

# News

United States  
Department  
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information: (202) 523-1944 USDL 83-60  
523-1371 TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS  
523-1959 EMBARGOED UNTIL 8:30 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY,  
Press contact: 523-1913 FEBRUARY 4, 1983

Advance copies of this release are made available to the press with the explicit understanding that, prior to 8:30 A.M. Eastern time: (1) Wire services will not move over their wires copy based on information in this release, (2) electronic media will not feed such information to member stations, and (3) representatives of news organizations will not contact anyone outside the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ask questions or solicit comments about information in this release.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1983.

Unemployment declined in January after seasonal adjustment, and the number of nonfarm jobs increased, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. A new overall unemployment rate which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force, introduced today, was 10.2 percent in January, down from 10.7 percent in December. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers was 10.4 percent, down from 10.8 percent in December.

Total employment was unchanged in January, at 100.8 million, seasonally adjusted. Both civilian employment—as measured by the monthly survey of households—and the resident Armed Forces (1.7 million) were unchanged over the month.

Nonfarm payroll employment—as measured by the monthly survey of establishments—rose by 340,000 in January, after seasonal adjustment, with trade and construction accounting for most of the increase. In addition, both the total private and factory workweeks advanced sharply.

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons increased by less than usual from December to January, and, as a result, the seasonally adjusted level declined by 590,000 to 11.4 million. The unemployment rate for all civilian workers decreased by 0.4 percentage point to 10.4 percent. However, the rate was still 3.2 percentage points above the July 1981 pre-recession low. (See table A-2.)

Among the major demographic groups, the rates for adult men (9.6 percent), teenagers (22.7 percent), and whites (9.1 percent) fell over the month, while the rates for adult women (9.0 percent), blacks (20.8 percent), and Hispanics (15.5 percent) were about unchanged. Jobless rates also declined over the month among workers in manufacturing and construction—the two industry groups that have been most severely affected by the recession. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-6.)

Three major changes are being introduced with the publication of household survey data for January 1983. First, in addition to the traditional civilian series, this release incorporates new labor force series that include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. Second, all occupational and industry data are coded according to the classification systems used in the 1980 census. Finally, improvements have been made in the estimation procedures, using 1980 census data. These changes are described on page 4 of this release. A more detailed explanation appeared in the article, "Labor force data from the CPS to undergo revision in January 1983," in the November 1982 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

- 2 -

Unemployment among persons who lost their last job—persons on layoff as well as those not expecting recall—normally increases from December to January. This year the increase was less than usual, such that, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of job losers showed a sizable decline. There was also a reduction in the number of unemployed who were new entrants to the labor force. (See table A-8.)

The over-the-month decline in unemployment was concentrated among the short-term jobless (less than 5 weeks), whose number declined by 480,000 to 3.5 million. However, the number of unemployed persons seeking work for 6 months or more continued to increase, and, accordingly, both the median duration of unemployment (11.5 weeks) and the mean duration of unemployment (19.4 weeks) rose markedly over the month. (See table A-7.)

### Civilian Employment and the Labor Force

Civilian employment, at 99.1 million in January, held steady for the third consecutive month, seasonally adjusted. Since the onset of the recession, civilian employment has dropped by 1.6 million, with adult men and teenagers accounting for the decline.

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Dec. - Jan. change
	1981		1982	1982		1983	
	IV	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
	HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Thousands of persons							
Labor force 1/.....	110,775	112,307	112,638	112,702	112,794	112,215	-579
Total employment 1/.....	101,746	101,282	100,799	100,796	100,758	100,770	12
Unemployment.....	9,029	11,025	11,839	11,906	12,036	11,446	-590
Not in labor force.....	61,874	61,893	62,072	62,016	62,070	62,806	736
Discouraged workers.....	1,191	1,638	1,849	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force							
Unemployment rates:							
All workers 1/.....	8.2	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.2	-0.5
All civilian workers.....	8.3	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.4	-0.4
Adult men.....	7.1	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	9.6	-0.5
Adult women.....	7.2	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.0	-0.2
Teenagers.....	21.2	23.9	24.3	24.2	24.5	22.7	-1.8
White.....	7.3	8.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.1	-0.6
Black.....	16.9	19.3	20.4	20.2	20.8	20.8	0
Hispanic origin.....	11.1	14.4	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
Thousands of jobs							
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	90,954	89,371	88,721p	88,750	88,535p	88,874p	339p
Goods-producing industries.....	25,159	23,676	23,098p	23,081	22,975p	23,113p	138p
Service-producing industries.....	65,795	65,696	65,622p	65,669	65,560p	65,761p	201p
Hours of work							
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm.....	35.1	34.8	34.7p	34.7	34.8p	35.2p	0.4p
Manufacturing.....	39.3	39.0	38.9p	38.9	38.9p	39.7p	0.8p
Manufacturing overtime.....	2.5	2.4	2.3p	2.3	2.3p	2.3p	0p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.

p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

The civilian labor force fell by 580,000 in January to 110.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Adult men accounted for about two-thirds of the reduction. The civilian labor force has increased by 1.8 million since January 1982. (See table A-2.)

#### Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment was 88.9 million in January, seasonally adjusted, up 340,000 from the December 1982 level. Over-the-month gains were concentrated in retail trade (240,000) and construction (115,000). The seasonally adjusted increases for both industries were the result of smaller-than-usual employment declines from December to January. Some of the seasonally adjusted increase in retail trade employment occurred because hiring for the 1982 Christmas buying season had been relatively light and thus the post-holiday reductions in sales staff were less than expected. The increase in construction employment was affected by the unusually mild weather that prevailed throughout much of the Nation in January, the recent upturn in housing starts, and the already reduced employment levels.

Manufacturing employment held steady in January after declining throughout the course of the recession. The number of workers on machinery payrolls fell by about 20,000; employment changes in this industry usually lag behind those in other manufacturing industries. Elsewhere, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate rose by nearly 30,000, while government employment declined by about 90,000, largely at the State and local level. Employment in services, which has shown little growth in recent months, was about unchanged from December. (See table B-1.)

#### Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.4 hour in January to 35.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. While factory overtime hours remained unchanged, the manufacturing workweek was up 0.8 hour over the month. The average workweek increased substantially in industries linked to housing construction—lumber, furniture, and stone, clay and glass products—and also rose markedly in transportation equipment, textiles, and apparel. (See table B-2.) These gains may be overstated to some extent because of the impact of the severe winter weather of January 1982 on the seasonal adjustment process.

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was up 1.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, in January to 104.4 (1977=100). The manufacturing index, at 85.0, was up 2.3 percent over the month but remained 14.7 percent below the July 1981 level. (See table B-5.)

#### Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings increased by 0.4 percent in January, but, as a result of the longer average workweek, average weekly earnings rose by 1.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings of \$7.89 were up 7 cents over the month and 34 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings, at \$273.78, rose 8 cents over the month and \$17.83 from a year earlier. (See table B-3.)

