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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1984

Unemployment was unchanged in August, and there were contrasting movements in the two major employment series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate, which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base, was 7.4 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.5 percent. These rates were the same as in May and July.

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls—as measured by the monthly survey of establishments—edged up by 160,000 in August. On the other hand, the household survey recorded a drop of 425,000 in total civilian employment. Both surveys show roughly the same gain in employment since the November 1982 recession trough—5.8 million for the establishment survey and 5.9 million for the household survey.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate both were unchanged in August. A total of 8.5 million persons were unemployed; the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, the same as had prevailed in 2 of the 3 prior months. Jobless rates for most major worker groups, including those for adult men (6.4 percent), adult women (7.1 percent), and teenagers (18.4 percent), were essentially unchanged over the month. Jobless rates for whites (6.4 percent) and Hispanics (10.7 percent) also held steady from July to August. Unemployment among blacks, however, edged down to 16.0 percent, as the rate for black adult men fell, returning to the May level. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of unemployed job losers declined by nearly 300,000, whereas the number of reentrants to the labor force rose by 230,000. Job losers accounted for 49.8 percent of the total unemployed in August, well below the recessionary high of 63.0 percent. The mean duration of unemployment fell from 18.1 weeks in July to 17.3 weeks in August; the median duration was about unchanged at 7.5 weeks. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment fell more than usual from July to August and after seasonal adjustment, was down by 425,000 to 105.0 million. All of this



decline, however, occurred among youth under the age of 25. This disproportionately large drop may be the result of a later than usual survey reference week (August 12-18) during which many young people already may have left summer jobs in anticipation of returning to school for the fall term.

The civilian labor force declined by 445,000 over the month to 113.5 million after seasonal adjustment. Youth under 25 accounted for this decline.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls, at 94.5 million, was up 160,000 in August, seasonally adjusted. The increases in both July and August were less than in the first half of the year. About 57 percent of the industries in the BLS diffusion index registered over-the-month employment increases, also a somewhat smaller fraction than in earlier months this year. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

In manufacturing, employment increased in some durable goods industries, particularly in machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, and motor vehicles and equipment. In autos, the more scattered timing in the production of 1985 model cars reduced the extent of usual August plant shutdowns for retooling, resulting in a seasonally adjusted employment increase. There was little change in most other manufacturing industries. Employment in construction was about unchanged in both July and August, following large increases in the spring. Employment in mining continued to edge upward.

Within the service-producing sector, employment rose substantially in wholesale trade and business services. A decline in health services reflected a since-settled strike of hospital workers, which removed about 50,000 persons from the payrolls during the survey reference week.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls in August was 35.2 hours, seasonally adjusted—unchanged from the revised figure for July. Weekly and overtime hours in manufacturing both edged down 0.1 hour, despite a full hour increase in the average workweek in motor vehicles and equipment. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of private nonagricultural production or nonsupervisory workers was 112.7 (1977=100) in August, about the same as in both June and July. The manufacturing index has been at about the same level for 4 months. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Seasonally adjusted average hourly and weekly earnings both were unchanged in August. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings declined 2 cents to \$8.30, and weekly earnings declined \$1.54 to \$294.65. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 35 cents and weekly earnings \$14.01. (See table B-3.)

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

	Quart	erly ave	rages	Mo	nthly da	ta	
Category	1983	19	984		1984		July- Aug.
	11	I	11	June	July	Aug.	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA					-		
	112 0/6	11/ 202		sands of		1115 0001	
Labor force 1/						115,206	-430
Total employment 1/						106,681	-412
Civilian labor force	111,2//	1112,607	113,642	113,877	1113,938	113,494	-444
Civilian employment						104,969	-426
Unemployment	11,240						-17
Not in labor force		, -			, -	, ,	586
Discouraged workers	1,726	1,339	1,295	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		L	Percei	nt of 1si	bor force		
Unemployment rates:		F	Terce	IL OI IA	DOI TOTAL	<u> </u>	
All workers 1/	10.0	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.4	0
All civilian workers	10.1	7.9		l)	2	7.5	Ö
Adult men	9.4						-0.1
Adult women	8.5		,				0.2
Teenagers	23.3		18.7				0.1
White	8.8	6.8			6.4	6.4	0
Black	20.4	,	15.9				-0.9
Hispanic origin	14.2	10.9	10.7	10.0			0.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	<u> </u>					L	
	1		Thou	usands of	fjobs		
Nonfarm payroll employment	89,588			94,135	94,351p	94,510p	159p
Goods-producing industries	23,092	24,518	24,862		25,068p	25,112p	44p
Service-producing industries	66,496	68,247	68,922	69,161	69,283p	69,398p	115p
					•	<u> </u>	
Average weekly hours:	ļ		Ho	ours of v	WOIK	Т	
Total private nonfarm	34.9	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.2p	35.2p	0р
Manufacturing	40.0	40.8	40.8	40.6	40.5p	40.4p	-0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3p	3.2p	-0.1p
manacturing Overthine	2.0	ر ور	٥.4	3.3	2.3p	J.2p	-0•1h
1/ Includes the resident Armed Force	96.				3	J A =not	available.

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

N.A.=not available.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 160.6 (1977=100) in August, seasonally adjusted, a decrease of 0.2 percent from July. For the 12 months ended in August, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.3 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 0.2 percent during the 12-month period ended in July. (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 195,000 establishments employing over 35 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 the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BIS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

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

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

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$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 Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

