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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 1982

Unemployment increased in April and employment declined after seasonal adjustment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate rose from 9.0 to 9.4 percent, the highest recorded in the post-World War II era.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as derived from the monthly survey of establishments--declined by 200,000. Total employment--as derived from the monthly survey of households--edged down for the second consecutive month. Since their peaks last year, both employment series have declined by about 1.5 million.

Unemployment

Unemployment, which usually declines in April, fell less than seasonally and, after seasonal adjustment was up by 450,000. The overall unemployment rate rose four-tenths of a point to 9.4 percent. It had been 7.2 percent last July, the pre-recession series low.

The April rise in unemployment was widespread, as adult men (8.2 percent), adult women (8.3 percent), and teenagers (23.0 percent) experienced increases in their jobless rates. The rise in unemployment was felt most heavily by workers in the construction and durable goods manufacturing industries. The unemployment rate for blue-collar workers rose to a record 13.7 percent in April, up from 9.5 percent last July. In contrast, the rate for white-collar workers was about unchanged over the month, at 4.9 percent; it has risen by about a percentage point since July. (See tables A-1 and A-5.)

Among race-ethnic groups, the jobless rate for white workers rose to 8.4 percent in April, up from 6.3 percent last July. The unemployment rate for black workers was 18.4 percent; it had been 14.9 percent in July. The rate for Hispanics, 12.5 percent, was 2-1/2 points above the July level. (See table A-2.)

About three-fifths of the over-the-month increase in joblessness was among job losers, who accounted for 57 percent of the unemployed. The median duration of unemployment rose from 7.6 to 8.5 weeks, while the mean duration was little changed at 14.2 weeks. Increases occurred in the number of persons unemployed less than 15 weeks and those out of work for 27 weeks or longer. (See tables A-6 and A-7.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

After seasonal adjustment, total employment edged down in both March and April, with the 2-month decline totaling a quarter of a million workers. At 99.3 million, total employment has

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dropped by 1.5 million from last July. While employment of adult women was little changed over this period, that for adult men declined by 890,000, and teenage employment fell by 540,000. The percentage of the population employed continued to trend downward; at 57.1 percent in April, the employment-population ratio was 1.7 percentage points below its 1981 high.

The civilian labor force grew by 300,000 over the month to 109.6 million. Labor force growth over the past year has been slow, about 900,000, reflecting reduced labor force participation among adult men and teenagers, as well as a decline in the size of the teenage population. While the participation rate for adult women did rise over the year, the increase was much smaller than in recent years. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment declined by 200,000 in April, after adjustment for seasonality, to 90.6 million. Job losses since last September have totaled 1.5 million, with 1.2 million occurring in manufacturing alone. Over-the-month employment curtailments were fairly

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Mar. - Apr. - change
	1981		1982	1982			
	I	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
Thousands of persons							
Civilian labor force.....	108,107	109,156	109,130	109,165	109,346	109,648	302
Total employment.....	100,125	100,043	99,554	99,590	99,492	99,340	-152
Unemployment.....	7,982	9,113	9,576	9,575	9,854	10,307	453
Not in labor force.....	61,172	61,834	62,367	62,324	62,321	62,197	-124
Discouraged workers.....	1,093	1,199	1,339	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force							
Unemployment rates:							
All workers.....	7.4	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.4	0.4
Adult men.....	6.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.2	0.3
Adult women.....	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.3	0.4
Teenagers.....	19.1	21.1	21.9	22.3	21.9	23.0	1.1
White.....	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.4	0.5
Black.....	14.6	17.0	17.4	17.3	18.0	18.4	0.4
Hispanic origin.....	11.0	11.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	-0.2
Full-time workers.....	7.1	8.1	8.6	8.5	8.9	9.2	0.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
Thousands of jobs							
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	91,232	91,489	90,886	91,019	90,760	90,562	-198
Goods-producing industries.....	25,670	25,395	24,749	24,836	24,609	24,435	-174
Service-producing industries.....	65,562	66,094	66,137	66,183	66,151	66,127	-24
Hours of work							
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm.....	35.3	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.8	-0.1
Manufacturing.....	39.9	39.3	38.6	39.5	39.0	39.1	0.1
Manufacturing overtime.....	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.1

p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

widespread, as employment gains were registered in only two-fifths of the 172 industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Job cutbacks in construction and manufacturing accounted for most of the over-the-month decline. Construction employment was down 85,000 in April; over the past year, nearly 1 in 10 construction jobs have been lost. Employment in manufacturing continued to decline in April, though the over-the-month decrease of 80,000 was smaller than in most previous months of the current downturn. Most of the reduction occurred within durable goods industries, where the largest cutbacks took place in machinery, primary and fabricated metals, and transportation equipment. In the nondurable goods sector, changes were generally small except for an increase in textile mill products and a decrease in apparel. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, jobs in mining continued the downward trend that has totaled 25,000 since last December.

Employment in the service-producing sector edged down for the second month in a row. An increase of 65,000 in services was countered by declines of 65,000 in retail trade and 25,000 in government.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 34.8 hours in April, down 0.1 hour over the month. Average hours in manufacturing were up 0.1 hour, as an increase of 0.2 hour in durable goods more than offset a small decline in nondurables. Factory overtime hours were also up 0.1 hour in April. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls—a comprehensive measure of both employment and hours effects—dropped 0.4 percent in April to 105.7 (1977=100). The manufacturing index also declined 0.4 percent in April to 89.9. Since last July, the factory index has fallen 10.5 percent. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings rose 0.3 percent in April, while average weekly earnings were virtually unchanged, after seasonal adjustment. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 2 cents to \$7.56, 43 cents above a year earlier. Weekly earnings were little changed over the month but increased \$10.60 over the past year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 146.4 (1977=100) in April, seasonally adjusted, 0.4 percent higher than in March. For the 12 months ended in April, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 7.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements—fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.7 percent during the 12-month period ended in March. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 166,000 establishments employing about 35 million people.