#### The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 152.7 (1977=100) in January, seasonally adjusted, 0.4 percent higher than in December. For the 12 months ended in January, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 5.4 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements—fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 2.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in December. (See table B-4.)

#### Revisions in the Household Survey Data

Effective with the release of data for January 1983, several modifications have been made in the presentation, classification, and estimating procedures of national labor force data derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). In addition to the traditional civilian series, the BLS is publishing new labor force series that include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in the United States; all occupational and industry data are coded according to the classification systems used in the 1980 census; and the CPS first-stage ratio estimation procedure incorporates 1980 rather than 1970 census population weights.

#### Inclusion of the Resident Armed Forces

In its 1979 report, Counting the Labor Force, the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics recommended that members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States be included in the national labor force statistics. This recommendation was subsequently accepted by the Secretary of Labor in his final report to the Congress on the Commission's recommendations, dated October 1981. Accordingly, members of the resident Armed Forces are included in the labor force and employment totals and are also reflected in the calculation of a total overall unemployment rate. They are also included in the totals for men and women 16 years and over. (See table A-1.) The new overall unemployment rate is one- or two-tenths of a percentage point lower than the civilian based rate, and the rate for men is lower by a slightly larger margin; the rate for women is essentially unaffected. Data on the resident Armed Forces, which are obtained from the Defense Department, do not provide the demographic, social, and economic detail that are available from the CPS for civilian workers, and thus the publication and analysis of the vast majority of employment and unemployment statistics will continue to be on a civilian basis.

#### Conversion to the 1980 Census Occupation and Industry Classification Systems

All occupational and industry data derived from the CPS are now based on 1980 census classification systems rather than the 1970 census systems used since January 1972. All occupational data are coded according to the classification system used in the 1980 census, which evolved from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification system. The new industrial classifications are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC), as modified in 1977. While the conversion had little effect on industry-related data, the new occupational categories are so radically different that their implementation represents a break in historical data series.

To assist users in bridging the gap between the two occupational classification systems, the Census Bureau has coded a 20-percent sample of the 1982 microdata files for selected months using the 1980 census-based occupational coding system and, based on this, created factors to convert the 1982 occupational data to the new classification. (See table A-11.) The methodology used to produce the overlap data for 1982 is only reliable at the aggregated level, and thus data by sex, race, or other characteristics are not being produced. Seasonal adjustment of occupational data based on the 1980 classification system will not be possible until at least 5 years of data become available.

#### Revision of Estimating Procedures

A CPS estimation procedure—under which adjustments are made to take into account the differences existing at the time of the most recent census between the race-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas—now makes use of the 1980 census results. The differences between the old and new procedures are negligible for the most part. However, the change resulted in an increase of about 120,000 in the estimate of the metropolitan area population 16 years and older and a corresponding decrease in the nonmetropolitan counterpart. In addition, this new procedure yields a slight increase in the estimated unemployment rates for black women, and the estimated number of persons employed in agriculture. A discussion of these changes appeared in "Labor force data from the CPS to undergo revision in January 1983", Monthly Labor Review, November 1982, pp. 3-6. A more current and detailed explanation will appear in "Revisions in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1983" in the February 1983 issue of Employment and Earnings.

## 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 180,000 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. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

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

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-3 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 overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

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

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

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

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the 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 labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all

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

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

### Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 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 \$6.00 per issue or \$39.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

*Employment and Earnings* also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Noninstitutional population <sup>2</sup> .....	172,991	174,864	175,021	172,991	174,360	174,549	174,718	174,853	175,021
Labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	119,670	112,142	111,446	110,690	112,528	112,420	112,702	112,793	112,215
Participation rate <sup>4</sup> .....	63.4	64.1	63.7	64.0	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.1
Total employed <sup>5</sup> .....	39,487	100,514	98,929	101,344	101,213	100,844	100,796	100,753	100,770
Employment-population ratio <sup>4</sup> .....	57.5	57.5	56.5	58.6	58.0	57.8	57.7	57.5	57.6
Resident Armed Forces.....	1,656	1,665	1,667	1,656	1,670	1,668	1,660	1,655	1,667
Civilian employed.....	97,831	98,849	97,262	99,688	99,543	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103
Agriculture.....	2,883	3,011	2,921	3,379	3,363	3,413	3,466	3,411	3,412
Nonagricultural industries.....	34,948	95,838	94,341	96,309	96,180	95,763	95,670	95,632	95,691
Unemployed.....	10,183	11,628	12,517	9,346	11,315	11,576	11,906	12,036	11,446
Unemployment rate <sup>6</sup> .....	9.3	10.4	11.2	8.4	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.2
Not in labor force.....	53,321	62,722	63,575	62,301	61,832	62,129	62,016	62,073	62,806
<b>Men, 16 years and over</b>									
Noninstitutional population <sup>2</sup> .....	92,539	83,581	83,652	82,599	83,231	83,323	83,402	83,581	83,652
Labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	62,937	63,817	63,487	63,568	64,301	64,300	64,414	64,333	63,916
Participation rate <sup>4</sup> .....	76.2	76.4	75.9	77.0	77.3	77.2	77.2	77.3	76.4
Total employed <sup>5</sup> .....	56,820	56,809	55,935	58,187	57,598	57,456	57,408	57,333	57,283
Employment-population ratio <sup>4</sup> .....	68.8	68.0	66.9	70.4	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.5	68.5
Resident Armed Forces.....	1,520	1,529	1,531	1,520	1,526	1,524	1,516	1,529	1,531
Civilian employed.....	55,300	55,280	54,404	56,667	56,072	55,932	55,892	55,809	55,752
Unemployed.....	6,117	7,009	7,552	5,381	6,703	6,844	7,006	7,046	6,633
Unemployment rate <sup>6</sup> .....	9.7	11.0	11.9	8.5	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.9	10.4
<b>Women, 16 years and over</b>									
Noninstitutional population <sup>2</sup> .....	90,392	91,283	91,369	90,392	91,129	91,226	91,316	91,233	91,369
Labor force <sup>3</sup> .....	46,733	48,325	47,959	47,122	48,227	48,120	48,288	48,413	48,299
Participation rate <sup>4</sup> .....	51.7	52.9	52.5	52.1	52.9	52.7	52.9	53.3	52.9
Total employed <sup>5</sup> .....	42,667	43,706	42,994	43,157	43,615	43,388	43,388	43,423	43,486
Employment-population ratio <sup>4</sup> .....	47.2	47.9	47.1	47.7	47.9	47.6	47.5	47.5	47.6
Resident Armed Forces.....	136	136	136	136	144	144	144	135	136
Civilian employed.....	42,531	43,570	42,858	43,021	43,471	43,244	43,244	43,284	43,350
Unemployed.....	4,066	4,619	4,965	3,965	4,612	4,732	4,900	4,990	4,813
Unemployment rate <sup>6</sup> .....	8.7	9.6	10.4	8.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.0

