | 2,633 | 2.276 | 2.214 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 17.4 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,130 | 993 | 952 | 25.6 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 22.9 | 22.7 |
| 16 to 17 yoars | 498 | 376 | 364 | 28.8 | 25.4 | 27.9 | 26.2 | 23.5 | 24.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 628 | 617 | 586 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 21.9 |
| 20 to 24 years.. | 1,503 | 1,283 | 1.262 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 14.8 |
| 25 years and over | 4.213 | 3.830 | 3.551 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3.696 | 3,351 | 3.073 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.4 |
| 55 years and over | 545 | 507 | 484 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 4.732 | 4.305 | 4.108 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| 16 to 24 years | 1,944 | 1,723 | 1.688 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 15.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 908 | 787 | 761 | 22.5 | 23.4 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 20.4 |
| 18 to 17 years | 353 | 354 | 336 | 22.9 | 26.2 | 22.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 23.8 |
| 18 to 19 years | 556 | 426 | 429 | 22.3 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 17.9 | 18.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1.036 | 936 | 927 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| 25 years and over | 2.784 | 2.573 | 2.417 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7. 2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 2.480 | 2.300 | 2.144 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| 55 years and over | 292 | 273 | 271 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status | Not somsonally adjuated |  |  | Sensonally majuated ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0=t \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jure } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J 01 y \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 198 j \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } . \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civillan noninstitutional population. | <3.04.3 | 23,581 | 23,604 | 23.043 | 23.316 | 23.347 | 23.437 | 23.581 | 23,604 |
| Civillan labor force ... | 14.288 | 14.712 | 14.516 | 14.289 | 14.652 | 14. 573 | 14,603 | 14,754 | 14,493 |
| Particlpation rate | 02.0 | 62.4 | 61.5 | 62.0 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.3 | 62.6 | 61.4 |
| Employed.. | 11.680 | 12,209 | 12.127 | 11.657 | 11.879 | 11,966 | 11,964 | 12.217 | 12,094 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 20.7 | 51.8 | 51.4 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 51.3 | 51.0 | 51.8 | 51.2 |
| Unemployed | 2,000 | 2.503 | 2.389 | 2.632 | 2,773 | 2,607 | 2.644 | 2.537 | 2,399 |
| Not In labor force ...... | 18.3 0.754 | 17.0 8.869 | 16.5 9.080 | 18.4 8.754 | 18.9 8.664 | 17.9 8.774 | 18.1 8.829 | 17.2 8.827 | 16.6 9.111 |

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

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

| Occupation | Clvilian employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gct. } \\ & 198 \$ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{cet} \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t= \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t . \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over' | 99.825 | 102.659 | 10,942 | 9.383 | 9.9 | 8.4 |
| Managerial and professional specialty | 23.510 | 23.863 | 851 | 055 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 10.594 | 10.841 | 433 | 328 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| Professional specialty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.916 | 13.022 | 418 | 327 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Technical, sales, and administrattve support | 30.824 | 31.800 | 2. 190 | 1.980 | 0.0 | 5.9 |
| Technicians and related support | 2.997 | 3.114 | 171 | 159 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Sales occupations | 11.408 | 12.084 | 783 | 794 | 0.4 | 6.2 |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 16.420 | 16.602 | 1.236 | 1.034 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| Service occupations | 13.467 | 14.034 | 1,638 | 1,748 | 10.8 | 11.1 |
| Private household | 1.090 | 1,031 | 55 | 88 | 4.8 | 7.8 |
| Protectlve service | 1.577 | 1.624 | 136 | 123 | 7.9 | 7.0 |
| Service, except private household and protective | 10.800 | 11.378 | 1.447 | 1.538 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 11.677 | 12.745 | 1.334 | 1,133 | 10.3 | 8.2 |
| Mechanics and repairers | 3.862 | 4.196 | 272 | 301 | 6.6 | 6.7 |
| Construction trades . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.999 | 4.554 | 655 | 512 | 14.1 | 10.1 |
| Other precision production, craft, and repair | 5.816 | 3.994 | 407 | 321 | 9.6 | 7.4 |
| Operators, fabricators, and laborers .......... | 16.359 | 16.556 | 3,381 | 2.350 | 17.1 | 12.6 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 7.582 | 8.072 | 1,758 | 1.122 | 18.8 | 12.2 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 4.232 | 4.368 | 565 | 456 | 11.8 | 9.5 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 4,545 | 4.115 | 1,058 | 812 | 18.9 | 16.5 |
| Construction laborers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 603 3 | . 634 | 208 | 138 | 25.6 | 17.9 |
| Other handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 3.942 | 3.481 | 850 | 673 | 17.7 | 16.2 |
| Farming, torestry, and fishing | 3,970 | 3.661 | 332 | 370 | 7.7 | 9.2 |

'Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Arrned
Forces are included in the unemployed total
Table A.12. Employment status of male Vletnam-era vetorans and nonvotorans by age, not seasonally adjusted

| Voteren etatue and age | Chrlition noninatifutional pepernation |  | Chrillan leber forea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tecal |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of labor foree |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & c \in t . \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| verenans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 years and over | 8,718 | 7.842 | 8. 217 | 7.396 |  |  | 7.511 | 6.892 | 706 | 504 | 8.6 | 6.8 |
| 25 to 39 years . . . . . . | 7,066 | 5.775 | 6.787 | 5.536 | 6.172 | 5.124 | 615 | 412 | 9.1 | 7.4 |
| 25 to 29 years . . . | 1,127 | 623 | 1.055 | . 581 | $\begin{array}{r}899 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1514 | 156 | 67 | 14.8 | 11.5 |
| 30 to 34 yeare. | 2,812 | <. 036 | 2.696 | 1.940 | 2,454 | 1.774 | 242 | 166 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| 35 to 39 yatert | 3.147 | 3,116 | 3.036 | 3.015 | 2.819 | 2.836 | 217 | 179 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| 40 yeare and over. | 1.652 | 2.117 | 1.430 | 1.860 | 1.339 | 1.768 | 91 | 92 | 0.4 | 4.9 |
| MONVETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years ... | 18,504 | 20. 277 | 17,529 | 19.092 | 15.913 | 17.690 | 1.616 | 1.402 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| 25 to 20 years . . . . . . . | 8.25j | 8, 700 | 7.767 | 8. 191 | 6.905 | 7.503 | 862 | 688 | 11.1 | 8.4 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 6,127 | 6,943 | 5.824 | 6.567 | 5.362 | 6. 133 | 462 | 434 | 7.9 | 6.6 |
| 35 to 30 yeart. | 4,124 | 4.574 | 3.938 | 4.334 | 3.646 | 4,054 | 292 | 280 | 7.4 | 6.5 |