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

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

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

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 *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

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, and private household workers;

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular 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 civilian 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 civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

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

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the

standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; 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 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 .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

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

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$3.75 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 M, P, Q, and R of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

Employment, status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 1961	Dec. 1962	Apr. 1962	Apr. 1961	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1962	Apr. 1962
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	171,773	173,883	174,020	171,770	173,330	173,495	173,657	173,883	174,020
Armed Forces ¹	2,129	2,175	2,176	2,129	2,169	2,159	2,168	2,175	2,175
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	169,644	171,708	171,844	169,641	171,161	171,335	171,489	171,708	171,844
Civilian labor force	127,935	128,761	128,818	127,935	129,184	128,879	129,165	129,346	129,649
Participation rate	63.8	63.4	63.3	64.1	63.8	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.8
Employed	100,245	98,471	98,050	100,878	99,513	99,581	99,590	99,343	99,343
Employment-population ratio ²	58.4	56.6	56.8	59.7	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.1
Agriculture	3,313	2,964	3,172	3,172	3,209	3,111	3,373	3,345	3,309
Nonagricultural industries	97,032	95,507	95,646	97,408	96,000	96,170	96,217	96,144	96,032
Unemployed	7,551	10,290	9,957	7,059	9,571	9,258	9,575	9,958	10,137
Unemployment rate	7.0	9.5	9.2	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4
Net in labor force	61,735	62,906	63,030	60,864	61,982	62,456	62,324	62,321	62,197
Men, 18 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	82,235	83,218	83,303	82,235	82,978	83,054	83,129	83,218	83,303
Armed Forces ¹	1,955	1,987	1,987	1,955	1,980	1,975	1,978	1,987	1,987
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	80,280	81,231	81,315	80,280	81,098	81,079	81,146	81,231	81,315
Civilian labor force	61,944	61,738	61,773	62,392	62,303	61,966	62,042	62,082	62,217
Participation rate	76.4	76.0	76.0	77.3	76.9	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.5
Employed	57,281	55,533	55,924	57,792	55,725	56,229	56,658	56,472	56,401
Employment-population ratio ²	69.7	66.7	67.1	73.3	68.4	68.2	68.2	67.9	67.7
Unemployed	4,233	6,206	5,850	4,393	5,578	5,338	5,384	5,610	5,816
Unemployment rate	6.3	10.1	9.5	6.9	9.0	8.6	8.6	9.0	9.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	73,817	75,315	75,321	73,817	74,714	74,810	74,906	75,015	75,121
Armed Forces ¹	1,675	1,720	1,723	1,675	1,694	1,690	1,697	1,720	1,720
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	72,142	73,595	73,598	72,142	73,020	73,120	73,209	73,295	73,392
Civilian labor force	56,953	57,585	57,585	57,157	57,565	57,468	57,524	57,524	57,524
Participation rate	78.9	78.6	78.5	79.2	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.6
Employed	53,551	52,418	52,736	53,823	53,722	53,047	53,097	53,096	52,988
Employment-population ratio ²	72.5	69.9	70.2	72.9	71.1	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.5
Agriculture	2,355	2,324	2,324	2,419	2,311	2,390	2,366	2,377	2,382
Nonagricultural industries	51,195	50,094	50,400	51,401	50,811	50,678	50,711	50,627	50,606
Unemployed	3,403	5,167	4,851	3,337	4,843	4,422	4,351	4,549	4,742
Unemployment rate	6.0	9.0	8.4	5.8	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.2
Women, 18 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	89,535	90,665	90,718	89,535	90,352	90,481	90,528	90,625	90,718
Armed Forces ¹	174	189	188	174	185	184	185	188	188
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	89,361	90,476	90,530	89,361	90,167	90,297	90,343	90,437	90,530
Civilian labor force	46,332	47,223	47,041	46,685	46,881	46,913	47,123	47,248	47,401
Participation rate	51.9	52.0	52.0	52.2	52.0	52.0	52.2	52.3	52.4
Employed	43,064	42,339	42,334	43,086	42,888	42,952	42,932	42,920	42,943
Employment-population ratio ²	48.1	47.4	47.3	48.1	47.5	47.5	47.4	47.5	47.3
Unemployed	3,298	4,084	4,107	3,599	3,993	3,960	4,191	4,243	4,461
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	81,338	82,682	82,753	81,338	82,306	82,415	82,523	82,640	82,753
Armed Forces ¹	135	162	162	135	156	156	156	162	162
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	81,193	82,520	82,591	81,193	82,150	82,259	82,367	82,478	82,591
Civilian labor force	42,381	43,356	43,267	42,332	42,888	42,868	43,031	43,263	43,301
Participation rate	52.1	52.6	52.4	52.1	52.2	52.1	52.2	52.4	52.4
Employed	39,748	40,310	39,939	39,536	39,713	39,746	39,748	39,807	39,715
Employment-population ratio ²	48.9	48.4	48.3	48.6	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.0
Agriculture	559	525	551	559	532	524	524	524	501
Nonagricultural industries	39,189	39,785	39,388	38,927	39,181	39,115	39,116	39,172	39,114
Unemployed	2,593	3,346	3,328	2,796	3,175	3,104	3,286	3,435	3,386
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.7	7.7	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3
Both sexes, 18-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	16,615	16,188	16,146	16,615	16,310	16,269	16,228	16,188	16,146
Armed Forces ¹	314	285	285	314	315	314	316	285	285
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,301	15,902	15,861	16,301	15,995	15,955	15,912	15,902	15,861
Civilian labor force	8,511	7,820	7,961	8,288	8,531	8,643	8,686	8,519	8,616
Participation rate	52.8	49.2	50.2	51.0	53.0	53.5	54.5	53.5	54.3
Employed	7,046	6,043	6,183	7,282	6,778	6,771	6,748	6,679	6,637
Employment-population ratio ²	42.4	37.3	38.3	43.3	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.1
Agriculture	285	285	285	285	282	286	286	286	286
Nonagricultural industries	6,657	5,798	5,894	7,000	6,452	6,398	6,389	6,383	6,311
Unemployed	1,565	1,777	1,778	1,746	1,853	1,872	1,938	1,872	1,979
Unemployment rate	18.2	22.7	22.3	19.0	21.5	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982
	CHARACTERISTIC							
Total, 18 years and over	7,899	10,307	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4
Men, 20 years and over	2,337	4,742	5.8	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2
Women, 20 years and over	2,796	3,586	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3
Both sexes, 18-19 years	1,766	1,979	19.0	21.5	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0
Married men, spouse present	1,558	2,456	3.8	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0
Married women, spouse present	1,498	2,002	5.9	5.6	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.8
Women who maintain families	557	664	9.9	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.6	11.5
Full-time workers	6,442	8,601	6.9	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.5	9.2
Part-time workers	1,461	1,724	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.8	10.0	10.9
Labor force time lost ¹	--	--	8.2	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.4
OCCUPATION²								
White-collar workers	2,196	2,755	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9
Professional and technical	515	560	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Managers and administrators, exempt farm	286	387	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3
Sales workers	274	395	4.2	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.5
Clerical workers	1,121	1,412	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.2
Blue-collar workers	3,417	4,733	9.7	12.7	12.5	12.9	13.7	14.7
Craft and kindred workers	940	1,320	5.8	7.3	7.0	8.4	9.1	9.6
Operatives, except transport	1,407	1,977	11.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.9	16.9
Transport equipment operatives	309	406	8.1	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7
Nonfarm laborers	761	1,031	16.0	16.9	15.9	17.9	17.9	19.2
Service workers	1,258	1,681	8.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.1
Farm workers	114	151	3.9	5.4	6.9	4.9	5.4	5.8
INDUSTRY³								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ⁴	5,821	7,965	7.3	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.9
Construction	758	1,011	18.5	18.1	18.7	18.1	17.9	19.4
Manufacturing	1,778	2,557	7.5	11.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.3
Durable goods	1,047	1,582	7.5	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.9
Non-durable goods	727	975	7.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.8	10.5
Transportation and public utilities	318	411	5.5	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.6	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,591	2,089	7.5	8.9	8.7	9.0	10.3	10.1
Finance and service industries	1,414	1,805	5.8	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.0
Government workers	787	873	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.3
Agricultural wage and salary workers	162	243	9.4	14.6	15.2	12.8	14.0	14.6

