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


THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 1984
Employment rose in October and unemployment was unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall jobless rate was 7.3 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.4 percent. Both rates were the same as in September, but down from those prevailing early in the year.

Civilian employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households-rose by 350,000 in October to 105.6 million. The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments-advanced by 440,000 to 95.2 million. Each employment series was up about 665 million since the November 1982 recession trough.

## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate were both unchanged in October. A total of 8.4 million persons were unemployed; the civilian worker jobless rate was 7.4 percent, 3.3 percentage points below the November 1982 recession high. (See table A-2.)

Jobless rates among most major worker groups, including whites (6.4 percent), blacks ( 15.4 percent), Hispanics ( 10.9 percent), and teenagers ( 1.8 .8 percent), showed little, if any, change from September. The unemployment rate for adult men edged down over the month. to 6.3 percent and has declined by a full percentage point since January. By contrast, the rate for adult women rose slightly to 6.9 percent, about the same level as early in the year. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The average length of time an unemployed person had been jobless continued its downward trend, as the mean and median duration of unemployment declined over the month to 16.5 and 7.2 weeks, respectively. The number of persons who had been out of work for 6 months or longer has declined by 600,000 since the beginning of the year. (See table A-7.)

## Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment fincreased by 350,000 to 105.6 million in October, after seasonal adjustment. The employment increase occurred entirely among adults. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs (the employment-population ratio) edged up to 59.7 percent over the month. (See table A-2.)

Centennial
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Statistics

The civilian labor force grew by 320,000 in October to 114.0 million, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has risen by 2.2 million; adult women accounted for 1.3 million of the increase.

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


Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)
Total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 95.2 million in October, seasonally adjusted, rose by 440,000 over the month. Gains were rather widespread, with nearly two-thirds of the 185 industries in the BLS index of diffusion registering over-the-month increases; this contrasts markedly with the prior month when only two-fifths of the industries showed increases. (See tables $B-1$ and $B-6$.

The bulk of the October job growth occurred in the service-producing sector, paced by advances of 140,000 in retail trade and 130,000 in services. These two industry diuisions have shown strong growth during the recovery, accounting for almost half of the total payroll employment gains during the period. Over-the-month increases also took place in transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate-about 25,000 each.

In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing employment rose by 55,000 , not enough to recoup the 115,000 decline in September. All of the October increase was in durable goods, where gains were pervasive; the largest were in machinery, fabricated metals, and lumber and wood products. Elsewhere in the sector, employment in mining and construction were both about unchanged from September levels.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)
The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls fell 0.2 hour in October to 35.1 hours. The manufacturing workweek edged down 0.1 hour, and factory overtime was unchanged at 3.3 hours--the same level that has prevailed over the past 6 months. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weeekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 113.2 (1977=100), was about the same as in September. The manufacturing index (at 95.9) also was about unchanged over the month. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings were about unchanged in October, and average weekly earnings were down 0.7 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings edged down 1 cent to $\$ 8.42$, and weekly earnings fell $\$ 3.73$ is $\$ 295.54$. Compared to a year earlier, hourly earnings were up 26 cents and weekly earnings rose \$7.49. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)
The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 161.6 (1977=100) in October, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from September. For the 12 months ended in October, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 2.9 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 decreased 0.3 percent during the 12 month periad ended in September. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the $B$ tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by bls in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 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 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 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 varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields $\mathrm{U}-1$ and the most comprehensive yields $\mathrm{U}-7$. The overall unemployment rate is $U-5 a$, while $U-5 b$ 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:

[^0]Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the blS upon request.

## Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

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

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

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

## Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error
from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90 -percent level of confidence-the confidence limits used by bls in its analyses-the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000 ; for total unemployment it is 220,000 ; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.
Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

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

## Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by bls. It is available for $\$ 4.50$ per issue or $\$ 31.00$ per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washmgton, 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
(Numbers in thousande)

| (Numbers in thousanda) |
| ---: | :--- |

' The population and Armed Forcee Hourse are not adjuted for seeconal variation therofore, Idemical numbers appeer in the unedfuated and acmeonally adfueted columne.

- Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United statee.
- Lebor force as a peroent of the noninethutionel population.
- Total employment ase a percem of the noninetitutional population.
- Unemployment as a percent of the iabor force (including the resident Armed Forces)

Taisle A.2. Empleymont statue of the elvillan population by sex and age

-The population flguree are not edyuated for eseconal variation; therotore, ioentical - Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninatitutional population. numbers appear in the unedjusted and eceronally edjueted columne.

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


[^1]NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to ${ }^{\circ}$ clo. 4 in both the white and black population groups.

