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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1982

The Nation's unemployment rate rose to 10.1 percent in September, and the number of jobs in nonagricultural establishments declined, after seasonal adjustment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate was 9.8 percent in August. Since the pre-recession peak of July 1981, the overall rate has risen by 2.9 percentage points.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--was about unchanged in September at 99.7 million. Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--dropped by 230,000 to 89.0 million. Employment declines continued in the manufacturing sector, and the factory workweek was down four-tenths of an hour.

Unemployment

After seasonal adjustment, unemployment rose by 450,000 in September to 11.3 million, and the overall unemployment rate rose three-tenths of a point to 10.1 percent. Adult men--especially those over 25 years of age--accounted for nearly all of the September increase in unemployment. Their unemployment usually declines at this time of year, but did not do so this September. After seasonal adjustment, the jobless rate for men 20 and over rose to 9.6 percent. Unemployment rates for adult women and teenagers were about unchanged at 8.3 percent and 23.7 percent, respectively. The increase in unemployment was reflected in the jobless rates of both white (9.0 percent) and black (20.2 percent) workers, whereas the incidence of joblessness among Hispanics was unchanged at 14.6 percent. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Joblessness among blue-collar workers was up 1.4 points to 15.6 percent, while unemployment among white-collar (4.8 percent) and service workers (10.7 percent) was unchanged over the month. Among the major industry groups, unemployment rates for construction and manufacturing workers rose to 22.6 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively. (See table A-5.)

The number of unemployed persons seeking work for 15 weeks or longer was up in September, with the increase concentrated among those out of work for more than 6 months. Both the mean and median duration of unemployment rose, the mean to 16.6 weeks and the median to 9.5 weeks. (See table A-6.)

In addition to the increase in joblessness in September, there was also a large increase after seasonal adjustment in the number of nonagricultural workers on part-time schedules for economic reasons; their number was up 950,000 over the month to a record 6.6 million. These are workers whose hours were cut back or could only find part-time jobs. (See table A-3.)

The Labor Force and Total Employment

The civilian labor force grew by 340,000 in September to 111.0 million, seasonally adjusted. Virtually all of this increase took place among adult men. Adult women, however, have accounted for the largest share of the 2.3 million increase in the labor force over the past year--1.7 million. Over this same period, the number of adult men in the labor force has increased by more than 900,000, while the number of teenagers has dropped by over 300,000. (See table A-1.)

Employment was about unchanged in September at 99.7 million, seasonally adjusted. Since the pre-recession peak in July 1981, total employment has dropped by 1.1 million, with adult men accounting for virtually the entire decline. The proportion of the population employed, at 57.0 percent in September, has declined by 1.5 percentage points over the same period.

Discouraged Workers

The number of discouraged workers (persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they could not find any) rose for the fifth consecutive

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Aug. - Sept. change
	1981	1982		1982			
	III	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force.....	108,667	110,168	110,715	110,522	110,644	110,980	336
Total employment.....	100,654	99,740	99,764	99,732	99,839	99,720	-119
Unemployment.....	8,013	10,428	10,952	10,790	10,805	11,260	455
Not in labor force.....	61,746	61,852	61,807	61,842	61,867	61,710	157
Discouraged workers.....	1,094	1,497	1,619	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers.....	7.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.1	0.3
Adult men.....	6.0	8.4	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.6	0.7
Adult women.....	6.7	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	0.1
Teenagers.....	19.1	22.8	23.9	24.1	24.0	23.7	-0.3
White.....	6.4	8.4	8.8	8.7	8.6	9.0	0.4
Black.....	15.8	18.5	19.2	18.5	18.8	20.2	1.4
Hispanic origin.....	9.8	13.3	14.4	13.9	14.6	14.6	0
Full-time workers.....	7.0	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.6	10.1	0.5
	ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	91,360	90,029	89,280p	89,535	89,268p	89,038p	-230p
Goods-producing industries.....	25,646	24,179	23,675p	23,840	23,639p	23,546p	-93p
Service-producing industries.....	65,714	65,850	65,605p	65,695	65,629p	65,492p	-137p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm.....	35.2	34.9	34.8p	34.9	34.8p	34.8p	Op
Manufacturing.....	39.8	39.1	38.9p	39.2	39.0p	38.6p	-0.4p
Manufacturing overtime.....	2.9	2.4	2.4p	2.4	2.4p	2.3p	-0.1p

p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

quarter, reaching 1.6 million in the third quarter of 1982. All of the third quarter increase (120,000) was among women. Three-fourths of all discouraged workers were not seeking work because of job-market factors. (See table A-11.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment, at 89.0 million in September, was down 230,000 over the month after seasonal adjustment and has fallen by nearly 2.4 million since July 1981. Over-the-month reductions were concentrated in the durable goods manufacturing industries, which lost 80,000 jobs; retail trade, down 45,000; and State and local government, which declined by 90,000. (See table B-1.)

Among the durable goods industries, transportation equipment employment decreased for the second month in a row, dropping by 30,000 in September and 70,000 since August. Machinery also continued to decline, losing an additional 20,000 jobs over the month, while primary and fabricated metals jobs were down by smaller margins. There was little movement among the individual nondurable goods industries. Overall, manufacturing employment was down by 85,000 over the month and has declined by 1.8 million since July 1981. Employment was about unchanged over the month in mining and construction.