	Net	occonally ad	usted	ĺ		Secondity a	djusted'		
Employment status and sex	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Au g. 1983	Apr. 1984	8ay 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ^a Labor force ^a Participation rate ^a Total employed ^a Employment-population ratio ^a Resident Armed Forces Civilian employed Agriculture Nonagricultural industries Unemployed Unemployement rate ^a	59.5 1,682 103,167 3,988 99,179 10,411 9.0	178,138 117,896 66.2 109,182 61.3 1,698 107,484 3,948 103,536 8,714 7.4	178,295 116,788 65.5 108,406 60.8 1,712 106,694 3,713 102,982 8,382 7.2	176,122 113,799 64.6 103,166 58.6 1,682 101,484 3,449 98,035 10,633	177,662 114,938 64.7 106,095 59.7 1,693 104,402 3,393 101,009 8,843 7.7	177,813 115,493 65.0 106,978 60.2 1,690 105,288 3,389 101,899 8,514	177,974 115,567 64.9 107,438 60.4 1,690 105,748 3,403 102,344 8,130	178,138 115,636 64.9 107,093 60.1 1,698 105,395 3,345 102,050 8,543 7.4	178,29 115,20 64. 106,68 59. 1,71 104,96 3,22 101,74 8,52
Not in labor force	60,862	60,242	61,507	62,323	62,724	62,320	62,407	62,503	63,08
Noninstitutional populations Labor forces Participation rates Total employeds Employment-population ratios Resident Armed Forces Civilian employed Unemployed Unemployed	84,173 65,973 78.4 60,183 71.5 1,538 58,645 5,790 8.8	85,179 67,206 78.9 62,533 73.4 1,551 60,982 4,674 7.0	85,257 66,508 78.0 62,236 73.0 1,563 60,673 4,273 6.4	84,173 64,807 77.0 58,607 69.6 1,538 57,069 6,200 9.6	84,953 65,212 76.8 60,293 71.0 1,548 58,745 4,919 7.5	85,024 65,307 76.8 60,629 71.3 1,545 59,084 4,678	85,101 65,452 76.9 60,923 71.6 1,545 59,378 4,529 6.9	85, 179 65, 362 76.7 60, 607 71.2 1,551 59,056 4,756 7.3	85, 25 65, 24 76. 60, 66 71. 1, 56 59,09 4,58
Wemen, 16 years and over		Ì				ŀ			
Noninetitutional population* Labor force* Participation rate* Total employed* Employment-population ratio* Resident Armed Forces Civilian employed Unemployed Unemployed Unemployed	91,949 49,287 53.6 44,666 48.6 144 44,522 4,621 9.4	92,958 50,689 54.5 46,649 50.2 147 46,502 4,040 8.0	93,039 50,280 54.0 46,170 49.6 149 46,021 4,110 8.2	91,949 48,992 53.3 44,559 48.5 144 44,415 4,433 9.0	92,709 49,725 53.6 45,802 49.4 145 45,657 3,924 7.9	92,789 50,186 54.1 46,350 50.0 145 46,205 3,836 7.6	92,873 50,115 54.0 46,515 50.1 145 46,370 3,600 7.2	92, 958 50, 273 54.1 46, 486 50.0 147 46, 339 3, 787 7.5	93, 03; 49, 96 53. 46, 02; 49.; 14; 45, 87 3, 94;

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

Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.</sup>

<sup>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</sup>

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

(Numbers in thousands) Employment status, sex, and soe Aug. 1983 July λug. Aug. 1983 Ju ne 1984 TOTAL 176,440 116,198 65.9 174,440 112,117 64.3 174,440 113,578 176,583 176,284 113,877 64.6 175,969 176,123 176, 583 113,494 64.3 176,440 Civilian labor force Participation rate 115.076 113, 245 113,803 113,938 65.1 65.2 64.4 64.6 10 3, 167 59. 1 107,484 104, 969 59. 4 101,484 58.2 106,694 104,402 105,288 105,748 105, 395 60.9 60.4 59.3 59.8 60.0 59.7 10,411 8,714 8,382 8,514 7.5 10,633 8,843 7.8 8,130 7.1 8,543 7.5 8,526 7.5 Men, 20 years and over 76, 269 60, 341 79.1 76,350 60,270 78.9 56,710 74.3 75,012 58,954 78.6 75,973 59,480 78.3 76,073 59,546 78.3 76,176 59,726 78.4 75,012 76,269 76,350 59,351 79.1 Civilian labor force Participation rate 59,694 78.3 59,752 78.3 54,586 72.8 53,804 71.7 56,662 74.3 55,385 72.9 55,685 55, 899 73. 2 2,392 Employed Employment-population ratio² 55,970 73.5 55, 789 73.1 2,451 2,688 53,974 3,679 2,614 54,096 3,560 5.9 2,475 51,329 5,150 2,469 53,501 3,755 2,696 2, 453 51,890 52,932 4,095 6.9 53.234 53,334 53,507 3,861 4,765 3,906 6.5 3,853 8.0 6.1 8.7 6.5 6.4 Women, 20 years and over 85,488 45,746 53.5 84,224 44,582 52.9 84,224 44,896 53.3 85, 168 45,703 53.7 42,517 85,272 46,222 54.2 43,098 85,488 46,261 54.1 85,581 85,380 85,581 Civilian labor force
Participation rate 45,783 53.5 46,101 54.0 43,146 46, 082 53.8 43,088 Employed Employment-population ratio² 42,499 41,298 40,843 42,405 42,819 48.5 731 49.7 707 50.0 657 627 619 610 623 573 563 42,515 40,112 41,792 40,671 41,898 42,487 42,523 42,255 3,246 7.1 3,378 7.4 3, 186 3,739 3,598 3, 124 2,955 3,173 3,264 8.4 8.0 6.8 6.4 6.9 Both sexes, 16 to 19 years 14,683 10,111 68.9 14,728 8,050 54.7 14,683 7,982 54.4 15,204 14,653 15,204 14,328 14,778 14,653 7,660 52.3 6,251 42.7 9,644 9,024 8,267 8,062 54.4 8,034 54.4 Employed Employment-population ratio[†] 7,737 8,323 56.7 553 7,579 51.7 6,382 6,505 6,631 6,518 50.9 42.0 347 43.8 321 44.0 327 45.0 44.4 317 442 311 269 7,770 1,788 17.7 6,035 1,885 22.8 6,320 1,419 17.6 7,177 7,137 6,179 6,201 5,982 1,907 1,562 1,529 1,464 1,409 1.445 16.0

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for sessonal varietion; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and sessonally adjusted columns.