Table A.4. Selected employment Indicators
(Numbers in thousands)

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

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


NA. - not avalable

Table A.6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | SEDT. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { חCr. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { X } 18 \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY Y } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 9.896 | 6. 460 | P.431 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 5.759 | 4.702 | 4.580 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7. 3 | 7.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 4.309 | 3.875 | 3,758 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 4.137 | 3.756 | 3,852 | A. 5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7. 7 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 3.366 | 3.053 | 3.204 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.721 | 1.532 | 1.470 | 21.6 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 18.8 |
| Married men, spouse present | 2.330 | 1,900 | 1.866 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1.688 | 1.575 | 1.595 | 6.3 | 5. 6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Women who maintain families . . | 668 | 603 | 629 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| Full-time workers | 8.319 | 6.986 | 7.000 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7. | 7.1 | 7. 1 |
| Part-time workers | 1.579 | 1.480 | 1.442 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$. | -- | - | -- | 10.0 | 8. 3 | 8. 7 | 8.5 | 8. 5 | 8. 6 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 7.443 | 6.264 | 6.133 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7. 3 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 121 | 98 | 114 | 12.1 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 10.3 | B. 6 | 10.9 |
| Construction... | 871 | 796 | 780 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 |
| Manufacturing | 2.080 | 1.681 | 1.639 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Durable goods | 1.309 | 934 | 929 | 13.2 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 771 | 748 | $1 \mathrm{C9}$ | 8.7 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 7.9 |
| Transportation and public utitities. | 413 | 375 | 323 | 7.2 | 5.2 | t. 1 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5. 3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade ... | 2.086 | 1,771 | 1,702 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 7.9 |
| Finance and service industries. | 1.872 | 1.544 | 1.576 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Government workers . . . . . . . . | $829$ | 761 | 752 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers . . . . . . | 292 | 278 | 237 | 16.2 | 11.8 | 14.6 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 13.8 |

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

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment

| Weaks of unemployment | Not seasonally edjurted |  |  | Seasonally adjucted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7 C T_{6} \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEP T. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1594 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCT. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SCT } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3.477 | 3.493 | 3.421 | 3,504 | 3,174 | 3,462 | 3.555 | 3,286 | 3,431 |
| 5 to 14 weeks... | 2,600 | 2,318 | 2.286 | 2,725 | 2.294 | 2.490 | 2.333 | 2,539 | 2,399 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 3.306 | 2.239 | 2.282 | 3.655 | 2.619 | 2,689 | 2,606 | 2,60n | 2.530 |
| 15 to 26 weeks. | 1,200 | 883 | 763 | 1.372 | 1,008 | 1,100 | 1,113 | 1,085 | 1.099 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 2.106 | 1.356 | 1.319 | 2.283 | 1.611 | 1.589 | 1.493 | 1,515 | 1,431 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 19.8 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 20.1 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.5 |
| Median duration, in weeks. ... | 8.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed . . | 100.9 | 100.0 | : 0 . 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 103.0 |
| Less than 5 weoks | 37.1 | 43.4 | 42.8 | 35.5 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 41.9 | 39.0 | 41.0 |
| 5 to 14 weeks .... | 27.7 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 28.4 | 28.8 | 27.5 | 30.1 | 28.7. |
| 15 weeks and over. | 35.2 | 27.8 | 29.6 | 37.0 | 32.4 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 30.3 |
| 15 to 26 weoks .... | 12.9 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.2 |
| 27 weoks and over. | 22.4 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 23.1 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 17.1 |

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment


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

| Sox and age | Number of unemployed persona (in thousande) |  |  | Unomployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCTO } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCT. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUVE } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { jutr } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG。 } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEP T. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ccr. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 9.896 | 8.460 | 8,431 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| 16 to 24 yoars ....... | 3,899 | 3,359 | 3.243 | 16.3 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 13.6 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 1.721 | 1.532 | 1.470 | 21.6 | 17.6 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 19.3 | 18.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 712 | 669 | 606 | 24.0 | 19.7 | $2 \mathrm{C}$. | 21.4 | 21.3 | 20.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,020 | 862 | 870 | 20.3 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.9 | 18.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2.178 | 1,827 | 1,773 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.1 |
| 25 years and over | 6, 002 | 5.109 | 5,172 | \% 6 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 5. 259 | 4.441 | 4.453 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| 55 years and over | 753 | 675 | 717 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Men, 16 years and over. | 5.750 | 4,702 | 4.583 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| 16 to 24 years .. | 2,209 | 1.887 | 1.754 | 17.3 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 13.9 |
| 16 to 19 years | 950 | 827 | 822 | 22.5 | 18.5 | 20.6 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 20.2 |
| 16 to 17 yeare | 374 | 354 | 339 | 24.3 | 22.7 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.1 | 21.5 |
| 18 to 19 yeare | 579 | 473 | 485 | 21.6 | 16.1 | 19.8 | 16.5 | 19.1 | 19.3 |
| 20 to 24 years .. | 1.259 | 1.060 | 932 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 10.9 |
| 25 years and over | 3.552 | 2,824 | 2,822 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 3.074 | 2.398 | 2,388 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| 55 years and over | 492 | 442 | 423 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 4,137 | 3,758 | 3,852 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| 16 to 24 years ........ | 1.693 | 1,472 | 1.484 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 13. 2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 771 | 105 | 648 | 20.5 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 17.3 |
| 16 to 17 years | 338 | 315 | 267 | 23.6 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 20.6 | 21.4 | 18.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 441 | 389 | 385 | 18.8 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 16.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 919 | 767 | 841 | 17.3 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 11.2 |
| 25 years and over | 2,450 | 2.285 | 2,349 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6. 1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| 25 to 54 yours. | 2.185 | 2.043 | 2.064 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| 55 years and over | 271 | 234 | 294 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.8 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the clvilian labor force.