Employment in the service-producing sector, which had shown some strength early in the recession, declined by 140,000 in September and was down more than 400,000 from last May. The over-the-month drop was due entirely to the job losses in trade and State and local government. Most of the seasonally adjusted decline in State and local government resulted from the fact that September hiring in schools was less than usual for this time of year, as school systems continued to adjust to smaller enrollments and tighter budgets; a small part of the decline was due to teacher strikes.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 34.8 hours in September, seasonally adjusted, about the level that has generally prevailed since last September. The factory workweek, however, fell 0.4 hour over the month to 38.6 hours, which was below the 1973-75 recession low. Factory overtime was down 0.1 hour to 2.3 hours in September. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined 0.3 percent in September to 103.8 (1977=100). The manufacturing index was down 1.4 percent over the month to 85.2 and has fallen more than 12 percent over the past year. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly and weekly earnings both fell 0.1 percent in September, after seasonal adjustment. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were up 7 cents to \$7.76, 36 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings, at \$270.05, were down 64 cents over the month but rose by \$10.31 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 149.9 (1977=100) in September, seasonally adjusted, 0.1 percent higher than in August. For the 12 months ended in September, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 6.0 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 0.8 percent during the 12-month period ended in August. (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 177,000 establishments employing about 36 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, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment, status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	172,758	174,767	174,889	172,758	174,201	174,364	174,544	174,707	174,889
Armed Forces ¹	2,165	2,196	2,198	2,165	2,175	2,173	2,180	2,196	2,198
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	170,593	172,511	172,690	170,593	172,026	172,190	172,364	172,511	172,690
Civilian labor force	108,273	111,887	110,546	108,494	110,666	110,191	110,522	110,644	110,980
Participation rate	63.5	64.9	64.0	63.6	64.3	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.3
Employed	100,389	101,177	99,851	100,258	100,117	99,764	99,732	99,839	99,720
Employment-population ratio ²	58.1	57.9	57.1	58.0	57.5	57.2	57.1	57.1	57.0
Agriculture	3,609	3,916	3,612	3,358	3,488	3,357	3,460	3,435	3,368
Nonagricultural industries	96,780	97,262	96,239	96,900	96,629	96,406	96,272	96,404	96,352
Unemployed	7,884	10,710	10,695	8,236	10,549	10,427	10,790	10,805	11,260
Unemployment rate	7.3	9.6	9.7	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1
Not in labor force	62,320	60,624	62,144	62,099	61,360	61,999	61,842	61,867	61,710
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	82,707	83,627	83,712	82,707	83,389	83,464	83,550	83,627	83,712
Armed Forces ¹	1,983	2,004	2,008	1,983	1,983	1,983	1,990	2,004	2,008
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	80,724	81,622	81,705	80,724	81,402	81,480	81,560	81,622	81,705
Civilian labor force	61,643	63,584	62,296	61,977	62,849	62,287	62,353	62,460	62,852
Participation rate	76.4	77.9	76.2	76.8	77.2	76.4	76.5	76.5	76.9
Employed	57,656	57,644	56,335	57,471	56,820	56,223	56,192	56,210	56,188
Employment-population ratio ²	69.7	68.9	67.3	69.5	68.1	67.4	67.3	67.2	67.1
Agriculture	3,988	5,941	5,961	4,506	4,029	4,065	4,161	4,250	4,704
Nonagricultural industries	6.5	9.3	9.6	7.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.7
Unemployed	3,988	5,941	5,961	4,506	4,029	4,065	4,161	4,250	4,704
Unemployment rate	6.5	9.3	9.6	7.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	74,382	75,531	75,640	74,382	75,227	75,323	75,429	75,531	75,640
Armed Forces ¹	1,713	1,757	1,773	1,713	1,728	1,738	1,744	1,757	1,773
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	72,670	73,774	73,867	72,670	73,499	73,585	73,685	73,774	73,867
Civilian labor force	57,219	58,394	58,149	57,262	58,164	58,016	58,084	58,026	58,407
Participation rate	78.7	79.2	78.7	78.8	79.1	78.8	78.8	78.7	79.1
Employed	54,074	53,516	53,212	53,693	53,260	52,985	52,996	52,887	52,828
Employment-population ratio ²	72.7	70.9	70.3	72.2	70.8	70.3	70.3	70.0	69.8
Agriculture	2,515	2,611	2,579	2,383	2,464	2,424	2,474	2,436	2,447
Nonagricultural industries	51,558	50,905	50,633	51,310	50,796	50,561	50,522	50,451	50,381
Unemployed	3,145	4,877	4,937	3,569	4,904	5,031	5,088	5,139	5,579
Unemployment rate	5.5	8.4	8.5	6.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	90,051	91,081	91,176	90,051	90,813	90,900	90,995	91,081	91,176
Armed Forces ¹	182	192	191	182	188	190	191	192	191
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	89,869	90,889	90,985	89,869	90,624	90,710	90,804	90,889	90,985
Civilian labor force	46,629	48,250	48,250	46,517	47,817	47,904	48,169	48,185	48,129
Participation rate	51.9	53.1	53.0	51.8	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.0	52.9
Employed	42,733	43,533	43,516	42,787	43,297	43,541	43,540	43,630	43,572
Employment-population ratio ²	47.5	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.7	47.9	47.8	47.9	47.8
Agriculture	3,896	4,769	4,734	3,730	4,520	4,362	4,629	4,555	4,556
Nonagricultural industries	8.4	9.9	9.8	8.0	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.5
Unemployed	3,896	4,769	4,734	3,730	4,520	4,362	4,629	4,555	4,556
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.9	9.8	8.0	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	81,946	83,201	83,320	81,946	82,868	82,976	83,091	83,201	83,320
Armed Forces ¹	154	166	168	154	162	165	166	166	168
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	81,792	83,035	83,152	81,792	82,707	82,811	82,926	83,035	83,152
Civilian labor force	42,621	43,648	44,308	42,344	43,683	43,904	44,076	44,115	44,025
Participation rate	52.1	52.6	53.3	51.8	52.8	53.0	53.2	53.1	52.9
Employed	39,557	39,831	40,487	39,426	40,075	40,350	40,392	40,490	40,369
Employment-population ratio ²	48.3	47.5	48.6	48.1	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.5
Agriculture	693	688	663	608	634	581	600	589	585
Nonagricultural industries	38,864	39,143	39,824	38,818	39,441	39,769	39,791	39,901	39,784
Unemployed	3,064	3,818	3,821	2,918	3,608	3,554	3,684	3,626	3,656
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.7	8.6	6.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	16,429	15,976	15,929	16,429	16,106	16,065	16,024	15,976	15,929
Armed Forces ¹	298	274	258	298	285	271	272	274	258
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,131	15,702	15,671	16,131	15,820	15,794	15,753	15,702	15,671
Civilian labor force	8,433	9,845	8,089	8,888	8,819	8,271	8,362	8,503	8,548
Participation rate	52.3	62.7	51.6	55.1	55.7	52.4	53.1	54.2	54.5
Employed	6,758	7,830	6,152	7,139	6,782	6,429	6,344	6,463	6,523
Employment-population ratio ²	41.1	49.0	38.6	43.5	42.1	40.0	39.6	40.5	41.0
Agriculture	401	617	370	367	390	353	386	411	336
Nonagricultural industries	6,357	7,213	5,782	6,772	6,392	6,076	5,958	6,052	6,187
Unemployed	1,675	2,015	1,937	1,749	2,037	1,842	2,018	2,040	2,025
Unemployment rate	19.9	20.5	23.9	19.7	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7