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

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

Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Not	possensity od	uoted			Secondity	adjusted'		
Mepanic origin	Aug. 1983	July 1984	A ug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	Ju ne 1984	July 1984	A ug . 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninetitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ¹ Unemployed Unemployment rate	151,003 98,649 65.3 90,908 60.2 7,742	152, 286 100, 488 66.0 94, 257 61.9 6, 231	152,402 99,416 65.2 93,299 61.2 6,117 6.2	151,003 97,498 64.6 89,503 59.3 7,995 8.2	152,178 98,495 64.7 91,933 60.4 6,562	152,229 98,853 64.9 92,505 60.8 6,348 6.4	152,295 98,770 64.9 92,697 60.9 6,072 6,1	152, 286 98,710 64.8 92, 430 60.7 6,280 6.4	152, 402 98, 156 64.4 91, 850 60.3 6, 306
Men, 20 years and over	/		0.2	6.2			0.1	0.4	
Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate	52,248 79.5 48,610 74.0 3,637 7.0	52,967 79.5 50,311 75.5 2,656 5.Q	52,849 79.3 50,213 75.3 2,636	51,878 78.9 47,886 72.9 3,992 7.7	52,406 78.8 49,329 74.2 3,077 5.9	52,357 78.7 49,440 74.3 2,917 5.6	52,548 78.9 49,744 74.7 2,804 5.3	52, 366 78.6 49,470 74.3 2,896 5.5	52,371 78.6 49,471 74.2 2,900
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployed	38,022 52.3 35,305 48.5 2,717 7.1	38,865 52.8 36,518 49.6 2,347 6.0	38,794 52.7 36,343 49.3 2,451 6.3	38,356 52.7 35,767 49.2 2,589 6.7	39,032 53.1 36,688 49.9 2,344 6.0	39,439 53.7 37,150 50.5 2,289 5.8	39,226 53.3 37,042 50.4 2,184 5.6	39,396 53.5 37,074 50.4 2,321 5.9	39,137 53.1 36,784 49.9 2,352 6.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ³ Unemployed Unemployment rate Men Women	8,379 66.8 6,992 55.7 1,387 16.6 16.7	8,655 71.6 7,428 61.4 1,228 14.2 15.4	7,773 64.4 €,743 55.9 1,030 13.2 12.6	7,264 57.9 5,850 46.6 1,414 19.5 20.7	7,057 57.7 5,916 48.4 1,141 16.2 16.6	7,057 58.0 5,915 48.6 1,142 16.2 16.8	6,996 57.7 5,911 48.7 1,085 15.5 16.5	6,948 57.5 5,886 48.7 1,062 15.3 17.8 12.6	6, 649 55.1 5,595 46.4 1,054 15.9
BLACK							·		
Civilian noninstitutional population. Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	18,966 11,997 63.3 9,633 50.8 2,364	19,360 12,536 64.8 10,334 53.4 2,202 17.6	19,386 12,465 64.3 10,456 53.9 2,009 16.1	18,966 11,724 61.8 9,408 49.6 2,316 19.8	19,274 11,934 61.9 9,923 51.5 2,011	19,302 12,008 62.2 10,105 52.4 1,903 15.8	19,330 11,962 61.9 10,168 52.6 1,795	19,360 12,076 62.4 10,041 51.9 2,035 16.9	19,386 12,176 62.8 10,226 52.8 1,950
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed. Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,609 76.0 4,620 62.6 989 17.6	5,769 75.8 4,860 63.9 909 15.8	5,769 75.7 4,976 65.3 793 13.7	5,578 75.6 4,563 61.8 1,015	5,607 74.2 4,712 62.4 894 16.0	5,673 74.9 4,872 64.3 801 14.1	5,646 74.4 4,811 63.4 835	5,700 74.9 4,802 63.1 897 15.7	5,735 75.3 4,922 64.6 813 14.2
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ³ Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,347 57.1 4,443 47.4 905	5,539 57.7 4,751 49.5 788 14.2	5,643 58.7 4,826 50.2 817 14.5	5,312 56.7 4,440 47.4 872 16.4	5,469 57.3 4,737 49.6 731	5,547 58.0 4,793 50.1 754 13.6	5,496 57.4 4,818 50.3 679	5,522 57.5 4,746 49.5 776 14.0	5, 604 58.3 4,816 50.1 788 14.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate Men. Women	1,041 46.9 570 25.7 471 45.2 46.6 43.7	1,228 57.0 723 33.5 505 41.1 40.3 42.0	1,053 49.0 655 30.5 398 37.8 36.2 39.5	834 37.6 405 18.3 ,429 51.4 53.7 48.8	859 39.5 474 21.8 385 44.8 42.8	787 36.3 440 20.3 347 44.1 40.9	820 37.9 539 24.9 281 34.3 35.3	854 39.6 492 22.8 362 42.4 42.6 42.1	837 38.9 488 22.7 349 41.7 40.6 42.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN	0 (00		, ,,,,		10 000	10.00-	0.000		A ===
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employent-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployed Unemployent rate	9,690 6,316 65.2 5,520 57.0 795 12.6	9,738 6,432 66.1 5,733 58.9 700 10.9	9,785 6,448 65.9 5,779 59.1 669	9,690 6,145 ,63.4 5,350 55.2 795 12.9	10,072 6,378 63.3 5,043 56.0 735	10,026 6,332 63.2 5,666 56.5 666 10.5	9,824 6,298 64.1 5,669 57.7 629 10.0	9,738 6,293 64.6 5,626 57.8 667 10.6	9, 785 6, 271 64.1 5, 600 57.2 672 10.7

<sup>The population figures are not adjusted for sessonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninetitutional pepulation.</sup>

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

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not s	econally adj	usted	[Special	y adjusted		
Category	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	103,167 38,653 24,323 5,053	107,484 39,395 25,022 5,628	106,694 39,419 25,197 5,474	101,484 38,281 24,905 5,096	104,402 39,062 25,457 5,491	105,288 39,159 25,722 5,668	105,748 39,072 25,786 5,688	105, 395 39,121 25,716 5,662	104,969 39,029 25,764 5,507
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 households Other industries Self-employed workers	1,691 299 91,108 13,006 76,101 1,365 74,736 7,704	1,924 1,704 320 95,389 15,105 80,284 1,367 78,917 7,810 337	1,759 1,692 262 94,773 15,119 79,654 1,274 78,380 7,892 317	1,628 1,564 240 90,032 15,671 74,361 1,270 73,091 7,641 375	1,661 1,534 207 92,931 15,784 77,147 1,296 75,851 7,834 338	1,610 1,537 246 93,928 15,761 78,167 1,347 76,820 7,707 311	1,604 1,570 212 94,040 15,685 78,355 1,329 77,026 7,828 348	1,513 1,559 230 93,841 15,604 78,236 1,239 76,997 7,717 306	1, 4 25 1, 5 68 2 08 93,5 54 15, 7 82 77, 7 72 1, 181 76,5 91 7, 8 29 3 24
PERSONS AT WORK									1
Nonagricultural industries Full-time schedules Part time for economic reasons Usually work full time Usually work part time Part time for noneconomic reasons	1,782 4,641	92,251 75,906 6,201 1,581 4,620 10,144	92,208 76,593 5,774 1,780 3,994 9,841	91,953 73,499 5,866 1,742 4,124 12,588	96,918 78,276 5,593 1,530 4,063 13,049	96,523 78,280 5,353 1,549 3,804 12,889	96,500 78,496 5,491 1,654 3,837 12,514	96,848 78,659 5,300 1,589 3,711 12,889	96,921 78,799 5,324 1,749 3,576 12,797