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

<sup>4</sup> Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

<sup>5</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

Numbers in thousands

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>TOTAL</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	171,335	173,199	173,354	171,335	172,690	172,881	173,058	173,199	173,354
Civilian labor force	138,014	140,477	139,779	138,014	140,858	141,752	141,042	141,123	141,548
Participation rate	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.6	68.2	68.1	68.2	68.2	63.8
Employed	97,831	98,849	97,262	97,831	99,543	99,176	99,136	98,093	99,103
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	57.1	57.1	56.1	57.1	57.6	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.2
Unemployed	40,183	41,628	42,517	40,183	41,315	42,576	41,906	43,035	42,446
Unemployment rate	9.4	10.5	11.4	9.4	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.3	10.4
<b>Men, 16 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	73,120	74,236	74,339	73,120	73,867	73,984	74,094	74,236	74,339
Civilian labor force	57,226	58,186	58,009	57,226	58,354	58,363	58,454	58,483	58,088
Participation rate	78.3	78.4	78.0	78.6	79.0	78.9	78.9	78.7	78.1
Employed	52,182	52,290	51,529	52,182	52,776	52,649	52,589	52,534	52,452
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	71.3	70.4	69.3	71.6	71.4	71.2	71.0	70.9	70.6
Agriculture	2,163	2,240	2,203	2,163	2,436	2,444	2,434	2,333	2,426
Nonagricultural industries	49,998	50,049	49,325	50,019	50,340	50,205	50,155	50,165	50,025
Unemployed	5,065	5,896	6,481	5,044	5,578	5,714	5,865	5,959	5,937
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.1	11.2	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6
<b>Women, 16 years and over</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	82,260	83,383	83,490	82,260	83,152	83,271	83,385	83,333	83,490
Civilian labor force	62,873	64,371	64,198	62,873	63,996	64,336	64,112	64,286	64,201
Participation rate	52.1	53.2	52.9	52.1	52.9	52.8	52.9	53.1	52.9
Employed	39,603	40,522	40,024	39,603	40,286	40,112	40,123	40,215	40,238
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	48.1	48.6	47.9	48.4	48.8	48.2	48.1	48.2	48.2
Agriculture	489	514	490	489	588	578	590	620	625
Nonagricultural industries	39,115	40,008	39,534	39,115	39,698	39,534	39,533	39,587	39,613
Unemployed	3,269	3,849	4,173	3,269	3,710	3,824	3,989	4,071	3,963
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.7	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0
<b>Both sexes, 16 to 19 years</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,955	15,580	15,525	15,955	15,671	15,625	15,579	15,583	15,525
Civilian labor force	7,915	7,920	7,572	7,915	8,508	8,453	8,476	8,433	8,299
Participation rate	49.6	50.8	48.8	49.6	53.1	53.4	54.4	53.5	52.5
Employed	6,086	6,037	5,709	6,086	6,481	6,415	6,424	6,384	6,143
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	38.0	38.7	36.8	38.2	41.4	41.1	41.2	40.7	38.3
Agriculture	231	257	228	231	339	391	442	394	361
Nonagricultural industries	5,855	5,780	5,482	5,855	6,142	6,024	5,982	5,990	5,782
Unemployed	1,829	1,883	1,863	1,829	2,027	2,038	2,052	2,049	1,856
Unemployment rate	23.4	23.8	24.6	23.4	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	22.7

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>						
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	
	1982	1982	1983	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1983	
<b>WHITE</b>										
Civilian noninstitutional population	188,882	150,056	150,129	188,882	189,652	189,838	189,887	150,056	150,129	
Civilian labor force	24,424	96,194	95,533	95,289	96,640	96,453	96,719	96,818	96,176	
Participation rate	63.4	64.1	63.6	64.0	64.6	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.1	
Employed	86,378	87,172	85,760	88,078	87,872	87,877	87,435	87,443	87,466	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	58.0	58.1	57.1	59.2	58.7	58.4	58.3	58.3	58.0	
Unemployed	8,046	9,022	9,772	7,211	8,768	8,576	9,284	9,421	8,711	
Unemployment rate	6.5	9.4	10.2	7.6	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.1	
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>										
Civilian labor force	50,637	51,214	51,052	50,810	51,517	51,499	51,531	51,562	51,033	
Participation rate	78.0	78.7	78.4	79.0	79.5	79.4	79.4	79.4	78.4	
Employed	46,604	46,590	45,910	47,455	47,100	46,987	46,837	46,823	46,572	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	72.5	71.6	70.5	73.8	72.7	72.4	72.1	72.0	71.3	
Unemployed	4,033	4,624	5,142	3,355	4,417	4,512	4,694	4,739	4,461	
Unemployment rate	6.0	9.0	10.1	6.6	8.6	8.6	9.1	9.2	6.4	
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>										
Civilian labor force	36,744	38,004	37,763	36,806	37,676	37,532	37,762	37,934	37,794	
Participation rate	51.5	52.7	52.3	51.6	52.4	52.1	52.4	52.6	52.4	
Employed	34,282	35,078	34,625	34,480	34,865	34,663	34,749	34,847	34,834	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	48.0	48.6	48.0	48.3	48.5	48.1	48.2	48.3	48.2	
Unemployed	2,562	2,926	3,138	2,366	2,811	2,869	3,013	3,087	2,960	
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.7	8.3	6.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.8	
<b>Both sexes, 18 to 19 years</b>										
Civilian labor force	7,042	6,976	6,717	7,673	7,447	7,422	7,426	7,368	7,389	
Participation rate	53.1	54.1	52.2	57.9	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.1	57.1	
Employed	5,532	5,504	5,225	6,183	5,907	5,827	5,849	5,773	5,880	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	41.7	42.0	40.6	46.6	45.5	45.0	45.3	44.8	45.7	
Unemployed	1,511	1,472	1,492	1,490	1,540	1,595	1,577	1,595	1,469	
Unemployment rate	21.7	21.2	22.2	19.4	20.7	21.5	21.2	21.6	20.0	
Men	23.7	24.3	24.7	20.6	22.2	23.0	22.6	22.8	21.2	
Women	18.9	17.7	19.5	18.1	19.1	19.9	19.8	20.4	18.7	
<b>BLACK</b>										
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,423	18,740	18,768	18,423	18,659	18,692	18,723	18,740	18,768	
Civilian labor force	11,024	11,452	11,397	11,184	11,443	11,398	11,475	11,522	11,542	
Participation rate	59.8	61.1	60.7	60.7	61.3	61.0	61.3	61.5	61.5	
Employed	9,117	9,136	8,973	9,295	9,172	9,102	9,159	9,127	9,142	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	49.5	48.8	47.8	50.5	49.2	48.7	48.9	48.7	48.7	
Unemployed	1,907	2,316	2,424	1,889	2,271	2,296	2,316	2,395	2,400	
Unemployment rate	17.3	20.2	21.3	16.9	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.8	20.8	
<b>Men, 20 years and over</b>										
Civilian labor force	5,253	5,467	5,456	5,280	5,398	5,390	5,488	5,493	5,459	
Participation rate	73.9	75.4	75.0	74.3	74.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	75.1	
Employed	4,322	4,340	4,275	4,433	4,360	4,331	4,437	4,359	4,385	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	60.8	59.8	58.8	62.3	60.4	59.8	61.1	60.1	60.3	
Unemployed	931	1,126	1,181	847	1,038	1,059	1,051	1,125	1,075	
Unemployment rate	17.7	20.6	21.6	16.0	19.2	19.6	19.2	20.5	19.7	
<b>Women, 20 years and over</b>										
Civilian labor force	5,052	5,214	5,288	5,086	5,187	5,169	5,157	5,207	5,295	
Participation rate	55.8	56.5	56.8	56.2	56.4	56.1	55.9	56.5	57.3	
Employed	4,380	4,398	4,325	4,388	4,311	4,332	4,305	4,319	4,329	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	48.4	47.7	46.8	48.5	47.5	47.0	46.6	47.1	46.8	
Unemployed	672	816	923	698	816	837	852	888	965	
Unemployment rate	13.3	15.6	17.6	13.7	15.7	16.2	16.5	16.5	18.2	
<b>Both sexes, 18 to 19 years</b>										
Civilian labor force	720	771	693	818	858	839	830	832	788	
Participation rate	31.8	34.1	30.8	36.1	38.3	37.5	37.2	36.8	35.0	
Employed	416	437	407	441	449	441	441	441	428	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	18.4	17.6	16.6	20.9	19.7	19.6	18.7	18.5	19.0	
Unemployed	304	333	319	344	347	340	343	343	360	
Unemployment rate	42.3	44.4	46.1	42.1	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.5	45.7	
Men	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	
Women	45.1	42.2	46.0	46.3	45.9	45.9	46.2	46.2	45.5	
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>										
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,430	9,301	9,328	9,400	9,464	9,474	9,355	9,331	9,328	
Civilian labor force	5,915	5,829	5,878	6,048	5,961	5,973	5,923	5,898	5,981	
Participation rate	62.9	62.7	63.0	64.3	63.0	63.0	63.3	63.4	64.1	
Employed	5,189	5,149	5,191	5,325	5,097	5,075	5,012	4,993	5,053	
Employment-population ratio <sup>2</sup>	54.8	53.2	52.4	56.6	53.9	53.6	53.6	53.7	54.2	
Unemployed	767	880	987	723	864	898	911	900	929	
Unemployment rate	13.0	15.1	16.8	12.0	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.5	

