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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 1984

Employment continued to rise in December and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 7.1 percent, little different from the 7.0 percent in November. The rate for civilian workers, at 7.2 percent, was about the same as November's 7.1 percent (as revised). Each measure has declined by a full percentage point from a year earlier.

Civilian employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 340,000 to a level of 106.3 million. The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--was up by 310,000 to 95.8 million. Each employment series rose sharply in 1984 and has advanced by more than 7.1 million since the November 1982 recession trough.

## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons and the civilian worker unemployment rate were both about unchanged in December. A total of 8.2 million persons were unemployed, 1 million fewer than a year earlier. Most of the decline occurred early in the year, but there was also some improvement in the final quarter. (See table A-2.)

Jobless rates among most major worker groups--including adult men (6.3 percent), adult women ( 6.4 percent), whites ( 6.2 percent), blacks ( 15.0 percent), and Hispanics ( 10.2 percent)--were essentially unchanged over the month. The jobless rate for teenagers edged up to 18.8 percent in December, about the same as in October. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The average duration of unemployment was about unchanged in December but was down markedly over the past year. Virtually all of the 1 million

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* This release incorporates annual revisions in *
* seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor *
* force series derived from the household survey. *
* The 1984 overall and civilian worker unemployment *
* rates as first computed and as revised, *
* plus additional information on the revisions, *
* appear on page 5. *
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decline in unemployment from December 1983 took place among those out of work for 15 weeks or longer. (See table A-7.)

The number of job losers was unchanged over the month but was down about 850,000 over the year. Job losers accounted for about 50 percent of

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

the total unemployed in December, compared with 58 percent in December 1983. (See table A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)
Civilian employment rose by 340,000 to 106.3 million in December, after seasonal adjustment. Most of the over-the-month gain occurred among adult women. Over the past year, civilian employment has risen by 3.2 million; this increase was shared equally by adult men and women. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs--the employment-population ratio--continued to edge upward and, at 59.9 percent in December, was up by 1.1 percentage points during 1984. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force expanded by nearly 400,000 in December to 114.5 million. Over the year, the labor force grew by about 2.2 million, and the proportion of the civilian working-age population in the labor force--the labor force participation rate--was 64.6 percent, one-half point above the year-earlier figure. As with the employed, all of the labor force growth for the year took place among adult workers. Teenagers continued to decline, reflecting reductions in their population.

## Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

At 1.3 million in the fourth quarter, the number of discouraged workers--persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any--edged up slightly from the third quarter level. Their number had been trending downward over the past 2 years from the recession high of 1.8 million reached in the fourth quarter of 1982. All of the recent increase occurred among blacks, who continue to comprise a high proportion of the discouraged total. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)
Total nonagricultural payroll employment, at 95.8 million, was up by 310,000 in December, seasonally adjusted. Employment growth was widespread, with two-thirds of the industries in the BLS diffusion index registering over-the-month increases. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Manufacturing employment rose by 85,000 to 19.8 million . The biggest gain took place in transportation equipment (30,000), mostly due to growth in motor vehicles and equipment. Of the 1.4 million increase in durable goods during the current recovery, 1 out of 5 has been in autos, though employment in the industry was still 150,000 below the 1979 record levels. Moderate December employment gains were also registered, after seasonal adjustment, in the food processing, apparel, fabricated metals, and stone, clay, and glass products industries.

Construction employment fell less than seasonally expected in December, partly because of unusually good weather and, after seasonal adjustment,
registered a gain of 55,000. Since the March 1983 low, construction jobs have risen by 655,000.

In the service-producing sector, the services industry continued its rapid job growth, expanding by 95,000. There were also employment gains in wholesale trade (30,000) and finance, insurance, and real estate (20,000). Retail trade employment rose in line with usual December expansion and was about unchanged after seasonal adjustment. There was also little over-the-month change in government and transportation and public utilities.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up 0.1 hour in December to 35.3 hours. Weekly hours in manufacturing rose by 0.2 hour to a relatively high level of 40.7 hours. Factory overtime was unchanged at 3.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was up 0.4 percent in December to $114.5(1977=100)$. The manufacturing index increased by 1.1 percent to 97.0 and was up by $3-1 / 2$ percent over the year. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.7 percent in December, and weekly earnings were up 1 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 4 cents to $\$ 8.47$, and average weekly earnings were up $\$ 4.80$ to $\$ 300.69$. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 31 cents and weekly earnings \$11.01. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)
The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 163.0 (1977=100) in December, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.6 percent from November. For the 12 months ended in December, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.4 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 0.4 percent during the 12 -month period ended in November. (See table B-4.)

## Revisions of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, the BLS routinely revises the seasonally adjusted labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (household survey) to incorporate the experience of that year. As a result of the recalculation of the seasonal factors, seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision. (Establishment data are similarly revised concurrent with annual benchmark adjustments about mid-year.)

Table $B$ summarizes the effects of the revisions on the overall and civilian worker unemployment rates in 1984. The 1984 annual averages, 7.4 percent for all workers and 7.5 percent for civilian workers, are not affected by seasonal adjustment revisions. Table $C$ presents revised seasonally adjusted data for major civilian labor force series for December 1983 through December 1984.

The January 1985 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain the new seasonal adjustment factors that will be used to calculate the civilian labor force and other major series for January-June of 1985 , a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology, and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data. Revised monthly data for the entire 1980-84 revision period for 440 labor force series will be published in the February 1985 issue. Historical seasonally adjusted data (monthly and quarterly) from the time of the inception of the various series may be obtained from the Bureau upon request. (Contact G1oria P. Green, (202) 523-1959.)

Table B. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 1984 and change due to revision


Table C. Bmployment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, acasonally adjueted
(Numbers in thousands)


1/ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

2/ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutionai population.

## Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the $B$ tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by bLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 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 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 between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

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

The labor force equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields $\mathrm{U}-1$ 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:

- The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces:
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed: the establishment survey does not:
-. The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the extablishment survey is not limited by age:
-- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

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

## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by 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-Ju: 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, Bl.S 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, 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 $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, Including Armed Forces In the United State s, by sex

' The population and Armed Forces flgures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identlical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

2 Includes members of the Armed Forces statloned in the United States.
${ }^{3}$ Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
${ }^{4}$ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
${ }^{5}$ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984.