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

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

			Qua	rtorly area	1900		⊷	onthly date	•
	Measure		1983		198	4		1984	
		11	111	IA	ı	11	June	July	Aug.
J-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force.	4.0	3.7	3. 1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
-2	Jeb losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7
J-3	Unemployed-persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8
-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	10.0	9. 3	8.3	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2
-5 a	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	10.0	9.3	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.4
-5b	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	10.1	9.4	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5
J-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	12.9	12.2	11.2	10.5	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.9
1-7	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	14.4	13.5	12.4	11.6	11.0	N.A.	N.A.	N. A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	une (Number of mployed personal In these and a)	Dins .	Unemployment retse*						
	Aug. 1983	July 1984	A ug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	Hay 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	
CHARACTERISTIC										
Total, 16 years and over	10.633	8,543	8.526	9.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	
Men, 16 years and over	6,200	4,756	4,583	9.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	
Men. 20 years and over	5,150	3,906	3,853	8.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.4	
Women, 16 years and over	4,433	3.787	3,943	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	
Women, 20 years and over	3,598	3, 173	3,264	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	7.1	
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,885	1,464	1,409	22.8	19.4	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.4	
Married men, spouse present	2.561	1,867	1,810	6.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	
Married women, spouse present	1,853	1,615	1,637	6.9	5. 8	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.0	
Women who maintain families	683	602	644	11.8	10.5	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.5	
Full-time workers	8.964	7.061	6,980	9.3	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2	
Part-time workers	1.631	1,550	1,545	10.2	9.1	9.3	10.3	9.6	9.6	
Labor force time losts				10 .7	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.5	
INDUSTRY					ļ					
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	8,055	6.289	6,306	9.8	7.7	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.5	
Mining	164	77	114	14.9	10.3	8.9	7.1	7.5	10.3	
Construction	981	839	798	17.9	14.3	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.0	
Manufacturing	2,437	1,650	1,652	11.2	7.7	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	
Durable goods	1,499	883	920	11.7	7.5	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.9	
Nondurable goods	938	767	733	10.5	8.0	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.3	
Transportation and public utitities	438	361	375	7.7	5. 4	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.2	
Wholesale and retail trade	2,084	1,693	1,669	9.8	8.7	7.9	7.2	7.8	7.8	
Finance and service industries	1,951	1.669	1,699	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.9	6. 1	
Government workers	840	732	711	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.3	
Agricultural wage and salary workers	290	259	209	15.1	12.2	13.9	11.8	14.6	12.8	

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Het e	econally edj	hested	Decreasily adjusted						
Weeks of unemployment	1963	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	
BURATION										
Lese than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 15 to 28 weeks 27 weeks and over Average (mean) duration, in weeks Median duration, in weeks	3,521 3,265 3,626 1,133 2,493	3,642 2,649 2,423 815 1,608	3,466 2,599 2,317 834 1,483 16.9 7.2	3,633 2,951 4,078 1,597 2,481 19.9 9.4	3,438 2,493 2,855 1,111 1,744 18.5 8.1	3,238 2,433 2,851 1,186 1,664 18.4 8.7	3, 174 2,294 2,619 1,008 1,611 18.6 7-2	3,462 2,490 2,689 1,100 1,589 18.1 7.6	3,555 2,333 2,606 1,113 1,493 17.3	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION Total unemployed	100.0 33.8 31.4 34.8 10.9 23.9	100.0 41.8 30.4 27.8 9.4 18.5	1 CO. 0 41. 4 31. 0 27. 6 9. 9	100.0 34.1 27.7 38.2 15.0 23.3	100.0 39.1 28.4 32.5 12.6 19.8	100.0 38.0 28.6 33.5 13.9	100.0 39.2 28.4 32.4 12.5	100.0 40.1 28.8 31.1 12.7 18.4	100.0 41.9 27.5 30.7 13.1 17.6	

reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
 Aggregate hours lest by the unemployed and parsons on part time for economic

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands) Not sessenally adj Reason Aug. 1983 Aug. 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 1984 NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED 4,527 1,108 3,419 781 2,308 4,327 1,192 3,134 804 2,178 4,511 1,164 3,346 865 4,258 3,986 5,793 1,492 4,301 4,220 1,166 3,055 6, 133 1,660 4,218 1,091 3,167 880 2,154 1,047 2,939 901 4,473 799 3,066 835 2,322 863 800 Job leavers 2,431 1,968 1,136 2,283 2,479 2,091 1,323 1,421 1,211 1,216 1,186 1,092 1,093 PERCENT DISTRIBUTION 100.0 100.0 100.0 57.7 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 55.6 48.8 47.6 51.9 51.3 52.7 49.8 Job losers On layoff 14.3 12.5 12.5 15.6 12.5 38.7 14.0 14.4 37.6 13.6 13.6 36.9 9.5 35.1 10.7 42.1 7.5 39.1 10.1 Other job losers 41.3 36.3 36.2 8.3 10.1 8.8 9.8 9.9 23.3 27.4 12.9 23.4 24.7 16.3 27.2 14.5 26.1 13.8 25.6 14.0 24.2 24.4 New entrants..... UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 3.6 3.5 5.5 4.0 3.8 3.7 4.0 3.7 5.1 .8 . 8 Job leavers 2.0 Reentrants..... 1.5 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.0

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

Sex and age		Number of imployed peri fin thousands		Unamployment rates						
	Aug. 1983	Jul y 1984	Aug. 1 58 4	Au g. 1983	Apr. 1984	Hay 1984	June 1984	July 1984	A ug . 1984	
otal, 16 years and over	10 .633	8,543	8,526	9.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	
16 to 24 years	4, 197	3,276	3.287	17.2	14.6	14.0	13.0	13.6	14.0	
16 to 19 years	1,885	1,464	1.409	22.8	19.4	19.0	17.6	18.3	18. 4	
16 to 17 years	767	626	631	24.8	22.3	20.2	19.7	20.5	21.0	
18 to 19 years	1, 107	817	775	21.6	17.5	18.2	16.3	16.7	16. 7	
20 to 24 years	2,312	1.812	1.878	14.4	12.2	11.5	10.7	11.3	11.8	
25 years and over	6,424	5,257	5,237	7.3	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	
25 to 54 years	5,668	4,619	4,566	7.8	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.2	6. 1	
55 years and over	765	660	677	5.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.6	
Men. 16 years and over	6,200	4,756	4,583	9.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.2	
16 to 24 years	2,408	1,846	1,772	18.6	15.0	14.0	13.7	14.6	14.3	
16 to 19 years	1,050	850	730	24.3	19.7	19.4	18.5	20.6	18.6	
16 to 17 years	423	358	330	26.0	23.7	21.3	22.7	23.0	22. 1	
18 to 19 years	619	478	396	23.2	17.3	18.3	16.1	18.8	16.5	
20 to 24 years	1,358	996	1,042	15.7	12.7	11.5	11.4	11.7	12.3	
25 years and over	3,791	2,896	2,813	7.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.7	5. 5	
25 to 54 years	3,311	2,496	2,411	8.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.7	
55 years and over	482	401	408	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	4. 6	
Women, 16 years and over	4,433	3,787	3,943	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	
16 to 24 years	1,789	1,430	1,514	15.7	14.1	14.0	12.2	12.5	13.7	
16 to 19 years	835	614	679	21.1	19.0	18.6	16.7	15.9	18.2	
16 to 17 years	344	268	301	23.4	20.8	19.0	16.4	17.9	20.6	
18 to 19 years	488	339	379	19.9	17.8	18.1	16.5	14.4	16.9	
20 to 24 years	954	816	835	12.8	11.6	11.6	9.9	10.8	11.4	
25 years and over	2,633	2,361	2,424	7.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	
25 to 54 years	2,357	2,123	2,156	7.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.6	
55 years and over	283	259	269	4.7	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.4	

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor feres.