<sup>1</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

<sup>2</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	97,631	98,049	97,262	99,688	99,543	99,176	99,136	99,093	99,103
Married men, spouse present	37,812	37,419	36,963	38,306	37,998	37,852	37,681	37,507	37,450
Married women, spouse present	23,746	24,422	24,132	23,603	24,159	24,081	23,985	24,155	24,205
Women who maintain families	5,081	5,032	5,028	5,095	5,118	5,107	5,025	4,985	5,038
<b>MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
<b>Agriculture:</b>									
Wage and salary workers	1,124	1,303	1,311	1,402	1,537	1,576	1,584	1,587	1,637
Self-employed workers	1,513	1,539	1,486	1,462	1,569	1,621	1,628	1,627	1,587
Unpaid family workers	245	170	164	348	254	229	281	224	231
<b>Nonagricultural industries:</b>									
Wage and salary workers	87,775	88,179	86,764	88,825	88,562	88,064	87,936	87,176	87,013
Government	15,718	15,695	15,571	15,546	15,681	15,436	15,514	15,477	15,386
Private industries	72,057	72,483	71,193	73,279	72,881	72,628	72,422	72,699	72,627
Private households	1,151	1,176	1,083	1,239	1,220	1,216	1,221	1,163	1,162
Other industries	70,906	71,307	70,110	72,040	71,661	71,412	71,201	71,338	71,265
Self-employed workers	6,797	7,314	7,234	7,004	7,422	7,332	7,349	7,335	7,465
Unpaid family workers	376	345	343	416	378	403	382	383	380
<b>PERSONS AT WORK<sup>1</sup></b>									
Nonagricultural industries	90,245	92,377	90,719	90,301	90,684	90,232	90,238	90,219	90,903
Full-time schedules	72,730	72,911	71,571	72,916	71,723	71,394	71,442	71,499	71,786
Part time for economic reasons	4,987	6,158	6,533	5,066	6,495	6,403	6,411	6,425	6,985
Usually work full time	1,885	2,100	2,297	1,808	2,519	2,381	2,228	2,153	2,200
Usually work part time	2,962	4,054	4,236	3,258	3,976	4,022	4,183	4,272	4,645
Part time for noneconomic reasons	12,668	13,112	12,615	12,319	12,666	12,435	12,385	12,295	12,274

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

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

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages				Monthly data		
	1982				1982		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.1
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.1
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.0	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.6	10.3
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.2
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.3	8.8	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.4
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/4 part-time jobseekers plus 1/4 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/4 of the part-time labor force	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.8	13.8	13.7
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/4 part-time jobseekers plus 1/4 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/4 of the part-time labor force	11.7	12.5	13.4	14.2	15.3	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates <sup>1</sup>					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>CHARACTERISTIC</b>									
Total, 16 years and over .....	2,346	12,036	11,486	8.6	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.4
Men, 16 years and over .....	5,381	7,046	6,633	8.7	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	10.6
Men, 20 years and over .....	4,362	5,909	5,597	7.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	9.6
Women, 16 years and over .....	3,965	4,990	4,813	8.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.8
Women, 20 years and over .....	3,109	4,071	3,863	7.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years .....	1,875	2,056	1,886	21.7	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7
Married men, spouse present .....	2,155	3,157	2,876	5.3	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.1
Married women, spouse present .....	1,605	2,158	2,057	6.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.8
Women who maintain families .....	592	756	765	10.4	12.4	11.3	12.5	13.2	13.2
Full-time workers .....	7,822	10,285	9,810	8.4	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.3
Part-time workers .....	1,528	1,767	1,649	9.7	10.6	10.3	11.3	11.1	10.6
Labor force time lost <sup>2</sup> .....	---	---	---	9.9	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.7	11.7
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	7,030	9,542	8,773	8.8	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.6	10.8
Mining .....	93	198	182	7.9	18.5	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.1
Construction .....	946	1,159	1,043	18.5	22.0	22.3	21.8	22.0	20.0
Manufacturing .....	2,357	3,380	2,829	10.3	13.6	14.1	14.8	14.8	13.0
Durable goods .....	1,486	2,310	1,893	10.9	14.9	16.0	17.0	17.1	14.7
Nondurable goods .....	871	1,030	936	9.5	11.8	11.2	11.4	11.4	10.5
Transportation and public utilities .....	360	459	450	6.2	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade .....	1,765	2,305	2,253	8.8	10.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.8
Finance and service industries .....	1,509	2,081	2,015	6.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.6
Government workers .....	783	834	827	4.8	8.9	8.9	5.1	5.1	5.7
Agricultural wage and salary workers .....	253	305	312	15.3	13.5	13.3	15.6	16.5	16.0