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


The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefors, Identical numbers appear in the unadjuated and esasonally adjusted columne.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984.

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

| Employmont status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin | Not seasonaly adjusted |  |  | Seasonally acjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1087 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | sept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 159.484 | -52,659 | 152.734 | 159.494 | 152,432 | 152,471 | 152,505 | 152,659 | 152,734 |
| Civilian labor force | 97.352 | 98.690 | 98.598 | 97,751 | 98, 223 | 98.426 | 98.631 | 98,630 | 99.005 |
| Participation rate | 64.3 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.8 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . | 90,62.8 | 97.825 | 92,650 | 90.857 | 91.951 | 92.177 | 92,407 | 92,587 | 92.884 |
| Employment-population ratio* | 59.8 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 6 J .3 | 63.3 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.8 |
| Unemployed ............ | 5.724 | 5.865 | 5.948 | 6.894 | 6,272 | 6.249 | 6, 224 | 6.343 | 6.121 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force $\qquad$ Partclpation rate | 59.854 78.6 | 52.499 79.6 | 52.479 78.5 | 52.040 79.9 | 52.392 78.6 | 52,494 | 52,508 | 52.586 78.7 | 52,695 78.8 |
| Employed......... | 48.397 | 49.781 | 49.550 | 48.657 | 49,497 | 49.604 | 49.667 | 49,745 | 49.840 |
| Employment-population ratio' | 73.3 | 74.5 | 74.1 | 73.7 | 74.3 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 74.5 |
| Unemployed | 3.468 | 2.718 | 2.929 | 3.383 | 2,895 | 2.890 | 2,841 | 2.841 | 2,855 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Women, 20 yoars and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Participation rate . | 53.7 | 53.8 | 53.6 | 52.8 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 53.2 | 53.4 |
| Employed. | 35.593 | 37.546 | 37,569 | 36,293 | 36,827 | 36.784 | 36.979 | 37.063 | 37. 259 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.1 | 50.9 | 57.0 | 49.7 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 50.2 | 50.4 |
| Unemployed | 2.162 | 2.155 | 2.024 | 2.316 | 2,303 | 2.230 | 2.292 | 2.174 | 2.175 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ... | 6.744 | 6.490 | 6,527 | 7.102 | 6.701 | 6,918 | 6,852 | 6.807 | 6.876 |
| Partiolpation rate | 54.3 | 54.0 | 54.4 | 57.2 | 55.5 | 57.4 | 56.9 | 56.6 | 57.3 |
| Employed. | 5,649 | 5.498 | 5.532 | 5.907 | 5.527 | 5.789 | 5,761 | 5,779 | 5,785 |
| Employment-population ratio' | 45.5 | 45.7 | 46.1 | 47.6 | 46.6 | 48.0 | 47.8 | 48.1 | 48.2 |
| Unemployed | 1.095 | 992 | 995. | 1.195 | 1.074 | 1.129 | -. 099 | 1,028 | 1.391 |
| Unomployment rate | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 15.9 |
| Men. | 13.7 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Women | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 15.5 |
| BLack |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 19.086 | 19.481 | 19,513 | 19,086 | 19,386 | 19,416 | 19.449 | 19.481 | 19,513 |
| CIvilian labor force | 11.561 | 12.234 | 12,183 | 11,684 | 12,142 | 12.082 | 12. 208 | 12,276 | 12,306 |
| Participation rate | 60.6 | 62.9 | 62.4 | 61.2 | 62.6 | 62.2 | 62.8 | 63.3 | 63.1 |
| Employed. | 9.589 | 10,479 | 10,924 | 9.620 | 10,222 | 10,260 | 10.340 | 10.426 | 10.462 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.2 | 53.8 | 53.4 | 50.4 | 52.7 | 52.8 | 53.2 | 53.5 | 53.6 |
| Unemployed | 1,973 | 1.754 | 1.750 | 2.064 | 1.92C | 9.822 | 1.868 | 1.853 | 1.844 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.1 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ... | 5,54.4 | 5,743 | 5.738 | 5.567 | 5.718 | 5,697 | 5.739 | 5.729 | 5,762 |
| Participation rate | 74.4 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 75.0 | 74.6 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 74.9 |
| Employed............... | 4.705 | 5.061 | 4.977 | 4.726 | 4.914 | 4.927 | 4.970 | 4.998 | 4,998 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 63.2 | 66.0 | 64.7 | 63.4 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 65.9 |
| Unemployed | 838 | 692 | 761 | 841 | B04 | 770 | 769 | 731 | 764 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.1 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ..... Participation rate | 5.294 | 5.698 | 5.672 58.5 | 5.328 56.4 | 5.589 | 5.538 | 5.601 58.0 | 5,704 | 5,703 |
| Employed........... | 55.1 4.507 | 59.9 4.958 | 58.5 4.999 | 56.4 4.482 | 58.1 4.818 | 57.3 4.841 | 58.0 4.851 | 59.7 4932 | 58.9 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 47.7 | 51.3 | 49 51.6 | -4782 | 4.818 50.1 | 50.2 | 4.851 50.3 | 4.932 | 5977 51.4 |
| Unemployed | 787 | 740 | 673 | 846 | 771 | 697 | 750 | 772 | 726 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.9 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 |
| Sothenes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ... | 723 | 793 | 773 | 789 | 835 | 847 | 868 | 843 | 841 |
| Particlpation rato | 32.9 | 37.1 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 |
| Employed........ | 375 | 460 | 448 | 412 | 490 | 492 | 519 | 496 | 487 |
| Employment-population ratio' | 17.1 | 21.5 | 21. 3 | 18.8 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 22.8 |
| Unemployed ....... | 348 | 332 | 325 | 377 | 345 | 355 | 349 | 347 | 354 |
| Unemployment rate | 48.1 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 47.8 | 43.3 | 41.9 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 42.1 |
| Men... | 47.9 | 42.8 | 46.3 | 45.0 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 43.8 | 42.0 | 43.8 |
| Women. | 48.3 | 43.9 | 37.2 | 53.8 | 42.2 | 43.0 | 36.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 |
| hispanic obigin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CIvilian noninstitutional population. | 0,735 | 9.901 | 9.959 | 9,735 | 9,785 | 9.713 | 9.794 | 9,901 | 9.959 |
| Clvilian labor force ... | 6, 156 | 6.398 | 6.427 | 6.256 | 6.302 | 6.345 | 6,342 | 6.449 | 6.529 |
| Participation rate | 63.2 | 64.6 | 64.5 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 65.3 | 64.8 | 65.1 | 65.6 |
| Employed. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.466 | 5.755 | 5.793 | 5.535 | 5.633 | 5,675 | 5.662 | 5,799 | 5,865 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 56.1 | 59.1 | 58.2 | 56.9 | 57.6 | 58.4 | 57.8 | 58.6 | 58.9 |
| Unomployed ....... | 690 | 643 | 634 | 721 | 669 | 670 | 680 | 550 | 664 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.2 | 17.1 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| - The poputation figures are not adjusted for seasonal vallation; therefore, Identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. <br> 2 Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. |  |  | NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table A.4. Selected employment indicators