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

	Not so	econally adju	eted	Seasonally adjusted*						
Employment status	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	A ug. 1984	
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,437	24,154	24,181	23,437	23,791	23,804	23,989	24, 154	24, 18	
Civilian labor force	14,929	15,710	15,660	14,603	14,770	14,976	15,039	15, 196	15,29	
Participation rate	63.7	65.0	64.8	62.3	62.1	62.7	62.7	62.9	63.	
Employed	12,259	13,227	13,395	11,989	12,541	12,852	13,020	12,907	13.09	
Employment-population ratio ²	52.3	54.8	55.4	51.2	52.7	53.8	54.3	53.4	54.	
Unemployed	2,669	2,483	2,265	2,614	2,229	2.125	2.020	2,290	2,19	
Unemployment rate	17.9	15.8	14.5	17.9	15.1	14.2	13.4	15.1	14.	
Not in labor force	8,509	8,444	8,521	8.834	9,021	8,918	8,950	8,958	8,89	

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Civilian	employed	Unomp	loyed	Unemployment rate		
Occupation	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	A ug. 1983	Aug. 1984	
Total, 16 years and over!	103,167	106,694	10,411	8,382	9.2	7.3	
anagerial and professional associatly	23,044	24,460	819	792	3.4	3.	
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,814	11,789	319	312	2.9	2.6	
Professional specialty	12,230	12,671	500	480	3.9	3.7	
echnical, sales, and administrative support	31,840	32,924	2,169	1.716	6.4	5.0	
Technicians and related support	3.091	3,175	171	8.3	5.2	2.	
Sales occupations	12,140	12, 891	859	704	6.6	5.	
Administrative support, including clerical	16,608	16,858	1,140	929	6.4	5.	
ervice occupations	14,510	14,291	1,660	1,457	10.3	9.	
Private household	1,015	1,000	91	92	8.2	8.	
Protective service	1,827	1, 757	111	130	5.7	6.	
Service, except private household and protective	11,667	11,535	1,458	1,235	11.1	9.	
recision production, craft, and repair	12,794	13,641	1,305	870	9.3	6.	
Mechanics and repairers	4,230	4, 477	33 C	188	7.2	4.	
Construction trades	4,602	5,023	554	453	10.7	8.	
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,963	4,141	421	228	9.6	5.	
perators, fabricators, and laborers	16,498	17,193	2,650	2,025	13.8	10.	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,905	8, 105	1.313	907	14.2	10.	
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,198	4, 480	468	404	10.0	8.	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,396	4,608	868	714	16.5	13.	
Construction laborers	674	732	181	157	21. 2	17.	
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,721	3,875	687	557	15.6	12.6	
arming, foreetry, and fishing	4,481	4, 185	408	260	8.3	5.8	

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

			Civilian labor force										
Veteran status and age		Hen Itutional lation	To	tal	Empl	oyed		Unemployed					
							Num	bar	Perce labor				
	Aug. 1983	lug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Aug. 1984			
VETERANS													
otal, 25 years and over 25 to 39 years 25 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 years and over	7,850 5,814 652 2,099 3,063 2,036	7,921 5,448 451 1,675 3,322 2,473	7,353 5,565 618 2,007 2,940 1,788	7,459 5,259 421 1,622 3,216 2,200	6,799 5,118 546 1,813 2,759 1,681	7,042 4,941 380 1,519 3,042 2,101	554 447 72 194 181 107	417 318 41 103 174 99	7.5 8.0 11.7 9.7 6.2 6.0	5. 6 6. 0 9. 7 6. 4 5. 4			
NONVETERANS		Ì	1						1				
Fotal, 25 to 39 years	20,133 8,729 6,854 4,550	21,237 8,990 7,468 4,779	18,984 8,198 6,494 4,292	20,154 8,488 7,145 4,521	17,416 7,421 6,011 3,984	19,024 7,959 6,789 4,276	1,568 777 483 308	1,130 529 356 245	8.3 9.5 7.4 7.2	5.6 6.2 5.0 5.4			

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1984 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)	Not e	econsily adju	And'			Second	offunted*		
State and employment status	Aug. 1983	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,319	19,143 12,800 11,728 1,072 8.4	19,169 12,820 11,854 966 7.5	18,849 12,379 11,191 1,188 9.6	19,061 12,458 11,504 954 7.7	19,088 12,490 11,524 966 7.7	19,116 12,683 11,726 957 7.5	19,143 12,646 11,610 1,036 8.2	19,169 12,665 11,697 968 7.6
Florida	1	E C			ļ				
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,084 4,666 418	8,566 5,162 4,811 351 6.8	8,584 5,166 4,846 320 6.2	8,362 5,009 4,588 421 8.4	8,509 5,004 4,694 310 6.2	8,528 5,058 4,735 323 6.4	8,547 5,020 4,682 338 6.7	8,566 5,080 4,723 357 7.0	8,584 5,084 4,765 319 6.3
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,626 4,991 635	8,597 5,666 5,176 489 8.6	8,598 5,558 5,081 477 8,6	8,581 5,579 4,933 646 11.6	8,592 5,579 5,021 558 10.0	8,594 5,617 5,108 509 9.1	8,596 5,658 5,192 466 8,2	8,597 5,538 5,080 458 8.3	8,598 5,497 5,018 479 8.7
Maccachusetts							"	0.3	",
Civilian noninstitutional population	3,047 2,865 182	4,511 3,094 2,959 134 4.3	4,513 3,098 2,951 147 4.7	4,490 2,995 2,807 188 6.3	4,505 3,099 2,932 167 5.4	4,507 3,057 2,933 124 4.1	4,509 3,061 2,943 118 3.9	4,511 3,041 2,912 129 4.2	4,513 3,038 2,883 155 5.1
Michigen									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,386 3,798 588	6,724 4,480 3,975 506 11.3	6,722 4,418 3,962 .456 10.3	6,745 4,305 3,698 607 14.1	6,729 4,377 3,911 466 10.6	6,727 4,356 3,845 511 11.7	6,726 4,365 3,860 505 11.6	6,724 4,358 3,856 502 11.5	6,722 4,334 3,862 472 10.9
New Jersey		1	1		f i				
Cfvilian noninstitutional population	3,729 3,409 320	5,798 3,880 3,635 245 6.3	5,801 3,829 3,596 233 6.1	5,758 3,701 3,378 323 8.7	5,786 3,928 3,661 267 6.8	5,790 3,861 3,639 222 5.7	5,794 3,777 3,585 192 5.1	5,798 3,812 3,564 248 6.5	5,801 3,807 3,573 234 6.1
New York						ļ			
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,413 7,719 694	13,633 8,341 7,661 680 8.2	13,637 8,237 7,619 618 7.5	13,582 8,244 7,542 702 8.5	13,618 7,994 7,461 533 6.7	13,622 8,074 7,532 542 6.7	13,628 7,972 7,403 569 7.1	13,633 8,107 7,460 647 8.0	13,637 8,062 7,438 624 7.7
Ohio								i	
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,666 563	8,050 5,292 4,845 447 8.4	8,050 5,215 4,733 482 9.2	8,051 5,113 4,536 577 11.3	8,049 5,050 4,543 507 10.0	8,050 5,081 4,562 519 10.2	8,050 5,072 4,616 456 9.0	8,050 5,141 4,695 446 8.7	8,050 5,100 4,598 502 9.8
Perincytvania			}						
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed. Unemployment rate	5,662 5,051 612	9,210 5,678 5,138 540 9.5	9,212 5,583 5,045 538 9.6	9,189 5,557 4,915 642 11.6	9,203 5,394 4,900 494 9.2	9,205 5,497 4,995 502 9.1	9,208 5,581 5,102 479 8.6	9,210 5,542 4,995 547 9.9	9,212 5,451 4,885 566 10.4
Texas									
Civilian noninetitutional population Civilian labor force	7,656 7,075 580	11,585 8,186 7,670 516 6.3	11,610 8,072 7,622 450 5.6	11,300 7,652 7,074 578 7.6	11,506 7,854 7,322 532 6.8	11,532 7,988 7,531 457 5.7	11,559 8,011 7,629 382 4.8	11,585 8,097 7,602 495 6.1	11,610 8,036 7,581 455 5.7

