

of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:

(202) 523-1944 523-1371 523-1959 523-1913

Media contact:

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-term 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, (See table A-7.) Most of the over-the-month decline occurred among job respectively. 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-time 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 offset 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 decline 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 employment 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, seasonally adjusted

	Quarte	erly aven	ages	Мот	.a		
Category	1982	198	33		1983		Sept Oct.
	111	II	III	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA			Thom	ande of	2076020		
Labor force 1/	112,307	112,825	113,849	113,943	114,063	113,510	-553
Total employment 1/	101,283	101,603	103,278	103,245	103,640	103,623	-17
Civilian labor force	110,629	111,156	112,168	112,261	112,368	111,815	-553
Civilian employment	99,605	99,933	101,598	101,563	101,945	101,928	-17
Unemployment	11,025	11,222	10,571	10,699	10,423	9,886	-537
Not in labor force	61,893	62,801	62,281	62,179	62,234	62,965	731
Discouraged workers	1,638	1,709	1,605	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N. A.
			Perce	of lei	or force		
Unemployment rates:			Tercer				
All workers 1/	9.8	0.0	03	9.4	0.1	8.7	-0.4
All civilian workers	10.0	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	8.8	-0.4
Adult men	9.1	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.2	-0.5
Adult women	8.4	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.4	-0.4
	23.9	23.3	22.5	23.0	21.8	21.6	-0.2
White	8.8	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.7	-0.4
Black	19.3	20.7	19.5	20.0	19.0	18.1	-0.9
Hispanic origin	14.4	14.1	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.3	-0.8
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
			Tho	usands of	f jobs		
Nonfarm payroll employment	89,316	89,452	90,213p	89,735	90,753p	91,073p	320p
Goods-producing industries	23,682	23,341	23,832p	23,830	23,943p	24,167p	224p
Service-producing industries	65,635	66,110	66,381p	65,905	66,810p	66,906p	96p
			· 12	ours of a	un ric	<u> </u>	
Average weekly hours:						r	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total private nonfarm	34.8	35.0	35.10	35.0	35.20	35.2p	Qp
Manufacturing	39.0	40.1	40.4n	40.3	40.8n	40.60	-0.2p
Manufacturing overtime	2.3	2.8	3.1p	3.1	3.3p	3.3p	Op
1/ Includes the resident Armed Force	88.		l <u></u>	L	1	N.A.=not	available.

p=preliminary.

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 in several of the nondurable goods industries, particularly in apparel and rubber and plastics. 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 totaled 330,000 since March. Growth also continued in mining with an October pickup of 10,000.

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, while trade has risen by 415,000. There was a comparatively small decline in State and local government, most of which 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. Factory overtime hours, however, held steady at 3.3 hours. The workweek fell 1.0 hour in transportation equipment (following a gain of 1.7 hours in September) and 0.6 hour in textile mill products. Industries with large increases were petroleum and coal products (0.6 hour) and primary metals (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 advanced 0.8 percent to 92.8, despite some shortening of the workweek; it was 11.7 percent above last December's low and at its highest point since November 1981. (See table B-5.)

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, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were up 4 cents to \$8.15, and average weekly earnings rose \$1.42 to \$287.70. Since last October, average hourly earnings have risen by 36 cents and average weekly earnings by \$17.39. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings 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 seasonal adjustment) was 4.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements-fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry 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, 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 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 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 approximately 189,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

----The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

----The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

-----The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

-----The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over 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, 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 pastern 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 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 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.

(Numbera in thousands)

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

	Not a	esconally ad	beted			Bessonally a	djusted'		
Employment status and sex	0st. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Se⊬t. 1583	0ct. 1263
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ² . Labor force ² Participation rate ⁴ Total employed ² Employed ² Resident Amad Forces Civilian employed Agriculture. Monapricultural industries. Unomologenent rate ⁴	174,549 112,435 04.4 101,493 55.1 1,068 99,825 3,018 96,207 10,942 5.7	176,297 113,892 64,6 104,061 59.0 1,695 102,366 3,542 96,825 9,830 8,6 62,405	176,474 113,737 64.4 104,354 59.1 1,695 102,659 3,407 99,252 9,383 8.2 62,737	174,549 112,420 64.4 100,844 57.8 1,668 99,176 3,413 95,763 11,576 10.3 62,125	175,793 113,600 64.6 102,454 58,3 1,658 100,786 3,522 97,264 11,146 9.6 62,193	175,970 113,539 64.5 102,949 58.5 1,664 101,285 3,527 97,758 10,590 9,3 62,431	176,122 113,943 64.7 103,245 58.6 1,682 101,563 3,469 96,074 10,699 9.4 62,174	176,297 114,063 64.7 103,640 58.8 1,695 101,945 3,290 90,655 10,423 9.1	176,474 113,510 64. 103,62 53. 1,695 101,329 3,200 98,726 9,886 8. 52,945
Men, 15 years and over	02,114	01,405						02,254	02,50
Noninetilutional population* Labor force* Participation rate* Total employed* Employed population ratio* Resident Armed Forces Civilian employed Unemployed Unemployment rate*	83,323 63,893 76,7 57,727 69.3 1,524 50,203 2,172 9,7	84,261 64,566 59,158 70.2 1,549 57,609 5,408 8,4	84,344 64,444 59,236 70.2 1,543 57,693 5,208 8,1	83,323 64,300 77,2 57,456 69.0 1,524 55,932 6,844 10,6	84,014 64,816 77,1 58,464 69,6 1,525 56,939 6,351 9,0	84,099 64,864 77.1 58,625 69.7 1,521 57,104 6,238 9.6	84,173 64,814 77,0 58,570 09,6 1,538 57,032 6,244 9,6	84.261 64.944 77.1 50.826 69.3 1.549 57.277 6.118 9-4	84,344 64,694 76.7 58,717 69.8 1,54 57,36 5,774 6.5
Women, 16 years and over							1		Ì
Noninstitutional population*. Labor force*. Participation rate*. Total employed*. Employed*. Resident Armed Forces. Civilian employed. Unemployed. Unemployment rate*.	91,226 40,536 53.2 43,766 48.0 144 43,622 4,771 9.8	92,036 49,325 53.6 44,904 48.8 146 44,758 4,422 9.0	92,129 49,292 53.5 45,118 49.0 152 44,966 4,174 8,5	91,226 48,120 52.7 43,388 47.6 144 43,244 4,732 9.8	91,779 48,784 53.2 43,990 47.9 143 43,847 4,795 9.8	91,871 48,675 53.0 44,324 48.2 143 44,181 4,351 8,9	91,949 49,130 33-4 44,675 48-6 144 44,531 4,455 9,1	92.036 45,119 53.4 44.814 48.7 146 44.668 44.668 4.305 8.8	92,124 48,81 53.4 44,71 49. 15 44,56 4,10 8,1