<sup>1</sup> Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

<sup>2</sup> Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>DURATION</b>									
Less than 5 weeks .....	4,361	3,611	4,042	3,830	4,004	3,930	3,963	4,019	3,536
5 to 14 weeks .....	3,243	3,588	3,498	3,079	3,549	3,511	3,549	3,460	3,328
15 weeks and over .....	2,579	4,429	4,977	2,402	3,456	4,167	4,524	4,732	4,634
15 to 26 weeks .....	1,378	2,026	2,244	1,209	1,830	1,951	2,191	2,125	1,928
27 weeks and over .....	1,205	2,403	2,733	1,193	2,026	2,216	2,333	2,607	2,706
Average (mean) duration, in weeks .....	13.0	18.3	18.8	13.4	16.6	17.1	17.3	18.3	19.4
Median duration, in weeks .....	6.8	10.6	10.7	7.3	9.4	9.6	10.0	10.1	11.5
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
Total unemployed .....	10,183	11,628	12,517	9,306	11,315	11,576	11,906	12,636	11,446
Less than 5 weeks .....	42.8	31.1	32.3	41.1	35.1	33.9	32.9	32.9	30.8
5 to 14 weeks .....	31.8	30.9	27.9	33.1	31.1	30.2	29.5	28.3	28.9
15 weeks and over .....	25.3	38.1	39.8	25.8	33.8	35.9	37.6	38.8	40.3
15 to 26 weeks .....	13.5	17.4	17.9	13.0	16.0	16.8	18.2	17.4	16.8
27 weeks and over .....	11.8	20.7	21.8	12.8	17.8	19.1	19.4	21.3	23.5

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

Numbers in thousands

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED</b>									
Job leavers .....	6,236	7,384	7,978	5,243	6,979	7,325	7,369	7,295	6,704
On layoff .....	2,574	2,519	2,947	1,852	2,625	2,519	2,531	2,468	2,131
Other job leavers .....	3,682	4,865	5,031	3,391	4,354	4,806	4,838	4,827	4,573
Job leavers .....	860	724	856	802	706	803	798	826	839
Reentrants .....	2,141	2,392	2,633	2,133	2,437	2,322	2,546	2,629	2,623
New entrants .....	926	1,115	1,046	1,055	1,303	1,296	1,244	1,283	1,174
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
Total unemployed .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job leavers .....	61.5	63.5	63.4	56.5	60.7	62.4	61.6	62.6	59.1
On layoff .....	25.3	25.7	23.6	20.0	22.8	21.4	21.2	20.5	18.8
Other job leavers .....	36.2	41.8	40.2	36.6	37.8	40.9	40.5	40.1	40.3
Job leavers .....	8.4	6.3	6.8	9.1	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.4
Reentrants .....	21.0	26.6	21.0	23.0	21.2	19.8	21.3	21.3	23.1
New entrants .....	9.1	9.6	8.6	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.4
<b>UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE</b>									
Job leavers .....	5.8	6.7	7.3	4.8	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1
Job leavers .....	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8
Reentrants .....	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4
New entrants .....	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates*					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>Total, 16 years and over .....</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>12,036</b>	<b>11,466</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>
16 to 24 years .....	4,067	4,642	4,462	16.8	18.3	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.3
16 to 16 years .....	1,075	2,056	1,886	21.7	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.5	22.7
16 to 17 years .....	771	893	774	22.3	24.5	24.1	24.3	24.4	24.1
16 to 18 years .....	1,094	1,169	1,104	21.1	22.0	22.9	22.8	22.7	21.7
20 to 24 years .....	2,172	2,586	2,376	13.6	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.0	16.1
25 years and over .....	5,313	7,402	7,000	6.3	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.1
25 to 34 years .....	4,700	6,512	6,208	6.8	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.7
35 years and over .....	627	890	812	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.4
<b>Men, 16 years and over .....</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>
16 to 24 years .....	2,305	2,670	2,548	17.5	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.5	19.7
16 to 16 years .....	1,019	1,137	1,036	22.2	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	23.9
16 to 17 years .....	434	503	419	23.2	29.0	28.8	28.2	29.0	24.4
16 to 18 years .....	585	682	617	21.5	23.0	23.8	24.1	24.0	23.5
20 to 24 years .....	1,284	1,533	1,512	14.9	17.3	17.4	18.0	17.8	17.6
25 years and over .....	3,073	4,388	4,078	6.3	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.2
25 to 34 years .....	2,678	3,748	3,541	6.7	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.7
35 years and over .....	382	570	519	4.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.8
<b>Women, 16 years and over .....</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>4,990</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
16 to 24 years .....	1,742	1,972	1,916	15.2	16.3	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.7
16 to 16 years .....	856	919	850	21.1	22.1	22.5	22.6	23.0	21.5
16 to 17 years .....	337	390	355	21.2	23.8	22.9	24.2	25.6	23.7
16 to 18 years .....	509	527	487	20.7	20.9	22.3	21.4	21.3	19.8
20 to 24 years .....	886	1,053	1,084	12.0	13.1	14.0	14.4	14.0	14.2
25 years and over .....	2,240	3,016	2,922	6.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9
25 to 34 years .....	2,022	2,693	2,667	6.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.7
35 years and over .....	245	310	293	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.8

\* Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted <sup>a</sup>					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	22,493	23,183	23,225	22,493	23,038	23,043	23,171	23,183	23,225
Civilian labor force	13,591	14,283	14,247	13,758	14,259	14,289	14,315	14,376	14,408
Participation rate	60.4	61.7	61.3	61.2	61.9	62.0	61.8	62.1	62.0
Employed	11,453	11,677	11,502	11,623	11,685	11,657	11,668	11,674	11,668
Employment-population ratio	50.9	50.5	49.5	51.7	50.7	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.2
Unemployed	2,138	2,606	2,745	2,135	2,574	2,632	2,647	2,732	2,740
Unemployment rate	15.7	18.2	19.3	15.5	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.3	19.0
Not in labor force	8,903	8,899	8,978	8,735	8,779	8,754	8,856	8,767	8,817