¹ Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons is a percent of potentially available labor force hours.
² Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by

industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.
³ Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982
	DURATION							
Less than 5 weeks	2,791	3,463	3,189	4,037	3,852	3,789	3,825	3,958
5 to 14 weeks	2,127	2,851	2,472	3,016	3,068	3,052	3,078	3,308
15 weeks and over	2,643	3,642	2,187	2,372	2,399	2,724	2,958	3,015
18 to 26 weeks	1,389	1,996	1,088	1,189	1,210	1,445	1,605	1,588
27 weeks and over	1,254	1,646	1,119	1,183	1,190	1,278	1,348	1,507
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.4	16.0	13.7	12.8	12.5	14.1	13.9	14.2
Median duration, in weeks	8.8	9.8	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.6	8.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	35.9	34.8	40.6	42.8	41.3	39.6	38.8	38.5
5 to 14 weeks	28.1	28.4	31.5	32.0	32.9	31.9	31.2	32.1
15 weeks and over	35.0	36.6	27.9	25.2	25.7	28.5	30.0	29.3
18 to 26 weeks	18.5	20.0	13.8	12.6	13.0	15.1	16.3	14.7
27 weeks and over	18.5	16.5	14.5	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.7	14.7

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982
	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED							
Left last job	4,026	6,000	3,958	5,343	5,205	5,153	5,622	5,906
On layoff	1,304	1,960	1,303	2,042	1,855	1,740	1,628	1,946
Other job losses	2,722	4,040	2,655	3,301	3,345	3,613	3,798	3,959
Left last job	805	838	903	923	835	764	885	937
Returned labor force	1,893	2,138	2,044	2,244	2,079	2,277	2,249	2,365
Seeking first job	386	980	988	1,055	1,100	1,084	1,081	1,081
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	130.3	173.2	100.0	133.0	130.3	100.0	133.0	100.0
Job losses	53.2	60.3	50.1	56.1	56.7	56.3	57.4	57.4
On layoff	17.2	19.7	16.5	21.4	20.3	18.3	18.7	18.9
Other job losses	36.3	40.6	33.6	34.6	36.5	35.9	38.7	38.5
Job leavers	10.7	8.4	11.4	9.7	9.1	10.2	9.0	9.1
Returnees	29.4	21.5	25.9	23.5	22.7	21.0	22.9	23.0
New entrants	11.7	9.8	12.5	10.7	11.5	11.6	10.7	10.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losses	3.7	5.5	3.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4
On layoff	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Returnees	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2
New entrants	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982
	Total, 18 years and over							
18 to 24 years	7,899	10,307	7.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4
18 to 19 years	3,705	4,353	14.5	15.3	16.4	17.0	15.9	17.6
20 to 24 years	1,766	1,979	19.0	21.5	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0
25 years and over	828	851	21.6	21.9	21.9	22.7	22.7	24.6
18 to 19 years	937	1,130	17.2	21.2	21.3	22.0	21.3	21.9
20 to 24 years	1,939	2,374	12.0	13.5	13.5	14.1	14.2	14.7
25 years and over	4,213	5,962	5.1	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0
25 to 34 years	3,683	5,186	5.3	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.4
35 years and over	533	752	1.4	1.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0
Men, 18 years and over								
18 to 24 years	4,330	5,846	6.3	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.4
18 to 19 years	2,085	2,481	15.4	17.4	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.9
20 to 24 years	963	1,104	19.5	22.3	22.1	22.5	23.5	24.4
25 years and over	459	454	22.6	22.6	23.0	24.3	24.7	26.7
18 to 19 years	439	647	17.3	22.2	21.4	22.1	22.9	24.3
20 to 24 years	1,122	1,377	13.3	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.0
25 years and over	2,237	3,383	4.6	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9
25 to 34 years	1,927	2,895	4.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2
35 years and over	289	461	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1
Women, 18 years and over								
18 to 24 years	3,519	4,461	7.7	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.4
18 to 19 years	1,620	1,873	13.7	14.9	15.2	16.1	15.2	16.1
20 to 24 years	933	875	18.4	23.5	21.2	22.1	20.1	21.3
25 years and over	383	397	20.5	21.1	20.6	22.5	20.6	24.5
18 to 19 years	438	483	17.1	23.0	21.1	21.9	19.6	19.4
20 to 24 years	817	998	10.3	12.0	11.9	12.7	12.6	13.3
25 years and over	1,376	2,578	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.2
25 to 34 years	1,256	2,291	6.1	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.7
35 years and over	220	291	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.8

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Table A-9. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	May 1981	Jun. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982
	Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	22,132	22,535	22,596	22,132	22,411	22,493	22,634	22,535
Civilian labor force	13,480	13,661	13,562	13,633	13,773	13,708	13,857	13,810	13,768
Participation rate	60.6	60.6	60.0	61.7	61.5	60.9	61.2	61.3	60.9
Employed	11,732	11,383	11,349	11,827	11,610	11,632	11,653	11,515	11,448
Unemployed	1,748	2,277	2,213	1,806	2,163	2,072	2,204	2,295	2,320
Unemployment rate	12.7	16.7	16.3	13.2	15.7	15.1	15.9	16.6	16.9

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

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

Veteran status and age	Civilian labor force									
	Civilian noninstitutional population		Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1982
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,597	8,475	8,270	8,181	7,510	7,472	860	709	5.7	8.7
25 to 29 years	7,325	7,194	7,241	6,888	6,512	6,280	829	644	6.1	9.4
30 to 34 years	1,535	1,277	1,419	1,176	1,288	971	131	205	9.2	17.4
35 to 39 years	3,396	3,023	3,280	2,898	3,395	2,629	165	269	5.6	9.3
40 years and over	2,394	2,394	2,342	2,810	2,229	2,640	113	170	8.8	6.0
	1,182	1,481	1,029	1,297	998	1,232	31	65	3.0	5.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,012	17,399	16,128	17,045	15,169	15,633	959	1,412	5.9	8.3
25 to 29 years	7,788	8,101	7,316	7,528	6,792	6,870	533	754	7.3	9.9
30 to 34 years	5,357	5,867	5,119	5,629	4,875	5,199	244	430	4.8	7.6
35 to 39 years	3,867	4,031	3,693	3,792	3,511	3,564	182	228	4.9	6.3

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed 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