| Category | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1984 \end{gathered}$ | Sept. $1984$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No V. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over | 102.803 | 106,246 | 106,049 | 103.029 | 105.148 | 105.394 | 105.649 | 105,932 | 106,273 |
| Married men, spouse present . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.393 | 39.427 | 39.296 | 38.525 | 39. 373 | 39.371 | 39.054 | 39.337 | 39.443 |
| Married women, spouse present | 25.433 | 26.501 | 26.452 | 25.121 | 25.772 | 25.715 | 25.897 | 25.995 | 26. 122 |
| Women who maintain families . | 5,298 | 5.383 | 5.384 | 5.301 | 5.496 | 5.429 | 5.378 | 5.396 | 5.396 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers. | 1.248 | 1.482 | 1.432 | 1.509 | 1.453 | 1. 565 | 1.511 | 1.593 | 1.733 |
| Self-employed workers | 1.504 | 1.555 | 1.403 | 1.589 | 1. 562 | 1. 555 | 1.487 | 1.555 | 1.485 |
| Unpaid family workers | 199 | 190 | 178 | 240 | 209 | 195 | 187 | 204 | 212 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 91.754 | 94.931 | 94.968 | 91.531 | 93,680 | 94,140 | 94,415 | 94.442 | 94.725 |
| Government . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15.688 | 15,918 | 15,987 | 15.547 | 15.758 | 15.989 | 15,997 | 15.785 | 15.858 |
| Private industries | 76.066 | 79.013 | 78.981 | 75.984 | 77.922 | 78. 259 | 78.418 | 78.657 | 78.867 |
| Private households . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.230 | 1.231 | 1.256 | 1.232 | 1.199 | -. 198 | 1.213 | 1.228 | 1.257 |
| Other industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 74,836 | 77.782 | 77.725 | 74.752 | 76.723 | 77.061 | 77. 205 | 77.429 | 77.610 |
| Self-employed workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.681 | 7.731 | 7.724 | 7.735 | 7.807 | 7.752 | 7.782 | 7.731 | 7.786 |
| Unpaid family workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 417 | 358 | 345 | 434 | 321 | 318 | 314 | 357 | 357 |
| PERSONS AT WORK' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricuitural industries | 96.603 | 99, 145 | 99.619 | 94.348 | 96,757 | 96.540 | 96.767 | 96.839 | 97.311 |
| Full-time schedules . . | 77.312 | 90.026 | RO. 250 | 76.020 | 78.676 | 78.403 | 78,592 | 78.754 | 78.943 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 5.534 | 5,264 | 5.472 | 5.677 | 5.384 | 5.449 | 5,483 | 5.493 | 5.596 |
| Usually work full time | 1,674 | 1.551 | 1,640 | 1.662 | 1.702 | 1.649 | 1,622 | 1.596 | 1.625 |
| Usually work part time . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,850 | 3.713 | 3.832 | 4.010 | 3,632 | 3.819 | 3.974 | 3.819 | 3.965 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.757 | 13.855 | 13.897 | 12.656 | 12.747 | 12.669 | 12.679 | 12.670 | 12.778 |

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

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984.

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

| Measure | Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 | 1984 |  |  |  | 1984 |  |  |
|  | IV | I | II | III | IV | Oct. | NCV. | Dec. |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the clvilian labor force. | 3. ${ }^{1}$ | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2. 1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| U-3 Unemployed-persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force. | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force. | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the iabor force, including the resident Armed Forces . | 9.4 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| U.5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers 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 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| 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 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 10.8 | N.A. | M. A. | H.1. |

N.A. = not available.

NOTE Data have been revised based on the experlence through December 1984.

Table A.6. Selected unemployment Indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number of uncmployed persons (In thousande) |  |  | 'inemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No V } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Auq. 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nove } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.208 | 8. 142 | 8. 191 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| Men, 16 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.239 | 4.502 | 4.562 | 8.3 | 7. 2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 4.382 | 3.725 | 3,759 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Women, 16 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.970 | 3.640 | 3.629 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7. 2 |
| Women, 20 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.227 | 3.027 | 2.952 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.599 | 1.390 | 1.480 | 19.9 | 18.4 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 18.8 |
| Married men, spouse present . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2. 110 | 1.822 | 1.828 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Married women, spouse present . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.649 | 1.493 | 1.479 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Women who maintain families . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 646 | 655 | 572 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 9.6 |
| Full-time workers | 7.679 | 6. 758 | 6.811 | 8.0 | 7. 1 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 6.9 |  |
| Part-time workers <br> Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ | 1.556 | 1.364 | 1.396 | 9.7 | 0.6 8.5 | 9.3 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.6 8.2 | 8.8 8.3 |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ... | 6.856 | 6. 906 | 6.099 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 7. 3 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| MIning | 129 | 117 907 | 11) | 12.6 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| Construction . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 903 | - 907 | - 792 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 13.7 |
| Manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | -.823 | 1.6 .94 | -. 599 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Durable goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.075 | 934 | 950 | 8. 3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Nondurable goods . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 748 | 679 | 649 | 8. 3 | 8. 1 | 8. 1 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Transportation and public utitities . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 370 | 316 | 303 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Wholesale and retali trade | 1.852 | 9.641 | 1.678 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 8.) | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Finance and service Industries | -.779 | 1.621 | 1.657 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Government workers | 799 | 745 | 739 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers . . . . . . . . . . . . | 273 | 201 | 241 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 12.2 |

' Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
2 Aggregate nours iusi dy ine unempioyed and persons on part time for economic
reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.
NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984.