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

| Stato and omployment status | Not senconally mojuried |  |  | Semenally adjueteot |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calliomia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan noninstitutional population. | 18,550 | 18,854 | 18,884 | 18,550 | 18,770 | 18,801 | 18,826 | 18,854 |  |
|  | 12,339 | 12,358 | 12,338 | 12,316 | 12,459 | 12,294 | 12,331 | 12,808 | 18,884 12,298 |
| Employed...... | 11,065 | 11,332 | 11,343 | 10,998 | 11,173 | 11,147 | 11, 128 | 11,312 | 11,268 |
| Unemployed........ | 1, 274 | 1,026 | 995 | 1,318 | 1,286 | 1,147 | 1,203 | 1,096 | 11,033 |
| Unemployment rate |  |  | 8.1 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Florlda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvillan noninstifutional population . | 8, 186 | 8,402 | 8,422 | 8,186 | 8,343 | 8.363 | 8,382 | 8,402 | 8,422 |
| Civilian labor force .............. | 4.937 | 5,113 | 5,003 | 4,887 | 4.915 | 4,926 | 5,034 | 5,093 | 4,927 |
| Employed.. | 4.483 454 | 4.697 416 | 4,571 | 4,463 | 4.481 | 4,511 | 4,612 | 4,696 | 4,525 |
| Unemployed....... | 454 9.2 | 415 8.1 | 432 8.6 | 824 | 434 | 415 | 422 | 397 | 402 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.2 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.7 | $8 . \%$ | 8.4 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Hilinols |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilaan noninstitutional population. | 8,537 | 8,552 | 8.554 | 8,537 | 8,547 | 8,550 | 8,550 | 8,552 | 8,554 |
| Clvilian labor force ........... | 5,546 | 5,539 | 5.501 | 5,527 | 5,567 | 5,541 | 5,542 | 5,549 | 5,493 |
| Employed. | 4,882 | 4.995 | 4.987 | 4,846 | 4,876 | 4,902 | 4,895 | 4,988 | 4,959 |
| Unemployed. | 664 | 544 | 515 | 681 | 691 | 639 | 647 | 561 | 534 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.0 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Maseachusette |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 4,486 | 4,519 | 4,522 | 4,486 | 4,510 | 4,513 | 4,515 | 4,519 | 4,522 |
| Civilian labor force | 3.027 | 3,023 | 3,033 | 3,007 | 3,005 | 2,999 | 3,006 | 3,037 | 3,005 |
| Employed. | 2,810 | 2,810 | 2,838 | 2,715 | 2,798 | 2,823 | 2,832 | 2,818 | 2,797 |
| Unemployed. | 219 | 213 | 195 | 232 | 207 | 176 | 174 | 219 | 208 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civiliannoninstitutional population. | 6,742 | 6,719 | 6,718 | 6,742 | 6,725 | 6,724 | 6,721 | 6,719 | 6,718 |
| Civillan labor force | 4.252 | 4.294 | 4,229 | 4,246 | 4,357 | 4,333 | 4,300 | 4,293 | 4,224 |
| Employed. | 3,619 | 3,768 | 3.702 | 3,560 | 3,696 | 3,764 | 3,684 | 3,709 | 3,651 |
| Unemployed...... | 633 | 527 | 528 | 686 | 661 | 569 | 616 | 584 | 573 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.9 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 13.6 |
| New Jorsey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional popylation. | 5,715 | 5,758 | 5,753 | 5,715 | 5,746 | 3,751 | 5,754 | 5,758 | 5,763 |
| Civilan labor force | 3,635 | 3,650 | 3,651 | 3,630 | 3,647 | 3,652 | 3,700 | 3,699 | 3,643 |
| Employed. | 3,335 | 3,370 | 3,433 | 3,298 | 3,342 | 3,345 | 3,369 | 3,394 | 3,396 |
| Unemployed. | 300 | 280 | 218 | 332 | 305 | 307 | 331 | 305 | 247 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.3 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 6.8 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 13.538 | 13,605 | 13,613 | 13,538 | 13,586 | 13,594 | 13,598 | 13,605 | 13,613 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,955 | 8.146 | 8,048 | 8,026 | 8,133 | 8,183 | 8,280 | 8,248 | 8, 105 |
| Employed. | 7,238 | 7.473 | 7,433 | 7,270 | 7,382 | 7,483 | 7,580 | 7,538 | 7,457 |
| Unemployed. ..... | 717 | 673 | 615 | 756 | 751 | 698 | 700 | 710 | 648 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.0 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 8,062 | 3,075 | 8,077 | 8,052 | 8.071 | 8,973 | 8,074 | 8,075 | 8,077 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,177 | 5,123 | 5,176 | 5,137 | 5,182 | 5,152 | 5,126 | 5,088 | 5,132 |
| Employed.. | 4,494 | 4,555 | 4,626 | 4,435 | 4,517 | 4,588 | 4,559 | 4,504 | 4,565 |
| Unemployed...... | 683 | 568 | 550 | 702 | 665 | 564 | 567 | 584 | 567 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.2 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
| Porinaylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 9,142 | 9,163 | 9,166 | 9,142 | 9,157 | 9,160 | 9,161 | 9,163 | 9,166 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,531 | 5,512 | 5,568 | 5,490 | 5,578 | 5,555 | 5,544 | 5,513 | 5,508 |
| Employed. | 4,911 | 4,964 | 5,038 | 4,855 | 4,874 | 4,938 | 4,907 | 4,937 | 4,961 |
| Unemployed. | 620 | 549 | 530 | 635 | 704 | 617 | 637 | 576 | 547 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.2 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 9.9 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonlnstitutional population. | 11,036 | 11,333 | 11,361 | 11,036 | 11,251 | 11.,280 | 11,305 | 11,333 | 11,361 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,363 | 7,724 | 7,666 | 7,361 | 7,631 | 7,655 | 7,636 | 7.726 | 7,669 |
| Employed. | 6,805 | 7,062 | 7,134 | 6,769 | 7,044 | 7,039 | 7,081 | 7,067 | 7,098 |
| Unemployed. | 558 | 663 | 532 | 592 | 587 | 616 | 355 | 659 | 571 |
| Unemployment rate ...... | 7.6 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 7.4 |