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 (including Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	148,370	149,536	149,652	148,370	149,250	149,429	149,569	149,536	149,652
Civilian labor force	94,717	97,361	96,346	94,884	96,641	96,223	96,493	96,414	96,762
Participation rate	63.8	65.1	64.4	64.0	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.7
Employed	88,778	89,189	88,175	88,628	88,450	88,173	88,137	88,133	88,020
Unemployed	5,939	8,172	8,171	6,256	8,191	8,050	8,356	8,281	8,742
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.4	8.5	6.6	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,679	51,566	51,315	50,712	51,394	51,252	51,292	51,269	51,607
Participation rate	79.2	79.6	79.2	79.3	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.2	79.6
Employed	48,291	47,768	47,493	47,948	47,535	47,300	47,256	47,202	47,163
Unemployed	2,387	3,799	3,822	2,764	3,859	3,952	4,037	4,067	4,444
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.4	7.4	5.5	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	36,481	37,241	37,904	36,294	37,428	37,619	37,845	37,715	37,708
Participation rate	51.4	51.9	52.7	51.2	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.6	52.5
Employed	34,258	34,367	35,035	34,155	34,682	34,984	35,067	35,033	34,930
Unemployed	2,223	2,874	2,869	2,139	2,746	2,635	2,777	2,683	2,777
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.7	7.6	5.9	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,557	8,553	7,127	7,878	7,819	7,352	7,356	7,429	7,447
Participation rate	56.1	65.7	54.9	58.5	59.6	56.1	56.3	57.1	57.4
Employed	6,228	7,054	5,647	6,525	6,233	5,929	5,814	5,899	5,927
Unemployed	1,329	1,499	1,480	1,353	1,586	1,423	1,542	1,530	1,520
Unemployment rate	17.6	17.5	20.8	17.2	20.3	19.4	21.0	20.6	20.4
Men	17.1	18.0	21.6	17.5	21.2	21.1	22.6	22.5	22.0
Women	18.1	17.0	19.9	16.8	19.2	17.5	19.2	18.6	18.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	18,297	18,626	18,659	18,297	18,542	18,570	18,600	18,626	18,659
Civilian labor force	11,097	11,639	11,433	11,134	11,335	11,253	11,322	11,412	11,482
Participation rate	60.6	62.5	61.3	60.9	61.1	60.6	60.9	61.3	61.5
Employed	9,354	9,441	9,199	9,319	9,216	9,174	9,223	9,262	9,166
Unemployed	1,743	2,197	2,235	1,815	2,120	2,079	2,098	2,150	2,316
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.9	19.5	16.3	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.8	20.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,276	5,383	5,388	5,272	5,349	5,364	5,362	5,359	5,407
Participation rate	74.9	74.7	74.6	74.9	74.6	74.7	74.5	74.4	74.9
Employed	4,590	4,472	4,416	4,505	4,439	4,447	4,459	4,437	4,334
Unemployed	686	911	972	767	910	916	903	922	1,073
Unemployment rate	13.0	16.9	18.0	14.5	17.0	17.1	16.8	17.2	19.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,072	5,210	5,255	5,019	5,140	5,153	5,161	5,198	5,195
Participation rate	56.5	56.8	57.2	55.9	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.7	56.5
Employed	4,336	4,376	4,400	4,315	4,351	4,378	4,363	4,411	4,378
Unemployed	736	834	855	704	788	775	798	787	817
Unemployment rate	14.5	16.0	16.3	14.0	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.1	15.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	749	1,046	790	843	846	736	799	855	881
Participation rate	32.8	46.6	35.2	36.9	37.5	32.6	35.5	38.1	39.3
Employed	428	594	382	499	425	349	402	414	454
Unemployed	321	452	408	344	421	387	397	441	427
Unemployment rate	42.8	43.2	51.6	40.8	49.8	52.6	49.7	51.6	48.5
Men	37.7	40.7	52.6	38.5	50.6	58.1	48.3	50.1	51.2
Women	48.4	46.0	50.6	43.4	48.9	46.2	51.2	53.1	45.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	9,466	9,689	9,464	9,466	9,297	9,428	9,521	9,689	9,464
Civilian labor force	5,977	6,222	5,954	5,964	6,001	5,931	5,966	6,087	5,967
Participation rate	63.1	64.2	62.9	63.0	64.5	62.9	62.7	62.8	63.1
Employed	5,441	5,327	5,143	5,393	5,166	5,131	5,135	5,197	5,097
Unemployed	536	896	812	571	834	800	832	890	870
Unemployment rate	9.0	14.4	13.6	9.6	13.9	13.5	13.9	14.6	14.6

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

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.

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Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	100,389	99,851	100,258	100,117	99,764	99,732	99,839	99,720
Married men, spouse present	39,258	38,459	38,855	38,312	38,354	38,213	38,184	38,041
Married women, spouse present	23,902	24,453	23,626	24,213	24,401	24,223	24,300	24,187
Women who maintain families	5,034	5,130	5,015	4,986	5,112	5,247	5,216	5,115
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	52,728	53,715	52,908	53,705	53,586	53,685	53,750	53,876
Professional and technical	16,535	16,867	16,558	16,818	17,053	17,292	17,023	16,901
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,661	11,789	11,533	11,541	11,504	11,355	11,613	11,649
Sales workers	6,327	6,390	6,441	6,587	6,547	6,567	6,677	6,507
Clerical workers	18,204	18,668	18,336	18,759	18,482	18,471	18,437	18,819
Blue-collar workers	31,610	29,495	31,266	29,926	29,716	29,609	29,465	29,143
Craft and kindred workers	12,676	12,400	12,514	12,316	12,207	12,229	12,342	12,253
Operatives, except transport	10,608	9,027	10,524	9,585	9,655	9,453	9,257	8,938
Transport equipment operatives	3,562	3,430	3,506	3,419	3,414	3,439	3,268	3,369
Nonfarm laborers	4,764	4,638	4,722	4,607	4,441	4,488	4,598	4,583
Service workers	13,126	13,753	13,391	13,738	13,791	13,634	13,926	14,029
Farm workers	2,925	2,888	2,743	2,731	2,660	2,750	2,711	2,714
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,568	1,661	1,461	1,541	1,431	1,530	1,568	1,538
Self-employed workers	1,769	1,681	1,643	1,698	1,676	1,674	1,613	1,562
Unpaid family workers	272	270	256	236	251	250	254	255
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	89,195	88,399	89,376	89,051	88,606	88,541	88,737	88,650
Government	15,325	15,534	15,475	15,422	15,635	15,443	15,569	15,691
Private industries	73,871	72,865	73,901	73,629	72,970	73,098	73,168	72,959
Private households	1,093	1,212	1,102	1,202	1,201	1,200	1,242	1,229
Other industries	72,778	71,653	72,799	72,427	71,770	71,898	71,927	71,730
Self-employed workers	7,177	7,456	7,217	7,269	7,319	7,268	7,352	7,478
Unpaid family workers	408	384	399	382	397	390	409	372
PERSONS AT WORK¹								
Nonagricultural industries	91,423	91,415	90,878	91,282	91,020	90,501	90,508	91,054
Full-time schedules	74,839	72,775	73,794	73,036	72,662	72,430	72,112	71,700
Part time for economic reasons	4,194	5,924	4,656	5,763	5,444	5,492	5,648	6,600
Usually work full time	1,571	2,286	1,759	2,211	2,064	2,001	2,054	2,571
Usually work part time	2,623	3,638	2,897	3,552	3,380	3,491	3,594	4,029
Part time for noneconomic reasons	12,390	12,716	12,428	12,483	12,914	12,579	12,748	12,754