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

| Employment status | Not sesconally sayueted |  |  | Seasonally edjuated' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & \text { 1984 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C C T \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ocr. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUL Y } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUGG } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCr } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 23.604 | 24.292 | 24,351 | 23.604 | 23.989 | 24.154 | 24,181 | 24. 292 | 24,351 |
| Civilian labor force. | 14,516 | 15,314 | 15,436 | 14,528 | $1 . .339$ | 15.196 | 15,291 | 15.270 | 15,426 |
| Participation rate | 61.5 | 63.0 | 63.4 | 61.5 | 32.7 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 63.3 |
| Employed......... | 12,127 | 13,220 | 13.336 | 12,096 | 13.020 | 12,907 | 13,092 | 13,150 | 13,302 |
| Employment-population ratio' | 51.4 | 54.4 | 54.8 | 51.2 | 54.3 | 53.4 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 54.6 |
| Unemployed | 2,389 | 2.094 | 2.100 | 2.432 | 2,020 | 2.290 | 2,199 | 2,120 | 2,124 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.5 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.8 |
| Not in labor force | 9.088 | 8.978 | 8.915 | 9,076 | 8.950 | 8.958 | 8,890 | 9,022 | 8,925 |

- The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical
: Clvillan employment as a percent of the civilian noninatitutional population. numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

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

| (Numbers in thousandes) |
| :--- |

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

Table A-12. Employmont statue of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterane by age, not seaconally adjueted

| Votoran statue and age | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clvilian } \\ & \text { neninotitutionel } \\ & \text { pepulation } \end{aligned}$ |  | Civilion leber foree |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unompleyed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & C r_{0} \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT。 } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OC } \mathrm{T} . \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ocr. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 28 yeare and over | 7.892 | 7,923 | 7.396 | 7.475 | 6,892 | 7.071 | 504 | 404 | 6.8 | 5.4 |
| 23 to 30 years ... | 5,775 | 5.380 | 5. 536 | 5.205 | 5,124 | 4.887 | 412 | 318 | 7.4 | 6.1 |
| 28 to 29 years | 623 | 415 | 581 | 399 | 514 | 357 | 67 | 42 | 11.5 | 10.5 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 2.036 | 1.603 | 1.94C | 1,558 | 1,774 | 1.449 | 166 | 109 | 8.6 | 7.0 |
| 36 to 30 years. | 3.116 | 3.362 | 3,015 | 3,248 | 2,836 | 3,081 | 179 | 167 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| 40 yeers and over. | 2.117 | 2,543 | 1,860 | 2,270 | 1,768 | 2,184 | 92 | 86 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| NONVETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 26 to 39 yeare | 20.277 | 21.432 | 19,092 | 20.348 | 17,690 | 19,271 | 1.402 | 1,077 | 7.3 | 5.3 |
| 23 to 20 years . . . | 8,760 | 9,034 | 8,191 | 8.512 | 7. 503 | 7.995 | 688 | 517 | 8.4 | 6.1 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 6.943 | 7. 571 | 6.567 | 7,236 | 6. 133 | 6,892 | 434 | 344 | 6.6 | 4.8 |
| 33 to 39 years. | 4.574 | 4.827 | 4,334 | 4,600 | 4,054 | 4.384 | 280 | 216 | 6.5 | 4.7 |

NOTE: Male Viotnam-era veterans are mon who served in the Armed Forcet between Auguet 6, 1834 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never Eerved in the Arm.
ed Foroes; pubilshed data are iimited to thoee 20 to 30 yeert of ege, the group that moet clocely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era voteran population.