¹ The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for sessonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and sessonally adjusted columns. ¹ includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
 Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
 Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Employment status and an	Not a	essonally ad	usted			Seasonally a	djusted'		
Employment statue, sex, and age	05t. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment: population ratio Unemployment rate	172,881 110,767 64.1 99,825 57.7 10,942 9.5	174,602 112,197 64.3 102,366 58.6 9,830 8.8	174,779 112,042 64.1 102,659 58.7 9,363 8.4	172,881 110,752 64.1 99,176 57.4 11,576 10,5	174,125 111,932 64.3 100,786 57.9 11,146 10.0	174,306 111,875 64.2 101,285 58.1 10,590 9.5	174.440 112,261 64.4 101.503 56.2 10,699 9.5	174,602 112,368 64.4 101,945 58.4 10,423 9,3	174,77 111,81 64,1 101,92 58, 9,88 8,
Men, 20 years and over							ļ	1	
Civilian noninatitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio* Agricultura Nonagricultural industries Unemployed Unemployed	73,>84 50,193 78.7 53,056 71.7 2,552 50,465 5,137 6.2	75,115 58,954 78,5 54,444 72,5 2,587 51,857 4,510 7.6	75.216 58.919 78.3 54.580 72.6 2.511 52.069 4.339 7.4	73.984 58.363 78.9 52.649 71.2 2.444 50.205 5.714 9.6	74,814 56,804 78.6 53,516 71.5 2,529 50,587 5,288 9.0	74,927 59,016 78.5 53,808 71.8 2,544 51,264 5,208 6.8	75,012 58,945 78,6 53,771 71,7 2,496 51,275 5,174 8,8	75,115 59,053 78,6 53,928 71,8 2,431 51,497 5,125 8,7	75,210 58,94 78.0 54,121 72.0 2,362 51,750 4,820 8.2
Women, 20 years and over	j .								
Civilian noninstitutional population Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio* Agriculture Nonapricultural Industries Unemployed Unamployment rate	83,271 44,466 53.4 40,586 48.7 538 39,946 5,862 8,7	84.333 45,467 53.9 41,847 45.6 643 41,204 3,620 8.0	84,443 45,505 53,9 42,088 49,8 635 41,453 3,417 7,5	83,271 43,936 52,8 40,112 48,2 578 39,534 3,824 8,7	84,008 44,648 53,1 40,789 48.6 636 40,153 3,859 8.6	84, 122 44,685 53,1 41,164 48,9 607 40,557 3,521 7,9	84,224 45,003 53,4 41,394 49,1 630 40,764 3,609 8,0	84.333 45.132 53.5 41.614 49.3 574 41.040 3.518 7.8	84,44 44,93(53, 41,58 49, 58 41,00 3,34 7,1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio* Agriculture Unemployment rate Unemployment rate	15,625 d,106 51.9 d,182 35.0 389 5,794 1,924 25.7	15, 154 7, 776 51.3 6,075 40.1 312 5,764 1,700 21.9	15,120 7,618 50.4 5,991 39.6 261 5,730 1,627 21,4	15,625 8,453 54,1 6,415 41.1 391 6,024 2,038 24,1	15,303 8,480 55.4 6,481 42.4 357 6,124 1,999 23.6	15, 257 8, 173 53.6 6, 313 41.4 376 5, 937 1, 860 22.8	15,204 8,313 54,7 6,397 42,1 362 6,035 1,916 23,0	15,154 8,184 54.0 42.3 285 6,119 1,780 21.8	15, 120 7, 930 52, 5 6, 225 41, 2 5, 960 1, 71, 21, 0