<sup>a</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.<sup>a</sup> Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983
Total, 16 years and over	97,831	97,262	10,183	12,517	9.4	11.8
Managerial and professional specialty	22,994	23,363	696	981	2.9	3.9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,427	10,697	356	498	3.3	4.4
Professional specialty	12,567	12,665	340	483	2.6	3.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,367	30,696	1,836	2,435	5.7	7.3
Technicians and related support	3,059	3,000	97	167	3.1	5.3
Sales occupations	10,843	11,339	681	978	5.9	7.9
Administrative support, including clerical	16,465	16,357	1,058	1,290	6.0	7.3
Service occupations	13,154	13,302	1,462	1,774	10.0	11.8
Private household	1,063	915	47	81	4.2	8.1
Protective service	1,639	1,617	123	119	7.0	6.9
Service, except private household and protective	10,451	10,770	1,292	1,574	11.0	12.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,543	11,623	1,494	1,833	11.5	13.6
Mechanics and repairers	4,005	4,113	336	418	7.7	9.2
Construction trades	3,651	3,853	846	952	18.8	19.8
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,887	3,658	312	464	7.4	11.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,689	15,186	3,386	3,934	16.9	22.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8,207	7,393	1,613	1,783	15.4	19.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,164	3,993	661	903	13.7	18.4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,318	3,801	1,111	1,247	22.5	24.7
Construction laborers	864	837	233	275	33.5	39.6
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,853	3,364	878	972	18.6	22.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,060	3,084	384	477	11.2	13.4

<sup>a</sup> Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Occupational detail may not add to totals because of changes in the estimation procedures.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>VETERANS</b>										
Total, 25 years and over .....	8,660	8,268	8,165	7,776	7,471	6,893	694	883	8.5	11.4
25 to 34 years .....	7,264	6,577	6,938	6,284	6,315	5,517	623	767	9.0	12.2
25 to 29 years .....	1,352	946	1,254	916	1,000	716	174	200	13.9	21.8
30 to 34 years .....	3,129	2,545	2,891	2,393	2,729	2,098	262	299	8.8	12.5
35 to 39 years .....	2,783	3,066	2,693	2,975	2,506	2,707	187	268	6.9	9.0
40 years and over .....	1,396	1,491	1,227	1,492	1,156	1,376	71	116	5.8	7.8
<b>NONVETERANS</b>										
Total, 25 to 39 years .....	17,738	19,316	16,736	18,094	15,232	16,065	1,502	2,029	9.0	11.2
25 to 29 years .....	6,025	6,471	7,483	7,882	6,459	6,801	824	1,081	11.0	15.7
30 to 34 years .....	5,747	6,409	5,476	6,096	5,062	5,527	410	569	7.6	9.3
35 to 39 years .....	3,966	6,436	3,775	4,116	3,511	3,737	264	379	7.0	9.2

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

ed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

## HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>			Seasonally adjusted <sup>2</sup>					
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
<b>California</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,270	18,606	18,633	18,270	18,522	18,550	18,576	18,606	18,633
Civilian labor force	11,941	12,305	12,234	11,965	12,339	12,316	12,286	12,300	12,262
Employed	10,820	10,951	10,801	10,825	11,073	10,998	10,923	10,930	10,909
Unemployed	1,120	1,354	1,434	1,040	1,256	1,318	1,361	1,350	1,353
Unemployment rate	9.4	11.0	11.7	8.7	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.0
<b>Florida</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,009	8,225	8,245	8,009	8,166	8,186	8,205	8,223	8,245
Civilian labor force	4,682	4,748	4,783	4,589	4,892	4,887	4,877	4,819	4,897
Employed	4,138	4,243	4,285	4,246	4,508	4,453	4,424	4,360	4,399
Unemployed	544	505	498	343	384	424	453	459	498
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.5	10.4	7.4	7.8	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.2
<b>Illinois</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,518	8,540	8,541	8,518	8,535	8,537	8,538	8,540	8,541
Civilian labor force	5,505	5,584	5,584	5,558	5,626	5,527	5,523	5,538	5,641
Employed	4,948	4,945	4,928	5,046	4,929	4,846	4,807	4,829	4,929
Unemployed	557	639	656	512	697	681	716	709	712
Unemployment rate	10.1	12.6	13.5	9.2	12.4	12.3	13.0	12.8	12.6
<b>Massachusetts</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,461	4,492	4,495	4,461	4,483	4,486	4,489	4,492	4,495
Civilian labor force	2,986	2,989	2,975	3,006	3,008	3,007	3,007	2,974	2,997
Employed	2,748	2,777	2,717	2,790	2,839	2,775	2,783	2,744	2,759
Unemployed	238	212	258	216	229	232	224	230	238
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.1	8.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.9
<b>Michigan</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,769	6,738	6,736	6,764	6,744	6,742	6,739	6,738	6,736
Civilian labor force	4,218	4,297	4,260	4,278	4,286	4,246	4,219	4,293	4,324
Employed	3,942	3,956	3,936	3,954	3,901	3,960	3,901	3,958	3,954
Unemployed	276	341	324	324	385	286	318	335	370
Unemployment rate	16.0	17.3	17.0	14.6	16.0	16.2	17.0	17.1	15.5
<b>New Jersey</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,680	5,723	5,727	5,680	5,711	5,715	5,718	5,723	5,727
Civilian labor force	3,567	3,608	3,584	3,592	3,644	3,630	3,658	3,626	3,609
Employed	3,214	3,290	3,263	3,263	3,308	3,298	3,303	3,292	3,311
Unemployed	351	318	321	329	336	332	355	334	298
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.7	9.2	8.3
<b>New York</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,444	13,550	13,554	13,444	13,531	13,538	13,543	13,550	13,556
Civilian labor force	7,981	7,873	7,903	7,994	8,018	8,026	7,995	7,959	7,920
Employed	7,300	7,199	7,148	7,372	7,314	7,270	7,214	7,237	7,234
Unemployed	681	674	755	622	704	756	781	722	686
Unemployment rate	8.5	8.6	9.6	7.8	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.1	8.8
<b>Ohio</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,045	8,065	8,066	8,045	8,061	8,062	8,063	8,065	8,066
Civilian labor force	5,040	5,058	4,962	5,114	5,105	5,137	5,063	5,116	5,016
Employed	4,441	4,344	4,204	4,553	4,457	4,455	4,353	4,389	4,316
Unemployed	599	714	758	561	648	702	708	727	700
Unemployment rate	11.9	14.1	14.9	11.0	12.7	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0
<b>Pennsylvania</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,121	9,146	9,148	9,121	9,140	9,142	9,143	9,146	9,148
Civilian labor force	5,418	5,514	5,407	5,457	5,503	5,490	5,514	5,540	5,487
Employed	4,777	4,819	4,643	4,872	4,878	4,853	4,851	4,842	4,704
Unemployed	641	695	764	585	625	637	663	698	783
Unemployment rate	11.8	12.5	14.9	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.6	13.6
<b>Texas</b>									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,750	11,090	11,117	10,750	11,008	11,036	11,062	11,090	11,117
Civilian labor force	7,189	7,493	7,389	7,193	7,348	7,361	7,443	7,527	7,616
Employed	6,743	6,819	6,943	6,790	6,761	6,769	6,885	6,926	6,904
Unemployed	426	557	546	403	585	592	558	601	623
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.4	8.5	5.6	8.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.2