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

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measures	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1981		1982			1982		
	III	IV	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.4
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.9
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.0	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.5	9.6	10.1
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.1
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	9.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.7	12.3	12.4	13.4
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	10.4	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	8,236	11,260	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1
Men, 20 years and over	3,569	5,579	6.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.6
Women, 20 years and over	2,918	3,656	6.9	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,749	2,025	19.7	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7
Married men, spouse present	1,785	3,006	4.4	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.3
Married women, spouse present	1,506	1,965	6.0	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.5
Women who maintain families	601	726	10.7	11.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	12.4
Full-time workers	6,757	9,599	7.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.1
Part-time workers	1,502	1,708	9.6	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.3	10.5
Labor force time lost ¹	--	--	8.5	11.1	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.7
OCCUPATION²								
White-collar workers	2,263	2,721	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8
Professional and technical	477	565	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	320	433	2.7	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6
Sales workers	341	375	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4
Clerical workers	1,125	1,349	5.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7
Blue-collar workers	3,567	5,382	10.2	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.2	15.6
Craft and kindred workers	1,044	1,564	7.7	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.6	11.4
Operatives, except transport	1,385	2,267	11.6	16.5	16.7	17.4	17.5	20.2
Transport equipment operatives	352	443	8.7	11.8	13.0	11.6	12.5	11.6
Nonfarm laborers	806	1,088	14.6	18.3	17.9	18.6	17.4	19.2
Service workers	1,321	1,676	9.0	11.3	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.7
Farm workers	115	146	4.0	8.3	7.2	6.1	6.9	5.1
INDUSTRY²								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ³	6,166	8,728	7.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.7
Construction	852	1,178	16.3	18.8	19.2	20.3	20.3	22.6
Manufacturing	1,822	3,107	7.9	11.6	12.3	12.0	12.1	13.8
Durable goods	1,076	1,990	7.7	12.2	13.2	12.7	12.9	14.9
Non-durable goods	746	1,117	8.3	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.8	12.3
Transportation and public utilities	246	399	4.2	6.5	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,700	2,055	8.5	10.6	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.8
Finance and service industries	1,403	1,787	6.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8
Government workers	770	800	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	181	219	11.0	18.2	16.3	13.8	14.3	12.5

¹ Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as 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					
	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,648	4,135	3,529	3,874	3,543	3,990	3,923	4,038
5 to 14 weeks	2,280	3,185	2,585	3,320	3,458	3,161	3,304	3,595
15 weeks and over	1,956	3,375	2,248	2,286	3,673	3,580	3,631	3,870
15 to 26 weeks	949	1,545	1,146	1,634	1,826	1,792	1,810	1,856
27 weeks and over	1,007	1,829	1,102	1,652	1,847	1,788	1,821	2,014
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.0	15.9	13.7	14.6	16.5	15.6	16.2	16.6
Median duration, in weeks	6.0	8.4	6.9	9.0	9.8	8.3	8.2	9.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	46.3	38.7	42.2	37.0	33.2	37.2	36.1	35.1
5 to 14 weeks	28.9	29.8	30.9	31.7	32.4	29.5	30.4	31.3
15 weeks and over	24.8	31.6	26.9	31.4	34.4	33.4	33.4	33.6
15 to 26 weeks	12.0	14.5	13.7	15.6	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.1
27 weeks and over	12.8	17.1	13.2	15.8	17.3	16.7	16.8	17.5

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED							
Lost last job	3,801	6,083	4,426	5,901	6,302	6,177	6,347	7,073
On layoff	1,093	2,018	1,452	1,969	2,071	2,079	2,480	2,669
Other job losses	2,708	4,065	2,974	3,932	4,231	4,098	4,167	4,404
Left last job	1,035	861	921	874	813	813	806	767
Reentered labor force	2,129	2,467	2,058	2,438	2,372	2,528	2,440	2,415
Seeking first job	918	1,264	977	1,154	1,088	1,249	1,328	1,326
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losses	48.2	56.5	52.8	56.9	59.6	57.4	58.1	61.1
On layoff	13.9	18.9	17.3	19.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	23.0
Other job losses	34.3	38.0	35.5	37.9	40.0	38.1	38.2	38.0
Job leavers	13.1	8.0	11.0	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.6
Reentrants	27.0	23.3	24.6	23.5	22.4	23.5	22.3	20.8
New entrants	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.1	10.3	11.6	12.2	11.4
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losses	3.5	5.5	4.1	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.4
Job leavers	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
New entrants	.8	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
	Total, 16 years and over							
46 to 24 years	8,236	11,260	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1
16 to 18 years	3,721	4,483	14.9	17.4	17.1	17.8	18.2	18.2
18 to 17 years	1,749	2,025	19.7	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7
18 to 19 years	772	896	21.4	25.3	23.7	26.1	25.8	26.9
20 to 24 years	983	1,133	16.5	21.3	21.9	22.8	22.8	21.6
25 years and over	1,972	2,458	12.3	14.3	14.4	15.2	15.2	15.3
25 to 34 years	4,540	6,799	5.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.9
35 to 44 years	4,010	6,112	5.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.6
45 years and over	572	789	3.8	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1
Men, 16 years and over								
46 to 24 years	4,506	6,704	7.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.7
16 to 18 years	2,068	2,620	15.5	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.5	20.1
18 to 17 years	937	1,125	19.9	24.0	24.2	25.1	25.1	25.3
18 to 19 years	421	514	21.5	26.3	25.8	28.1	27.3	29.6
20 to 24 years	521	616	18.7	21.9	24.0	23.4	23.4	22.6
25 years and over	1,131	1,495	13.1	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.0	17.4
25 to 34 years	2,455	4,103	5.0	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.2
35 to 44 years	2,173	3,691	5.5	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.0	9.1
45 years and over	317	493	3.5	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.4
Women, 16 years and over								
46 to 24 years	3,730	4,556	8.0	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.5
16 to 18 years	1,653	1,863	14.3	16.2	15.4	16.5	16.5	16.1
18 to 19 years	812	900	19.5	22.1	20.2	23.1	22.8	21.9
20 to 24 years	351	382	21.2	24.1	21.4	24.1	24.2	23.9
25 years and over	862	1,177	18.3	20.4	19.7	22.2	21.7	20.6
25 to 34 years	841	1,163	11.4	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.7	12.9
35 to 44 years	2,085	2,696	6.0	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.4
45 years and over	1,837	2,421	6.3	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.5	8.0
65 years and over	255	296	4.3	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.6	4.7

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
	Civilian noninstitutional population¹								
Civilian labor force	22,222	22,515	23,038	22,222	22,777	22,761	22,795	22,975	23,038
Participation rate	13,556	14,526	14,200	13,617	14,097	13,947	14,027	14,232	14,289
Employed	61.0	63.2	61.6	61.3	61.4	61.3	61.5	61.9	62.0
Unemployed	11,611	11,988	11,676	11,607	11,669	11,560	11,594	11,738	11,687
Unemployment rate	1,945	2,538	2,523	2,010	2,429	2,387	2,433	2,494	2,595
	14.3	17.5	17.8	14.8	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.5	18.2