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Not	easonally ad	justed	Seasonally adjusted ¹							
Hispanic origin	0st. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	3ept. 1983	Oct. 1983		
WHITE											
Civilian noninstitutional population . Civilian labor force . Participation rate . Employed . Unemployment-population ratio ² . Unemployment rate	149,838 96,479 64.4 88,145 58.8 8,334 8,5	151,021 97,485 64.6 90,158 59.7 7,327 7.5	151,175 97,526 64.5 90,532 59.9 6,994 7.2	149,838 96,453 64.4 87,477 58.4 8,976 9.3	150,810 97,250 64.5 88,880 58.9 8,370 8.6	150,959 97,341 64.5 89,382 59,2 7,959 8,2	151.003 97,602 64.6 89,573 59.3 8,029 8.2	151,021 97,605 64.6 89,719 59.4 7,885 8.1	151,175 97,300 64.4 89,798 59.4 7,502 7.7		
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	51,302 79.1 47,359 73.0 3,943 7.7	51,829 78.9 48,343 73.6 3,486 6.7	51,867 78.8 48,534 73.8 3,333 6.4	51,499 79,4 46,987 72,4 4,512 8,8	51,771 78.9 47,710 72.7 4,060 7.8	51,919 79.0 47,935 73.0 3,984 7.7	51,888 79.0 47,892 72.9 3,997 7.7	51,913 79.0 47.864 72.9 4,049 7.8	51,902 78.9 48,101 73.1 3,800 7.3		
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	38,013 52.8 35,122 48.8 2,890 7.6	38,816 53,3 36,203 49,7 2,612 6,7	38,933 53.4 36,484 50.0 2,450 6,3	37.532 52.1 34.663 48.1 2.869 7.6	38,124 52.6 35,287 48.6 2,837 7_4	38,242 52.6 35,668 49.1 2,574 6.7	38,433 52,8 35,843 49,3 2,590 6-7	38,540 52,9 35,987 49,4 2,553 6,6	38,427 52.7 36,016 49.4 2,411 6.3		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force . Participation rate . Employed . Unemployment-population ratio ²	7,164 55.3 5,605 43.7 1,501 20.9 22.0 19.8	6,840 54.7 5,611 44.9 1,229 18.0 17.9 18.0	6,726 54.0 5,515 44.3 1,211 18.0 19.2 16.7	7.422 57.3 5.827 45.0 1.595 21.5 23.0 19.9	7,355 58.2 5,883 46.5 1,472 20.0 19.8 20.2	7,180 57.1 5,779 45.9 1,401 19.5 20.4 18.5	7,281 58.0 5,839 46.5 1,442 19.8 21.1 18.4	7,151 57,2 5,868 47.0 1,283 17.9 18.7 17,1	6,971 56.0 5,681 45.6 1,290 18.5 20.1 16.7		
BLACK								J			
Civilian noninstitutional population . Civilian labor force . Participation rate . Employed . Employment-population ratio ² . Unemployment rate	18,692 11,462 51.3 7,182 49.1 2,280 19.9	18,994 11,754 61.9 9,553 50.3 2,201 18.7	19,026 11,582 60.9 9,502 49.9 2,080 18.0	18,692 11,398 61.0 9,102 48.7 2,296 20,1	18,911 11,783 62.3 9,352 49.5 2,432 20.6	18,942 11,764 62.1 9,469 50.0 2,295 19,5	18,966 11,745 61,9 9,398 49.6 2,347 20,0	18,994 11,729 61.7 9,505 50.0 2,224 19.0	19,026 11,502 60.5 9,420 49.5 2,082 18.1		
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,428 75.0 4,414 51.0 1,014 18.7	5,565 75,2 4,677 63,2 888 1 6 ,0	5,515 74.4 4,668 62.9 847 15.4	5,390 74,4 4,331 59,8 1,059 19,6	5,597 76.1 4,522 61.5 1,075 19.2	5,611 76.1 4,564 61.9 1,047 18.7	5,584 75,6 4,556 61,7 1,023 18,4	5,541 74.9 4,603 62.2 938 16.9	5,461 73,6 4,585 61,8 876 16,0		
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,274 57.2 4,389 47.6 885 16.8	5,436 57,9 4,541 48,4 895 16,5	5,356 57.0 4,487 47.7 868 16.2	5,169 56.1 4,332 47.0 837 16.2	5,283 56.6 4,384 47.0 900 17.0	5,328 57.0 4,477 47.9 851 16.0	5,322 56.8 4,447 47.5 874 16,4	5,372 57.2 4,509 48.0 862 16.1	5,258 55,9 4,429 47.1 828 15.8		
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force . Participation rate Employed . Unemployed . Unemployment rate . Men. Women	7 60 34.0 380 17.0 381 50.1 50.6 49.5	753 34-1 335 15-2 419 55-6 57-1 53-9	712 32-2 347 15-7 365 51-3 45-6 57-6	839 37.5 439 19.6 400 47.7 49.2 45.9	903 40.5 446 20.0 457 50.6 51.1 50.0	825 37.1 428 19.2 397 48.1 47.6 48.8	839 37.8 394 17.8 445 53.0 56.8 48.9	816 36.9 392 17.7 424 52.0 54.8 48.7	783 35.5 405 18.3 378 48.3 43.9 53.3		
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
Civilian noninatitutional population . Civilian labor force . Participation rate . Employed . Employment-population ratio ² . Unemployed . Unemployment rate .	9,474 6,008 63.4 5,167 54.5 1 841 14_0	9,700 6,207 64.0 5,449 56.2 758 12.2	9,745 6,187 63.5 5,477 56.2 710 11.5	9,474 5,973 63.0 5,075 53.6 898 15.0	9,738 6,253 64.2 5,379 55.2 874 14_0	9,640 6,079 63.1 5,331 55.3 748 12.3	9,690 6,124 63.2 5,333 55.0 790 12.9	9,700 6,200 63.9 5,390 55.6 811 13.1	9,745 6,142 63.0 5,385 55.3 756 12.3		