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

| State and employment etatue | Not eseconelly edjuated |  |  | Seceomelty equeter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t . \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct, } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19844 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t . \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calforma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population... | 18,905 | 19,199 | 19,230 | 18,905 | 19,116 | 19,143 | 19.169 | 19,199 | 19,230 |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 12,352 | 12,678 | 12,754 | 12,333 | 12,683 | 12,646 | 12,665 | 12,690 | 12,724 |
| Employed | 11,356 | 11,723 | 11,866 | 11.279 | 11,726 | 11,610 | 11,697 | 11,641 | 11,775 |
| Unemployed | 996 | 955 | 888 | 1.054 | 957 | 1.036 | 968 | 1,049 | - 949 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.5 |
| Florlde |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population... | 8,400 | 8,604 | 8,624 | 8,400 | 8.547 | 8,566 | 8,584 | 8,604 | 8,624 |
| Civilian labor force ......... | 4.990 | 5,184 | 5,139 | 4,938 | 5.020 | 5,080 | 5,084 | 5,109 | 5,066 |
| Employed | 4,559 | 4,865 | 4.779 | 4,537 | 4.682 | 4.723 | 4,765 | 4,804 | 4,740 |
| Unemployed. | 431 | 319 | 360 | 401 | 338 | 357 | 319 | 305 | 326 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.6 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Illinols |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilan noninstitutional population... | 8,585 | 8,601 | 8,605 | 8,585 | 8,596 | 8.597 | 8,598 | 8,601 | 8,605 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,521 | 5,559 | 5.612 | 5.527 | 5,658 | 5,538 | 5.497 | 5,547 | 5,625 |
| Employed | 5,005 | 5,093 | 5,120 | 4.979 | 5,192 | 5.080 | 5.018 | 5,063 | 5,096 |
| Unemployed. | 516 | 466 | 492 | 548 | 466 | 458 | 479 | 484 | 529 |
| Unomployment rate | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.4 |
| Massechurefts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 4.494 | 4,516 | 4,519 | 4.494 | 4,509 | 4,511 | 4.513 | 4,516 | 4,519 |
| Clvilian labor force | 3,014 | 3,048 | 3,054 | 2,991 | 3,061 | 3,041 | 3,038 | 3,052 | 3,033 |
| Employed | 2,820 | 2,910 | 2,949 | 2,787 | 2,943 | 2,912 | 2,883 | 2,914 | 2,920 |
| Unemployed. | 194 | 137 | 104 | 204 | 118 | 129 | 155 | 138 | 113 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.4 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Michlgan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional poputation | 6,742 | 6,721 | 6,721 | 6,742 | 6,726 | 6,724 | 6,722 | 6,721 | 6,721 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,245 | 4.328 | 4,334 | 4,252 | 4,365 | 4.358 | 4,334 | 4,322 | 4,358 |
| Employed. | 3.715 | 3,902 | 3,896 | 3,687 | 3,860 | 3,856 | 3,862 | 3,843 | 3,881 |
| Unemployed. | 530 | 426 | 438 | 565 | 505 | 302 | 472 | 479 | 477 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.5 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.9 |
| Now Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian noninstitutional population | 5,766 | 5,806 | 5,811 | 5.766 | 5,794 | 5.798 | 5,801 | 5,806 | 5,811 |
| Civilian labor force | 3.652 | 3,751 | 3,171 | 3,661 | 3,777 | 3,812 | 3,807 | 3,804 | 3,788 |
| Employed. | 3,435 | 3,532 | 3,579 | 3,405 | 3,585 | 3,564 | 3,573 | 3,569 | 3,560 |
| Unemployed. | 218 | 218 | 192 | 256 | 192 | 248 | 234 | 235 | 228 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population... | 13.592 | 13,644 | 13.652 | 13,592 | 13.628 | 13,633 | 13,637 | 13,644 | 13,652 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,035 | 8,014 | 8,145 | 8,098 | 7,972 | 8,107 | 8,062 | 8,072 | 8,203 |
| Employed | 7,422 | 7,478 | 7,567 | 7,448 | 7,403 | 7,460 | 7,438 | 7,507 | 7,589 |
| Unemployed. | 614 | 536 | 578 | 650 | 569 | 647 | 624 | 565 | 614 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| Ohlo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population... | 8,051 | 8,051 | 8,053 | 8,051 | 8,050 | 8,050 | 8,050 | 8,051 | 8,053 |
| Civillan labor force | 5,159 | 5,159 | 5,185 | 5,110 | 5.072 | 5,141 | 5.100 | 5,145 | 5,133 |
| Employed | 4,611 | 4,708 | 4,712 | 4,543 | 4.616 | 4.695 | 4.598 | 4,670 | 4,643 |
| Unemployed. | 548 | 451 | 473 | 567 | 456 | 446 | 502 | 475 | 490 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| Porinaytvanla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 9,194 | 9,215 | 9,219 | 9,194 | 9,208 | 9,210 | 9,212 | 9,215 | 9.219 |
| Clvillan labor force | 5,585 | 5.497 | 5,558 | 5,532 | 5,581 | 5,542 | 5,451 | 5,483 | 5,486 |
| Employed. | 5,053 | 5,018 | 5,102 | 4,960 | 5.102 | 4,995 | 4,885 | 4,962 | 4,905 |
| Unemployed. | 532 | 479 | 4,6 | 572 | 479 | 547 | 566 | 521 | 491 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.5 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 |
| Toxas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 11,353 | 11.638 | 11,667 | 11,353 | 11,559 | 11,585 | 11,610 | 11,638 | 11,667 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,661 | 8,075 | 8,051 | 7,666 | 8.011 | 8,097 | 8,036 | 8,058 | 8,047 |
| Employed | 7.129 | 7,605 | 7,628 | 7.092 | 7,629 | 7,602 | 7.581 | 7,608 | 7,591 |
| Unemployed. | 532 | 470 | 423 | 574 | 382 | 495 | 455 | 450 | 456 |
| Unemployment rate .......... | 6.9 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |

'These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' eatimates unad in the adminiatration of Federal fund allocation programs.
sThe population thaures are not adfusted for acasonal variation; therefore, identical numbery. appear in the unadjusted and the saesonally adfusted columns.