Table B.1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industrs | Not soasonaily adjustod |  |  |  | Soasonaliy adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 89,541 | 89,599 | 91,116 | 91,716 | 88,938 | 89,844 | 90,152 | 89,735 | 90,753 | 91,073 |
| Goods-producing | 23,651 | 24,216 | 24,461 | 24,554 | 23,287 | 23,518 | 23,724 | 23,830 | 23,943 | 24,167 |
| mining | 1,077 | 1,032 | 1,031 | 1,033 | 1,082 | 1,003 | 1,017 | 1,023 | 1,027 | 1,038 |
| Construction | 4,070 | 4,295 | 4,282 | 4,326 | 3,847 | 3,933 | 3,974 | 4,014 | 4,040 | 4,039 |
| Manulacturing | 18,504 | 18,889 | 19,148. | 19,195 | 18,358 | 18,582 | 18,733 | 18,793 | 18,876 | 19,040 |
| Production workers | 12,505 | 12,873 | 13,133 | 13,182 | 12,368 | 12,615 | 12,756 | 12,803 | 12,867 | 13,036 |
| Durable goods | 10,738 | 10,996 | 11,204 | 11,286 | 10,685 | 10,844 | 10,961 | 11,022 | 11,084 | 11,227 |
| Production workers | 7,039 | 7,290 | 7,498 | 7,574 | 6,992 | 7,169 | 7,278 | 7,329 | 7,383 | 7,520 |
| Lumber and wood products | 614.1 | 723.4 | 726.8 | 723.1 | 605 | 679 | 688 | 699 | 704 | 712 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 430.9 | 455.9 | 464.7 | 469.6 | 426 | 450 | 459 | 457 | 459 | 464 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 576.1 | 596.8 | 600.9 | 601.1 | 565 | 573 | 577 | 582 | 585 | 589 |
| Primary metal industries | 832.8 | 841.6 | 854.5 | 853.0 | 840 | 830 | 839 | 840 | 849 | 861 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,386.1 | 1,405.4 | 1,428.8 | 1,439.0 | 1,378 | 1,384 | 1,391 | 1,410 | 1,412 | 1,430 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,114.2 | 2,083.7 | 2,114.7 | 2,128.9 | 2,122 | 2,066 | 2,094 | 2,109 | 2,115 | 2,135 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 1,985.1 | 2,041.3 | 2,095.9 | 2,118.7 | 1,976 | 2,030 | 2,047 | 2,043 | 2,081 | 2,1100 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,705.9 | 1,765.9 | 1,829.7 | 1,853.8 | 1,691 | 1,762 | 1,794 | 1,807 | 1,803 | 1,839 |
| Instruments and related products | 704.1 | 693.6 | 697.5 | 700.6 | 705 | 687 | 687 | 692 | 696 | 701 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 388.8 | 388.6 | 390.6 | 398.1 | 377 | 383 | 385 | 383 | 380 | 386 |
| Nondurable goods. | 7,766 | 7,893 | 7,944 | 7,909 | 7,673 | 7,738 | 7,772 | 7,771 | 7,792 | 7,813 |
| Production workers | 5,466 | 5,583 | 5,635 | 5,608 | 5,376 | 5,446 | 5,478 | 5,474 | 5,484 | 5,516 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,696.2 | 1,720.9 | 1,733.8 | 1,670.5 | 1,636 | 1,643 | 1,638 | 1,627 | 1,633 | 1,611 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 70.2 | 65.2 | 68.1 | 68.5 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 62 | 63 | 64 |
| Textile mill products | 737.8 | 754.3 | 760.0 | 763.0 | 733 | 745 | 746 | 752 | 752 | 758 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,164.1 | 1,182.0 | 1,196.5 | 1,207.7 | 1,148 | 1,159 | 1,180 | 1,175 | 1,178 | 1,191 |
| Paper and allied products. | 654.2 | 663.4 | 665.0 | 667.5 | 653 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 661 | 666 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,263.7 | 1,283.4 | 1,287.6 | 1,296.6 | 1,265 | 1,281 | 1,284 | 1,289 | 1,290 | 1,298 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,064.3 | 1,062.5 | 1,061.9 | 1,060.1 | 1,066 | 1,056 | 1,059 | 1,056 | 1,061 | 1,062 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 203.0 | 198.9 | 197.4 | 197.0 | 201 | 198 | 197 | 195 | 195 | 194 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 693.1 | 741.4 | 752.1 | 757.4 | 689 | 721 | 732 | 739 | 742 | 752 |
| Leather and leather products | 219.4 | 221.1 | 221.3 | 220.6 | 216 | 213 | 213 | 217 | 217 | 217 |
| Servico-producing | 65,890 | 65,383 | 66,655 | 67,162 | 65,651 | 66,326 | 66,428 | 65,905 | 66,810 | 66,906 |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 5,077 | 4,354 | 5,077 | 5,079 | 5,033 | 4,992 | 4,984 | 4,341 | 5,027 | 5,034 |
| Wholesale and retall trade | 20,421 | 20,673 | 20,747 | 20,752 | 20,344 | 20,494 | 20,529 | 20,580 | 20,613 | 20,669 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,259 | 5,265 | 5,284 | 5,305 | 5,237 | 5,222 | 5,229 | 5,249 | 5,273 | 5,284 |
| Rotall trado | 15,162 | 15,408 | 15,463 | 15,447 | 15,107 | 15,272 | 15,300 | 15,331 | 15,340 | 15,385 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate | 5,334 | 5,548 | 5,501 | 5,484 | 5,350 | 5,451 | 5,465 | 5,488 | 5,496 | 5,501 |
| Services | 19,195 | 19,954 | 19,961 | 20,084 | 19,144 | 19,668 | 19,770 | 19,835 | 19,921 | 20,024 |
| Govarnment | 15,863 | 14,854 | 15,369 | 15,763 | 15,780 | 15,721 | 15,680 | 15,661 | 15,753 | 15,678 |
| Federal governmont. . . . | 2,721 | 2,766 12,088 | 2,708 12,661 | 2,713 13,050 | 2,742 13,038 | 2,742 12,979 | 2,738 12,942 | 2,733 12,928 | 2,741 13,012 | 2,732 12,946 |
| State and local government. | 13,142 | 12,088 | 12,661 | 13,050 | 13,038 | 12,979 | 12,942 | 12,928 | 13,012 | 12,946 |