<sup>1</sup> These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

<sup>2</sup> The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: The not seasonally adjusted labor force estimates for 1982 have been revised to reflect the latest 1982 population estimates for the States. These revised estimates were used to develop seasonally adjusted data for 1982 and seasonal factors to be used in 1983.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 P	Jan. 1983 P	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 P	Jan. 1983 P
Total private .....	33.9	34.7	35.0	34.7	34.4	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.8	35.2
Mining .....	42.9	41.6	42.0	42.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction .....	33.3	36.1	36.8	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing .....	37.1	39.3	39.7	39.1	37.6	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.7
Overtime hours .....	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Durable goods .....	37.7	39.6	40.1	39.6	38.2	39.9	39.0	39.2	39.2	40.1
Overtime hours .....	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Lumber and wood products .....	33.7	38.5	38.9	39.0	35.0	38.5	38.0	38.5	38.5	40.6
Furniture and fixtures .....	32.5	38.1	38.6	37.7	33.6	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.6	39.0
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	37.4	40.6	40.4	40.2	38.6	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.0	41.5
Primary metal products .....	38.4	38.3	39.1	39.1	38.3	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.8	39.0
Fabricated metal products .....	37.8	39.4	40.2	39.3	38.1	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.6
Machinery, except electrical .....	39.2	39.4	40.4	39.6	39.3	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.7
Electric and electronic equipment .....	38.1	39.6	40.2	39.7	38.3	38.8	39.0	39.2	39.3	39.9
Transportation equipment .....	38.4	41.2	41.5	40.7	39.0	39.3	40.1	40.8	39.9	41.3
Instruments and related products .....	38.6	39.8	40.4	40.0	39.0	39.8	39.4	39.2	39.6	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	36.6	39.1	39.1	38.4	37.3	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.5	39.1
Nonmanufacturing .....	36.2	38.9	39.1	38.5	36.8	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.5	39.2
Overtime hours .....	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Food and kindred products .....	38.7	39.7	39.7	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.2
Tobacco manufactures .....	36.1	38.0	38.0	36.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products .....	31.2	39.1	39.2	38.9	32.3	38.1	38.2	38.6	38.4	40.3
Apparel and other textile products .....	30.0	35.4	35.4	35.0	31.4	35.2	35.0	35.1	35.0	36.6
Paper and allied products .....	41.3	41.9	42.4	41.7	41.3	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.7
Printing and publishing .....	36.4	37.3	37.9	37.0	36.9	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.5
Chemicals and allied products .....	40.8	41.0	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.2	40.8	40.6	41.0	41.2
Petroleum and coal products .....	43.2	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.3	44.0	43.3	43.9	44.5	45.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	37.8	39.4	40.4	40.2	37.9	39.4	39.0	39.3	39.7	40.3
Leather and leather products .....	33.3	36.0	35.8	35.3	34.1	35.7	35.2	35.9	35.5	36.2
Transportation and public utilities .....	38.5	39.0	39.1	38.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade .....	31.1	31.7	32.4	31.6	31.7	32.1	31.9	31.8	32.1	32.2
Wholesale trade .....	37.8	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.6
Retail trade .....	29.0	29.7	30.6	29.6	29.7	30.1	29.9	29.8	30.2	30.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services .....	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.8	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.8

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employee on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(in thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	P	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	P
Total .....	89,269	89,487	89,327	87,696	90,460	89,244c	88,877c	88,750	88,535	88,874
Goods-producing .....	24,112	23,341	22,982	22,354	24,684	23,530	23,239	23,081	22,975	23,113
Mining .....	1,183	1,047	1,029	1,013	1,201	1,075	1,058	1,046	1,034	1,028
Construction .....	3,576	3,997	3,797	3,546	3,966	3,883	3,856	3,854	3,812	3,927
Manufacturing .....	19,353	18,297	18,156	17,995	19,517	18,572	18,325	18,181	18,129	18,158
Production workers .....	13,200	12,313	12,192	12,067	13,341	12,366	12,335	12,203	12,173	12,205
Durable goods .....	11,557	10,624	10,558	10,476	11,622	10,900	10,666	10,550	10,523	10,540
Production workers .....	7,739	6,941	6,889	6,829	7,793	7,191	6,979	6,874	6,857	6,883
Lumber and wood products .....	587.1	617.6	612.7	607.8	607	616	614	616	621	629
Furniture and fixtures .....	454.2	440.0	439.8	436.6	452	439	434	435	435	435
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	576.0	564.1	549.1	532.5	596	571	565	556	552	551
Primary metal products .....	1,034.9	812.2	805.2	807.3	1,038	865	831	813	806	810
Fabricated metal products .....	1,508.7	1,380.0	1,368.3	1,359.0	1,515	1,414	1,381	1,365	1,359	1,364
Machinery, except electrical .....	2,464.8	2,108.2	2,094.9	2,071.8	2,459	2,208	2,142	2,108	2,087	2,068
Electric and electronic equipment .....	2,056.6	1,973.0	1,960.7	1,957.1	2,055	1,995	1,969	1,963	1,949	1,935
Transportation equipment .....	1,766.0	1,655.1	1,673.0	1,657.4	1,777	1,709	1,658	1,631	1,660	1,669
Instruments and related products .....	719.0	689.2	685.1	682.0	720	701	694	689	683	683
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	389.8	384.3	369.4	364.8	403	382	378	374	371	376
Nondurable goods .....	7,796	7,623	7,598	7,519	7,895	7,672	7,659	7,631	7,606	7,618
Production workers .....	5,461	5,372	5,303	5,238	5,548	5,375	5,356	5,329	5,316	5,322
Food and kindred products .....	1,605.0	1,660.4	1,619.7	1,581.4	1,657	1,629	1,644	1,644	1,631	1,634
Tobacco manufactures .....	70.5	64.5	68.1	67.2	69	63	63	61	65	66
Textile mill products .....	777.6	730.4	729.4	716.1	780	735	735	726	725	719
Apparel and other textile products .....	1,175.8	1,142.2	1,118.5	1,110.2	1,201	1,143	1,141	1,134	1,129	1,134
Paper and allied products .....	669.3	652.4	648.9	644.3	674	657	650	652	650	648
Printing and publishing .....	1,273.8	1,269.3	1,275.9	1,268.9	1,275	1,269	1,268	1,266	1,266	1,270
Chemicals and allied products .....	1,089.0	1,055.6	1,052.1	1,048.3	1,095	1,066	1,061	1,059	1,055	1,055
Petroleum and coal products .....	204.7	207.6	204.6	202.8	210	209	208	206	206	208
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	710.8	685.2	680.5	679.6	712	694	684	678	678	681
Leather and leather products .....	219.0	207.2	200.2	199.8	222	207	205	205	201	203
Service-producing .....	65,157	66,146	66,345	65,142	65,776	65,734c	65,638c	65,669	65,560	65,761
Transportation and public utilities .....	5,065	5,027	5,014	4,913	5,125	5,031	5,007	4,992	4,984	4,973
Wholesale and retail trade .....	20,417	20,674	20,941	20,334	20,630	20,492	20,441	20,425	20,306	20,349
Wholesale trade .....	5,314	5,249	5,220	5,177	5,346	5,272	5,254	5,228	5,204	5,208
Retail trade .....	15,103	15,425	15,721	15,157	15,284	15,220	15,187	15,197	15,102	15,341
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	5,290	5,347	5,357	5,363	5,326	5,367	5,357	5,363	5,373	5,401
Services .....	18,523	19,116	19,084	18,863	18,831	19,084	19,074	19,135	19,141	19,170
Government .....	15,862	15,982	15,949	15,669	15,864	15,760c	15,739c	15,754	15,756	15,668
Federal government .....	2,717	2,726	2,733	2,726	2,741	2,731c	2,740c	2,745	2,761	2,751
State and local government .....	13,145	13,256	13,216	12,943	13,123	13,029	13,019	13,009	12,995	12,917