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment

| Weoks of unemployment | Not seaconally adjusted |  |  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nec. } \\ & 1393 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mov, } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Der. $1983$ | $\begin{aligned} & \triangle u 0_{0} \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mov. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 woeks | 3. 159 | 3.321 | 3.060 | 3.393 | 3.593 | 3.313 | 3.395 | 3. 352 | 3.282 |
| 5 to 14 weeks , | 2,639 | 2,35) | 2,647 | 2,499 | 2,406 | 2,933 | 2.406 | 2,324 | 2.516 |
| 15 weoks and over. | 3.202 | 2.197 | 2.272 | 3.351 | 2.621 | 2.605 | 2.527 | 2,428 | 2.374 |
| 15 to 28 weeks . . | 1.254 | ,9)2 | 951 | 1.276 | 1.116 | 1.106 | 1.092 | 99 C | 972 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 1.948 | 1.295 | 1.321 | 2,075 | 1.505 | 1.499 | 1.435 | 1.438 | 1.402 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks Median duration, in weoks . | 9.4 9.1 | 17.9 6.9 | 17.1 7.6 | 19.6 8.9 | 17.6 | 17.3 7.6 | 16.7 7.3 | 17.4 7.3 | 17.3 7.4 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed.. | 173.3 | 190.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 35.1 | 42.2 | 38.4 | 36.7 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 40.2 |
| 5 to 14 weoks . . | 29.3 | 29.9 | 33.2 | 27.0 | 28.2 | 30.0 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 30.8 |
| 15 weoks and over. | 35.6 | 27.9 | 28.5 | 36.3 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.3 | 30.0 | 29.1 |
| 15 to 28 weeks | 13.9 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.9 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 21.7 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 22.4 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 17.2 |

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984.

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment


NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through
December 1984

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


' Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1984.

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

| Employment status | Not seesonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1993 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 19E4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1984 | Seft. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hove } \\ & \text { ise4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 23.637 | 24.477 | 24,572 | 23.637 | 24.181 | 24.292 | 24.351 | 24.477 | 24.572 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 14.442 | 15.425 | 15.429 | 14.561 | 15.262 | 15.265 | 15.404 | 15.468 | 15.540 |
| Participation rate | 61.' | 63.1 | 62.8 | 61.6 | 63.1 | 62.8 6.9 | 63.3 | 63.2 | 63.2 |
| Employed......... | 12.174 | 13.422 | 13,399 | 12,96 | 13,086 | 13,158 | 13,285 | 13.356 | 13,426 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.5 | 54.8 | 54.5 | 51.6 | 54.1 | 54.2 | 54.6 | 54.6 | 54.6 |
| Unemployed | 2,268 | 2.004 | 2.030 | 2. 365 | 2.176 | 2.107 | 2.119 | 2,112 | 2,120 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.7 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 16.2 | 14.3 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.6 |
| NOI In labor iorce | 9.195 | 9.051 | 9,143 | 9,076 | 8.919 | 9.027 | 8.947 | 9.069 | 9.032 |

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

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

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

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

| Voteran status and age | Civilian noninatifutional population |  | Civillan labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1923 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ᄃec. } \\ & 19 \varepsilon 3 \end{aligned}$ | Lec. <br> 1984 |
| veterans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 years and over | 7.901 | 7,926 | 7.382 | 7.425 | 6.868 | 7,0.36 | 514 | 419 | 7.0 | 5.6 |
| 25 to 39 years .. | 5.712 | 5.312 | 5.477 | 5,107 | 5,072 | 4.793 | 405 | 314 | 7.4 | 6.1 |
| 25 to 29 years. | 590 | 378 | 561 | 357 | 493 | 313 | 68 | 47 | 12.1 | 13.2 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 7.964 | 1.531 | 1.867 | 1.466 | 1.707 | 1.341 | 160 | 125 | 8.6 | 8.5 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 3.158 | 3.403 | 3,349 | 3. 284 | 2,872 | 3. 142 | 177 | 142 | 5.8 | 4.3 |
| 40 years and over. | 2,189 | 2,614 | 1,905 | 2.318 | 1,796 | 2,213 | 109 | 105 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| nonveterans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 29.456 | 21,604 |  | 20.376 | 17.823 | 19,105 | 1.452 | 1.271 | 7.5 | 6.2 |
| 25 to 29 years .... | 8.802 | 9.066 | 8. 222 | 8.472 | 7.500 | 7.864 | . 722 | 6 Cl | 8.8 | 7.2 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 7.042 | 7.672 | 6.667 | 7.309 | 6.213 | 6.864 | 454 | 445 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 4.612 | 4.866 | 4.386 | 4.595 | 4.11c | 4.377 | 276 | 218 | 6.3 | 4.7 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Arm-
ed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-13. Persens not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quartorly averages

| (In thousands) |
| ---: | :--- |

[^0] NOTE: Eeasonally edjusted data have been revised besed on the experience through December ice4.