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

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

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

• • • • • • •	Not seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted								
Санодоту	OCt. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	99,825 38,269 24,552 5,128	102,366 38,789 25,296 5,139	102,659 38,700 25,445 5,208	99,176 37,852 24,081 5,107	100,786 37,925 24,335 5,016	101,285 38,293 24,640 5,088	101,563 38,308 24,972 5,104	101,945 38,253 24,996 5,124	101,928 38,241 24,971 5,187
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers Government. Private industries Private industries Other industries Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	1,667 1,692 259 88,414 15,559 72,854 1,226 71,628 7,399 394	1,710 1,580 252 90,728 15,409 75,319 1,285 74,034 7,714 382	1,571 1,584 252 91,073 15,703 75,370 1,295 74,075 7,772 408	1,576 1,621 229 88,064 15,436 72,628 1,216 71,412 7,332 403	1,636 1,608 263 89,354 15,498 73,856 1,317 72,539 7,493 345	1,663 1,583 259 89,765 15,615 74,150 1,286 72,864 7,598 320	1,664 1,566 245 89,995 15,697 74,299 1,290 73,009 7,658 376	1.585 1.473 237 90.813 15.549 75.265 1.295 73.969 7.660 376	1,481 1,514 224 90,663 15,594 75,069 1,291 73,778 7,703 415
PERSONS AT WORK'									
Nonagricultural industries Full-time schedules Part time for economic reasons Usually work full time Usually work part time Part time for noneconomic reasons	91,834 72,497 6,073 2,232 3,841 13,264	94,262 75,856 5,594 1,643 3,951 12,812	95,011 76,219 5,430 1,507 3,923 13,362	90,232 71,394 6,403 2,381 4,022 12,435	90,539 72,978 5,729 1,702 4,027 11,833	92,253 74,004 5,636 1,809 3,826 12,614	91,986 73,495 5,789 1,718 4,071 12,701	93,737 74,883 6,106 1,798 4,309 12,748	93,324 75,167 5,670 1,575 4,095 12,488

* 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)

			Qua	rterly aven	ges		Monthly data			
	Measure	19	82		1983			1983		
		111	IV	I	11	111	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.3	4_0	4-2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	
U-3	Unemployed-persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.8	
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	9.8	10.6	10.3	9_9	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.7	
U-5e	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	9-8	10.5	10-2	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.1	8.7	
U-56	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	10.0	10.7	10.3	10. 1	9_4	9.5	9.3	8_8	
U-6	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.8	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.5	
U-7	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	14.2	15_ 3	15.0	14.3	13.5	N-A.	H.A.	¥- A-	

N.A. = not evailable.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	une (Number of mployed perso in thousands)	ons	Unemployment rates						
	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	
CHARACTERISTIC										
Total, 16 years and over Men, 16 years and over Men, 20 years and over Women, 16 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Married mén, spouse present Married women, spouse present Women who maintain families Full-time workers Part-time workers Labor force time lost ²	11,570 6,844 5,714 4,732 3,624 2,038 3,084 2,059 651 9,942 1,639	10,423 6,118 5,125 4,305 3,518 1,780 2,488 1,813 713 8,832 1,611 	9,886 5,778 4,826 4,108 3,347 1,713 2,338 1,665 650 8,355 1,550	10.5 10.9 9.8 9.9 8.7 24.1 7.5 7.9 11.3 10.5 10.3 12.0	10.0 10.0 9.9 8.6 23.6 6.6 7.8 12.8 9.7 12.1 10.8	9.5 9.8 8.8 9.0 7.9 22.8 6.1 7.0 11.6 9.4 10.2 10.4	9.5 9.9 8.8 9.1 3.0 25.0 6.3 6.9 11.6 9.4 10.1 10.6	9.3 9.7 8.8 7.8 21.8 6.1 6.8 12.2 9.2 10.0 10.6	8.8 9.2 8.4 7.4 21.6 5.8 6.3 11.1 8.7 9.8 10.0	
INDUSTRY										
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Mining Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance and service industries Government workers Agricultural wage and salary workers	9,019 197 1,176 3,144 2,128 1,010 462 2,166 1,874 800 241	7,823 179 1,009 2,202 1,378 824 423 2,062 1,948 807 305	7,419 112 832 2,061 1,316 745 420 2,106 1,888 821 305	11.0 17.9 22.3 14.1 16.0 11.2 7.9 10.4 7.1 4.9 13.3	10.0 18.2 18.1 11.5 12.2 10.4 7.8 10.2 7.2 5.1 17.0	9.6 16.6 18.0 10.5 11.2 9.6 7.0 9.7 7.3 5.5 14.2	9.8 14.8 18.1 11.2 11.6 10.6 8.0 9.8 7.2 5.0 14.6	9.4 17.2 18.2 10.9 9.2 7.4 9.6 7.1 4.9 16.1	9.0 11.3 15.2 9.5 10.2 8.5 7.4 9.9 6.9 5.0 17.1	

1

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

reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not s	easonally adj	usted	Seasonally adjusted					
weeks of unemployment	00t.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
DURATION					1				
Less than 5 weeks	3,846	3,936	3,477	3,930	3,655	3.498	3,660	3,774	3,512
	3,292	2,537	2,600	3,511	2,915	2.794	3,026	2,810	2,746
	3,804	3,357	3,306	4,167	4,589	4.417	4,020	3,850	3,613
	1,727	1,118	1,200	1,951	1,638	1.830	1,573	1,344	1,363
	2,077	2,240	2,106	2,216	2,951	2.587	2,447	2,506	2,250
	16-9	19.4	19-8	17.1	22.0	21.7	19,9	20,2	20,1
	8-8	8.2	8.5	9.6	11.8	9.9	8,9	9,1	9,3
Total unemployed Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 15 to 26 weeks 27 weeks and over	10,942	9,830	9,383	11,576	11, 146	10,590	10,699	10,423	9,886
	35.1	40.0	37.1	33.9	32.8	32.7	34.2	36.2	35.6
	30.1	25.8	27.7	30.2	26.1	26.1	28.3	26.9	27.8
	34.8	34.2	35.2	35.9	41.1	41.2	37.5	36.9	36.6
	15.8	11.4	12.8	16.8	14.7	17.1	14.7	12.9	13.8
	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)