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Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ^a			Seasonally adjusted				
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	May 1981	Jun. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982
	California	17,951	18,269	18,295	17,951	18,171	18,218	18,242
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	11,736	11,933	11,995	11,811	11,931	11,916	12,006	11,995
Civilian labor force	10,485	10,787	10,865	10,974	10,928	10,878	10,935	10,945
Employed	842	1,156	1,110	837	1,023	1,038	1,069	1,130
Unemployed	7.2	4.7	4.4	7.1	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.3
Unemployment rate								
Florida	7,455	8,107	8,131	7,435	8,028	8,061	8,083	8,107
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	4,610	4,588	4,644	4,412	4,427	4,596	4,575	4,594
Civilian labor force	4,172	4,205	4,278	4,138	4,272	4,257	4,243	4,243
Employed	238	393	355	274	355	332	407	402
Unemployed	5.4	8.6	7.9	6.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	8.9
Unemployment rate								
Illinois	8,443	8,544	8,548	8,493	8,525	8,538	8,541	8,544
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	5,550	5,551	5,572	5,610	5,484	5,554	5,621	5,595
Civilian labor force	5,086	4,866	5,009	5,130	5,000	5,053	5,079	5,048
Employed	454	565	563	480	484	501	547	547
Unemployed	8.2	10.2	10.1	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.4
Unemployment rate								
Massachusetts	4,427	4,478	4,482	4,427	4,441	4,470	4,474	4,478
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	2,854	2,876	2,940	2,900	3,029	3,005	2,968	2,987
Civilian labor force	2,709	2,750	2,714	2,737	2,805	2,797	2,797	2,788
Employed	145	237	235	163	224	208	231	219
Unemployed	5.1	7.6	8.0	5.6	7.4	6.9	7.8	7.3
Unemployment rate								
Michigan	6,772	6,784	6,784	6,772	6,776	6,784	6,784	6,784
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	4,274	4,251	4,218	4,218	4,269	4,284	4,266	4,289
Civilian labor force	3,753	3,527	3,564	3,810	3,632	3,645	3,634	3,597
Employed	321	725	694	908	637	639	632	640
Unemployed	12.2	17.0	15.5	11.8	14.8	14.9	14.8	16.1
Unemployment rate								
New Jersey	5,625	5,485	5,640	5,625	5,665	5,676	5,680	5,685
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	3,574	3,590	3,594	3,637	3,519	3,579	3,542	3,624
Civilian labor force	3,204	3,259	3,275	3,151	3,249	3,244	3,226	3,205
Employed	270	351	318	286	270	335	316	319
Unemployed	7.5	4.2	4.9	7.9	7.7	9.4	8.9	8.8
Unemployment rate								
New York	13,377	13,478	13,483	13,377	13,440	13,463	13,469	13,483
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	8,047	8,058	8,076	8,076	7,976	7,969	8,043	8,071
Civilian labor force	7,404	7,366	7,347	7,404	7,325	7,345	7,364	7,412
Employed	643	692	619	632	631	624	678	658
Unemployed	8.0	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.8	8.4	8.2
Unemployment rate								
Ohio	8,006	8,033	8,034	8,006	8,020	8,031	8,031	8,033
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	5,038	5,014	5,050	5,142	5,103	5,120	5,066	5,080
Civilian labor force	4,672	4,398	4,444	4,729	4,678	4,570	4,493	4,480
Employed	386	616	606	613	625	550	573	600
Unemployed	7.6	12.3	12.0	8.0	12.2	10.7	11.3	11.8
Unemployment rate								
Pennsylvania	9,084	9,134	9,137	9,084	9,115	9,129	9,131	9,134
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	5,400	5,399	5,423	5,459	5,467	5,469	5,511	5,485
Civilian labor force	5,026	4,827	4,867	5,053	4,942	4,859	4,943	4,866
Employed	374	572	597	404	525	610	564	599
Unemployed	6.9	10.6	10.3	7.4	9.6	11.2	10.3	10.7
Unemployment rate								
Texas	10,486	10,791	10,817	10,486	10,701	10,740	10,765	10,791
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	6,999	7,252	7,252	7,052	7,163	7,171	7,243	7,302
Civilian labor force	6,701	6,875	6,823	6,711	6,798	6,770	6,834	6,901
