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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
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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

| Category | Quarterly averages |  |  | Monthly data |  |  | July Aug. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 | 1984 |  | 1984 |  |  |  |
|  | II | I | II | June | July | Aug. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force 1/............................. | 112,946 | 114,292 | 115,333 | 115,567 | 115,636 | 115,206 | -430 |
| Total employment 1/................... | 101,706 | 105,426 | 106,837 | 107,438 | 107,093 | 106,681 | -412 |
| Civilian labor force...................... | 111,277 | 112,607 | 113,642 | 113,877 | 113,938 | 113,494 | -444 |
| Civilian employment.................... | 100,037 | 103,740 | 105,146 | 105,748 | 105,395 | 104,969 | -426 |
| Unemployment.............................. | 11,240 | 8,866 | 8,496 | 8,130 | 8,543 | 8,526 | -17 |
| Not in labor force........................ | 62,680 | 63,072 | 62,484 | 62,407 | 62,503 | 63,089 | 586 |
| Discouraged workers................... | 1,726 | 1,339 | 1,295 | N.A. | N.A. | N. A. | N. A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: $\quad 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers 1/......................... | 10.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 0 |
| All civilian workers.................. | 10.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 0 |
| Adult men............................ | 9.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | -0.1 |
| Adult women......................... | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 0.2 |
| Teenagers............................ | 23.3 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 0.1 |
| White................................ | 8.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0 |
| Black................................ | 20.4 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 16.9 | 16.0 | -0.9 |
| Hispanic origin..................... | 14.2 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 0.1 |
| ESTABLISHENT DATA ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment.............. | 89,588 |  |  |  |  |  | 159p |
| Goods-producing industries........... | 23,092 | 24,518 | 24,862 | 24,974 | 25,068p | 25, 112p | 44p |
| Service-producing industries........ | 66,496 | 68,247 | 68,922 | 69,161 | 69,283p | 69,398p | 115p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: $\quad$ Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm................ | 34.9 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.2p | 35.2p | 0p |
| Manufacturing.......................... | 40.0 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 p | 40.4 p | -0.1p |
| Manufacturing overtime............... | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 p | 3.2p | -0.1p |
| $\frac{1 /}{1 /}$ Includes the resident Armed Forces. $\quad$ 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 Bl.s 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 12 th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12 th , which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

## Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

People are classified as employed if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes beiween 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 varyring definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields $\mathrm{U}-1$ and the most comprehensive yields $\mathrm{U}-7$. The overall unemployment rate is $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{a}$, while $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{~b}$ represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

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

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agricuture, 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 fluctiations 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 $\mathbf{9 0}$ out of $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ 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 $\mathbf{2}$ most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks-comprehensive counts of employment-against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

## Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BIS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by Bl.s. 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

| (Numbere in thoueande) |
| ---: | :--- |

'The population and Armed Forces figures are not edjuated for seesonal variation
therofore, Identioal numbers appeer in the unidjuetied and ecesonally adjuated therefore
: Includes members of the Armed Forees stationed in the United states.

- Leber force as a percent of the noninatitutional population.
- Total employment as a percent of the noninetltutional population.
- Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Eorces).

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

 numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally thaned covinne.

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


[^0]: Crvilian employment as a percent of the olviman nemmetiutional pepulation.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispento-rigin groupe will not sum to treteds becauee dike for the "other racee" group are not is meented and Hispanics are inctured in both the white and black population groupe.

Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators

| Catogory | Net smesomaly armotid |  |  | eveeenely aruoted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Aug} \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4} 0 \mathrm{~g} . \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { Aug. }}{1983}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { yay } \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over | 103.167 | 107.484 | 106,694 | 101,484 | 104,402 | 105,288 | 105,748 | 105,395 | 104.969 |
| Married men, spouse present | 38,653 | 39,395 | 39,419 | 38, 281 | 39.062 | 39,159 | 39,072 | 39,121 | 39.029 |
| Married women, spouse present. | 24.323 | 25,022 | 25,197 | 24,905 | 25,457 | 25,722 | 25,786 | 25,716 | 25,764 |
| Women who maintain families | 5.053 | 5,628 | 5,474 | 5,096 | 5,491 | 5,668 | 5,688 | 5,662 | 5,507 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,998 | 1,924 | 1,759 | 1,628 | 1,661 | 1,610 | 1,604 | 1,513 | 1,425 |
| Self-employed workers | 1,691 | 1,704 | 1,692 | 1,564 | 11,534 | 1,537 | 1,570 | 1,559 | 1,568 |
| Unpaid family workers | 299 | 320 | 262 | 240 | 207 | 246 | 212 | 230 | 208 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers . | 91,108 | 95,389 | 94.773 | 90,032 | 92,931 | 93,928 | 94,040 | 93.841 | 93.554 |
| Government. | 15,006 | 15,105 | 15,119 | 15,671 | 15,784 | 15,761 | 15,685 | 15,604 | 15,782 |
| Private industries | 76.101 | 80.284 | 79.654 | 74, 361 | 77.147 | 78,167 | 78,355 | 78, 236 | 77,772 |
| Private households | 1,365 | 1,367 | 1,274 | 1,270 | 1,296 | 1,347 | 1,329 | 1,239 | 1,181 |
| Other industries | 74,736 | 78,917 | 78,380 | 73.091 | 75.851 | 76,820 | 77,026 | 76,997 | 76,591 |
| Self-employed workers | 7,704 | 7.810 | 7.892 | 7.641 | 7,834 | 7.707 | 7,828 | 7,717 | 7,829 |
| Unpaid family workers | 367 | 337 | 317 | 375 | 338 | 311 | 348 | 306 | 324 |
| PERSONS AT WORK' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries | 87.513 | 92,251 | 92,208 | 91,953 | 96,918 | 96.523 | 96,500 | 96,848 | 96,921 |
| Fulli-time schedules | 71.437 | 75,906 | 76.593 | 73,499 | 78,276 | 78.280 | 78.496 | 78,659 | 78,799 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 6.423 | 6,201 | 5.774 | 5.866 | 5.593 | 5,353 | 5,491 | 5,300 | 5.324 |
| Usually work full time. | 1,782 | 1,581 | 1,780 | 1.742 | 1.530 | 1,549 | 1,654 | 1,589 | 1,749 |
| Usually work part time | 4.641 | 4.620 | 3.994 | 4, 124 | 4,063 | 3,804 | 3,837 | 3,711 | 3,576 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 9,653 | 10.144 | 9,841 | 12, 588 | 13,049 | 12,889 | 12,514 | 12,889 | 12.797 |

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

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

| Measure | Oratrity aramges |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1984}{2}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 |  |  | 1984 |  |  |  |  |
|  | II | III | IV | 1 | II | June | July | Aug. |
| U. 1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor torce. | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Il-2 Job 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 |
| U. 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 |
| U. 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 |
| U.5a 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 |
| U.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 |
| U-6 Total fuil-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseokers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 12.9 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.9 |
| U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 14.4 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 11.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N. A. |

[^1]Table A-6. Selected unemployment Indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category |  |  |  | Unemployment ratee' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{Hay} \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTEALSTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 youre and over | 6,200 | 4.756 | 4,583 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Men, 20 yeers end over | 5,150 | 3.906 | 3,853 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Women, 16 yours 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 eexes, 16 to 19 years | 1,885 | 1.464 | 1,409 | 22.8 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 18.4 |
| Married men, apouse proeent | 2,561 | 1,867 | 1.810 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Merried women, spouee preeent | 1,853 | 1,615 | 1,637 | 6.9 | 5. 8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Women who melotein frerillee .. | 683 | 602 | 644 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.5 |
| Fintiline workers | 8,964 | 7,061 | 6,980 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Pert-time workers . | 1,631 | 1,550 | 1,545 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| Labor force time loet. | -- | -- | -- | 10.7 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8. 7 | 0.5 |
| mpuetmy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonegricultural prtvate wege 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 |
| Durabie goode | 1.499 | 883 | 920 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Nondurable goode | 938 | 767 | 733 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8. 3 |
| Transportation and pubite uttitios. | 438 | 361 | 375 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Wholesale and ratall trede | 2,084 | 1.693 | 1.669 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Finance and servios induetries. | 1.951 | 1,669 | 1.699 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6. 1 |
| cowernment 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 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.


Table A-7. Duration of unemployment


Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

| Reason | Mat scmeemally atrued |  |  | Soenembly arubed |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lug. } \\ & \log _{83} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A p r} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Ray } \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMEEX OF UNEMPLOVED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job locers | 5,793 | 4,258 | 3.986 | 6, 133 | 4,527 | 4.327 | 4,220 | 4.511 | 4.218 |
| On layoft | 1.492 | 1,091 | 1,047 | 1,660 | 1,108 | 3.192 | 1,166 | 1,164 | 1,152 |
| Other job losers | 4,301 | 3,167 | 2,939 | 4.473 | 3.419 | 3,134 | 3,055 | 3,346 | 3,066 |
| job leavers ...... | 863 | 880 | 901 | 799 | 781 | 804 | 800 | 865 | 835 |
| Reentrants. | 2,431 | 2,154 | 2.283 | 2,479 | 2,308 | 2,178 | 1,968 | 2,091 | 2,322 |
| Now entrants | 1,323 | 1,421 | 1,211 | 1.214 | 1,216 | 1,186 | 1,136 | 1,092 | 1,093 |
| PEECEENT DESTMIRUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers. | 55.6 | 48.8 | 47.6 | 57.7 | 51.3 | 50.9 | 51.9 | 52.7 | 49.8 |
| On layoff | 14.3 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 12.5 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 13.6 |
| Other job losers | 41.3 | 36.3 | 35.1 | 42.1 | 38.7 | 36.9 | 37.6 | 39.1 | 36.2 |
| Job leavers | 8.3 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 9.9 |
| Acentrants . | 23.4 | 24.7 | 27.2 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 25.6 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 27.4 |
| New entrants | 12.7 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 12.9 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PENCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FONCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 5.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Job leavers | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 7 |
| Reentrants. | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| New entrants | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1. 1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sox and age, scasonally adjusted