Table A.14. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

| State and employment status | Not sensenally adjueted' |  |  | Sememally allueter |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augg. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1084 \end{aligned}$ |
| Calliomia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 18,954 | 19,260 | 19,288 | 18,954 | 19,169 | 19,199 | 19.230 | 19,260 | 19,288 |
| Clvilian labor force .............. | 12,400 | 12,753 | 12,744 | 12,389 | 12,665 | 12,690 | 12,724 | 12,708 | 12,735 |
| Employed | 11,408 | 11,844 | 11,862 | 11,388 | 11,697 | 11,641 | 11,775 | 11,781 | 11,843 |
| Unemployed. | 993 | 909 | 881 | 1,001 | 968 | 1,049 | 949 | -927 | 892 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Florlda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clivilian noninstitutional population | 8,435 | 8,644 | 8,663 | 8,435 | 8,584 | 8,604 | 8,624 | 8,644 | 8,663 |
| Civilian labor force ............. | 3,101 | 5,144 | 3,188 | 5,097 | 5,084 | 5,109 | 5,066 | 5,099 | 5,175 |
| Employed.... | 4,719 | 4,824 | 4,872 | 4,717 | 4,765 | 4,804 | 4,740 | 4,806 | 4,872 |
| Unemployed....... | 38.2 | 320 | 316 | 380 | 319 | 305 | 326 | 293 | 303 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| IIlinole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninatitutional population | 8,586 | 8,608 | 8.610 | 8,586 | 8,598 | 8,601 | 8,605 | 8,608 | 8,610 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,514 | 5,640 | 5,626 | 5,540 | 5,497 | 5,547 | 5,625 | 3,627 | 5,668 |
| Employed. | 4,994 | 5,184 | 5,145 | 5,008 | 5,018 | 5,063 | 5,096 | 5,147 | 5,166 |
| Unemployed.. | 520 | 456 | 481 | 532 | 479 | 484 | 529 | 480 | 502 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Massachusotte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninatitutional population. | 4,497 | 4,521 | 4,524 | 4,497 | 4,513 | 4,516 | 4,519 | 4,521 | 4,524 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,031 | 3,075 | 3,057 | 3,017 | 3,038 | 3,052 | 3,033 | 3,046 | 3,049 |
| Employed | 2,855 | 2,971 | 2,937 | 2,823 | 2,883 | 2,914 | 2,920 | 2,915 | 2,916 |
| Unemployed. | 176 | 104 | 120 | 194 | 155 | 138 | 113 | 131 | +133 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Michlgan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 6,737 | 6,720 | 6,719 | 6,737 | 6,722 | 6,721 | 6,721 | 6,720 | 6,719 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,216 | 4,329 | 4,273 | 4,241 | 4,334 | 4,322 | 4,358 | 4,386 | 4,331 |
| Employed... | 3,714 | 3,866 | 3,821 | 3,748 | 3,862 | 3,843 | 3,881 | 3,888 | 3,876 |
| Unemployed....... | 501 | 463 | 452 | 493 | 472 | 479 | 477 | 498 | 455 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.9 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 10.5 |
| Now Jersoy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 5,772 | 5,815 | 5,819 | 5,772 | 5,801 | 5,806 | 5,811 | 5,815 | 5,819 |
| Civillan labor force | 3,758 | 3,722 | 3,734 | 3,762 | 3,807 | 3,804 | 3,788 | 3,723 | 3,747 |
| Employed... | 3,512 | 3,522 | 3,533 | 3,503 | 3,573 | 3,569 | 3,560 | 3,510 | 3,534 |
| Unemployed. . | 246 | 200 | 201 | 259 | 234 | 235 | 228 | 213 | 213 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 13,599 | 13,659 | 13,665 | 13,599 | 13,637 | 13,644 | 13,652 | 13,659 | 13,665 |
| Clivilian labor force .. | 7,951 | 8,166 | 8,205 | 8,056 | 8,062 | 8,072 | 8,203 | 8,252 | 8,306 |
| Employed. | 7,397 | 7,619 | 7,673 | 7,455 | 7,438 | 7,507 | 7,589 | 7,667 | 7,728 |
| Unemployed. | 554 | 547 | 532 | 601 | 624 | 565 | 614 | 585 | 578 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 |
| Ohlo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 8,050 | 8.,054 | 8,055 | 8,050 | 8,050 | 8,051 | 8,053 | 8,054 | 8,055 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,040 | 5,106 | 5,095 | 5,097 | 5,100 | 5,145 | 5,133 | 5,080 | 5,144 |
| Employed.. | 4,513 | 4,651 | 4,625 | 4,561 | 4,598 | 4,670 | 4,643 | 4,637 | 4,675 |
| Unemployed. . . . . Unemployment | 528 | 455 | 469 | 4,56 | 502 | 475 | 490 | + 443 | - 469 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.5 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| Porinaylvanla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population. | 9,196 | 9,223 | 9,226 | 9,196 | 9,212 | 9,215 | 9,219 | 9,223 | 9,226 |
| Clvilian labor force | 5,508 | 5,591 | 5,544 | 5,519 | 5,451 | 5,483 | 5,486 | 5,503 | 5,534 |
| Employed. | 4,947 | 5,136 | 5,139 | 4,943 | 4,885 | 4,962 | 4,995 | 5,026 | 5,127 |
| Unemployed........ | 562 | 455 | 405 | 576 | 566 | 521 | 491 | 477 | 407 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.2 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 7.4 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstifutional population. | 11,402 | 11,694 | 11,722 | 11,402 | 11,610 | 11,638 | 11,667 | 11,694 | 11,722 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 7,731 | 7,984 | 8,049 | 7,743 | 8,036 | 8,058 | 8,047 | 7,991 | 8,078 |
| Employed.... | 7,182 | 7,549 | 7,597 | 7,146 | 7,581 | 7,608 | 7,591 | 7,537 | 7,580 |
| Unemployed....... | 548 | 435 | 452 | 597 | 455 | 450 | 456 | 454 | 498 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.2 |

'These are the official Bureau of Labor Statiatics instimaref inemi in the administration of Federal fund aliocation programs.