Employed	413	429	441	365	401	411	434	471
Unemployed	4.3	5.7	5.9	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.9
Unemployment rate								

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

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

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1982 ^p
Total	91,337	89,945	90,192	90,451	91,458	91,113	90,879	91,019	90,760	90,562
Goods-producing	25,440	24,258	24,228	24,192	25,700	25,104	24,801	24,836	24,609	24,435
Mining	941	1,145	1,144	1,141	950	1,175	1,166	1,165	1,159	1,151
Construction	4,246	3,703	3,769	3,869	4,418	4,193	4,085	4,165	4,110	4,026
Manufacturing	20,253	19,410	19,315	19,182	20,332	19,736	19,550	19,506	19,340	19,258
<i>Production workers</i>	14,127	13,243	13,168	13,057	14,187	13,514	13,342	13,316	13,188	13,113
Durable goods	12,197	11,536	11,482	11,384	12,207	11,714	11,596	11,559	11,458	11,393
<i>Production workers</i>	8,412	7,729	7,686	7,598	8,412	7,868	7,758	7,740	7,661	7,596
Lumber and wood products	686.9	610.3	609.8	613.5	702	619	615	625	622	627
Furniture and fixtures	478.0	459.7	455.1	451.7	478	464	458	454	450	452
Stone, clay, and glass products	652.6	584.5	588.8	593.7	656	622	607	605	600	597
Primary metal products	1,149.9	1,025.0	1,013.8	998.6	1,145	1,058	1,042	1,027	1,013	995
Fabricated metal products	1,593.7	1,494.5	1,483.9	1,466.8	1,595	1,516	1,501	1,493	1,479	1,468
Machinery, except electrical	2,506.1	2,457.7	2,429.1	2,393.6	2,491	2,488	2,455	2,441	2,405	2,379
Electric and electronic equipment	2,129.7	2,088.1	2,074.8	2,071.9	2,134	2,089	2,093	2,084	2,073	2,076
Transportation equipment	1,874.3	1,712.6	1,723.8	1,696.8	1,878	1,725	1,706	1,719	1,712	1,700
Instruments and related products	714.4	707.3	706.1	703.9	714	717	711	708	705	703
Miscellaneous manufacturing	411.3	396.5	397.2	393.2	414	416	408	403	399	396
Nondurable goods	8,056	7,874	7,833	7,798	8,125	8,022	7,954	7,947	7,882	7,865
<i>Production workers</i>	5,715	5,514	5,482	5,459	5,775	5,646	5,584	5,576	5,527	5,517
Food and kindred products	1,631.0	1,613.1	1,608.4	1,591.9	1,697	1,669	1,663	1,677	1,665	1,657
Tobacco manufactures	66.2	68.8	65.4	63.0	72	70	71	70	69	68
Textile mill products	841.6	795.1	777.2	785.1	842	812	795	793	775	785
Apparel and other textile products	1,255.2	1,208.5	1,199.0	1,181.4	1,250	1,233	1,210	1,212	1,192	1,177
Paper and allied products	690.9	671.4	671.0	667.1	691	682	678	673	671	667
Printing and publishing	1,280.4	1,304.6	1,306.9	1,305.3	1,280	1,302	1,301	1,303	1,304	1,305
Chemicals and allied products	1,106.2	1,086.5	1,087.4	1,081.9	1,107	1,100	1,093	1,092	1,088	1,083
Petroleum and coal products	209.5	197.5	198.4	199.2	211	208	203	201	201	201
Rubber and misc. plastics products	743.5	715.8	708.5	709.6	744	722	718	712	706	710
Leather and leather products	231.7	212.2	210.5	213.0	231	224	222	214	211	212
Service-producing	65,897	65,687	65,964	66,259	65,758	66,009	66,078	66,183	66,151	66,127
Transportation and public utilities	5,120	5,049	5,047	5,059	5,161	5,122	5,124	5,105	5,088	5,100
Wholesale and retail trade	20,513	20,538	20,590	20,697	20,636	20,735	20,849	20,934	20,892	20,822
Wholesale trade	5,317	5,284	5,284	5,285	5,333	5,336	5,321	5,321	5,305	5,301
Retail trade	15,196	15,254	15,306	15,412	15,303	15,399	15,528	15,613	15,587	15,521
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,295	5,328	5,345	5,350	5,316	5,366	5,361	5,366	5,377	5,371
Services	18,512	18,666	18,793	18,990	18,475	18,856	18,845	18,893	18,887	18,952
Government	16,457	16,106	16,189	16,163	16,170	15,930	15,899	15,885	15,907	15,882
Federal government	2,773	2,723	2,721	2,722	2,767	2,741	2,742	2,739	2,729	2,717
State and local government	13,684	13,383	13,468	13,441	13,403	13,189	13,157	13,146	13,178	13,165