- Unemployment as a percent of the otvinien leterer mase.

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

| Employment starne | Met ecesemany ermuned |  |  | sameonerly acpusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14 g \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 p r \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bay } \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $1984$ |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 23.437 | 24.154 | 24.181 | 23.437 | 23.791 | 23.804 | 23,989 | 24, 154 | 24. 181 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.929 | 15.710 | 15.660 | 14.603 | 14.770 | 14,976 | 15,039 | 15.196 | 15,291 |
| Participation rate | 63.7 | 65.0 | 64.8 | 62.3 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 63.2 |
| Employed | 12,259 | 13,227 | 13.395 | 11.989 | 12.541 | 12,852 | 13,020 | 12,907 | 13,092 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 52.3 | 54.8 | 55.4 | 51.2 | 52.7 | 53.8 | 54.3 | 53.4 | 54.1 |
| Unemployed | 2.669 | 2,483 | 2.265 | 2,614 | 2,229 | 2,125 | 2,020 | 2,290 | 2,199 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.9 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 17.9 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 2. 15.1 | $14.4$ |
| Not in labor force . . . . . | 8,509 | 8,444 | E,521 | 8.834 | 9.021 | 8.918 | 8,950 | 8,958 | 8,890 |

'The population figures are not adjusted for seneoved wriation; therefore, Identical ${ }^{2}$ Clvilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally asmeted eetumin.

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

| Oeouperilin | Crmen emaneyta |  | Unempleyed |  | Unemployment rete |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1984 | Aug. <br> 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 yeers and over'. | 103,167 | 106.694 | 10,411 | 8,382 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| Mancererial and protweicond epeovaly | 23.044 | 24.460 | 819 | 792 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Exceutho, edininimiratio, end manegerial | 10,814 | 11.789 | 319 | 312 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Professlonal speciafty . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12,230 | 12,671 | 500 | 480 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Technical, 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 | 83 | 5.2 | 2.6 |
| Sales occupations . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12,140 | 12,891 | 859 | 704 | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Adminietrative support, including civical . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 16,608 | 16,858 | 1,140 | 929 | 6.4 | 5.2 |
| Service occupations | 14.510 | 14.291 | 1,660 | 1.457 | 10.3 | 9.3 |
| Private household . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.015 | 1,000 | 91 | 92 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Protective service | 1,827 | 1.757 | . 111 | +130 | 5.7 | 6.9 |
| Service, except private household and protective | 11,667 | 11.535 | 1.458 | 1.235 | 11.1 | 9.7 |
| Precision production, craft, and repair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.794 | 13,641 | 1.305 | 870 | 9.3 | 6.0 |
| Mechanics and repairers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.230 | 4.477 | 33 C | 188 | 7.2 | 4.0 |
| Construction trades . . . . | 4.602 | 5, 023 | 554 | 453 | 10.7 | 8.3 |
| Other preclaion production, craft, and repalr . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.963 | 4.141 | 421 | 228 | 9.6 | 5.2 |
| Operators, febricators, and laborers $\qquad$ <br> Machine operaiors, aseemblers, and inspectors | 16,498 7,905 | 17.193 8.105 | 2,650 | 2.025 | 13.8 | $10.5$ |
| Machine operators, aesembters, and Inapectors . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.905 | 8, 105 | 1.313 | 907 | 14.2 | 10. 1 |
| Traneportation and material moving occupations | 4.198 | 4.480 | 468 | 404 | 10.0 | 8.3 |
| Handiers, equipment cleaners, holpers, and leborere . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.396 | 4.608 | 868 | 714 | 16.5 | 13.4 |
| Conetruction laborere . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 674 \\ 2721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 732 \\ & \hline 75 \end{aligned}$ | 181 | 157 | 21.2 | 17.7 |
| Other handiers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and leborers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,721 | 3,875 | 687 | 557 | 15.6 | 12.6 |
| Farming, foreetry, and fithing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4,481 | 4. 185 | 408 | 260 | 8.3 | 5.8 |

'Preons with no previoue work experience and thoee whoee leet fob wae in the Armed Forees are included in the unemployed total.