NOTE: Revised seasonal factors are not yet available for States. The seasonally adjusted series will be revised for the release of January data on February 1.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{yez} \\ & 1993 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1434 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Dec. } & \text { p } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug\% } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hov. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3ec. p } \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 92,645 | 95.390 | 96,252 | 96.431 | 92,026 | 94,523 | 94,807 | 95, 154 | 95.489 | 95,798 |
| Total private | 75,560 | 79.636 | 79,884 | 80,090 | 76, 157 | 78,566 | 78,698 | 79,054 | 79,368 | 79,574 |
| Goods.producing | 24,104 | 25.514 | 25,359 | 25, 144 | 24. 198 | 25,093 | 25,010 | 25.080 | 25.113 | 25,248 |
| Mining Oil and gas extraction | 969 609.0 | 1.012 640.8 | 1.012 649.0 | 1.005 648.0 | 969 607 | 1.017 636 | 1.020 642 | 1.012 643 | 1.009 648 | 1.005 645 |
| Construction | 4.050 | 4.645 | 4,564 | 4.403 | 4.086 | 4.355 | 4,374 | 4. 382 | 4.393 | 4.447 |
| General building contractors | 1.071 .5 | 1.196.0 | 1,179. 8 | 1.193 .4 | 1.077 | 1.132 | 1.140 | 1.140 | 1.144 | 1,160 |
| Manufacturing | 19.085 | 19.857 | 19,732 | 19.736 | 19,143 | 19.725 | 19, 16 | 19.686 | 19,711 | 19.796 |
| Production workers | 13,087 | 13,655 | 13,56 $=$ | 13,522 | 13,145 | 13.559 | 13.448 | 13,497 | 13,502 | 13,584 |
| Durable goods. | 11. 232 | 11.522 | 11.798 | 11.790 | 11.266 | 11.758 | 11,696 | 11.752 | 11.772 | 11.828 |
| Production workers | 7.550 | 7,978 | 7,945 | 7.935 | 7.585 | 7.945 | 7,876 | 7.915 | 7.921 | 7.975 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 4.31 .5 | 723.5 | 710.5 | 699.1 | 698 | 706 | 703 | 710 | 713 | 717 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 473.6 | 492.2 | 496.6 | 496.2 | 470 | 484 | 481 | 487 | 492 | 493 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 582.6 | 619.6 | 613.5 | 603.2 | 592 | 603 | 603 | 606 | 607 | 613 |
| Primary metal industries | 866.3 | 859.6 | 856.9 | ¢51.1 | 877 | 379 | 865 | 866 | 865 | 851 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 346.1 | 316.2 | 315.0 | 316.3 | 352 | 334 | 324 | 329 | 320 | 321 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1.430.1 | 1,505.2 | 1,502. | 1,503.1 | 1.431 | 1.491 | 1.435 | 1.495 | 1.497 | 1.505 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 2.125 .6 | 2,250.6 | 2,247.9 | 2.256 .9 | $\frac{2}{2} \cdot 122$ | 2.252 | 2.243 | 2.255 | 2,250 | 2. 252 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 2.133.5 | 2,230.3 | 2, 278.5 | 2,280.7 | 2, 132 | 2,267 | 2. 263 | 2. 269 | 2.274 | 2.281 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1,852.31 | 1,967.4 | 1.964.C | 1.979 .4 | 1.855 | 1.961 | 1,939 | 1.945 | 1.954 | 1.983 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 835.6 | 830.2 | 884.5 | 892.9 | 343 | 994 | 864 | 865 | 877 | 901 |
| Instruments and related products | 707.7 | 729.5 | 731.8 | 733.5 | 707 | 726 | 726 | 729 | 731 | 733 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 378.6 | 401.2 | 395.8 | 386.5 | 382 | 389 | 388 | 390 | 388 | 390 |
| Nondurable goods | 7.853 | 8.035 | 7,924 | 7.946 | 7,877 | 7,957 | 7,920 | 7.934 | 7.?39 | 7.963 |
| Production workers | 5,537! | 5,677 | 5,623 | 5.587 | 5,560 | 5,513 | 5,572 | 5,582 | 5,581 | 5,609 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,61f.3 | 1,697.8 | 1, $\in \in 4.4$ | 1.642.2 | 1,631 | 1.642 | 1.630 | 1.640 | 1,645 | 1,657 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 69.9 | 74.2 | 69.6 | 66.6 | 67 | 15 | 69 | 69 | 66 | 67 |
| Textile mill products. | 753.8 | 741.8 | 734.8 | 732.5 | 762 | 751 | 744 | 735 | 731 | 730 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1.192.5 | 1.198.3 | 1.185 .1 | 1.178 .7 | 1.202 | 1.209 | 1.181 | 1. 178 | 1. 177 | 1.185 |
| Paper and allied products | 674.5 | 685.51 | 624.1 | 686.4 | 675 | 535 | 580 | 684 | 683 | 686 |
| Printing and publishing | 1.329.2 | 1.390.4 | 1,390.7 | 1,397.2 | 1,321 | 1,371 | 1,375 | 1.380 | 1.387 | 1,389 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,048.5 | 1.063.6 | 1,062.7 | 1.064 .0 | 1.052 | 1.067 | 1.063 | 1.065 | 1,065 | 1,067 |
| Peiroleum and coal products | 190.6 | 127.6 | 186. C | 183.7 | 191 | 187 | 186 | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics producls . | 750.8 | 899.4 | 808.6 | 806.2 | 766 | 800 | 798 | 805 | 809 | 813 |
| Leather and leather products | 208.2 | 196.8 | 155.0 | 188.9 | 210 | 193 | 194 | 193 | 191 | 195 |
| Servico-producing. | 68.541 | 70.395 | 70.894 | 71,287 | 67,828 | 69.425 | 69.797 | 170,074 | 70,376 | 70.550 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5.080 | 5.272 | 5.254 | 5.265 | 5,055 | 5,202 | 5,213 | 5.225 | 5.224 | 5.238 |
| Transonriation | $2.802]$ | 2.998 | 2.9831 | 2.993 | 2.776 | 2.924 | 2,937 | 2. 951 | 2, 353 | 2,966 |
| Communication and pubtic utilities | 2.278 | 2.274 | 2.271 | 2,272 | 2.279 | 2.278 | 2,276 | 2,274 | 2,271 | 2,272 |
| Wholesale trade | 5,379 | 5,537 | 5.642 | 5.660 | 5. 371 | 5.544 | 5,588 | 5. 612 | 5,623 | 5.f53 |
| Durable goods. | 3,147 | 3,308 | 3.319 | 3, 338 | 3. 147 | 3.273 | 3,293 | 3,301 | 3,316 | 3.338 |
| Nondurable goods | 2,232 | 2, 329 | 2.323 | 2,322 | 2.224 | 2,266 | 2,295 | 2,311 | 2,307 | 2.315 |
| Retail trade | 16,417 | 16.534 | 16.872 | 17.233 | 15,857 | 16.295 | 16,342 | 16.469 | 16,639 | 16.650 |
| General merchandise stores | 2.491 .6 | 2,341.3 | 2.519 .5 | 2.701 .2 | 2.189 | 2.303 | 2,318 | 2,334 | 2,390 | 2,374 |
| Food stores . . . . . . . . . | 2.547 .9 | 2.684 .6 | 2.723 .6 | 2,753.9 | 2. 600 | 2,640 | 2,648 | 2.677 | 2.697 | 2.705 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations | 1.705.0 | 1.770.4 | 1.771.0 | 1.770 .7 c. 289.3 | 1.710 5.095 | 1,758 5.238 | 1,755 5,255 | 1.763 5.280 | 1.771 5.306 | 1,778 5,327 |
| Eating and drinking places | 5,057.9 | 5,306.2 | 5,274.2 | ¢.289.3 | 5,095 | 5.238 | 5,255 | 5. 280 | 5,306 | 5,327 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 5.534 | 5,702 | 5,71? | 5,736 | 5.546 | 5.679 | 5,684 | 5.705 | 5,728 | 5.748 |
| Finance | 2.797 | 2,869 | 2,882 | 2,899 | 2,789 | 2.850 | 2,856 | 2,865 | 2,876 | 2.890 |
| Insurance | 1.729 | 1,770 | 1.775 | 1.782 | 1,730 | 1.763 | 1,766 | 1,774 | 1.779 | 1,784 |
| Real estate. | 1,008 | 1,064 | 1,060 | 1.055 | 1.027 | 1.066 | 1,062 | 1,066 | 1,073 | 1,074 |
| Services | 20,046 | 21.027 | 21,04\% | 21,052 | 20,130 | 20,748 | 20,861 | 20,564 | 21,041 | 21.137 |
| Business services | 3.786 .9 | $4.1<5.4$ | 4.177 .4 | 4.190 .4 | 3.758 | 4.069 | 4.085 | 4, 110 | 4,144 | 4. 161 |
| Health services | 6.018 .7 | 6,093.1 | 6,104. 4 | 6, 116.6 | 6, 026 | 6,034 | G, 085 | 6,087 | 6.104 | 6.123 |
| Government | 16.085 | 16, 213 | 16.368 | 16.341 | 15, 869 | 15.957 | 16. 109 | 16. 100 | 16,121 | 16.124 |
| Federal | 2,751 | 2,713 | 2,776 | 2.783 | 2,762 | 2.785 | 2,804 | 2.790 | 2.793 | 2.794 |
| State. | 3,743 | 3.901 | 3.82 S | 3.813 | 3,668 | 3.714 | 3,725 | 3.719 | 3,728 | 3.738 |
| Local | 9,591 | 9,639 | 9.763 | 9,745 | 9.439 | 9.453 | 9,580 | 9,591 | 9.600 | 9,592 |