_	Not a	essonally adj	usted			Seasonally	adjusted		
Reason	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	0ct.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	0,520	5,270	4,971	7,325	6,513	6,193	6,202	6,002	5,542
	1,942	1,265	1,098	2,519	1,822	1,719	1,658	1,591	1,373
	4,578	4,005	3,873	4,806	4,691	4,474	4,545	4,411	4,169
	847	941	935	803	782	738	767	866	889
	2,357	2,393	2,432	2,322	2,425	2,429	2,524	2,351	2,375
	1,218	1,226	1,045	1,296	1,440	1,225	1,214	1,247	1,102
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	59.5	53.6	53.0	62.4	58.4	58.5	57.9	57.3	55.9
	17.7	12.9	11.7	21.4	16.3	16.2	15.5	15.2	13.9
	41.8	40.7	41.3	40.9	42.0	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.1
	7.7	9.6	10.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	8.3	9.0
	21.5	24.3	25.9	19.8	21.7	22.9	23.6	22.5	24.0
	11.1	12.5	11.1	11.0	12.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	11.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losere	5.9	4.7	4.5	6.6	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0
	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8
	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	<u>2</u> .2	2.1	2.1
	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

Sex and age	une	Number of mployed pers (in thousands)	ons)			Unemploy	ment rates'		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
Total, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over Men, 16 years and over 16 to 12 years 16 to 14 years	11, 576 4, 577 2, 036 851 1, 184 2, 539 5, 997 6, 176 837 6, 844 2, 653 1, 130	10,423 3,999 1,780 730 1,043 2,219 6,402 5,651 780 6,118 2,276 993	9,886 3,902 1,713 700 1,015 2,189 5,968 5,217 755 5,778 2,214 952	10.5 18.7 24.1 26.1 22.9 15.8 8.1 8.7 5.5 10.9 20.2 25.6	10.0 17.6 23.6 25.8 22.4 14.4 7.9 8.3 5.6 10.0 18.4 23.7	9.5 16.8 22.8 25.3 21.1 13.8 7.4 7.8 5.3 9.8 18.4 23.8	9.5 17.4 23.0 24.7 22.0 14.5 7.3 7.8 5.1 9.9 18.8 24.7	9.3 16.5 21.8 23.9 20.4 13.8 7.7 5.1 9.7 17.6	8.8 16.3 21.6 23.9 20.3 13.7 6.8 7.2 5.0 9.2 17.4 22.7
16 to 17 years	498	376	364	28.8	25-4	27.9	26.2	23.5	24.0
	628	617	586	23.4	22-9	21.2	23.7	22.5	21.9
	1,503	1,283	1,262	17.4	15-7	15.7	15.9	15.0	14.8
	4,213	3,830	3,551	8.5	7-8	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.0
	3,696	3,351	3,073	9.1	8-4	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4
	545	507	484	6.0	5-4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4
Women, 16 years and over 16 to 24 years 16 to 19 years 18 to 19 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over	4,732	4,305	4,108	9.9	9.9	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.4
	1,944	1,723	1,688	17.0	16.6	14.9	15.9	15.2	15.1
	908	787	761	22.5	23.4	21.6	21.2	20.5	20.4
	353	354	336	22.9	26.2	22.3	23.1	24.3	23.8
	556	426	429	22.3	21.9	21.0	20.3	17.9	18.5
	1,036	936	927	14.0	12.9	11.5	13.0	12.5	12.5
	2,784	2,573	2,417	7.6	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.4
	2,480	2,300	2,144	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.8
	292	273	271	4.8	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.4

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
Employment status	00t.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,043	23,581	23,604	23,043	23,316	23, 347	23,437	23,581	23,604
	14,288	14,712	14,516	14,289	14,652	14, 573	14,608	14,754	14,493
	52.0	62.4	61.5	62.0	62.8	62.4	62.3	62.6	61.4
	11,680	12,209	12,127	11,657	11,879	11, 966	11,964	12,217	12,094
	54,7	51.8	51.4	50.6	50.9	51.3	51.0	51.8	51.2
	2,008	2,503	2,389	2,632	2,773	2,607	2,644	2,537	2,399
	18.3	17.0	16.5	18.4	18,9	17.9	18.1	17.2	16.6
	8,754	8,869	9,086	8,754	8,664	8,774	8,829	8,827	9,111

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civilian	employed	Unemp	loyed	Unemployment rate	
Occupation	0ct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
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	655	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 administrative support	30,824	31,800	2,190	1,986	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
	1,090	1,031	55	83	4.8	7.8
	1,577	1,624	136	123	7.9	7.0
	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	3,816	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	634	208	138	25.6	17.9
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,942	3,481	850	673	17.7	16.2
Farming, forestry, 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 Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

			Civilian labor force										
Voteren istatus and ago	Civilian noninstitutional population		Totai		Employed		Unemployed						
							Number		Percent of labor force				
	Oct. 1982	Get. 1983	oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	oct. 1962	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983			
VETERANS													
Total, 25 years and over 25 to 39 years 25 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 years and over.	8,718 7,066 1,127 2,812 3,147 1,652	7,852 5,775 623 2,036 3,116 2,117	8,217 6,787 1,055 2,696 3,036 1,430	7,396 5,536 581 1,940 3,015 1,860	7.511 6.172 899 2.454 2.819 1.339	6,892 5,124 514 1,774 2,836 1,768	706 615 156 242 217 91	504 412 67 166 179 92	8-6 9.1 14-8 9-0 7-1 6-4	6-8 7-4 11-5 8-6 5-9 4-9			
NONVETERANS		ļ		ł]								
Total, 25 to 39 years	18,504 8,253 6,127 4,124	20,277 6,760 6,943 4,574	17,529 7,767 5,824 3,938	19,092 8,191 6,567 4,334	15,913 6,905 5,362 3,646	17,690 7,503 6,133 4,054	1,616 862 462 292	1,402 688 434 280	9.2 11.1 7.9 7.4	7.3 8.4 6.6 6.5			

NOTE: Male Vistnam-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 25 to 39 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 ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