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vletnam-ora votorans and nonvotorans by age, not eeasonally adjusted

| Voteran atatua and age | Clillan noninatiturtional population |  | Crwillan laber force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Numatar | Prowent el |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 g_{0} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \mathrm{~g} \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augo } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1983$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { augo } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Aug} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 years and over | 7.850 | 7.921 | 7.353 | 7.459 |  |  | 6,799 | 7.042 | 554 | 417 | 7.5 | 5.6 |
| 25 to 39 years . . . . . . . | 5.814 | 5.448 | 5.565 | 5.259 | 5.118 | $4,941$ | 447 | 318 | 8.0 | 6. 0 |
| 25 to 29 years. | . 652 | . 451 | 618 | . 421 | 546 | - 380 | 72 | 41 | 11.7 | 9.7 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 2,099 | 1,675 | 2,007 | 1,622 | 1,813 | 1.,519 | 194 | 103 | 9.7 | 6.4 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 3.063 | 3.322 | 2.940 | 3,216 | 2.759 | 3.042 | 181 | 174 | 6.2 | 5. 4 |
| 40 years and over. | 2,036 | 2.473 | 1.788 | 2,200 | 1,681 | 2,101 | 107 | 99 | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| NONVETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 20, 133 | 21. 237 | 18,984 | 20,154 | 17.416 | 19.024 | 1,568 | 1,130 | 8.3 | 5. 6 |
| 25 to 29 years . . . | ع,729 | 8.990 | 8,198 | 8.488 | 7.421 | 7.959 | 777 | 529 | 9.5 | 6. 2 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 6,854 | 7.468 | 6,494 | 7.145 | 6.011 | 6.789 | 483 | 356 | 7.4 | 5.0 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 4.550 | 4.779 | 4,292 | 4,521 | 3.984 | 4.276 | 308 | 245 | 7.2 | 5.4 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forcee between August 5, 1804 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterane are men who have never served in the Arm.
 cloely correeponde to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Employment status of the clvillan population for ten large States


[^2]appear in the unefrited and the aseaonely adreted columes.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by Industry