Table B.1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolla by Industry

| Induatry | Not seasonally adjuated |  |  |  | seesonally sajuated |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \cdot \mathrm{p} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 c t & \mathrm{D} \\ 1984 & \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct: p } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 92,049 | 94,500 | 95,306 | 95,940 | 91,345 | 94,135 | 94,350 | 94,523 | 94,754 | 95,195 |
| Total private | 76,081 | 79,401 | 79,593 | 79,740 | 75,481 | 78,241 | 78,422 | 78,566 | 78,694 | 79,108 |
| Goods-producing | 24,302 | 25,548 | 25,582 | 25,505 | 23,895 | 24,974 | 25,059 | 25,098 | 25,005 | 25,071 |
| Mining | 965 | 1,028 | 1,024 | 1,016 | 965 | 1,002 | 1,007 | 1,017 | 1,020 | 1,016 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 597.4 | 641.8 | 639.6 | 642.2 | 600 | 623 | 629 | 636 | 642 | 645 |
| Construction | 4.285 | 4,670 | 4,654 | 4.651 | 4,044 | 4,343 | 4,356 | 4,356 | 4,374 | 4,388 |
| General building contractors | 1,105.0 | 1,214.9 | 1,201.9 | 1,195.9 | 1,053 | 1,135 | 1,133 | 1,132 | 1,140 | 1,140 |
| Manufacturing | 19,052 | 19,850 | 19,904 | 19,838 | 18,886 | 19,629 | 19,696 | 19,725 | 19,611 | 19,667 |
| Production workers | 13,082 | 13,641 | 13,716 | 13,662 | 12,928 | 13,492 | 13,541 | 13,558 | 13,450 | 13,505 |
| Durable goods | 11,140 | 11,760 | 11,830 | 11,819 | 11,071 | 11,652 | 11,702 | 11,758 | 11,690 | 11,748 |
| Production workers | 7,482 | 7,919 | 7,996 | 7,988 | 7,421 | 7,860 | 7,899 | 7,945 | 7,876 | 7,925 |
| Lumber and wood products | 702.8 | 736.7 | 730.9 | 724.5 | 690 | 712 | 708 | 706 | 703 | 711 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 467.1 | 483.5 | 485.9 | 491.0 | 462 | 485 | 485 | 484 | 481 | 486 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 599.9 | 621.4 | 622.0 | 620.9 | 587 | 605 | 606 | 603 | 603 | 607 |
| Primary metal industries | 857.5 | 880.4 | 869.1 | 862.6 | 863 | 884 | 880 | 879 | 862 | 869 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 345.9 | 336.8 | 325.1 | 320.9 | 351 | 345 | 342 | 334 | 324 | 325 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,418.3 | 1,492.7 | 1,504.1 | 1,504.9 | 1,408 | 1,479 | 1,490 | 1,491 | 1,485 | 1,494 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,072.3 | 2,234.1 | 2,247.5 | 2,251.1 | 2,077 | 2,226 | 2,242 | 2,252 | 2,241 | 2,256 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2,097.7 | 2,266.6 | 2,281.6 | 2,275.8 | 2,086 | 2,237 | 2,252 | 2,267 | 2,263 | 2,264 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,834.8 | 1,921.9 | 1,962.9 | 1,958.2 | 1,820 | 1,917 | 1,926 | 1,961 | 1,940 | 1,943 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 824.4 | 861.4 | 884.5 | 879.5 | 810 | 855 | 858 | 894 | 864 | 865 |
| instruments and related products | 702.3 | 728.3 | 728.1 | 729.5 | 702 | 723 | 727 | 726 | 725 | 729 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 386.8 | 393.9 | 397.5 | 400.5 | 376 | 384 | 386 | 389 | 387 | 389 |
| Nondurable goods | 7,912 | 8,090 | 8,074 | 8,019 | 7,815 | 7,977 | 7,994 | 7,967 | 7,921 | 7,919 |
| Production workers | 5,600 | 5,722 | 5,720 | 5,674 | 5,507 | 5,632 | 5,642 | 5,613 | 5,574 | 5,580 |
| Food ind kindred products | 1,679.7 | 1,733.9 | 1,730.8 | 1,688.5 | 1,624 | 1,644 | 1,655 | 1,642 | 1,631 | 1,631 |
| Tobacco manutactures | 72.9 | 68.3 | 72.9 | 73.4 | , 68 | 1,67 | - 66 | 65 | 68 | 68 |