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 p	Apr. 1982 P	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 P	Apr. 1982 P
Total private	35.2	34.7	34.7	34.6	35.4	34.9	34.2	35.0	34.9	34.8
Mining	43.6	43.5	43.7	43.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.9	35.7	36.9	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.7	39.2	39.1	38.7	40.2	39.0	37.3	39.5	39.0	39.1
Overtime hours	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Durable goods	40.3	39.7	39.6	39.1	40.8	39.3	37.9	39.9	39.4	39.6
Overtime hours	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Lumber and wood products.....	39.1	37.6	37.7	37.5	39.6	37.6	34.6	38.2	37.9	38.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	38.2	37.4	37.6	37.1	38.8	37.7	32.6	37.6	37.4	37.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	40.9	39.2	39.7	39.8	41.2	39.5	38.3	40.2	39.8	40.1
Primary metal products.....	41.2	39.6	38.9	38.4	41.2	39.2	38.4	39.6	38.8	38.4
Fabricated metal products.....	40.2	39.4	39.5	38.9	40.9	39.2	37.9	39.6	39.3	39.6
Machinery, except electrical.....	40.8	40.7	40.4	39.7	41.3	40.3	39.0	40.7	40.1	40.2
Electric and electronic equipment.....	39.8	39.8	39.6	39.1	40.2	39.2	38.1	39.8	39.4	39.5
Transportation equipment.....	41.0	40.5	40.5	40.6	42.0	39.4	38.7	40.9	40.4	41.6
Instruments and related products.....	39.9	40.0	40.1	39.3	40.1	39.9	38.6	40.0	40.0	39.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.9	38.4	36.9	38.7	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	38.9	38.6	38.4	38.0	39.3	38.6	36.4	38.9	38.5	38.4
Overtime hours	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6
Food and kindred products.....	39.3	39.7	39.2	38.9	40.1	39.8	39.1	40.3	39.8	39.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	37.2	38.3	37.0	36.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products.....	39.4	38.1	37.7	37.0	39.8	37.8	31.3	38.1	37.5	37.4
Apparel and other textile products.....	35.2	35.2	35.1	34.5	35.5	35.1	30.7	35.4	35.0	34.8
Paper and allied products.....	42.3	42.0	41.7	41.9	42.6	41.8	41.2	42.2	41.7	42.2
Printing and publishing.....	37.0	37.0	37.1	36.5	37.3	37.2	36.5	37.4	37.1	36.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.6	41.1	40.8	40.5	41.5	41.3	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	43.9	42.2	42.4	42.6	44.1	42.6	44.3	43.5	43.4	42.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products.....	40.4	39.9	39.7	39.4	40.7	39.4	37.8	40.0	39.5	39.7
Leather and leather products.....	36.3	35.3	35.5	35.2	36.6	36.1	33.6	35.5	35.8	35.4
Transportation and public utilities	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.1	31.5	31.5	31.5	32.3	31.9	31.6	31.9	31.8	31.8
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.6	38.4	38.0	38.5	38.3	38.2
Retail trade	30.0	29.4	29.4	29.5	30.3	29.9	29.6	29.9	29.8	29.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 P	Apr. 1982 P	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 P	Apr. 1982 P
Total private	\$7.13	\$7.55	\$7.54	\$7.56	\$250.98	\$261.99	\$261.64	\$261.58
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	7.14	7.53	7.54	7.56	252.76	263.55	263.15	263.09
Mining	9.70	10.65	10.64	10.68	422.92	463.28	464.97	460.31
Construction	10.43	11.28	11.30	11.22	384.87	402.70	416.97	406.16
Manufacturing	7.88	8.34	8.35	8.40	312.84	326.93	326.49	325.08
Durable goods	8.40	8.88	8.89	8.91	338.52	352.54	352.04	348.38
Lumber and wood products	6.83	7.28	7.24	7.18	267.05	273.73	272.95	269.25
Furniture and fixtures	5.78	6.18	6.20	6.20	220.80	231.13	233.12	230.02
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.11	8.65	8.65	8.70	331.70	339.08	343.41	346.26
Primary metal products	10.76	11.20	11.16	11.30	443.31	443.52	434.12	433.92
Fabricated metal products	8.05	8.57	8.63	8.68	323.61	337.66	340.89	337.65
Machinery, except electrical	8.67	9.22	9.19	9.18	353.74	375.25	371.28	364.45
Electric and electronic equipment	7.51	8.00	8.06	8.09	298.90	318.40	319.18	316.32
Transportation equipment	10.14	10.75	10.80	10.76	415.74	435.38	437.40	436.86
Instruments and related products	7.25	7.95	8.01	8.04	289.28	318.00	321.20	315.97
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.91	6.33	6.36	6.40	228.13	243.71	246.13	245.12
Nondurable goods	7.08	7.55	7.57	7.66	275.41	291.43	290.69	291.08
Food and kindred products	7.37	7.75	7.79	7.89	289.64	307.68	305.37	306.92
Tobacco manufactures	8.90	9.51	9.62	9.94	331.08	364.23	355.94	364.80
Textile mill products	5.36	5.76	5.77	5.80	211.18	219.46	217.53	214.60
Apparel and other textile products	4.96	5.15	5.17	5.21	174.59	181.28	181.47	179.75
Paper and allied products	8.37	9.00	9.03	9.13	354.05	378.00	376.55	382.55
Printing and publishing	8.04	8.60	8.63	8.67	297.48	318.20	320.17	316.46
Chemicals and allied products	8.94	9.68	9.66	9.79	371.90	397.85	394.13	396.50
Petroleum and coal products	11.40	12.27	12.20	12.45	500.46	517.79	517.28	530.37
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.15	7.59	7.55	7.63	288.86	302.84	299.74	300.62
Leather and leather products	4.93	5.21	5.22	5.23	178.96	183.91	185.31	184.10
Transportation and public utilities	9.54	10.19	10.14	10.19	374.92	399.45	394.45	397.41
Wholesale and retail trade	5.87	6.16	6.15	6.17	188.43	194.04	193.73	194.36
Wholesale trade	7.47	7.95	7.94	7.97	287.60	303.69	303.31	303.66
Retail trade	5.22	5.43	5.43	5.45	156.60	159.64	159.64	160.78
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.20	6.62	6.60	6.64	225.06	239.64	238.92	239.70
Services	6.30	6.79	6.77	6.79	205.38	220.68	220.03	220.68