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 noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed		Percent of labor force	
	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	Sept. 1982		
	VETERANS									
Total, 25 years and over	8,598	8,711	8,178	8,210	7,789	7,589	389	621	4.8	7.6
25 to 39 years	7,316	7,088	7,047	6,790	6,706	6,245	341	545	4.8	8.0
25 to 29 years	1,440	1,152	1,337	1,090	1,248	965	89	125	6.7	11.5
30 to 34 years	3,259	2,847	3,161	2,919	3,019	2,490	142	229	4.5	8.4
35 to 39 years	2,617	3,089	2,549	2,981	2,439	2,790	110	191	4.3	6.4
40 years and over	1,282	1,623	1,121	1,420	1,083	1,344	48	76	4.2	5.4
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,416	18,415	16,475	17,440	15,551	15,843	924	1,597	5.6	9.2
25 to 29 years	7,931	8,225	7,483	7,748	6,997	6,926	486	822	6.5	10.6
30 to 34 years	5,595	6,079	5,319	5,782	5,026	5,298	293	484	5.5	8.4
35 to 39 years	3,890	4,111	3,673	3,910	3,528	3,619	145	291	3.9	7.4

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. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1981	1982	1981		1982		
	III	III	III	IV	I	II	III
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	60,708	60,869	61,746	61,834	62,367	61,852	61,807
Do not want a job now	55,316	54,595	56,079	56,053	56,095	55,659	55,197
Current activity:							
Going to school	3,687	3,603	6,556	6,522	6,323	6,816	6,301
Ill, disabled	4,378	4,076	4,352	4,320	4,020	4,052	4,050
Keeping house	29,075	28,319	28,930	28,535	29,103	28,262	28,134
Retired	12,122	12,661	11,929	12,140	12,105	12,170	12,474
Other	6,053	5,916	4,312	4,536	4,545	4,358	4,237
Want a job now	5,392	6,275	5,668	6,019	6,162	6,674	6,607
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	821	1,001	1,518	1,569	1,681	1,740	1,768
Ill health, disability	664	729	708	832	775	777	785
Home responsibilities	1,339	1,585	1,176	1,374	1,347	1,511	1,364
Think cannot get a job	1,143	1,687	1,094	1,199	1,339	1,497	1,619
Job-market factors ¹	637	1,277	801	883	1,074	1,076	1,211
Personal factors ²	305	409	293	316	264	421	408
Other reasons ³	1,425	1,313	1,171	1,046	1,061	1,150	1,070
Men							
Total not in labor force	17,813	18,304	18,734	18,733	19,122	18,938	19,074
Do not want a job now	16,246	16,351	16,952	16,862	16,837	16,961	16,995
Want a job now	1,567	1,953	1,831	2,000	2,096	2,175	2,289
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	371	493	725	787	901	912	948
Ill health, disability	293	315	323	414	319	331	349
Think cannot get a job	431	652	383	435	516	586	584
Other reasons ³	473	494	399	365	360	346	407
Women							
Total not in labor force	42,895	42,565	43,012	43,101	43,245	42,914	42,732
Do not want a job now	39,070	38,244	39,127	39,191	39,259	38,698	38,202
Want a job now	3,824	4,321	3,836	4,019	4,067	4,499	4,319
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	450	509	793	740	827	820	819
Ill health, disability	371	414	385	418	456	446	436
Home responsibilities	1,339	1,545	1,176	1,374	1,347	1,511	1,364
Think cannot get a job	712	1,035	711	768	823	911	1,035
Other reasons ³	952	819	772	681	701	804	663
White							
Total not in labor force	52,296	52,359	53,106	53,240	53,623	53,016	53,030
Do not want a job now	48,315	47,809	48,902	48,852	49,065	48,471	48,391
Want a job now	3,980	4,551	4,116	4,401	4,414	4,741	4,788
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	432	624	990	1,156	1,177	1,217	1,237
Ill health, disability	472	515	504	568	513	567	588
Home responsibilities	1,005	1,192	863	1,034	1,006	1,094	1,039
Think cannot get a job	765	1,094	744	807	868	1,002	1,067
Other reasons ³	1,206	1,066	1,015	836	850	912	894
Black and other							
Total not in labor force	8,412	8,510	8,633	8,599	8,764	8,773	8,755
Do not want a job now	7,000	6,787	7,217	7,104	6,844	6,829	6,969
Want a job now	1,412	1,723	1,558	1,589	1,836	1,894	1,813
Reason not looking:							
School attendance	289	317	497	451	473	497	497
Ill health, disability	192	214	203	277	277	229	233
Home responsibilities	335	353	312	348	361	385	325
Think cannot get a job	378	592	351	364	521	491	545
Other reasons ³	218	247	194	192	204	232	214