| Textile mill products. | 764.9 | 754.3 | 752.6 | 741.6 | 758 | - 75.9 | 755 | 751 | 744 | 735 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,204.9 | 1,207.4 | 1,199.0 | 1,196.2 | 1,186 | 1,209 | 1,206 | 1,200 | 1,180 | 1,176 |
| Paper and allied products | 670.7 | 690.6 | 685.3 | 685.9 | 669 | 685 | 687 | 686 | 681 | 685 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,310.9 | 1,367.1 | 1,372.5 | 1,377.8 | 1,311 | 1,362 | 1,368 | 1,371 | 1,375 | 1,378 |
| Chemicals and allied producte | 1,047.0 | 1,071.5 | 1,064.7 | 1,062.2 | 1,049 | 1,062 | 1,064 | 1,067 | 1,063 | 1,063 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 194.7 | 190.5 | 188.1 | 187.3 | 192 | 188 | 187 | 187 | 186 | 185 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plasticsproducts. | 752.3 | 804.3 | 808.6 | 810.1 | 748 | 797 | 801 | 800 | 798 | 805 |
| Leather and leather products | 213.5 | 201.9 | 199.1 | 196.2 | 210 | 204 | 205 | 198 | 193 | 193 |
| Sorvice.producing . | 67,747 | 68,952 | 69,724 | 70,435 | 67,450 | 69,161 | 69,291 | 69,425 | 69,749 | 70,124 |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 5,098 | 5,220 | 5,263 | 5,285 | 5,053 | 5,163 | 5,175 | 5,202 | 5.211 | 5,238 |
| Transportation | 2,821 | 2,924 | 2,986 | 3,014 | 2,776 | 2,883 | 2,896 | 2,924 | 2,936 | 2,967 |
| Communication and public utilities | 2,277 | 2,296 | 2,277 | 2,271 | 2,277 | 2,280 | 2,279 | 2,278 | 2,275 | 2,271 |
| Wholessle trade | 5,344 | 5,571 | 5,602 | 5,637 | 5,322 | 5,502 | 5,528 | 5,544 | 5,585 | 5,612 |
| Durable goods. | 3,118 | 3,291 | 3,295 | 3,312 | 3,113 | 3,249 | 3,268 | 3,278 | 3,292 | 3,305 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,226 | 2,280 | 2,307 | 2,325 | 2,209 | 2,253 | 2,260 | 2,266 | 2,293 | 2,307 |
| Retall trade | 15,802 | 16,409 | 16,486 | 16,543 | 15,737 | 16,245 | 16,283 | 16,295 | 16,339 | 16,477 |
| General merchandise stores | 2,186.0 | 2,259.5 | 2,283.0 | 2,359.7 | 2,179 | 2,295 | 2,301 | 2,303 | 2,315 | 2,353 |
| Food stores | 2,595.2 | 2,642.4 | 2,662.8 | 2,684.2 | 2,587 | 2,641 | 2,648 | 2,640 | 2,650 | 2,676 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 1,701.6 | 1,778.6 | 1,769.7 | 1,770.5 | 1,695. | 1,751 | 1,762 | 1,758 | 1,754 | 1,763 |
| Eating and drinking places | 5,093.6 | 5,400.8 | 5,410.8 | 5,302.6 | 5,071 | 5,199 | 5,211 | 5,238 | 5,253 | 5,276 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,676 | 5,679 | 5,684 | 5,712 |
| Finance . | 2,770 | 2,881 | 2,863 | 2,872 | 2,769 | 2,858 | 2,854 | 2,850 | 2,857 | 2,869 |
| Insurance | 1,722 | 1,768 | 1,763 | 1,768 | 1,725 | 1,752 | 1,759 | 1,763 | 1,765 | 1,772 |
| Real estate. | 1,016 | 1,111 | 1,081 | 1,069 | 1,018 | 1,066 | 1,063 | 1,066 | 1,062 | 1,071 |
| Services | 20,027 | 20,893 | 20,953 | 21,061 | 19,962 | 20,681 | 20,701 | 20,748 | 20,870 | 20,998 |
| Business services. | 3,713.9 | 4,105.5 | 4,116.6 | 4,157.5 | 3,672 | 4,014 | 4,035 | 4,069 | 4,084 | 4,112 |
| Heath services | 6,012.3 | 6,058.3 | 6,091.7 | 6,108.4 | 6,007 | 6,064 | 6,079 | 6,034 | 6,086 | 6,102 |
| Government. | 15,968 | 15,099 | 15,713 | 16,200 | 15,864 | 15,894 | 15,928 | 15,957 | 16,060 | 16,08.7 |
| Federal | 2,742 | 2,818 | 2,757 | 2,755 | 2,760 | 2,777 | 2,779 | 2,785 | 2,785 | 2,772 |
| Siate.. | 3,747 | 3,513 | 3,658 | 3,820 | 3,667 | 3,699 | 3,697 | 3,714 | 3,729 | 3,738 |
| Local | 9,479 | 8,768 | 9,298 | 9,625 | 9,437 | 9,418 | 9,452 | 9,458 | 9,546 | 9,577 |