| Induatry | Mot cesconelly crumed |  |  |  | Seceonelly alyuated |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ausg } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1984 P | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apri } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } \\ 1984 & p \end{array}$ | Aug. <br> 1984 P |
| Total | 89,842 | 95,003 | 94,236 | 94,486 | 89,918 | 93,449 | 93,786c | 94,135 | 94,351 | 94,510 |
| Total privato | 74,878 | 78,973 | 79,018 | 79,407 | 74,110 | 77,546 | 77,864 | 78,241 | 78,411 | 78,575 |
| Coode.produeing | 23,944 | 25,298 | 25,294 | 25,559 | 23,532 | 24,760 | 24,851 | 24,974 | 25,068 | 25,112 |
| Mining Oll and gas extraction | $\begin{array}{r} 960 \\ 595.6 \end{array}$ | 1,013 627.2 | 1,021 634.4 | 1,026 634.9 | 950 590 | 984 612 | 995 619 | 1,002 623 | 1,007 629 | 1,015 629 |
| Conetruetion | 4,269 | 4,517 | 4,615 | 4.671 | 3,985 | 4,246 | 4, 286 | 4,343 | 4, 350 | 4,357 |
| General buliding contractors | 1,112.1 | 1,182.9 | 1,208.8 | 1,216.1 | 1,037 | 1,110 | 1,126 | 1,135 | 1,130 | 1,133 |
| Masulacterty | 18,715 | 19,768 | 19,658 | 19,862 | 18,597 | 19,530 | 19,370 | 19,629 | 19,711 | 19,740 |
| Prooluction workers | 12.762 | 13,610 | 13,475 | 13,657 | 12,679 | 13,443 | 13,465 | 13,492 | 13,555 | 13,572 |
| Durable geede | 10,842 | 11,749 | 11,693 | 11,763 | 10,846 | 11,551 | 11,598 | 11,652 | 11,709 | 11,763 |
| Production workers | 7,197 | 7,948 | 7,874 | 7,932 | 7,224 | 7,799 | 7,826 | 7,860 | 7,910 | 7,959 |
| Lumber and wood products | 702.5 | 733.4 | 730.3 | 735.8 | 675 | 714 | 711 | 712 | 708 | 705 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 452.3 | 484.1 | 475.0 | 488.5 | 453 | 482 | 482 | 485 | 487 | 489 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 594.3 | 619.5 | 619.2 | 622.0 | 578 | 604 | 605 | 605 | 605 | 604 |
| Primary metal industries | 841.3 | 894.1 | 879.8 | 881.6 | 840 | 879 | 887 | 884 | 882 | 880 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steol products | 346.9 | 351.1 | 344.9 | 339.4 | 344 | 345 | 347 | 345 | 341 | 336 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,383.6 | 1,487.8 | 1,476.8 | 1,494.2 | 1,384 | 1,459 | 1,469 | 1,479 | 1,490 | 1,493 |
| Machinery, except electrical . . . . . . | 2,034.3 | 2,232.4 | 2,232.9 | 2,236.7 | 2,051 | 2,189 | 2,203 | 2,226 | 2,244 | 2,255 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,021.6 | 2,250.0 | 2,248.6 | 2,265.6 | 2,022 | 2,212 | 2,228 | 2,237 | 2,253 | 2,266 |
| Transportation equipment...... | 1,738.9 | 1,932.3 | 1,924.6 | 1,917.8 | 1,776 | 1,903 | 1,906 | 1,917 | 1,928 | 1,957 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 750.4 | 870.6 | 861.8 | 857.2 | 779 | 857 | 848 | 855 | 860 | 889 |
| Instruments and related products | 695.7 | 727.5 | 726.1 | 729.9 | 694 | 719 | 722 | 723 | 726 | 728 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 377.5 | 388.2 | 380.1 | 390.8 | 373 | 388 | 385 | 384 | 386 | 386 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,873 | 8,019 | 7,965 | 8,099 | 7,751 | 7,979 | 7,972 | 7,977 | 8,002 | 7,977 |
| Production workers | 5,565 | 5,662 | 5,601 | 5,725 | 5,455 | 5,644 | 5,639 | 5,632 | 5,645 | 5,613 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,712.4 | 1,637.6 | 1,687.4 | 1,732.4 | 1,621 | 1,648 | 1,643 | 1,644 | 1,654 | 1,641 |
| Tobacco manufactures | - 69.3 | 1,62.5 | 1,62.0 | $\begin{array}{r}174.9 \\ \hline 753\end{array}$ | - 66 | . 67 | . 67 | -67 | 1,656 | -62 |
| Textile mill products. . . . . . . . . | 754.9 | 762.7 | 741.7 | 753.8 | 751 | 766 | 762 | 759 | 755 | 750 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,177.1 | 1,226.9 | 1,171.0 | 1,222.3 | 1,170 | 1,226 | 1,217 | 1,209 | 1,212 | 1,215 |
| Paper and allied products | 666.6 | 690.7 | 687.9 | 690.2 | 663 | 680 | 681 | 685 | 687 | 686 |
| Printing and publishing ...... | 1,297.3 | 1,362.2 | 1,363.1 | 1,366.6 | 1,302 | 1,348 | 1,356 | 1,362 | 1,369 | 1,371 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,050.3 | 1,070.4 | 1,070.2 | 1,070.2 | 1,046 | 1,057 | 1,057 | 1,062 | 1,064 | 1,066 |
| Petroleum and coal products .............. | 197.7 | 190.3 | 190.7 | 190.5 | 194 | 189 | 188 | 188 | 187 | 187 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product Leather and leather products .......... | 734.3 | 806.2 | 796.9 | 805.0 | 730 | 790 | 795 | 797 | 803 | 800 |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . | 213.0 | 209.0. | 194.3 | 203.1 | 208 | 208 | 206 | 204 | 205 | 199 |
| Service.producing | 65,898 | 69,705 | 68,942 | 68,927 | 66,386 | 68,689 | 68,935c | 69,161 | 69,283 | 69,398 |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 4,382 | 5,212 | 5,193 | 5,200 | 4,369 | 5,129 | 5,144 | 5,163 | 5,173 | 5,182 |
| Transportation | 2,751 | 2,918 | 2,896 | 2,902 | 2,751 | 2,862 | 2,871 | 2,883 | 2,896 | 2,902 |
| Communication and public utilitios | 1,631 | 2,294 | 2,297 | 2,298 | 1,618 | 2,267 | 2,273 | 2,280 | 2,277 | 2,280 |
| Wheleeate trade | 5,303 | 5,537 | 5,558 | 5,586 | 5,277 | 5,473 | 5,492 | 5,502 | 5,527 | 5,559 |
| Durable goods. | 3,084 | 3,268 | 3,282 | 3,304 | 3,072 | 3,215 | 3,235 | 3,249 | 3,269 | 3,291 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,219 | 2,269 | 2,276 | 2,282 | 2,205 | 2,258 | 2,257 | 2,253 | 2,258 | 2,268 |
| Retall trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15,732 | 16,359 | 16,343 | 16,412 | 15,626 | 16,095 | 16,166 | 16,245 | 16,278 | 16,298 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,127.6 | 2,235.2 | 2,242.6 | 2,236.6 | 2,169 | 2,251 | 2,273 | 2,295 | 2,291 | 2,280 |
| Food stores . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,563.9 | 2,645.9 | 2,658.6 | 2,667.5 | 2,563 | 2,635 | 2,630 | 2,641 | 2,653 | 2,665 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations Eating and drinking places .......... | 1,698.5 | 1,770.4 | 1,782.7 | 1,781.8 | 1,679 | 1,743 | 1,751 | 1,751 | 1,763 | 1,761 |
| Eating and drinking | 5,200.1 | 5,381.1 | 5,350.9 | 5,392.6 | 5,043 | 5,154 | 5,183 | 5,199 | 5,210 | 5,230 |
| Finsenes, Insurance, and real estate | 5,574 | 5,721 | 5,758 | 5,773 | 5,498 | 5,640 | 5,662 | 5,676 | 5,679 | 5,692 |
| Finance. | 2,778 | 2,864 | 2,879 | 2,888 | 2,749 | 2,851 | 2,863 | 2,858 | 2,856 | 2,857 |
| Insurance... | 1,730 | 1,757 | 1,769 | 1,771 | 1,724 | 1,742 | 1,746 | 1,752 | 1,760 | 1,766 |
| Real estale. | 1,067 | 1,100 | 1,110 | 1,114 | 1,025 | 1,047 | 1,053 | 1,066 | 1,063 | 1,069 |
| Sorvices . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,549 |  |  |  |
| Business services Health services | 3,629.2 | 4,026.2 | 4, 051.3 | 4,094.9 | 19,508 | 3,912 | 3,979 | 4,014 | 4,031 | 4,058 |
| Health services | 6,014.4 | 6,088.0 | 6,108.8 | 6,069.2 | 5,988 | 6,062 | 6!073 | 6,064 | 6,078 | 6,045 |
| Government | 14,964 | 16,030 | 15,218 | 15,079 | 15,808 | 15,903 | 15,922c | 15,894 | 15,940 | 15,935 |
| Federal | 2,779 | 2,821 | 2,832 | 2,813 | 2,747 | 2,771 | 2,785c | 2,777 | 2,779 | 2,780 |
| State | 3,470 | 3.603 | 3,522 | 3,527 | 3,668 | 3,693 | 3,699 | 3,699 | 3,711 | 3,728 |
| Local | 8,714 | 9,606 | 8,864 | 8,739 | 9,393 | 9,439 | 9,438 | 9,418 | 9,450 | 9,427 |