^{*}These are the official Bureau of Labor Statiotics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund ellocation programs.

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

		M-4										
industry		MOT 908001	nelly edjusts	-	Seasonally adjusted							
	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984 P	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984		
Total	89,842	95,003	94,236	94,486	89,918	93,449	93,786c	94,135	94,351	94,510		
Total private	74,878	78,973	79,018	79,407	74,110	77,546	77,864	78,241	78,411	78,575		
Boods-producing	23,944	25,298	25,294	25,559	23,532	24,760	24,851	24,974	25,068	25,112		
Mining	960 595.6			1,026 634.9		984 612	995 619	1,002	1,007	1,015 629		
Construction		4,517	4,615 1,208.8	4,671 1,216.1		4,246	4,286	4,343	4,350	4,357 1,133		
Manufacturing	18,715 12,762				18,597 12,679	19,530	19,570 13,465	19,629 13,492	19,711	19,740 13,572		
Durable goods		11,749	11,693	11,763	10,846	11,551	11,598 7,826	11,652 7,860	11,709	11,763 7,959		
Lumber and wood products . Furniture and fixtures . Stone, clay, and glass products . Primary metal industries .	702.5 452.3 594.3 841.3	733.4 484.1 619.5 894.1	730.3 475.0 619.2 879.8	735.8 488.5 622.0 881.6	675 453 578 840	714 482 604 879	711 482 605 887	712 485 605 884	708 487 605 882	705 489 604 880		
Blast furnaces and basic steel products Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electrical and electronic equipment Transportation equipment	1,383.6 2,034.3 2,021.6 1,738.9	351.1 1,487.8 2,232.4 2,250.0 1,932.3	2,232.9	2,236.7 2,265.6	2,051 2,022	345 1,459 2,189 2,212 1,905	347 1,469 2,203 2,228 1,906	345 1,479 2,226 2,237 1,917	341 1,490 2,244 2,253 1,928	336 1,493 2,255 2,266 1,957		
Motor vehicles and equipment	750.4 695.7	870.6 727.5	861.8 726.1 380.1	857.2 729.9 390.8	779 694	857 719 388	848 722 385	855 723 384	860 726 386	889 728 386		
Nondurable goods	7,873 5,565		7,965 5,601	8,099 5,725	7,751 5,455	7,979 5,644	7,972 5,639	7,977 5,632	8,002 5,645	7,977 5,613		
Food and kindred products	1,,,,,,,,	1,637.6				1,648	1,643	1,644	1,654	1,641		
Tobacco manufactures			62.0 741.7	64.9 753.8		67 766	762	67 759	755	62 750		
Apparel and other textile products	.,.,	1,226.9	1,171.0		1,170	1,226	1,217	1,209	1,212	1,215		
Printing and publishing	1,297.3		687.9 1,363.1	690.2	1,302	1,348	1,356	1,362	1,369	686 1,371		
Chemicals and allied products		1,070.4				1,057	1,057	1,062	1,064	1,066		
Petroleum and coal products	197.7		190.7	190.5		189	188	188	187	187		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	734.3		796.9 194.3	805.0 203.1	730 208	790 208	795 206	797 204	803 205	800 199		
Bervice-producing	65,898	69,705	68,942	68,927	66,386	68,689	68,9350	69,161	69,283	69,398		
Transportation and public utilities	4,382	5,212	5,193	5,200	4,369	5,129	5,144	5,163	5,173	5,182		
Transportation Communication and public utilities	2,751 1,631		2,896 2,297	2,902 2,298		2,862 2,267	2,871	2,883 2,280	2,896 2,277	2,902 2,280		
Wholesale trade Durable goods Nondurable goods	5,303 3,084		5,558 3,282	5,586 3,304	3,072	5,473 3,215	5,492 3,235	5,502 3,249	5,527 3,269	5,559 3,291		
-	2,219	2,269	2,276	2,282	2,205	2,258	2,257	2,253	2,258	2,268		
Retail trade		16,359 2,235.1				16,095	16,166	16,245	16,278 2,291	16,298 2,280		
Food stores	2,565.9	2,645.9	2,658.6	2,667.5	2,563	2,635	2,630	2,641	2,653	2,665		
Eating and drinking places		1,770.4 5,381.1				1,743 5,154	1,751 5,183	1,751 5,199	1,763 5,210	1,761 5,230		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,3/4		5,758	5,773		5,640	5,662	5,676	5,679	5,692		
Insurance	1,730	1,757	2,879 1,769 1,110	2,888 1,771 1,114	1,724	2,851 1,742 1,047	2,863 1,746 1,053	2,858 1,752 1,066	2,856 1,760 1,063	2,857 1,766 1,069		
Services Business services Health services	3,629.2 6,014.4	4,026.2 6,088.0	4,051.3 6,108.8	4,094.9 6,069.2	5,988	20,449 3,912 6,062	20,549 3,979 6,073	20,681 4,014 6,064	20,686 4,031 6,078	20,732 4,058 6,045		
Government	14,964 2,779	2,821	2,832	2,813		15,903	15,922¢ 2,785¢	15,894	15,940 2,779	15,935 2,780		
State	3,470	3,603	3,522	3,527	3,668	3,693	3,699	3,699	3,711	3,728		