$p=$ preliminary

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

| Induatry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { jec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Oct. $1984$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 19840 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 . \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1984 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | 35. 5 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 35. 2 | 35.2 | 35.4 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 |
| Minıng . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 43.4 | 43.2 | 43.4 | 43.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Construction | 35.8 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 37.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Manufacturing | 41.2 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.7 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Durable goods | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.5 |
| Overtime hours | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Lumber and wood products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39. 3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 40.4 |
| Furniture and.fixtures | 41.0 | 45.2 | 40.1 | 40.6. | 40.1 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 39.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.7 |
| Primary metal industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.2 | 40.9 | 41. 5 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 |
| Blast furnaces and basic steel products | 41.4 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 40.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 42.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 42.5 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 42.5 | \$1.7 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 41.5 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.8 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 41.8 | 43.9 | 41.2 | 41.8 | t1. 0 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 |
| Transportation equipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 43.3 | 42.4 | 42.7 | $43: 7$ | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.8 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 44.6 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 44.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 42.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 40.2 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Nondurable goods | 40.1 | 37.4 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.6 |
| Overtime hours | 3. 3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.6 | . 39.6 | 39.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 37.8 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 40.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Textile mill products ... | 41.0 | 39.0 | 39.41 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.4 |
| Apparel and other textile products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36.7 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.1 | 36.3 |
| Paper and allied products | 43.8 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.9 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.2 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.4 | 37-8 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 37. 6 |
| Chemicals and allied products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.4 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 42.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 44.6 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 42.6 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 42.6 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products .......... | 42.4 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 42.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products . | 37.3 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 36.0 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 37.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.1 | 3?.4 | 39.6 |
| Wholesale trade. | 38.9 | 33.7 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38. 7 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 38.7 |
| Rotall trade | 30.8 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 30.3 | 30. 3 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 29.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate | 36:2 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 8ervices . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32. 6 | 32.7 | 32. 6 | 32. 6 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 |
| ' Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervieory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-ifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls. |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ This serles is not published saasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | be separated with aufficient precision. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Industry | Average hourty eaminge |  |  |  | Average weekly eamings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De }=0 \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1984 D | Dec. <br> 1984 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | \$8. 16 | \$8.40 | \$8.43 | $\bigcirc 8.47$ | \$ 289.68 | \$295.68 | \$295.89 | \$ 300.69 |
| Seasonally adiusted | 8.17 | 8.38 | 8.42 | 8.48 | 287.58 | $294.14$ | $296.38$ | $299.34$ |
| Mining | 11.41 | 11.52 | 11.57 | 11.68 | 495.19 | 497.66 | 502.14 | 509.25 |
| Construction. | 12.02 | 12.14 | 12.00 | 12.16 | 442.34 | 461.32 | 448.80 | 457.22 |
| Manufacturing | 9.04 | 9.22 | 9.30 | G. 39 | 372.45 | 373.41 | 378.51 | 387.81 |
| Durable goods | 9.60 | 9.76 | 9.83 | 9.94 | 403.20 | 403.09 | 406.96 | 419.47 |
| Lumber and wood products | 7.80 | 8.05 | 8.01 | $\varepsilon .64$ | 311.22 | 320.79 | 314.79 | 323.21 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 6.78 | 6.95 | 6.96 | 7.00 | 277.93 | 279.39 | 275. 10 | 284.20 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 9.41 | 9.63 | 9.66 | 9.68 | 394.28 | 405.42 | 405.72 | 403.66 |
| Primary metal industries | 11.35 | 11.31 | 11.46 | 11.54 | 478.97 | 116 ?. 58 | 475.59 | 485.83 |
| Blast furna ces and basic steel products | 12.71 | 12.86 | 13.02 | 13.12 | 526.19 | 506.68 | 528.61 | 537.92 |
| Fabricated metal products | 9.35 | 9.38 | 9.42 | 9.54 | 395.51 | 387.39 | 389.05 | 405.45 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 9.35 | 10.01 | 10.06 | 10.18 | 418.63 | 417.42 | 422.52 | 435.70 |
| Electrical and electronic equipment | 8.84 | 9.09 | 9.16 | 9.25 | 369.51 | 371.78 | 377.39 | 386.65 |
| Transportation equipment | 12.04 | 92.29 | 12.42 | 12.58 | 521.33 | 521.10 | 530.33 | 549.75 |
| Motor vehicles and equipment | 12.47 | 12.81 | 12.97 | 13.22 | 556.16 | 554.67 | 561.60 | 589.61 |
| Instruments and related products | 8.65 | 8.89 | 8.92 | 9.00 | 357.25 | 365.38 | 371.07 | 384.30 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 6.95 | 7.02 | 7.05 | 7.13 | 273.00 | 278.69 | 279.89 | 286.63 |
| Nondurable goods | 8.24 | 8.44 | 9.53 | 8.58 | 330.42 | 332.54 | 337.79 | 343.20 |
| Food and kindred products | 6. 36 | 9.33 | 8.46 | 3.52 | 333.56 | 331.53 | 337.55 | 343.36 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 10.19 | 10.35 | 12.17 | 11.89 | 385.18 | 412.97 | 492.89 | 480.36 |
| Textile mill products | 6.31 | 6.49 | 6.54 | 6.58 | $2 \times 9.71$ | 253.11 | 257.68 | 260.57 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 5.44 | 5.59 | 5.58 | 5.63 | 199.65 | 201.80 | 202.00 | 204.37 |
| Paper and allied products | 10.24 | 10.56 | 10.67 | 10.68 | 443.51 | 455.14 | 462.01 | 458.85 |
| Printing and publishing . | 9.29 | 9.48 | 9.54 | 9.61 | 356.74 | 358. 34 | 364.43 | 369.06 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 10.90 | 11.32 | 11.37 | 11.38 | 4F2.16 | 470.91 | 475.27 | 494.79 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 13.54 | 13.52 | 13.70 | 13.64 | 603.88 | ᄃ90.82 | 597.32 | 581.06 |
| Rubber and miscelianeous plastics products | 8.16 | 8.31 | 8.38 | 3.46 | 345.98 | 344.03 | 348.61 | 355.32 |
| Leather and leather products | 5.51 | 5.71 | 5.75 | 5.76 | 209.25 | 207.27 | 211.03 | 215.42 |
| Transportation and pubilc utillitios. | 11.00 | 11.22 | 11.30 | 11.32 | 475.70 | 439.82 | 446.35 | 451.67 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.74 | 8.99 | 9.06 | 9.16 | 339.99 | 347.91 | 750.62 | 357.24 |
| Retall trade | 5.78 | 5.88 | 5.93 | 5.87 | 178.02 | 174.64 | 176.12 | 173.47 |
| Finance, insurance, and reel estate | 7.43 | 7.67 | 7.73 | 7.82 | 263.97 | 279.96 | 281.37 | 287.78 |
| Services | 7.47 | 7.69 | 7.74 | 7.81 | 243.52 | 250.69 | 252.32 | 255.39 |