Table B.2. Average weokly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by Industry

| Induaty | Not seasonelly edrented |  |  |  | Seceenally aduated |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Ausid ${ }_{\text {198 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augg } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1984 |
| Total privato. | 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) |
| Cometruotion | 38.0 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Manufacturing | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.4 |
| Overtime hours | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Durable goods | 40.6 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.1 |
| Overtime hours | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Lumber and wood products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40.8 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 38.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.1 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.3 |
| Primary matal industries . . . . . | 40.6 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 39.8 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 40.3 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 40.7 | 41.6 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.2 |
| Machinery, except oloctrical ...... | 40.2 | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 42.3 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.9 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 40.5 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 41.2 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.5 |
| Motor welicies and equipment | 42.2 | 44.0 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 43.1 | 44.8 | 42.9 | 43.1 | 42.6 | 43.6 |
| instruments and rolated products | 40.3 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.6 |
| Miscolianeove manufacturing | 39.0 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Nondurnele geets. | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.4 |
| Overtime nours | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Food and kindred products | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 37.6 | 40.5 | 37.3 | 39.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Textile mill products | 41.1 | 40.4 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.2 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 36.6 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 37:4 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 35.9 | 35.8 |
| Paper and allied producte. | 42.8 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.3 |
| Printing and publishing. | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.4 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 42.9 | 43.5 |
| Rubber and micoellaneous plastics products | 41.2 | 41.9 | 41.3 | 42.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 37.1 | 36.5 |
| Traneportation and previc urimtice | 39.5 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| Whelesale trado. | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.6 |
| Aotall trade . | 30.5 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 30.6 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.9 |
| Finance, Ineuranco, and real estate | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 36.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Serriose | 33.0 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 |

Data rolate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retall trade; finance, Insurance, and real estate; and services. These groupe account for approximately four-fifthe of the total employese on private nonagricultural payrolla.