c = corrected. p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

		Not seasor	nelly adjusts	•	Sessonally adjusted							
Industry	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984 P	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984 5		
Total private	35.3	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.2	35.2		
Mining	42.6	43.7	43.2	43.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Construction	38.0	38.6	38.6	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Manufacturing	40.2	40.8 3.4	40.3 3.3	40.3	40.3	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.4 3.2		
Durable goods	40.6	41.5 3.6	40.9 3.4	40.9 3.5	40.8	41.8	41.3	41.2	41.2 3.5	41.1		
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	40.8 40.1 42.1	40.3 39.6 42.5	39.4 39.1 42.2	39.9 39.3 41.8	40.2 39.7 41.7	40.4 39.7 42.3	39.6 39.7 42.1	39.4 39.1 41.8	39.2 39.7 41.9	39.3 38.8 41.3		
Primary metal industries	40.6 39.8 40.7	41.9 41.2 41.6	41.4 40.5 40.9	41.2 40.0 41.1	40.9 40.1 40.8	42.2 41.0 41.8	42.1 41.6 41.4	41.7 41.1 41.3	41.6 40.1 41.4	41.4 40.3 41.2		
Machinery, except electrical Electrical and electronic equipment Transportation equipment	40.2 40.5 41.2	42.0 41.0 42.8	41.3 40.3 41.9	41.4 40.5 41.7	40.6 40.7 41.9	42.3 41.3 43.5	41.9 41.0 42.4	42.0 40.8 42.3	41.8 40.7 42.2	41.9 40.7 42.5		
Motor vehicles and equipment	42.2 40.3 39.0	44.0 41.3 39.2	42.8 40.7 38.9	42.6 40.5 39.2	43.1	44.8 41.4 (2)	42.9 40.7 (2)	43.1 41.3 (2)	42.6 41.1 (2)	43.6 40.6 (2)		
Nondurable geods	39.7	39.8 3.2	39.4	39.5	39.6	40.2	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.4		
Food and kindred products	40.0 37.6	40.0 40.5	39.7 37.3	40.0	39.6	40.1	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.6 (2)		
Textile mill products	41.1	40.4 36.8 43.1	39.3 36.1 43.2	39.5 36.1 43.2	40.9 36.3 42.9	41.2 37.4 43.2	40.0 36.5 43.1	40.0 36.4 42.9	39.8 35.9 43.3	39.2 35.8 43.3		
Printing and publishing	37.7 41.4	37.6 42.0	37.6 41.7	37.8 41.7	37.6 41.7	38.2 42.0	38.0 41.8	37.7 41.9	37.7 41.9	37.7 42.0		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	43.5 41.2 37.5	43.5 41.9 37.7	43.4 41.3 37.4	43.5 41.3 36.9	43.5 (2) 37.1	43.7 (2) 37.5	43.5 (2) 36.5	43.1 (2) 36.7	42.9 (2) 37.1	43.5 (2) 36.5		
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.6		
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6		
Retail trade	30.5	30.4	30.7	30.6	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.2	29.9	29.9		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.3	36.7	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Services,	33.0	32.9	33.1	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6		

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

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

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

Industry		Average he	urly coming	•	Average weekly earnings					
моски	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984 P	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984		
Total private Seasonally adjusted	\$7.95 8.00	\$8.29 8.33	\$8.32 8.35	\$.8.30 8.35	\$280.64 280.00	\$294.30 294.05	\$296.19 293.92	\$294.65 293.92		
Mining	11.25	11.57	11.57	11.53	479.25	505.61	499.82	503.86		
Construction	11.86	11.94	11.95	12.01	450.68	460.88	461.27	462.39		
Manufacturing	8.78	9.14	9.17	9.14	352.96	372.91	369.55	368.34		
Durable goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures	9.32 7.82	9.69 8.04	9.71 8.01	9.68 8.06	378.39 319.06	402.14 324.01	397.14 315.59	395.91 321.59		
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	6.67 9.30 11.29	6.84 9.58 11.46	6.88 9.64 11.46	6.90 9.66 11.44	267.47 391.53 458.37	270.86 407.15 480.17	269.01 406.81 474.44	271.17 403.79 471.33		
Blast furna ces and basic steel products . Fabricated metal products	12.74 9.09 9.54	13.02 9.33 9.93	13.04 9.32 9.95	13.01 9.30 9.93	507.05 369.96 383.51	536.42 388.13 417.06	528.12 381.19 410.94	520.40 382.23 411.10		
Electrical and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and equipment	8.62 11.52	8.91 12.14	8.95 12.15	8.99 12.11	349.11 474.62	365.31 519.59	360.69 509.09	364.10 504.99		
Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.92 8.45 6.79	12.67 8.78 6.98	12.64 8.83 7.02	12.60 8.79 7.02	503.02 340.54 264.81	557.48 362.61 273.62	540.99 359.38 273.08	536.76 356.00 275.18		
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products	8.06	8.33	8.39	8.36	319.98	331.53	330.57	330.22		
Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products	8.15 10.26 6.19	8.44 11.92 6.43	8.41 11.54 6.43	8.36 11.04 6.46	326.00 385.78 254.41	337.60 482.76 259.77	333.88 430.44 252.70	334.40 433.87 255.17		
Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing	5.35 10.03	5.50 10.42	5.51 10.54	5.54 10.50	195.81 429.28	202.40	198.91 455.33	199.99 453.60		
Chemicals and allied products	9.12 10.62 13.17	9.30 11.03 13.33	9.35 11.10 13.28	9.40 11.10 13.28	343.82 439.67 572.90	349.68 463.26 579.86	351.56 462.87 576.35	355.32 462.87 577.68		
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products Leather and leather products	8.00 5.52	8.23 5.67	8.29	8.22 5.67	329.60	344.84 213.76	342.38	339.49		
Transportation and public utilities	10.69	11.07	11.18	11.21	422.26	440.59	446.08	447.28		
Wholesale trade	8.54	8.90	8.97	8.95	329.64	344.43	348.04	346.37		
Retail trade	5.73	5.88	5.87	5.84	174.77	178.75	180.21	178.70		
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.24	7.58	7.63	7.59	261.36	275.15	280.02	276.28		
Services	7.24	7.53	7.56	7.52	238.92	247.74	250.24	248.16		