$p=$ preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | 8easonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t . \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1983 P | Oct. 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augo } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1983 P |
| Total private. | 34.7 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 35.2 |
| Mining | 41.9 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Construction | 37.1 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Manufacturing | 39.0 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 38.9 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 |
| Overtime hours | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Durable goods | 39.2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 39.2 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.2 |
| Overtime hours | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Lumber and wood products | 38.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 38.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.2 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 38.0 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 37.5 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 40.6 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 |
| Primary metal industries . | 37.8 | 40.6 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 38.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.7 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 39.1 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 39.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40:9 | 41.6 | 41.3 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 39.1 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.2 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 39.2 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 40.5 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 40.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 43.5 | 42.5 |
| Instruments and related products | 39.6 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 39.0 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Nondurable goods | 38.6 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 38.5 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.7 |
| Overtime hours | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.8 |
|  | 39.0 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 38.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Textile mill products | 38.7 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 38.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 40.7 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 35.3 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 36.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 41.7 | 42.8 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 41.7 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.1 |
| Printing and publishing. | 37.1 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.8 | 38.0 |
| Chemlcals and allied products | 40.8 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products ...... | \% 4.2 | 43.5 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 43.8 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 39.3 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 41.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products. | 35.2 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.8 | 37.3 |
| Transportation and public utilites | 38.8 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.4 |
| Wholesale and retafl trade | 31.8 | 32.4 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 31.9 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.6 |
| Retail trade. | 29.8 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 32.5 | 33.1 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.8 |

[^0]${ }^{2}$ This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or trregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficlent precision.
$p=$ prelliminary.