<u></u>	Not a	essonally adjust	ited'	Seconelly adjusted								
State and employment status	Oct. 1982	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983	0ct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Oct. 1983			
California									·			
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,550 12,339 11,065 1,274 10.3	18,854 12,358 11,332 1,026 8.3	18,884 12,338 11,343 995 8.1	18,550 12,316 10,998 1,318 10,7	18,770 12,459 11,173 1,286 10.3	18,801 12,294 11,147 1,147 9.3	18,826 12,331 11,128 1,203 9.8	18,854 12,408 11,312 1,096 8.8	18,884 12,298 11,265 1,033 8.4			
Florida												
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,186 4,937 4,483 454 9.2	8,402 5,113 4,697 416 8,1	8,422 5,003 4,571 432 8.6	8,186 4,887 4,463 424 8,7	8,343 4,915 4,481 434 8,8	8,363 4,926 4,511 415 8.4	8,382 5,034 4,612 422 8.4	8,402 5,093 4,696 397 7.8	8,422 4,927 4,525 402 8.2			
ilfinois												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	8,537 5,546 4,882 664 12.0	8,552 5,539 4,995 544 9.8	8,554 5,501 4,987 515 9.4	8,537 5,527 4,846 681 12=3	8,547 5,567 4,876 691 12.4	8,550 5,541 4,902 639 11.5	8,550 5,542 4,895 647 11.7	8,552 5,549 4,988 561 10.1	8,554 5,493 4,959 534 9.7			
Massachusetts												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployed	4,486 3,02) 2,810 219 7.2	4,519 3,023 2,810 213 7.0	4,522 3,033 2,838 195 6.4	4,486 3,007 2,775 232 7.7	4,510 3,005 2,798 207 6.9	4,513 2,999 2,823 176 5.9	4,515 3,006 2,832 174 5.8	4,519 3,037 2,818 219 7.2	4,522 3,005 2,797 208 6,9			
Michigan												
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,742 4,252 3,619 633 14.9	6,719 4,294 3,768 527 12.3	6,718 4,229 3,702 528 12.5	6,742 4,246 3,560 686 16.2	6,725 4,357 3,696 661 15,2	6,724 4,333 3,764 569 13.1	6,721 4,300 3,684 616 14,3	6,719 4,293 3,709 584 13.6	6,718 4,224 3,651 573 13.6			
New Jersey												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployed	5,715 3,635 3,335 300 8.3	5,758 3,650 3,370 280 7.7	5,763 3,651 3,433 218 6.0	5,715 3,630 3,298 332 9.1	5,746 3,647 3,342 305 8.4	5,751 3,652 3,345 307 8,4	5,754 3,700 3,369 331 8,9	5,758 3,699 3,394 305 8.2	5,763 3,643 3,396 247 6.8			
New York												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	13,538 7,955 7,238 717 9.0	13,605 8,146 7,473 673 8.3	13,613 8,048 7,433 615 7.6	13,538 8,026 7,270 756 9.4	13,586 8,133 7,382 751 9.2	13,594 8,183 7,485 698 8.5	13,598 8,280 7,580 700 8.5	13,605 8,248 7,538 710 8.6	13,613 8,105 7,457 648 8.0			
Ohio												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	8,062 5,177 4,494 683 13.2	8,075 5,123 4,555 568 11.1	8,077 5,176 4,626 550 10.6	8,062 5,137 4,435 702 13.7	8,071 5,182 4,517 665 12,8	8,073 5,152 4,588 564 10,9	8,074 5,126 4,559 567 11.1	8,075 5,088 4,504 584 11.5	8,077 5,132 4,565 567 11.0			
Pennsylvania												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	9,142 5,531 4,911 620 11.2	9,163 5,512 4,964 549 10.0	9,166 5,568 5,038 530 9,5	9,142 5,490 4,855 635 11.6	9,157 5,578 4,874 704 12.6	9,160 5,555 4,938 617 11.1	9,161 5,544 4,907 637 11.5	9,163 5,513 4,937 576 10.4	9,166 5,508 4,961 547 9,9			
Texas												
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,036 7,363 6,805 558 7.6	11,333 7,724 7,062 663 8.6	11,361 7,666 7,134 532 6.9	11,036 7,361 6,769 592 8.0	11,251 7,631 7,044 587 7.7	11,280 7,655 7,039 616 8.0	11,305 7,636 7,081 555 7.3	11,333 7,726 7,067 659 8.5	11,361 7,669 7,098 571 7.4			

¹ These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(in thousands)