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonolly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 p_{1} \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1984 P | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1984 p |
| Total private | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.1 |
| Mining | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 43.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Construction | 37.3 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 37.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Manufacturing ..... | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.5 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Durable goods | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 39.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 40.4 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.7 |
| Primary metal industries. | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.5 |
| Blast furna ces and basic steel products | 40.1 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 40.0 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 41.0 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 41.1 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.9 |
| Transportation equipment .... | 42.6 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.3 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 44.1 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 44.1 | 43.1 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 43.8 | 43.4 |
| instruments and related products | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 39.8 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 39.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Nondurable geods. | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 |
| Overtime hours | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Food and kindred products. | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| Tobacco manufactures . | 38.4 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 40.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Textile mill products .... | 41.1 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.9 |
| Apparel and other textite products | 36.8 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.1 |
| Paper and allied products | 43.3 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 42.9 |
| Printing and publishing. . . . . | 38.0 | 37.9 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . . . | 43.8 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 43.1 | 43.4 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37.2 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.0 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 36.6 | 36.1 |
| Transportation and public utilitios | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.1 |
| Wholesale trade | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.6 |
| Retall trade | 29.9 | 30.6 | 30.0 | 29.7 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.8 |
| Finance, ineurance, and real estate | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 32.7 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.6 |

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 sensonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision. $p=$ preliminary.

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

| Induatry | Average hourly eaminge |  |  |  | Aversge weekly eaminge |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Augi } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Oct. ${ }_{\text {1984 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Oct 1984 - |
| Total pruate . | \$8.16 | \$8.30 | \$8.43 | \$8.42 | \$288.05 | \$294.65 | \$299.27 | \$295.54 |
| Sessonally adjustod | 8.13 | 8.34 | 8.41 | 8.40 | 286.18 | 293.57 | 296.87 | 294.84 |
| Mining | 11.33 | 11.57 | 11.65 | . 11.58 | 489.46 | 503.30 | 511.44 | 504.89 |
| Conatruetton. | 12.06 | 12.01 | 12.16 | 12.15 | 449.84 | 462.39 | 468.16 | 460.49 |
| Menulacturlorg | 8.90 | 9.14 | 9.22 | 9.23 | 362.23 | 369.26 | 375.25 | 373.82 |
| Durable geode | 9.47 | 9.68 | 9.71 | 9.77 | 391.11 | 396.88 | 404.48 | 402.52 |
| Lumber and wood products | 7.86 | 8.05 | 8.14 | 8.08 | 319.12 | 322.00 | 328.86 | 320.78 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 6.71 | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6.92 | 271.08 | 273.24 | 279.39 | 277.49 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 9.38 | 9.62 | 9.63 | 9.63 | 394.90 | 405.96 | 407.35 | 404.46 |
| Primary metal industries . . . . . . . . . . . . | 11.28 | 11.34 | 11.36 | 11.32 | 464.74 | 462.67 | 471.44 | 465.25 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 12.68 | 12.90 | 13.01 | 12.91 | 508.47 | 506.97 | 521.70 | 507.36 |
| Fabricated metal products | 9.18 | 9.30 | 9.40 | 9.35 | 379.13 | 381.30 | 389.16 | 387.09 |
| Machinery, except electrical ..... | 9.66 | 9.92 | 10.02 | 10.02 | 396.06 | 411.68 | 420.84 | 417.83 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 8.71 | 9.00 | 9.08 | 9.09 | 357.98 | 366.30 | 373.19 | 371.78 |
| Transportation equipment | 11.87 | 12.13 | 12.26 | 12.35 | 505.66 | 504.61 | 517.37 | 522.41 |
| Motor vehliclee and equipmont | 12.38 | 12.59 | 12.70 | 12.90 | 545.96 | 532.56 | 547.37 | 559.86 |
| Instruments and rolated products | 8.54 | 8.85 | 8.89 | 8.84 | 346.72 | 362.85 | 369.82 | 364.21 |
| Miscollaneous manufacturing | 6.84 | 6.97 | 7.02 | 7.09 | 272.23 | 272.53 | 277.99 | 280.06 |
| Nondurable geode. | 8.12 | 8.37 | 8.43 | 8.44 | 323.99 | 331.45 | 334.67 | 333.38 |
| Food and kindred products | 8.16 | 8.36 | 8.36 | 8.35 | 324.77 | 335.24 | 336.91 | 332.33 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 9.65 | 10.75 | 10.36 | 10.29 | 370.56 | 421.40 | 411.29 | 411.60 |
| Texille mill products . . . . . . . . . | 6.24 | 6.46 | 6.49 | 6.49 | 256.46 | 256.46 | 255.71 | 254.41 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 5.40 | 5.53 | 5.61 | 5.59 | 198.72 | 200.74 | 202.52 | 202.92 |
| Paper and allied products | 10.11 | 10.50 | 10.54 | 10.56 | 437.76 | 451.50 | 457.44 | 454.08 |
| Printing and publishing ...... | 9.23 | 9.42 | 9.51 | 9.50 | 350.74 | 357.02 | 362.33 | 360.05 |
| Chemicals and alied products. | 10.79 | 11.13 | 11.24 | 11.27 | 449.94 | 464.12 | 470.96 | 471.09 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 13.38 | 13.32 | 13.53 | 13.43 | 586.04 | 584.75 | 598.03 | 585.55 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous piastics products Leather and leather products | 8.08 5.56 | 8.28 5.67 | 8.29 5.73 | 8.31 5.76 | 338.55 206.83 | 342.79 206.39 | 344.86 209.15 | 344.03 207.36 |
| Traneportation and pubilic utllities. | 10.94 | 11.17 | 11.25 | 11.23 | 432:13 | 443.45 | 448.88 | 440.22 |
| Wholesele trace. | 8.69 | 8.95 | 9.03 | 8.98 | 336.30 | 347.26 | 350.36 | 347.53 |
| Rotall trade | 5.79 | 5.84 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 173.12 | 178.70 | 177.00 | 175.23 |
| Finanee, inewrance, and reel cetate. | 7.45 | 7.57 | 7.77 | 7.73 | 271.18 | 275.55 | 284.38 | 280.60 |
| sorvices. | 7.43 | 7.53 | 7.71 | 7.72 | 242.96 | 248.49 | 252.89 | 250.90 |