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

| Induatry | Averege hounly eaminga |  |  |  | Average weokly eaminge |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept.p } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \subset t \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1983 | Oct: 1983 |
| Total private Seasonally adjusted | $\$ 7.79$ 7.76 | $\$ 7.94$ 7.98 | $\$ 8.11$ 8.08 | $\$ 8.15$ 8.13 | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 270.31 \\ 269.27 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5281.08 \\ 279.30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 286.28 \\ 284.42 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 287.70 \\ 286.18 \end{array}$ |
| Mining | 10.96 | 11.28 | 11.35 | 11.35 | 459.22 | 481.66 | 489.19 | 492.59 |
| Construetion | 11.88 | 11.84 | 12.00 | 12.03 | 440.75 | 449.92 | 454.80 | 447.52 |
| Manufacturing | 8.56 | 8.79 | 8.90 | 8.91 | 333.84 | 353.36 | 363.12 | 362.64 |
| Durable goods. | 9.13 | 9.34 | 9.48 | 9.47 | 357.90 | 380.14 | 391.52 | 391.11 |
| Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures | 7.57 6.40 | 7.83 6.67 | 7.84 6.73 | 7.83 6.73 | 289.93 243.20 | 319.46 267.47 | 318.30 271.22 | 316.33 273.24 |
| Stone, clay, and glase products | 9.03 | 9.31 | 9.42. | 6.73 9.37 | 243.20 366.62 | 367.47 391.95 | 271.22 398.47 | 273.24 395.41 |
| Primary metal industries | 11.41 | 11.28 | 11.31 | 11.28 | 431.30 | 457.97 | 468.23 | 464.74 |
| Fabricated melal products | 8.85 | 9.12 | 9.22 | 9.20 | 346.04 | 372.10 | 381.71 | 380.88 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 9.36 | 9.61 | 9.71 | 9.76 | 365.98 | 387.28 | 399.08 | 400.16 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 8.41 | 8.64 | 8.74 | 8.72 | 329.67 | 349.92 | 359.21 | 358.39 |
| Transportation equipment. | 11.29 | 11.53 | 11.81 | 11.82 | 457.25 | 475.04 | 505.47 | 503.53 |
| Instruments and related products | 8.26 | 8.53 | 8.51 | 8.57 | 327.10 | 343.76 | 351.29 | 347.09 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 6.50 | 6.81 | 6.85 | 6.87 | 253.50 | 266.27 | 270.58 | 274.11 |
| Nondurable goods | 7.80 | 8.05 | 8.10 | 8.12 | 301.08 | 319.59 | 324.81 | 323.99 |
| Food and kindred products | 7.88 | 8.12 | 8.13 | 8.15 | 312.05 | 324.80 | 329.27 | 325.19 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 9.50 | 10.24 | 9.86 | 9.79 | 370.50 | 386.05 | 379.61 | 374.96 |
| Textile mill products. | 5.88 | 6.19 | 6.23. | 6.24 | 227.56 | 254.41 | 257.92 | 256.46 |
| Apparel and other textlie products | 5.21 | 5.35 | 5.39 | 5.40 | 183.91 | 195.81 | 198.35 | 198.18 |
| Paper and allied products | 9.53 | 10.02 | 10.09 | 10.07 | 397.40 | 428.86 | 437.91 | 434.02 |
| Printing and publishing ...... | 8.89 | 9.14 | 9.25 | 9.29 | 329.82 | 344.38 | 351.50 | 353.02 |
| Chemicals and allied producte. | 10.22 | 10.61 | 10.67 | 10.73 | 416.98 | 439.25 | 448.14 | 445.30 |
| Petroleum and coul products ..... | 12.57 7.74 | 13.16 8.03 | 13.35 8.08 5 | 13.35 8.10 | 555.59 | 572.46 | 591.41 | 588.74 |
| Leather and leather products ..... | 7.74 5.39 | 8.03 5.50 | 5.57 | 6.15 5.57 | 304.18 189.73 | 330.84 206.25 | 338.53 209.43 | 338.58 206.09 |
| Traneportation and public ufilitios | 10.48 | 10.68 | 10.97 | 11.00 | 406.62 | 421.86 | 432.22 | 433.40 |
| Wholesale and retall trade. | 6.27 | 6.47 | 6.54 | 6.56 | 199.39 | 209.63 | 208.63 | 209.26 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.13 | 8.41 | 8.48 | 8.54 | 313.01 | 325.47 | 328.18 | 330.50 |
| Retall trade | 5.53 | 5.71 | 5.77 | 5.77 | 164.79 | 174.16 | 171.95 | 171.95 |
| Finance, insurance, and roateetate | 6.97 | 7.25 | 7.33 | 7.43 | 252.31 | 261.73 | 263.88 | 271.20 |
| Services | 7.04 | 7.18 | 7.31 | 7.40 | 228.80 | 237.66 | 239.04 | 241.98 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.

Table B-a. Hourly Earnings indox for production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry $(1977=100)$