Table A-12. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982
	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	14,087	18,397	18,424	18,087	18,322	18,347	18,374	18,397	18,424
Civilian labor force	11,707	12,303	12,203	11,758	12,150	12,188	12,203	12,135	12,265
Employed	10,890	11,054	11,025	10,889	10,993	11,033	10,916	10,892	11,027
Unemployed	817	1,250	1,178	869	1,157	1,155	1,287	1,253	1,238
Unemployment rate	7.0	10.2	9.7	7.4	9.5	9.5	10.5	10.3	10.1
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	7,955	8,224	8,248	7,955	8,155	8,178	8,201	8,224	8,248
Civilian labor force	4,561	4,865	4,937	4,568	4,703	4,690	4,769	4,832	4,941
Employed	4,191	4,486	4,531	4,233	4,332	4,339	4,419	4,458	4,570
Unemployed	369	379	406	335	371	351	350	374	371
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	8,512	8,560	8,564	8,512	8,552	8,554	8,558	8,560	8,564
Civilian labor force	5,569	5,718	5,641	5,591	5,611	5,638	5,671	5,665	5,664
Employed	5,123	5,066	4,958	5,118	4,994	5,003	4,975	4,997	4,958
Unemployed	446	651	683	473	617	635	696	668	706
Unemployment rate	8.0	11.4	12.1	8.5	11.0	11.3	12.3	11.8	12.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	4,448	4,497	4,501	4,448	4,486	4,490	4,494	4,497	4,501
Civilian labor force	2,939	3,124	3,064	2,964	3,039	3,016	3,066	3,078	3,083
Employed	2,744	2,846	2,838	2,769	2,775	2,775	2,853	2,853	2,860
Unemployed	195	278	226	195	264	265	291	225	223
Unemployment rate	6.6	7.6	7.4	6.6	8.7	8.8	9.5	7.3	7.2
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	6,774	6,784	6,784	6,774	6,785	6,784	6,784	6,784	6,784
Civilian labor force	4,296	4,379	4,307	4,304	4,328	4,268	4,333	4,349	4,311
Employed	3,836	3,742	3,682	3,791	3,711	3,655	3,709	3,687	3,627
Unemployed	460	637	624	513	617	613	624	662	684
Unemployment rate	10.7	14.5	14.5	11.9	14.3	14.4	14.4	15.2	15.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	5,650	5,707	5,712	5,650	5,694	5,699	5,703	5,707	5,712
Civilian labor force	3,491	3,660	3,596	3,530	3,689	3,619	3,628	3,636	3,648
Employed	3,272	3,340	3,288	3,289	3,348	3,323	3,339	3,301	3,311
Unemployed	220	320	308	241	341	296	289	335	337
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.7	8.6	6.8	9.2	8.2	8.0	9.2	9.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	13,415	13,509	13,516	13,415	13,491	13,497	13,504	13,508	13,516
Civilian labor force	7,902	8,161	7,901	8,006	8,101	8,081	8,040	8,046	8,009
Employed	7,352	7,476	7,234	7,443	7,439	7,381	7,362	7,323	7,323
Unemployed	551	685	667	563	662	710	659	684	686
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.4	8.4	7.0	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.6
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	8,014	8,038	8,039	8,014	8,036	8,036	8,038	8,038	8,039
Civilian labor force	5,076	5,235	5,122	5,032	5,108	5,201	5,128	5,137	5,078
Employed	4,566	4,378	4,492	4,514	4,512	4,563	4,522	4,484	4,442
Unemployed	510	657	629	518	596	638	606	653	636
Unemployment rate	10.0	12.5	12.3	10.3	11.7	12.3	11.8	12.7	12.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	9,102	9,149	9,152	9,102	9,141	9,144	9,147	9,149	9,152
Civilian labor force	5,444	5,593	5,493	5,461	5,473	5,396	5,492	5,542	5,511
Employed	4,997	5,018	4,892	4,998	4,903	4,870	4,898	4,959	4,889
Unemployed	448	575	601	463	570	526	594	583	622
Unemployment rate	8.2	10.3	10.9	8.5	10.4	9.7	10.8	10.5	11.3
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population ²	10,620	10,920	10,946	10,620	10,844	10,869	10,895	10,920	10,946
Civilian labor force	7,140	7,374	7,311	7,123	7,315	7,338	7,313	7,358	7,314
Employed	6,756	6,855	6,724	6,734	6,846	6,803	6,803	6,867	6,703
Unemployed	384	519	587	389	469	514	510	491	611
Unemployment rate	5.4	7.0	8.0	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.7	8.1

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.
² These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

¹ Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."
² "Other personal reasons."
³ Personal factors include "unemployed think too young or old," "lack education or training," and "includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities."

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Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p
Total	91,620	89,238	89,013	89,299	91,363	90,166	89,839	89,535	89,268	89,038
Goods-producing	26,066	23,959	23,984	24,006	25,583	24,255	23,994	23,840	23,639	23,546
Mining	1,201	1,119	1,100	1,089	1,192	1,152	1,124	1,100	1,082	1,080
Construction	4,366	4,147	4,160	4,119	4,124	3,988	3,940	3,927	3,895	3,890
Manufacturing	20,499	18,693	18,724	18,798	20,267	19,115	18,930	18,813	18,662	18,576
<i>Production workers</i>	14,304	12,618	12,662	12,789	14,087	13,008	12,852	12,760	12,637	12,580
Durable goods	12,272	11,052	10,928	10,985	12,184	11,332	11,203	11,133	10,984	10,904
<i>Production workers</i>	8,423	7,297	7,189	7,280	8,345	7,553	7,443	7,388	7,263	7,205
Lumber and wood products	680.9	626.3	630.6	633.5	661	617	615	614	612	615
Furniture and fixtures	474.9	426.1	439.1	443.3	473	443	442	439	443	441
Stone, clay, and glass products	652.0	587.9	586.0	585.8	638	586	580	579	574	573
Primary metal products	1,131.7	902.1	886.7	885.1	1,125	945	926	906	888	880
Fabricated metal products	1,615.8	1,425.6	1,418.4	1,427.4	1,604	1,472	1,452	1,446	1,427	1,416
Machinery, except electrical	2,536.2	2,260.0	2,209.7	2,209.5	2,539	2,377	2,322	2,274	2,232	2,212
Electric and electronic equipment	2,120.0	2,002.3	1,992.1	2,002.5	2,113	2,034	2,026	2,018	2,004	1,997
Transportation equipment	1,904.5	1,734.6	1,673.3	1,707.6	1,884	1,755	1,745	1,759	1,718	1,689
Instruments and related products	732.6	707.6	703.3	699.7	734	713	708	708	702	700
Miscellaneous manufacturing	423.8	379.6	388.7	391.0	413	390	387	390	384	381
Nondurable goods	8,227	7,641	7,796	7,813	8,083	7,783	7,727	7,680	7,678	7,672
<i>Production workers</i>	5,881	5,321	5,473	5,509	5,742	5,455	5,409	5,372	5,374	5,375
Food and kindred products	1,763.2	1,668.1	1,724.8	1,725.3	1,658	1,652	1,637	1,643	1,626	1,622
Tobacco manufactures	75.7	60.9	68.9	69.1	69	67	67	65	65	63
Textile mill products	831.9	726.5	737.5	740.5	827	759	741	741	737	736
Apparel and other textile products	1,270.5	1,093.0	1,153.1	1,160.2	1,253	1,165	1,161	1,126	1,146	1,143
Paper and allied products	697.1	657.9	658.4	661.2	695	661	658	657	654	659
Printing and publishing	1,270.0	1,263.2	1,264.5	1,265.5	1,274	1,274	1,269	1,267	1,270	1,269
Chemicals and allied products	1,110.1	1,074.3	1,074.0	1,067.8	1,110	1,079	1,073	1,068	1,070	1,068
Petroleum and coal products	218.0	209.3	209.6	213.3	216	207	205	205	205	211
Rubber and misc. plastics products	752.9	689.3	694.3	699.6	746	708	704	700	697	693
Leather and leather products	237.4	198.4	211.2	210.3	235	211	212	208	208	208
Service-producing	65,554	65,279	65,029	65,293	65,780	65,911	65,845	65,695	65,629	65,492
Transportation and public utilities	5,227	5,054	5,034	5,068	5,181	5,101	5,078	5,044	5,024	5,023
Wholesale and retail trade	20,731	20,600	20,560	20,569	20,660	20,652	20,595	20,615	20,544	20,488
Wholesale trade	5,388	5,315	5,304	5,282	5,383	5,331	5,307	5,299	5,288	5,277
Retail trade	15,343	15,285	15,256	15,287	15,277	15,321	15,288	15,316	15,256	15,211
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,327	5,423	5,415	5,367	5,328	5,342	5,352	5,359	5,361	5,367
Services	18,740	19,194	19,156	19,092	18,707	18,963	18,988	19,042	19,042	19,054
Government	15,529	15,008	14,864	15,197	15,904	15,853	15,832	15,635	15,658	15,560
Federal government	2,735	2,794	2,773	2,704	2,764	2,728	2,739	2,737	2,740	2,734
State and local government	12,794	12,214	12,091	12,493	13,140	13,125	13,093	12,898	12,918	12,826