T This extre to not putireried semonelly ecjutted since the seasonal component is: swell redettro to the trendecycto andor irregular components and oonsequently cannot be separated with sufficient procision.
$p=$ proliminary.

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


' See footnote 1, table B-2.
$p=$ peovnnunary.

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

| moduetry |  |  |  |  |  | execomaly atureed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {Aug }} 1984 \mathrm{P}_{\text {or }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Apr 1984 | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { 1984 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J \cup 1 y \\ & 1984 \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 p_{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pereent } \\ & \text { finger } \\ & \text { July } \\ & 1984- \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total patrate nemonime: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current comers | 154.9 | 159.8 | 160.5 | 160.1 | 3.3 | 155.4 | 159.9 | 159.6 | 160.3 | 160.8 | 160.6 | -0.2 |
| Combent (1973) delime | 93.9 | 94.7 | 94.7 | H.A. | (2) | 94.4 | 95.4 | 94.9 | 95.2 | 95.2 | H.A. | (3) |
| Mindory | 166.9 | 173.4 | 174.3 | 172.7 | 3.5 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Conetruction | 145.1 | 146.1 | 146.2 | 146.9 | 1.2 | 144.8 | 146.6 | 147.0 | 147.1 | 146.4 | 146.6 | . 1 |
| Memuteoturla | 157.3 | 162.1 | 162.7 | 162.5 | 3.3 | 158.0 | 161.0 | 162.0 | 162.3 | 162.8 | 163.2 | . 3 |
| Irmoperterle | 155.5 | 160.6 | 161.7 | 162.3 | 4.4 | 155.6 | 16.. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 160.9 | 162.1 | 162.7 | 162.4 | -. 2 |
|  | 158.2 | 164.6 | 165.9 | 165.5 | 4.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Detall made | 150.5 | 154.0 | 153.9 | 153.1 | 1.7 | 150.9 | 153.7 | 153.4 | 153.8 | 154.0 | 153.6 | -. 3 |
| real ceinto | 158.0 | 164.9 | 166.1 | 165.3 | 4.6 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| sexteme | 155.3 | 161.6 | 162.4 | 161.4 | 3.9 | 156.6 | 162.3 | 161.4 | 162.5 | 163.6 | 162.5 | -. 6 |

$$
1 \text { See footnote 1, table }-2 \text {. }
$$


3 Percent change ie leat than 05 pareent fré Jue 1984 te July 1984, the lateat month available.
 irregular componentemd consequetiy camet be cepareted vith enfificient precifion. A.A. Data not available.
p-preliminary.