lidustry		Not seasor	ally adjuste	d	Seasonally adjusted							
	Oct. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 P	Oct. 1983 P	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 p	0ct. 1983 p		
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	4,089		
Manufacturing	18,504 12,505	18,889 12,873	19,148 13,133	19,195 13,182	18,358 12,368	18,582 12,615	18,733 12,756	18,793 12,803	18,876 12,867	19,040 13,036		
Durable goods Production workers	10,738 7,039	10,996 7,290	11,204 7,498	11,286 7,574	10,685 6,992	10,844 7,169	10,961 7,278	11,022 7,329	11,084 7,383	11,227 7,520		
Lumber and wood products . Furniture and fixtures . Stone, clay, and glass products . Primary metal industries . Fabricated metal products . Machinery, except electrical . Electric and electronic equipment . Transportation equipment . Instruments and related products . Miscellaneous manufacturing . Nondurable goods . Production workers . Food and kindred products . Tobacco manufactures . Toxaco manufactures . Textile mill products . Apparel and other textile products . Printing and publishing . Chemicals and allied products .	614.1 430.9 576.1 832.8 1,386.1 2,114.2 1,985.1 1,705.9 704.1 388.8 7,766 5,466 1,696.2 70.2 737.8 1,164.1 654.2 1,263.7 1,064.3	723.4 455.9 596.8 841.6 1,405.4 2,083.7 2,041.3 1,765.9 693.6 388.6 7,893 5,583 1,720.9 65.2 754.3 1,182.0 663.4 1,283.4 1,062.5	726.8 464.7 600.9 854.5 1,428.8 2,114.7 2,05.9 1,829.7 697.5 390.6 7,944 5,635 1,733.8 68.1 760.0 1,196.5 665.0 1,287.6 1,061.9	723.1 469.6 601.1 853.0 1,439.0 2,128.9 2,118.7 1,853.8 700.6 398.1 7,909 5,608 1,670.5 68.5 763.0 1,207.7 667.5 1,296.6 1,060.1	605 426 565 840 1,378 2,122 1,976 1,691 705 377 7,673 5,376 1,636 66 733 1,148 653 1,265 1,066	679 450 573 830 1,384 2,066 2,030 1,762 687 383 7,738 5,446 1,643 65 745 1,159 657 1,281 1,056	688 459 577 839 1,391 2,094 2,047 1,794 687 385 7,772 5,478 1,638 65 746 1,180 658 1,284 1,059	699 457 582 840 1,410 2,009 2,043 1,807 692 383 7,771 5,474 1,627 62 752 1,175 659 1,289 1,056	704 459 585 849 1,412 2,115 2,081 1,803 696 380 7,792 5,484 1,633 63 752 1,178 661 1,290 1,061	712 464 589 861 1,430 2,135 2,110 1,839 701 386 7,813 5,516 1,611 664 758 1,191 666 1,298 1,062		
Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	693.1 219.4	741.4	752.1	757.4	689 216	721 213	732 213	739 217	742 217	752 217		
Service-producing	65,890	65,383	66,655	67,162	65,651	66,326	66,428	65,905	66,810	66,906		
Transportation and public utilities	5,077	4,354	5,077	5,079	5,033	4,992	4,984	4,341	5,027	5,034		
Wholesale and retail trade	20,421	20,673	20,747	20,752	20,344	20,494	20,529	20,580	20,613	20,669		
Wholesale trade Retail trade	5,259 15,162	5,265 15,408	5,284 15,463	5,305 15,447	5,237 15,107	5,222 15,272	5,229 15,300	5,249 15,331	5,273 15,340	5,284 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		
Government	15,863	14,854	15,369	15,763	15,780	15,721	15,680	15,661	15,753	15,678		
Federal government.	2,721	2,766	2,708 12,661	2,713 13,050	2,742	2,742	2,738 12,942	2,733	2,741 13,012	2,732 12,946		

p = pretiminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	1			-	Sessonally adjusted						
	Oct. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 P	Oct. 1983 P	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 p	Oct. 1983 P	
Totai 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	20 0	40.2	40.9	40 7	20 0	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.4	
Overtime hours	2.3	40.2	40.8	3.4	2.3	2 9	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.0	
	2.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	2.5	2,	5.0	5.1	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	19 3	40.9	40.6	40 4	39.1	40.0	30 0	40.2	40 4	40.2	
Furniture and fixtures	38.0	40.0	40.3	40.6	37.5	39.6	39.7	39.7	40.1	40.2	
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	1										
	39.6	40.0	40.5	39.9	39.5	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.0	39.8	
Textile mill products	39.0	3/./	38.5	38.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Apparel and other textile products	38./	41.1	41.4	41.1	38.3	40.7	40.7	40.9	41.3	40.7	
Paper and allied products	33.3	30.0	30.8	30.7	33.1	30.1	33.0	30.2	20.0	30.4	
Printing and publishing	41/	42.0	43.4	39 0	41.1	42.0	42.5	42.9	37 9	43.1	
Chemicals and allied products	37.1	41 4	42 0	41 5	40 8	41 0	A1 8	41 6	41.8	41.5	
Petroleum and coal products	40.8	43.5	42.0	44.1	43.8	43.8	41.0	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 utilities	38.8	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.3	39.4	39.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	31.8	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.9	
Wholesale trade	20 6	20 7	20.7	20 7	20 4	20 7	20 6	20 5	20 7	20 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	

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

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

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry		Average ho	urly earnings	•	Average weekly samings					
	Oct. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 p	Oct. 1983 p	Oct. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. p 1983 p	Oct: 1983		
Total private	\$779 7.76	\$7.94 7.98	\$8.11 8.08	\$8.15 8.13	\$270.31 269.27	\$281.08 279.30	\$286.28	\$287.70 286.18		
Mining	10.96	11.28	11.35	11.35	459.22	481.66	489.19	492.59		
Construction	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	7.57 6.40 9.03 11.41 8.85 9.36 8.41 11.29 8.26 6.50 7.80 7.88 9.50 5.88 5.21 9.53 8.89 10.22 12.57 7.74	7.83 6.67 9.31 11.28 9.12 9.61 8.64 11.53 8.53 6.81 8.05 8.12 10.24 6.19 5.35 10.02 9.14 10.61 13.16 8.03	7.84 6.73 9.422 9.71 8.74 11.81 8.61 6.85 8.10 8.13 9.86 6.23 5.39 10.09 9.25 10.67 13.35 8.08	7.83 6.73 9.37 11.28 9.20 9.76 8.72 11.82 8.57 6.87 8.12 8.15 9.79 6.24 5.40 10.07 9.29 10.73 13.35 8.10	289.93 243.20 366.62 431.30 346.04 365.98 329.67 457.25 327.10 253.50 301.08 312.05 370.50 227.56 183.91 397.40 329.82 416.98 555.59 304.18	319.46 267.47 391.95 457.97 372.10 349.92 475.04 343.76 266.27 319.59 324.80 386.05 254.41 195.81 428.86 344.58 439.25 572.46	318.30 271.22 398.47 468.23 381.71 399.08 359.21 505.47 351.29 270.58 324.81 329.27 379.61 329.27 379.61 329.27 379.61 351.50 448.14 591.41 338.55	316.33 273.24 395.41 464.74 380.88 400.16 358.39 503.53 347.09 274.11 323.99 325.19 374.96 256.66 198.18 434.02 353.02 445.30 588.74 338.58		
	5.39	5.50	5.57	5.57	189.73	206.25	209.43	206.09		
transportation and public utilities	10.48	10.68	10.97	11.00	406.62	421.86	432.22	433.40		
Wholesale trade	6.27 8.13 5.53	6.47 8.41 5.71	6.34 8.48 5.77	6.30 8.54 5.77	199.39 313.01 164.79	209.63 325.47 174.16	208.63 328.18 171.95	209.26 330.50 171.95		
Finance, insurance, and reatestate	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.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry (1977 = 100)