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Sept. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982 p	Sept. 1982 p	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982 p	Sept. 1982 p
Total private	35.1	35.2	35.2	34.8	35.0	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.8
Mining	43.9	42.5	42.5	41.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	35.8	38.0	37.6	36.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.5	38.9	39.0	38.8	39.4	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.6
Overtime hours	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Durable goods	39.8	39.2	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.4	38.7
Overtime hours	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Lumber and wood products	37.9	38.6	38.9	38.4	37.6	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.1
Furniture and fixtures	37.7	36.8	38.2	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.6	38.0	37.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.3
Primary metal products	40.8	38.5	38.4	3.9	40.6	38.5	38.9	38.9	38.9	37.7
Fabricated metal products	39.7	38.9	39.0	38.6	39.6	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.1	38.5
Machinery, except electrical	40.4	39.1	39.0	38.9	40.3	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.4	38.8
Electric and electronic equipment	39.7	39.1	39.1	38.7	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.3	38.7
Transportation equipment	39.9	40.6	40.0	39.2	40.1	41.1	41.6	41.0	40.5	39.5
Instruments and related products	40.4	39.5	39.9	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.1	39.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.1
Nondurable goods	39.1	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.5
Overtime hours	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Food and kindred products	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.2	39.4
Tobacco manufactures	40.2	36.8	38.4	39.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	38.9	37.2	38.3	38.2	38.8	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.2	38.1
Apparel and other textile products	35.2	35.4	35.3	34.9	35.2	34.8	35.1	35.2	34.9	35.0
Paper and allied products	43.2	41.6	41.7	41.7	43.0	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.8	41.5
Printing and publishing	37.4	36.9	37.1	37.3	37.1	36.8	37.1	37.0	36.8	37.1
Chemicals and allied products	42.2	40.7	40.6	41.3	42.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.8	41.3
Petroleum and coal products	44.4	44.0	44.3	44.4	43.1	44.1	44.1	43.3	44.2	43.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.9	40.1	40.2	39.7	39.5
Leather and leather products	36.0	36.1	36.3	35.5	36.2	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.1	35.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.2	32.6	32.6	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.1
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.3
Retail trade	30.2	30.7	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.9	30.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.0	36.2	36.3	35.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	33.1	33.1	32.7	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.8

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.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Sept. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p
Total private	\$7.40	\$7.67	\$7.69	\$7.76	\$259.74	\$269.98	\$270.69	\$270.05
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	7.37	7.71	7.73	7.72	257.95	269.08	269.00	268.66
Mining	10.27	10.91	10.88	11.03	450.85	463.68	462.40	457.75
Construction	11.07	11.53	11.61	11.72	396.31	438.14	436.54	432.47
Manufacturing	8.16	8.55	8.51	8.59	322.32	332.60	331.89	333.29
Durable goods	8.70	9.11	9.10	9.16	346.26	357.11	356.72	355.41
Lumber and wood products	7.16	7.64	7.62	7.67	271.36	294.90	296.42	294.53
Furniture and fixtures	6.01	6.34	6.39	6.38	226.58	233.31	244.10	239.25
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.53	8.9	8.92	9.04	346.32	362.56	362.15	367.02
Primary metal products	11.22	11.37	11.51	11.60	457.78	437.75	441.98	439.64
Fabricated metal products	8.33	8.85	8.86	8.90	330.70	344.27	345.54	343.54
Machinery, except electrical	8.96	9.30	9.33	9.38	361.98	363.63	363.87	364.88
Electric and electronic equipment	7.75	8.18	8.24	8.32	307.68	319.84	322.18	321.98
Transportation equipment	10.49	11.25	11.19	11.24	418.55	456.75	447.60	440.61
Instruments and related products	7.59	8.31	8.45	8.47	306.64	328.25	337.16	334.57
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.05	6.40	6.38	6.48	234.14	244.48	246.27	248.83
Nondurable goods	7.36	7.77	7.74	7.83	287.78	299.15	299.54	303.02
Food and kindred products	7.56	7.88	7.87	7.89	300.89	312.05	312.44	314.81
Tobacco manufactures	8.76	10.42	9.42	9.39	352.15	383.46	361.73	370.91
Textile mill products	5.69	5.81	5.82	5.86	221.34	216.13	222.91	223.85
Apparel and other textile products	5.04	5.17	5.18	5.20	177.41	183.02	182.85	181.48
Paper and allied products	8.95	9.41	9.44	9.62	386.64	391.46	393.65	401.15
Printing and publishing	8.37	8.74	8.79	8.87	313.04	322.51	326.11	330.85
Chemicals and allied products	9.38	10.02	10.01	10.20	395.84	407.81	406.41	421.26
Petroleum and coal products	11.55	12.42	12.40	12.56	512.82	546.48	549.32	557.66
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.29	7.65	7.64	7.74	289.41	302.94	303.31	305.73
Leather and leather products	5.09	5.30	5.35	5.43	183.24	191.33	194.21	192.77
Transportation and public utilities	9.95	10.29	10.41	10.46	390.04	403.37	409.11	410.03
Wholesale and retail trade	6.04	6.21	6.22	6.24	194.49	202.45	202.77	200.93
Wholesale trade	7.70	8.07	8.10	8.12	296.45	312.31	312.66	311.00
Retail trade	5.37	5.48	5.48	5.50	162.17	168.24	168.24	166.65
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.39	6.78	6.86	6.90	230.04	245.44	249.02	247.71
Services	6.52	6.87	6.89	6.98	211.25	227.40	228.06	228.25

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

^p = preliminary.