See footnote 1, table B-2.
$p=$ proliminary.
Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolis by Industry

| Induatry | Not seasonally adjustod |  |  |  |  | Seaconally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Percent <br> change from: oct. <br> 1983- <br> Oct. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: Sept. 1984 Oct. 1984 |
| Total pervate nontarm: Current dollare | 157.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conetant (1977) dollare | 157.2 | 160.1 93.6 | 161.9 94.2 | 161.8 N.A. | 2.9 (3) | 157.1 94.7 | 160.3 95.2 | 160.8 95.2 | 160.6 94.1 | 161.7 94.3 | 161.6 N.A. | (2) |
| mindro . . . . . . | 168.4 | 174.0 | 175.6 | 175.8 | 4.4 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | $\stackrel{\text { ( } 5 \text { ) }}{ }$ | (5) |
| Conatruetion. | 147.3 | 146.9 | 148.6 | 148.4 | . 8 | 145.5 | 147.1 | 146.6 | 146.6 | 146.9 | 146.5 | -0.3 |
| Manutueturlog | 158.5 | 162.5 | 163.5 | 163.7 | 3.2 | 158.7 | 162.3 | 162.9 | 163.3 | 163.4 | 163.8 | . 3 |
| Traneportation and publle sturive | 158.9 | 161.7 | 163.4 | 163.4 | 2.8 | 158.5 | 262.1 | 162.6 | 161.9 | 162.9 | 162.9 | (2) |
| Wholeecle tracte . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 161.1 | 165.4 | 167.2 | 166.4 | 3.3 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Rotall trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Finance, | 151.6 | 153.1 | 154.4 | 154.1 | 1.6 | 151.9 | 153.8 | 154.0 | 153.6 | 154.3 | 154.4 | . 1 |
| real estate | 162.9 | 164.6 | 168.4 | 167.5 | 3.4 | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) | (5) |
| Servicee . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 158.1 | 161.6 | 165.1 | 164.7 | 3.8 | 158.7 | 162.5 | 163.4 | 162.8 | 165.1 | 164.7 | -. 2 |

1 See footnote 1 , table $B-2$.
Percent change is less thin . 15 purcont.
Percent change is -0.3 percent from Septomin $19: y^{\prime} t$, September 1984, the latest month available.
Percent change is 2 percent trim Anyti las:-tc september 1984, the latest month avallable.
These serics are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is sall relative to the trend-cycle andor irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p - preliminary.

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

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

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

| Time spen | Yeer | dan. | Fcb. | Mer. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | sepe. | Oef. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 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 |
| 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 |
| span | 1984. | 71.1 | 73.2 | 67.0 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 63.0 | 62.4 | 57.6 | 40.3p | 65.4p |  |  |
| Over | 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-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 | 68.9 | 63.5 | 55.7p | 54.9p |  |  |  |
| Over | 1982.. | 19.2 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 18.6 | 23.2 | 27.3 | 29.5 86.8 | 35.4 83.8 |
| 6-month | 1983. | 50.8 81.9 | 63.0 82.7 | 69.2 79.7 | 75.1 | 80.0 69.2 | 82.4 62.78 | 84.1 61.40 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 85.9 | 86.8 | 83.8 |
| span | 1984. | 81.9 | 82.7 | 79.7 | 75.4 | 69.2 | 62.7 P | 61.4 p |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1982 . | 21.6 | 21.4 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 21.1 | 21.1 | 25.1 | 31.6 | 34.1 | 40.3 |
| 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. | 86.5 | 81.9 | 78.9 P | 75.4 P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1.3. and 6 month spans. on payrolls of $\mathbf{1 8 5}$ private nonagricultural industries
$\mathrm{p}=$ proliminary.
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[^0]:    - The househoid 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 èstablishment 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.

[^1]:    The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal vakiation; therefore, Identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonatly adusied columns.
    ${ }^{2}$ Civiran employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutionsl population.