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

		Not endocrally adjusted					Sessenally adjusted							
Industry	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984p	Aug. 1984p p	Percent change from: Aug. 1983- Aug. 1984	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	Hay 1984	June 1984	July 1984p	Aug. 1984p	Percent change from: July 1984- Aug. 1984		
Total private nonfarm:							†		-					
Current dollars	154.9	159.8	160.5	160.1 N.A.	3.3	155.4	159.9 95.4	159.6 94.9	160.3 95.2	160.8 95.2	160.6	-0.2		
Mining	166.9	173.4	174.3	172.7	(2) 3.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	N-A.	(3)		
Construction	145.1	146.1	146.2	146.9	1.2	144.8	146.0	147.0	147.1	146.4	146.6	\.í		
Manufacturing	157.3	162.1	162.7	162.5	3.3	158.0	161.3	162.0	162.3	162.8	163.2	.3		
Transportation and public utilities .	155.5	160.6	161.7	162.3	4.4	155.6	16'.)	160.9	162.1	162.7	162.4	2		
Wholesale trade	158.2	164.6	165.9	165.5	4.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
Rotali trado	150.5	154.0	153.9	153.1	1.7	150.9	153.7	153.4	153.8	154.0	153.6	3		
Finance, incurance, and		1				l	1							
real estate	158.0	164.9	166.1	165.3	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		
Services	155.3	161.6	162.4	161.4	3.9	156.6	162.3	161.4	162.5	163.6	162.5	6		

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is .2 percent from July 1983 to July 1984, the latest month available.
3 Percent change is less than .05 percent from June 1984 to July 1984, the latest month available.
4 There series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = Data not available.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry.	N	ot seasons	My adjusti	id	Seconally adjusted						
industry	Aug. 1983	June 1984	July 1984 P	Aug. 1984 P	Aug. 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984 p	Aug. 1984	
Total	107.6	114.6	114.7	115.1	105.3	112.0	112.0	112.7	112.6	112.7	
oods-producing	94.6	102.4	101.0	102.4	92.4	100.1	99.5	99.9	99.9	100.0	
Mining	108.1	118.3	117.6	120.1	106.7	114.7	115.5	117.1	116.6	118.7	
Construction	115.1	124.2	127.3	128.3	103.7	112 ′	113.7	116.4	115.2	115.6	
Manufacturing	90.1	97.4	95.2	96.6	89.5	97.0	96.0	96.0	96.2	96.1	
Durable goods		96.9	94.5	95.3	86.5	95.8	95.0	95.1	95.6	96.0	
Lumber and wood products		101.4	98.9	100.8	92.4	98.6	96.1	95.8	94.8	94.8	
Furniture and fixtures		102.7	99.1	102.8	96.2	103.1	102.5	101.5	103.3	101.	
Stone, clay, and glass products		92.3	91.7	91.3	83.8	89.2	89.0	88.6	88.8	87.	
Primary metal industries		75.2	72.8	72.6	67.6	74.1	74.8	73.9	73.4	73.0	
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	59.5	63.9	61.6	59.9	59.5	62.3	63.7	62.7	60.7	59.	
Fabricated metal products		93.2	90.7	92.5	83.6	91.5	91.3	91.8	92.9	92.	
Machinery, except electrical	02.7	96.9	95.1	95.3	83.5	95.2	95.3	96.5	97.1	98.	
Electrical and electronic equipment	99.2	114.4	112.0	113.9	100.2	113.6	113.2	112.8	113.9	114.5	
Transportation equipment	81.1	96.5	93.5	92.2	85.7	96.8	94.1	94.4	95.0	97.	
Motor vehicles and equipment		91.4	87.3	85.9	78.9	91.8	86.3	87.4	87.3	92.	
Instruments and related products	102.9	110.2	107.9	108.1	103.0	109.3	107.7	109.6	109.3	108.	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	82.2	85.7	82.7	86.4	80.8	86.5	85.3	84.8	85.4	85.	
Nondurable goods	96.2	98.3	96.2	98.5	94.0	98.8	97.4	97.2	97.1	96.	
Food and kindred products	103.7	97.5	100.8	105.5	95.3	98.7	97.7	97.2	98.2	97.	
Tobacco manufactures	92.7	86.6	75.5	79.4	86.9	93.4	92.0	92.0	84.8	74.	
Textile mill products	83.9	83.4	78.6	80.5	83.1	85.7	82.7	82.3	81.1	79.	
Apparel and other textile products	90.7	95.2	88.5	92.7	89.5	96.7	93.9	92.5	91.5	91.	
Paper and allied products	95.8	101.0	100.4	100.7	95.6	99.	99.3	99.5	100.6	100.	
Printing and publishing	109.6	115.8	115.7	116.4	110.1	116.6	i	116.3	117.1	116.	
Chemicals and allied products	93.6	97.4	95.9	96.2	94.1	96.2	95.6	96.1	96.0	96.	
Petroleum and coal products	93.2	86.9	87.0	86.8	90.	86.5	86.1	84.5	84.1	84.5	
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	102.9	115.3	111.8	113.3	102.4	13.8	113.1	113.5	114.0	112.	
Leather and leather products	83.2	81.7	75.2	77.8	80.1	81.4	78.3	77.8	79.1	74.	
rice-producing	114.7	121.4	122.3	122.1	112.4	116.6	119.0	119.7	119.6	119.6	
ransportation and public utilities	86.1	106.9	106.8	107.1	85.3	16	104.3	105.2	105.8	105.9	
/holesale trade	109.4	114.8	115.6	115.9	108.6	113.3	113.5	113.7	114.3	114.9	
etail trade	109.7	113.5	114.5	114.3	106.4	110.3	111.1	111.9	111.0	110.9	
inance, insurance, and real estate	121.5	125.3	127.4	126.9	119.2	123.1	123.1	124.0	124.8	124.6	
ervices		124									
	129.2	134.4	135.3	134.8	126.6	131.4	131.7	132.4	132.3	132.	

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1982 1983 1984	27.6 54.3 71.1	47.6 46.5 73.2	35.7 60.8 67.0	31.1 68.9 63.8	41.1 69.5 64.1	33.5 64.6 63.0	34.6 74.3 60.8p	32.4 68.6 57.3p	37.3 69.5	28.9 75.4	32.4 69.7	45.7 73.8
Over 3-month span	1982 1983 1984	25.1 46.8 82.2	27.8 57.3 80.5	27.8 64.1 76.5	27.3 75.1 71.1	27.6 75.7 68.4	28.6 77.8 69.5p	23.5 74.1 65.1p	24.1 81.6	26.5 80.8	25.9 78.9	27.8 79.5	41.6 77.6
Over 6-month span	1982 1983 1984	19.2 50.8 81.9	22.2 63.0 82.7	21.9 69.2 79.7	24.6 75.1 75.4p	20.3 80.0 70.5p	21.4 82.4	21.4	18.6 82.4	23.2 84.6	27.3 85.9	29.5 86.8	35.4 83.8
Over 12-month span	1982 1983 1984	21.6 49.5 86.2p	21.4 54.3 82.7p	17.6 61.9	18.1 71.1	16.2 77.3	18.1 79.5	21.1 83.8	21.1 88.1	25.1 86.8	31.6 87.3	34.1 85.4	40.3 87.3

 $^{^{1}}$ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 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.

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