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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						
	Sept. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p	Percent change from: Sept. 1981-Sept. 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p	Percent change from: Aug. 1982-Sept. 1982
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	141.7	148.6	149.2	150.2	6.0	141.4	147.7	148.1	148.9	149.8	149.9	0.1
Constant (1977) dollars	92.1	92.4	92.6	N.A.	(2)	92.1	93.7	93.1	93.0	93.2	N.A.	(3)
Mining	151.7	161.3	161.0	162.9	7.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	135.5	140.8	141.6	142.9	5.5	133.5	139.9	139.7	140.6	140.7	140.8	(5)
Manufacturing	144.7	153.3	153.6	154.6	6.8	144.7	151.8	152.5	153.3	154.2	154.6	.2
Transportation and public utilities	143.0	148.3	150.0	151.2	5.8	141.5	148.2	149.1	148.9	150.0	149.7	-.2
Wholesale and retail trade	141.0	145.5	145.8	146.3	3.8	141.0	145.1	145.2	145.7	146.4	146.3	-.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.8	148.3	150.1	150.7	7.8	140.4	148.0	147.2	148.6	150.5	151.3	.5
Services	139.7	147.8	148.2	149.5	7.0	139.7	146.5	147.3	148.7	149.6	149.5	-.1

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

2 Percent change was .8 from August 1981 to August 1982, the latest month available.

3 Percent change was .3 from July 1982 to August 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						
	Sept. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1981	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982 ^p	Sept. 1982 ^p	
Total private	109.0	106.2	106.0	105.0	107.8	105.7	104.9	104.8	104.1	103.8	
Goods-producing	102.8	91.5	91.7	91.4	99.8	93.3	91.9	91.4	89.9	88.6	
Mining	145.0	126.2	123.7	120.1	142.7	133.6	128.2	125.1	121.4	118.1	
Construction	111.5	111.1	110.7	107.3	102.4	104.5	101.0	101.9	100.4	98.6	
Manufacturing	99.1	86.1	86.6	86.9	97.3	89.2	88.4	87.8	86.4	85.2	
Durable goods	98.4	84.0	82.8	82.9	97.4	87.8	86.7	86.1	84.0	81.9	
Lumber and wood products	87.6	81.3	82.5	81.8	84.1	79.5	79.8	79.4	78.5	78.4	
Furniture and fixtures	96.8	82.6	88.6	88.4	95.6	88.1	88.5	87.3	89.2	87.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.1	82.2	82.4	82.6	90.1	81.1	80.4	80.8	79.9	79.7	
Primary metal products	93.3	67.4	66.0	65.4	92.3	71.0	70.1	68.4	67.2	64.6	
Fabricated metal products	96.4	81.1	80.9	80.9	95.4	85.5	84.0	83.9	81.6	79.8	
Machinery, except electrical	109.8	89.5	86.2	86.7	109.6	98.0	94.4	92.1	88.8	86.4	
Electric and electronic equipment	106.1	94.4	93.6	94.1	105.7	98.0	97.7	97.5	95.2	93.7	
Transportation equipment	88.7	80.0	74.7	75.6	88.2	82.3	82.6	83.1	79.3	75.4	
Instruments and related products	113.7	104.6	105.1	103.6	114.1	108.5	107.2	106.7	105.6	103.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	94.2	80.2	83.8	84.5	90.5	84.4	83.6	84.1	82.7	81.0	
Nondurable goods	100.1	89.3	92.2	92.9	97.2	91.4	91.0	90.3	90.0	90.2	
Food and kindred products	106.2	97.9	102.9	103.8	96.3	96.2	95.4	96.1	94.0	94.1	
Tobacco manufactures	112.1	79.6	97.4	100.2	98.3	88.7	91.6	89.8	93.2	87.6	
Textile mill products	87.8	72.2	75.5	76.1	87.0	77.0	74.8	74.7	75.2	75.4	
Apparel and other textile products	95.0	80.9	85.7	85.4	93.4	85.3	85.8	83.2	84.1	84.3	
Paper and allied products	102.4	91.7	92.2	93.2	101.6	92.8	92.5	92.2	91.8	92.3	
Printing and publishing	107.2	104.2	104.9	105.9	106.7	105.5	105.9	105.3	104.8	105.6	
Chemicals and allied products	103.4	93.9	93.8	95.5	103.2	95.7	94.9	94.0	94.1	95.3	
Petroleum and coal products	107.4	98.5	98.6	101.7	102.9	96.7	95.9	94.2	96.1	96.6	
Rubber and misc. plastics products	101.4	91.0	92.3	93.0	100.6	94.6	94.9	95.0	93.4	92.3	
Leather and leather products	90.0	73.7	79.8	78.1	89.3	78.1	78.4	77.0	78.4	77.5	
Service-producing	112.5	114.3	113.9	112.5	112.2	112.5	112.1	112.2	111.9	112.3	
Transportation and public utilities	106.1	102.2	101.9	102.4	105.2	102.6	102.2	101.5	101.2	101.5	
Wholesale and retail trade	107.5	108.0	107.6	106.4	106.8	106.5	105.8	106.1	105.5	105.7	
Wholesale trade	112.0	110.6	109.8	108.6	112.0	110.3	110.0	109.6	109.2	108.4	
Retail trade	105.8	107.0	106.8	105.5	104.9	105.1	104.2	104.7	104.0	104.6	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	117.0	119.2	118.9	116.5	117.4	117.9	117.4	117.4	117.2	116.7	
Services	119.4	124.8	124.3	122.3	119.6	121.8	121.9	121.8	122.1	122.7	

* See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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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.....	64.2	68.5	72.3	73.7
February.....	61.6	68.3	71.0	70.4
March.....	65.6	65.1	68.8	69.1
April.....	51.6	65.9	63.7	65.6
May.....	61.8	62.1	59.4	59.7
June.....	62.4	63.4	53.5	57.3
July.....	54.3	53.2	58.1	57.5
August.....	53.5	48.4	49.2	55.9
September.....	48.9	53.8	49.7	52.2
October.....	61.8	51.6	51.6	46.0
November.....	50.3	54.0	51.6	39.8
December.....	51.1	51.1	47.6	35.5
1980				
January.....	53.8	50.0	39.8	30.9
February.....	48.9	47.0	34.1	32.3
March.....	49.2	35.2	29.3	32.8
April.....	29.0	28.8	23.1	33.9
May.....	32.8	23.1	26.6	31.7
June.....	29.6	28.2	28.8	32.3
July.....	35.2	34.1	35.8	31.7
August.....	64.0	51.6	44.1	33.9
September.....	61.0	69.1	59.1	33.9
October.....	62.6	67.2	71.2	39.5
November.....	59.4	64.2	64.0	50.8
December.....	54.6	58.9	61.0	62.6
1981				
January.....	56.7	53.5	64.8	73.9
February.....	48.7	52.2	65.9	71.0
March.....	51.1	60.2	67.2	70.4
April.....	68.3	70.2	67.7	62.1
May.....	65.3	70.4	67.2	50.0
June.....	54.0	65.9	67.5	43.3
July.....	59.9	59.4	51.3	35.2
August.....	50.3	57.0	39.0	33.6
September.....	50.3	40.1	33.9	31.5
October.....	34.7	30.6	30.1	27.2
November.....	28.2	26.3	27.7	27.7
December.....	31.2	23.4	24.2	25.8
1982				
January.....	32.5	28.0	21.8	23.1
February.....	42.5	31.2	27.4	22.8p
March.....	35.8	33.6	27.4	20.2p
April.....	40.9	37.1	29.8	
May.....	51.1	35.8	29.3p	
June.....	32.0	35.8	30.1p	
July.....	43.5	27.4p		
August.....	35.5p	31.7p		
September.....	47.3p			
October.....				
November.....				
December.....				

¹ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

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

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