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1982 ^p	Percent change from: Apr. 1981-Apr. 1982	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1982 ^p	Percent change from: Mar. 1982-Apr. 1982
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	136.8	145.7	145.7	146.4	7.1	136.7	143.5	145.1	145.3	145.7	146.4	0.4
Constant (1977) dollars	93.0	93.4	93.6	N.A.	(2)	93.1	92.3	93.1	92.9	93.5	N.A.	(3)
Mining	145.7	155.9	155.8	156.8	7.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	127.7	136.7	136.9	136.5	6.9	129.0	136.2	140.8	138.2	138.3	137.8	-.3
Manufacturing	139.8	149.3	149.8	150.7	7.8	139.9	147.0	149.0	149.1	149.8	150.8	.7
Transportation and public utilities	137.0	146.8	146.3	146.8	7.1	137.3	144.4	145.8	146.5	147.2	147.1	-.1
Wholesale and retail trade	137.0	143.6	143.7	144.5	5.5	136.4	141.9	142.3	143.0	143.2	144.0	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	135.9	145.2	144.8	145.5	7.1	135.4	141.8	143.4	143.9	144.9	144.9	(5)
Services	135.1	145.0	144.7	145.4	7.7	134.8	142.7	143.6	144.0	144.2	145.1	.7

- 1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
- 2 Percent change was .7 from March 1981 to March 1982, the latest month available.
- 3 Percent change was .6 from February 1982 to March 1982, the latest month available.
- 4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
- 5 Percent change is less than .05 percent
- N.A. = not available
- p = preliminary