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

| Industry | Mot soasonelly mareted |  |  |  | Secemonly atmexat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1984}{ }_{1919}$ | Aug. $1984^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Apr $1984$ | May $1984$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{July} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | $p$ |
| Total | 107.6 | 114.6 | 114.7 | 115.1 | 105.3 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 112.6 | 112.7 |  |
| Goods-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 . . . . . . . . . . | 85.9 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 95.3 | 86.5 | 95.8 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 95.6 | 96.0 |  |
| Lumber and wood products | 98.0 | 101.4 | 98.9 | 100.8 | 92.4 | 98.6 | 96.1 | 95.8 | 94.8 | 94.8 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 96.8 87.5 | 102.7 92.3 | 99.1 | 102.8 91.3 | 96.2 83.8 | 103.1 89.2 | 102.5 89.0 | 101.5 88.6 | 103.3 | 101.5 |  |
| Primary metal industries. | 67.1 | 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 | 59.8 |  |
| Fabricated metal products | 83.4 | 93.2 | 90.7 | 92.5 | 83.6 | 91.5 | 91.3 | 91.8 | 92.9 | 92.7 |  |
| Machinery, except electrical | 81.4 | 96.9 | 95.1 | 95.3 | 83.5 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 96.5 | 97.1 | 98.1 |  |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 99.2 | 114.4 | 112.0 | 113.9 | 100.2 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 112.8 | 113.9 | 114.9 |  |
| Transportation equipment. . . . | 81.1 | 96.5 | 93.5 | 92.2 | 85.7 | 96.8 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 95.0 | 97.5 |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 73.1 | 91.4 | 87.3 | 85.9 | 78.9 | 91.8 | 86.3 | 87.4 | 87.3 | 92.8 |  |
| Instruments and related products | 102.9 | 110.2 | 107.9 | 108.1 | 103.0 | 109.3 | 107.7 | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.0 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 82.2 | 85.7 | 82.7 | 86.4 | 80.8 | 86.5 | 85.3 | 84.8 | 85.4 | 85.1 |  |
| Nondurable goods | 96.2 | 98.3 | 96.2 | 98.5 | 94.0 | 98.8 | 97.4 | 97.2 | 97.1 | 96.3 |  |
| Food and kindred products | 103.7 | 97.5 | 100.8 | 105.5 | 95.3 | 98.7 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 97.1 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures | 92.7 | 86.6 | 75.5 | 79.4 | 86.9 | 93.4 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 84.8 | 74.3 |  |
| Textile mill products . . . . . | 83.9 | 83.4 | 78.6 | 80.5 | 83.1 | 85.7 | 82.7 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 79.3 |  |
| Apparel and other textile products | 90.7 | 95.2 | 88.5 | 92.7 | 89.5 | 96.7 | 93.9 | 92.5 | 91.5 | 91.4 |  |
| Paper and allied products | 95.8 | 101.0 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 95.6 | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 100.6 | 100.4 |  |
| Printing and publishing ...... | 109.6 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 116.4 | 110.1 | $116.6 \mid$ | 116.6 | 116.3 | 117.1 | 116.8 |  |
| Chemicals and allied products Petroleum and coal products. | 93.6 | 97.4 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 94.1 | 96.2 | 95.6 | 96.1 | 96.0 | 96.7 |  |
| Petroleum and coal products ............. | 93.2 102.9 | 86.9 115.3 | 87.0 | 86.8 | 90. | 86.5 | 86.1 | 84.5 | 84.1 | 84.5 |  |
| Leather and leather products .............. | 102.9 83.2 | 81.7 | 111.8 75.2 | 113.3 77.8 | 102.4 80.1 | $\begin{array}{r}136.8 \\ \hline 1.4\end{array}$ | 113.1 78.3 | 113.5 77.8 | 114.0 79.1 | 112.8 74.7 |  |
| Service-producing | 114.7 | 121.4 | 122.3 | 122.1 | 112.4 | 126.6 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 119.6 | 119.6 |  |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 86.1 | 106.9 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 85.3 | 16 | 104.3 | 105.2 | 105.8 | 105.9 |  |
| Wholesale trade | 109.4 | 114.8 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 108.6 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 113.7 | 114.3 | 114.9 |  |
| Retail trade | 109.7 | 113.5 | 114.5 | 114.3 | 106.4 | 110.3 | 111.1 | 111.9 | 111.0 | 110.9 |  |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 121.5 | 125.3 | 127.4 | 126.9 | 119.2 | 123.1 | 123.1 | 124.0 | 124.8 | 124.6 |  |
| Services | 129.2 | 134.4 | 135.3 | 134.8 | 126.6 | 131.4 | 131.7 | 132.4 | 132.3 | 132.3 |  |

'See footnote 1, table B-2.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of Industries in which employment' Increased

| Time span | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Max. | Amp. | 5 mey | duno | duly | Ans. | sepe. | Oct. | Nov. | Dee. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1982. | 27.6 | 47.6 | 35.7 | 31.1 | 41.1 | 33.5 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 37.3 | 28.9 | 32.4 | 45.7 |
| Over <br> 1-month | 1983. | 54.3 | 46.5 | 60.8 | 68.9 | 69.5 | 64.6 | 74.3 | 68.6 | 69.5 | 75.4 | 69.7 | 73.8 |
| 1-month span | 1984. | 71.1 | 73.2 | 67.0 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 63.0 | 60.8p | 57.3p |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1982. | 25.1 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 27.6 | 28.6 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 26.5 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 41.6 |
| 3 3-month | 1983. | 46.8 | 57.3 | 64.1 | 75.1 | 75.7 | 77.8 | 74.1 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 78.9 | 79.5 | 77.6 |
| span | 1984 | 82.2 | 80.5 | 76.5 | 71.1 | 68.4 | 69.5 p | 65.1p |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1982. | 19.2 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 18.6 | 23.2 | 27.3 | 29.5 | 35.4 |
| 6 -month | 1983. | 50.8 | 63.0 | 69.2 | 75.1 | 80.0 | 82.4 | 84.1 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 85.9 | 86.8 | 83.8 |
| span | 1984. | 81.9 | 82.7 | 79.7 | 75.4p | 70.5p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1982. | 21.6 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 25.1 | 31.6 | 34.1 |  |
| 12-month | 1983. | 49.5 | 54.3 | 61.9 | 71.1 | 77.3 | 79.5 | 83.8 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 87.3 | 85.4 | 87.3 |
| span | 1984. | 86.2 p | 82.7 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans, on payrolls
of 185 private nonagricultural industries.
$p=$ preliminary.
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[^0]:    The population figures are not aciysted for ameonal vermion; theniore, kiontice
    numbers appear in the unadjusted and seesonimly anmend cotumis.

[^1]:    N.A. = not avatiable.

[^2]:    rederal fand allooation programe.