- See footnote 1, table B-2.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Induetry | Not ecesemally edjusted |  |  |  |  | semecnally adjueted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dect } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $1984 \text { p }$ | Dec. $1984 \mathrm{p}$ | Pereem change from: Dec. 1983Dec. 1984 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. $1984 \mathrm{P}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1984 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: Nov. 1984Dec. 1984 |
| Total privele nomfarm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Curront doluers ... | 157.9 | 151.5 | 162.2 | 163.2 | 3.4 | 157.8 | 160.6 | 161.6 | 161.3 | 162.0 | 163.0 | 0.6 |
| Comatant (1977) dollime | 95.0 | 93.9 | 94.4 | N.A. | (2) | 94.9 | 94.1 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 94.2 | N.A. | (3) |
| Mlinore | 169.7 | 174.6 | 176.0 | 177.3 | 4.5 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Construction | 146.1 | 148.2 | 146.5 | 147.7 | 1.1 | 145.6 | 146.6 | 146.8 | 146.3 | 146.5 | 147.2 | . 5 |
| Mamefecturing | 160.2 | 163.7 | 164.6 | 165.8 | 3.5 | 159.7 | 163.3 | 163.4 | 163.8 | 164.5 | 165.3 | . 5 |
| Tranepertation and pubilic uthutioe. | 159.7 | 163.5 | 164.3 | 164.8 | 3.2 | 159.1 | 161.9 | 163.0 | 163.0 | 163.2 | 164.1 | . 6 |
| Wholoselo tra | 161.8 | 166.5 | 167.6 | 169.3 | 4.7 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Rotall trade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 151.4 | 153.6 | 154.4 | 154.0 | 1.7 | 152.7 | 153.6 | 154.0 | 153.9 | 154.9 | 155.1 | - 2 |
| real estate ............. | 161.7 | 166.4 | 167.5 | 169.5 | 4.8 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Sorvices | 159.5 | 164.9 | 165.0 | 166.3 | 4.3 | 159.4 | 162.8 | 164.7 | 164.0 | 164.7 | 166.2 | . 9 |

Sce footnoce 1, tahi $\mathfrak{Z - 2}$.



ixtegular componeats and corgequeatly cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
$p=p r e l i m i n a r y$.

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

' See footnote 1, table 8.2.
$p=$ preliminary.

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

| Time span | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | dune | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 1982. | 27.6 | 47.6 | 35.7 | 30.8 | 41.6 | 33.0 | 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 | 40.8 | 65.7 | 51.9p | 66.5p |
| Over | 1982 | 25.1 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 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 | 82.4 | 80.5 | 76.5 | 71.1 | 68.4 | 68.9 | 63.5 | 58.1 | 58.6 | 53.8 p | 67.0p |  |
| Over | 1982 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 18.9 | 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 | 75.4 | 69.2 | 63.2 | 62.4 | 62.4 P | 62.4 P |  |  |  |
| Over 12-month | 1982 | 21.6 49.5 | 21.4 54.3 | 17.6 61.9 | 18.1 71.1 | 16.2 77.3 | 18.1 79.5 | 21.1 83.8 | 21.1 88.1 | 25.1 86.8 | 31.6 87.3 | 34.1 85.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 40.3 \\ & 87.3 \end{aligned}$ |
| span | 1984. | 49.5 86.5 | 54.3 81.9 | 61.9 78.9 | 71.1 76.8 | 74.9P | 74.9p | 83.8 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 87.3 | B5.4 | -7.3 |

[^1]NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

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[^0]:    
    
    other personal handicap.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

[^1]:    Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