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1981	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982 ^p	Apr. 1982 ^p	
Total private	107.5	104.0	104.2	104.2	108.9	106.9	104.3	107.0	106.1	105.7	
Goods-producing	100.7	92.5	92.6	91.4	102.8	96.8	90.9	96.4	94.6	93.4	
Mining	110.8	135.1	135.5	132.4	112.0	143.0	137.2	139.0	138.3	134.0	
Construction	110.4	89.6	94.8	96.3	115.8	108.4	99.1	107.9	106.4	101.6	
Manufacturing	98.4	91.1	90.2	88.5	99.9	92.4	87.2	92.2	90.3	89.9	
Durable goods	99.5	90.0	89.3	87.3	100.7	90.8	86.3	90.6	88.7	88.4	
Lumber and wood products	91.0	76.5	76.4	76.6	94.5	77.5	70.7	79.7	78.6	79.6	
Furniture and fixtures	98.9	91.8	91.0	89.2	100.5	93.6	79.6	90.8	89.3	90.6	
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.6	78.3	80.0	81.1	94.8	84.9	79.7	83.7	82.0	82.2	
Primary metal products	96.4	80.1	77.9	75.8	95.7	82.3	79.0	80.3	77.6	75.3	
Fabricated metal products	96.5	86.7	86.3	84.0	98.2	88.0	83.8	87.0	85.5	85.5	
Machinery, except electrical	110.4	105.3	102.8	99.0	110.5	106.1	100.6	104.1	100.7	99.1	
Electric and electronic equipment	107.3	102.3	100.8	99.4	108.4	100.5	98.2	102.0	100.1	100.6	
Transportation equipment	90.8	78.4	79.4	77.3	93.3	76.4	73.9	79.5	78.4	79.4	
Instruments and related products	110.6	107.8	107.8	104.7	110.9	109.0	104.5	107.5	107.2	105.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.3	85.3	86.1	84.2	92.0	90.2	84.4	87.9	86.6	85.6	
Nondurable goods	96.8	92.7	91.6	90.3	98.7	94.8	88.6	94.5	92.6	92.2	
Food and kindred products	93.4	93.3	91.8	89.6	100.5	97.8	95.4	99.7	97.7	96.5	
Tobacco manufactures	86.5	95.1	86.5	81.6	96.5	93.3	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.1	
Textile mill products	89.9	81.3	78.4	78.0	90.7	82.6	66.8	81.1	77.9	78.9	
Apparel and other textile products	93.8	89.7	89.0	86.2	94.1	91.4	78.5	90.5	88.3	86.5	
Paper and allied products	99.1	94.7	94.0	94.1	99.9	95.8	93.8	95.6	94.0	94.8	
Printing and publishing	108.0	108.8	109.5	107.7	108.5	109.1	107.1	109.7	109.1	108.1	
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	96.7	95.9	95.1	101.2	98.8	96.5	97.3	95.5	94.7	
Petroleum and coal products	103.7	87.9	88.5	91.0	105.3	96.4	95.5	93.0	92.8	92.3	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	101.3	95.3	93.8	93.6	102.2	94.8	90.5	94.9	92.8	94.3	
Leather and leather products	88.0	77.7	77.9	78.3	88.5	84.6	77.9	78.4	78.6	78.6	
Service-producing	111.3	110.3	110.6	111.3	112.3	112.4	111.7	112.9	112.4	112.5	
Transportation and public utilities	104.5	101.8	101.0	101.4	105.4	103.2	102.0	103.4	102.3	102.9	
Wholesale and retail trade	105.7	104.0	104.3	104.8	107.2	106.5	105.9	107.6	106.9	106.5	
Wholesale trade	110.7	108.5	108.7	108.3	111.4	110.8	108.9	110.3	109.3	108.9	
Retail trade	103.9	102.3	102.7	103.5	105.6	104.9	104.7	106.5	106.0	105.5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117.3	117.1	117.2	116.8	117.8	118.2	118.0	117.7	118.0	117.4	
Services	118.7	119.0	119.8	121.1	119.3	121.2	120.4	121.2	121.1	121.6	

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment¹ increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1979				
January.....	65.1	72.1	72.1	74.7
February.....	66.0	68.6	71.8	70.6
March.....	64.2	65.7	70.1	69.5
April.....	54.1	65.7	64.8	67.2
May.....	60.5	62.8	59.6	59.6
June.....	62.5	63.7	54.4	58.1
July.....	57.0	55.5	56.7	55.8
August.....	53.2	50.0	51.5	55.2
September.....	49.1	53.5	52.0	50.0
October.....	61.6	52.0	50.6	46.2
November.....	49.4	53.5	51.2	38.1
December.....	49.7	49.4	47.7	35.8
1980				
January.....	52.6	50.6	40.4	32.0
February.....	53.2	46.8	33.4	32.6
March.....	49.4	38.7	30.8	31.7
April.....	34.6	30.8	24.7	32.3
May.....	32.8	27.0	26.2	31.4
June.....	31.4	25.9	28.2	31.4
July.....	36.9	35.5	35.2	31.4
August.....	64.8	54.9	45.1	32.6
September.....	64.0	71.2	61.0	34.9
October.....	61.3	69.8	73.5	43.6
November.....	63.4	64.8	72.7	55.8
December.....	56.7	64.0	65.4	70.3
1981				
January.....	59.6	61.0	68.6	78.8
February.....	55.8	61.3	68.6	75.6
March.....	52.3	64.2	67.2	73.3
April.....	69.8	68.9	70.3	64.2
May.....	62.5	66.9	67.7	54.1
June.....	51.5	68.6	71.8	45.1
July.....	67.2	60.2	52.9	37.8
August.....	49.7	66.6	38.7	34.9
September.....	59.3	39.2	35.8	35.5p
October.....	30.2	33.1	26.7	31.1p
November.....	27.9	23.8	28.5	
December.....	29.9	23.0	23.5p	
1982				
January.....	30.5	26.7	24.7p	
February.....	48.0	31.1p		
March.....	36.3p	35.5p		
April.....	40.1p			
May.....				
June.....				
July.....				
August.....				
September.....				
October.....				
November.....				
December.....				

¹ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

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