| Industry | Net seceonelly acjupted |  |  |  |  | seasonally adjueted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aus } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \text { P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t . \\ & 1983 p \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from:$\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1982- \\ & 0 c t \\ & 1983 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug.$1983$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 19830 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peroent } \\ & \text { change } \\ & \text { from: } \\ & \text { Sapt } \\ & 1983- \\ & 0 c t \\ & 1983 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total pivete nenferm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crrent dolleme.... | 150.8 | 154.6 | 156.2 | 156.9 | 4.1 | 150.7 | 154.8 | 155.2 | 153.0 | 155.9 | 156.8 |  |
| Conetum (107/) | 93.2 | 93.7 | 94.3. | H.A. | (2) | 93.1 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.0 | 94.2 | N.A. | (3) |
| Mnining . . . | 162.1 | 167.3 | 168.1 | 168.4 | 3.9 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Conerruetion | 144.6 | 144.8 | 146.9 | 146.9 | 1.6 | 142.9 | 144.6 | 144.0 | 144.1 | 145.3 158.3 | 145.0 | -. 2 |
| Memmiactuin | 154.7 | 157.6 | 138.4 | 158.7 | 2.6 | 154.7 | 157.8 | 158.2 | 158.1 | 158.3 | 158.7 | . 2 |
| Trunepertation and pr | 151.6 | 155.5 | 159.0 | 159.7 | 5.4 | 151.1 | 156.8 | 157.9 | 155.4 | 158.0 153.0 | 159.2 | . 8 |
| Wroteacte and retal | 146.7 | 132.0 | 153.2 | 153.5 | 4.6 | 147.1 | 151.6 | 152.2 | 152.3 | 153.0 | 153.9 | . 6 |
| real extions. | 152.0 150.4 | 158.2 154.7 | 159.8 156.9 | $\begin{array}{r} 162.0 \\ 158.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 6.5 5.3 | $(4)$ 150.6 | $(4)$ 155.5 | $(4)$ 135.6 | (4) | $157.1$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { (4) } \\ 158.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |

See footnota 1, table t-2.

Fercent change we 0.2 percent from August 1983 to septemer 19.33 , the latest month available.
These irregular conponents and consequentiy canot be separoted with sufficient precision.
. not avaliable.
$p=p r e l i m i n a r y$.

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1983}{ }^{\text {Sept }}$, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju1y } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | 104.0 | 107.5 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 102.9 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 105.3. | 107.5 | 108.1 |
| Goods-producing | 90.1 | 95.7 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 87.4 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 95.2 | 95.6 |
| Mining | 120.9 | 116.2 | 117.4 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 112.5 | 114.0 | 115.0. | 116.8 | 118.4 |
| Construction | 106.5 | 115.9 | 115.3 | 114.7 | 97.0 | 102.0 | 103.5 | 104.5 | 106.1 | 104.5 |
| Manufacturing. | 85.4 | 90.9 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 84.0 | 88.8 | 90.0 | 90.4 | 92.1 | 92.8 |
| Durable goods | 81.0 | 87.0 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 79.9 | 85.4 | 87.2 | 87.8 | 89.8 | 91.1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 78.6 | 100.9 | 101.1 | 99.7 | 76.1 | 92.2 | 93.5 | 95.6 | 96.8 | 97.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 86.9 | 97.5 | 100.4 | 102.0 | 84.3 | 94.8 | 97.2 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 99.3 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 80.7 | 87.9 | 89.2 | 88.9 | 78.2 | 82.5 | 83.4 | 84.5 | 85.5 | 85.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 60.5 | 67.1 | 69.9 | 69.3 | 63.9 | 65.2 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 68.7 | 70.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 79.3 | 84.6 | 88.0 | 88.7 | 77.9 | 82.8 | 83.7 | 85.2 | 87.0 | 87.8 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 82.0 | 82.9 | 86.9 | 87.7 | 82.3 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 85.6 | 87.0 | 88.4 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 93.1 | 100.0 | 105.5 | 107.4 | 92.3 | 99.5 | 101.6 | 101.1 | 104.9 | 107.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 77.6 | 82.4 | 90.5 | 91.9 | 75.2 | 84.2 | 86.8 | 86.9 | 90.1 | 90.6 |
| Instruments and related products. | 102.9 | 102.1 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 103.0 | 100.4 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 104.8 | 105.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 84.6 | 84.9 | 86.5 | 89.6 | 80.9 | 82.7 | 84.5 | 83.4 | 82.9 | 85.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 92.0 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 97.4 | 90.1 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 95.4 | 95.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 101.2 | 104.2 | 106.3 | 100.1 | 96.4 | 97.4 | 96.2 | 95.5 | 96.6 | 94.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 100.0 | 87.4 | 94.5 | 94.8 | 87.8 | 88.3 | 87.3 | 82.1 | 83.9 | 84.7 |
| Textile mill products . | 76.7 | 83.7 | 85.0 | 85.1 | 75.5 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 83.1 | 83.9 | 83.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 86.3 | 91.1 | 92.9 | 93.7 | 84.4 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 91.2 | 91.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 91.4 | 95.3 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 91.2 | 94.5 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 96.3 | 97.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 105.7 | 108.8 | 110.3 | 111.3 | 105.6 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 108.9 | 109.8 | 111.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 93.6 | 94.9 | 96.5 | 95.5 | 93.9 | 95.5 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 95.9 | 95.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 96.5 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 91.5 | 90.1 | 92.9 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 91.0 | 103.8 | 107.4 | 108.0 | 89.8 | 100.6 | 102.7 | 103.5 | 105.8 | 106.5 |
| Leather and leather products | 80.1 | 86.4 | 86.6 | 85.2 | 78.4 | 81.2 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 85.3 | 84.2 |
| Service-producing | 111.7 | 113.9 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 111.5 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 111.8 | 114.3 | 115.1 |
| Transportation and public utilitles | 101.7 | 85.6 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 85.0 | 101.9 | 102.2 |
| Wholesale and retall trade. | 104.6 | 107.8 | 106.6 | 106.6 | 104.3 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 106.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 108.6. | 109.0 | 109.5 | 110.0 | 107.7 | 108.1 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 109.3 | 109.1 |
| Retail trade | 103.1 | 107.4 | 105.5 | 105.2 | 103.0 | 104.4 | 104.3 | 104.2 | 103.8 | 105.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 116.4 | 121.1 | 119.5 | 120.6 | 116.7 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 119.0 | 119.4 | 120.8 |
| Sorvices | 122.4 | 129.4 | 127.9 | 128.9 | 122.5 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 127.1 | 128.1 | 128.7 |