		Not see	eonally adju	eted		Seasonally adjusted							
Industry					Percent change from:							Percent change from:	
	0čt. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983P	Oct. 1983p	Oct. 1982- Oct. 1983	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983P	0ct. 19830	Sept. 1983- Oct. 1983	
Total private nonfarm: Current dollars	150.8 93.2 162.1 144.6 154.7 151.6 146.7	154.6 93.7 167.3 144.8 157.6 155.5 152.0 158.2	156.2 94.3 168.1 146.9 158.4 159.0 153.2 159.8	156.9 N.A. 168.4 146.9 158.7 159.7 159.7 153.5 162.0	4.1 (2) 3.9 1.6 2.6 5.4 4.6 6.5	150.7 93.1 (4) 142.9 154.7 151.1 147.1 (4)	154.8 94.8 (4) 144.6 137.8 156.8 151.6 (4)	155.2 94.7 (4) 144.0 158.2 157.9 152.2 (4)	155.0 94.0 (4) 144.1 158.1 155.4 152.3 (4)	155.9 94.2 (4) 145.3 158.3 158.0 153.0 (4)	156.8 N.A. (4) 145.0 158.7 159.2 153.9 (4)	0.5 (3) (4) 2 .2 .8 .6 (4)	
Services 1 See footnote 1, tak 2 Percent change was 3 Percent change was 4 These series are no irregular component N.A. = not available. p = preliminary.	150.4 1.2 per 0.2 per 0.2 per 0.2 ser 0.2 ser 0.2 ser 0.2 ser 0.2 ser 0.2 ser 0.2 ser	cent fro cent fro nally ad onsequen	Septemi m Septemi m August justed s tly canno	158.4 ber 1982 1983 to ince the ot be se	5.3 to Septembe seasona parated of	150.6 ember 19 ar 1933, 1 compon with suf	33, the the late ant is a ficient	155.6 latest mont mall rel precisio	onth ava h availa ative to n.	ilable. ble. the tren	158.6	and/or	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry	N	ot seasona	ally adjust	bd	Seasonally adjusted						
-	Oct. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 P	Oct. 1983 P	Oct. 1982	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983 P	0ct. 1983 P	
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 Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electric and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Paparel and other textile products Paparel and publishing Chemicals and alled products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	81.0 78.6 86.9 80.7 79.3 82.0 93.1 77.6 102.9 84.6 92.0 100.0 76.7 86.3 91.4 105.7 93.6 96.5 96.0 96.0 80.1	87.0 100.9 97.5 87.9 67.1 84.6 82.9 100.0 82.4 102.1 84.9 96.6 104.2 87.4 83.7 91.1 95.1 91.1 95.3 108.8 94.9 93.7 103.8 86.4	91.0 101.1 100.4 89.2 988.0 86.9 90.5 105.0 86.5 98.5 106.5 98.5 106.5 92.9 97.4 110.3 96.5 94.3 107.4 86.6	91.8 99.7 102.0 88.9 69.3 88.7 87.7 107.4 104.8 89.6 97.4 100.4 89.6 97.4 100.4 85.1 93.7 93.7 93.7 93.7 93.7 93.5 95.5 108.0 85.2	79.9 76.1 84.3 78.2 60.9 77.9 82.3 92.3 75.2 103.0 80.9 90.1 96.4 87.8 75.5 84.4 91.2 105.6 93.9 93.4 89.8 87.8 78.4	85.4 92.2 94.8 82.5 52 82.8 82.4 99.6 84.2 100.4 82.7 93.9 97.4 88.3 81.8 88.1 94.6 108.7 95.5 95.5 95.2 91.00.6 81.2	87.2 93.5 97.2 83.4 67.0 83.7 84.6 101.6 86.8 101.9 84.5 94.2 96.2 87.2 96.2 87.2 96.2 81.8 89.0 95.8 95.8 95.8 95.8 109.0 95.8	87.8 95.6 97.0 84.5 85.2 85.6 101.1 86.9 102.2 83.4 94.2 95.5 83.1 83.1 83.1 83.1 83.6 95.0 108.9 95.1 91.5 103.5 84.0	89.8 96.8 98.5 85.5 68.7 87.0 104.8 82.9 95.4 96.6 83.9 91.2 93.4 96.3 90.1 109.8 95.9 90.1 105.8 85.3	91.1 97.6 99.3 85.9 7.9 87.8 88.4 107.1 90.6 105.1 85.2 95.4 94.9 84.7 83.5 91.4 95.9 91.4 95.9 111.3 95.9 92.9 106.5 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 utilities	101.7	85.6	103.1	103.1	100.6	99.9	99.7	85.0	101.9	102.2	
Wholesale and retail 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	109.0 107.4	109.5	110.0	107.7	108.1 104.4	107.9	108.1	109.3 103.8	109.1	
Services	122.4	121.1	127.9	120.6	122.5	126.1	126.3	119.0	119.4	120.8	

' See footnote 1, table 8-2.

p = preliminary.

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

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

¹ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries. p = preliminary. NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Official Business Penalty for private use, \$300

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 by 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.

BLS Data Summary by Phone

A recorded summary of is available 24 hours a day on principal CPI, PPI, and Em- (202) 523-9658. ployment Situation numbers **FIRST CLASS MAIL** U.S. Postage Paid Permit No. G-59