See footnote 1, table B-2.

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

| Time span | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dac. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 1981 | 57.8 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 65.6 | 60.2 | 58.9 | 62.6 | 49.5 | 42.2 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 30.9 |
| 1.month | 1982 | 28.5 | 45.4 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 47.6 | 32.8 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 34.1 | 29.3 | 32.0 | 42.2 |
| span | 1983 | 56.5 | 45.7 | 62.4 | 69.1 | 71.0 | 64.5 | 68.5 | 68.0 | 61.0 p | 67.2p |  |  |
| Over | 1981 | 58.3 | 54.6 | 59.1 | 65.9 | 67.5 | 66.7 | 60.5 | 50.5 | 33.3 | 30.1 | 24.5 | 23.4 |
| 3-month | 1982 | 25.3 | 28.8 | 32.0 | 34.1 | 32.5 | 33.6 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 40.6 . |
| span | 1983 | 45.4 | 55.1 | 65.6 | 75.8 | 76.1 | 77.2 | 73.9 | 79.3 p | 79.3p |  |  |  |
| Over | 1981 | 68.5 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 69.4 | 64.2 | 58.6 | 45.7 | 34.4 | 29.6 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 22.0 |
| 6-month | 1982 | 20.2 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 23.4 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 35.8 |
| span | 1983 | 50.5 | 63.2 | 73.4 | 76.3 | 79.3 | 83.1 p | 82.8 p |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1981 | 74.5 | 71.2 | 70.4 | 58.1 | 47.6 | 41.4 | 34.9 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 23.1 |
| 12-month | 1982 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 31.5 | 37.6 | 44.1 |
| span | 1983. | -48.9 | 58.3 | 62.4 p | 73.4 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## BLS News Releases Available Electronically

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has inaugurated an electronic news release service that permits persons interested in the Bureau's national economic indicators to gain access directly from the computer in which they are stored.
Cost of the electronic news releases, which can be transmitted over telephone lines to computer terminals and other remote access devices anywhere in the world, ranges from $\$ 8$ to $\$ 15$ per release, plus the cost of the telephone call.

National bls releases available on-line, immediately upon official release of the data to the public, include:

Commissioner's statement before the Joint Economic Committee
Consumer Price Index
Earnings of Workers and Their Families Employment Cost Index Employment Situation Major Collective Bargaining Settlements

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Producer Price Indexes Productivity and Costs Real Earnings
State and Metropolitan
Area Employment and Unemployment
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes

BLS will continue to make its releases available to the press in the conventional manner. But, news organizations and others now have the option of accessing the releases electronically

BlS also make its data available in periodicals published by the Bureau and sold by the Government Printing Office; on computer tape, sold hv BLS; and, in some instances, via Mailgram and in microform.

Information about electronic news releases and about BLS data in other forms is available from the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212.
69-פ ON H!mied
pled obelsod 'S'
A recorded summary of principal CPI, PPI, and Em-
is available 24 hours a day on ployment Situation numbers


[^0]:    Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturlng; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and publlc 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.