p = preliminary.

c = corrected.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p
<b>Total private</b> .....	\$7.55	\$7.81	\$7.82	\$7.89	\$255.95	\$271.01	\$273.70	\$273.78
Seasonally adjusted .....	7.52	7.79	7.83	7.86	258.69	270.31	272.48	276.67
<b>Mining</b> .....	10.65	11.06	11.05	11.10	456.89	460.10	464.10	469.53
<b>Construction</b> .....	11.59	11.66	11.90	11.88	385.95	420.93	437.92	437.18
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	8.42	8.61	8.69	8.70	312.38	338.37	344.99	340.17
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	8.92	9.17	9.24	9.24	336.28	363.13	370.52	365.90
Lumber and wood products .....	7.38	7.63	7.60	7.67	248.71	293.76	295.64	299.13
Furniture and fixtures .....	6.28	6.44	6.47	6.50	204.10	245.36	249.74	245.05
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	8.70	9.04	9.08	9.07	325.38	367.02	366.83	364.61
Primary metal products .....	11.23	11.49	11.54	11.51	431.23	440.07	451.21	450.04
Fabricated metal products .....	8.55	8.90	8.96	8.97	323.19	350.66	360.19	352.52
Machinery, except electrical .....	9.19	9.36	9.41	9.41	360.25	370.66	380.16	372.64
Electric and electronic equipment .....	7.98	8.38	8.47	8.47	304.04	331.85	340.49	336.26
Transportation equipment .....	10.79	11.35	11.46	11.41	414.34	467.62	475.59	464.39
Instruments and related products .....	7.93	8.57	8.66	8.71	306.10	341.09	349.86	348.40
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	6.27	6.56	6.65	6.65	229.48	256.50	260.02	255.36
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	7.67	7.88	7.96	7.99	277.65	306.53	311.24	307.62
Food and kindred products .....	7.82	8.00	8.05	8.04	302.63	317.60	319.59	311.95
Tobacco manufactures .....	9.21	10.16	9.78	9.85	332.48	386.08	371.64	361.50
Textile mill products .....	5.76	5.92	6.02	6.06	179.71	231.47	235.98	235.73
Apparel and other textile products .....	5.18	5.22	5.26	5.32	155.40	184.79	186.20	186.20
Paper and allied products .....	9.06	9.60	9.65	9.62	374.18	402.24	409.16	401.15
Printing and publishing .....	8.58	8.91	8.98	9.00	312.31	332.34	340.34	333.00
Chemicals and allied products .....	9.68	10.28	10.34	10.35	394.94	421.48	429.11	424.35
Petroleum and coal products .....	11.91	12.69	12.74	13.25	514.51	564.71	565.66	585.65
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	7.51	7.79	7.89	7.93	283.88	308.48	318.76	318.79
Leather and leather products .....	5.19	5.41	5.46	5.46	172.83	194.76	195.47	192.74
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	10.10	10.59	10.62	10.69	388.85	413.01	415.24	411.57
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	6.17	6.32	6.28	6.42	191.89	200.34	203.47	202.87
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	7.94	8.18	8.24	8.32	300.13	314.93	318.89	318.66
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	5.43	5.58	5.55	5.67	157.47	165.73	169.83	167.83
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	6.56	7.01	7.04	7.21	237.47	253.76	254.85	263.17
<b>Services</b> .....	6.79	7.08	7.12	7.19	219.32	230.10	232.11	234.39

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers<sup>1</sup> on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry (1977 = 100)

1977 = 100

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
					Percent change from:							Percent change from:
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Jan. 1982 - Jan. 1983	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982 p	Jan. 1983 p	Dec. 1982 - Jan. 1983
<b>Total private nonfarm:</b>												
Current dollars .....	145.5	151.4	152.1	153.3	5.4	144.9	150.1	150.8	151.2	152.1	152.7	0.4
Constant (1977) dollars .....	93.6	93.7	94.5	N.A.	(2)	92.9	93.2	93.2	93.4	94.1	N.A.	(3)
Mining .....	156.2	163.3	163.2	163.4	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction .....	139.7	141.7	144.0	143.7	2.9	139.9	140.4	142.3	141.0	143.9	143.9	.1
Manufacturing .....	149.3	155.4	156.3	156.9	5.1	148.9	154.7	154.6	155.3	155.7	156.4	.5
Transportation and public utilities .....	145.8	153.6	154.0	155.1	6.4	145.5	149.9	151.1	152.3	153.2	154.8	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade .....	143.0	147.6	147.6	149.6	4.6	142.1	146.8	147.6	148.1	148.5	148.7	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	143.7	152.7	153.6	157.2	9.3	143.1	151.3	152.9	152.7	154.2	156.5	1.5
Services .....	144.5	151.1	152.0	153.5	6.2	143.4	149.7	150.8	150.9	152.3	152.3	(5)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.<sup>2</sup> Percent change was 2.1 from December 1981 to December 1982, the latest month available.<sup>3</sup> Percent change was .8 from November 1982 to December 1982, the latest month available.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> Percent change is less than .05 percent.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

## ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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					
	Jan. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983 <sup>p</sup>
Total private .....	101.0	103.5	104.5	101.0	104.3	103.9	102.8	102.6	102.6	104.4
Goods-producing .....	87.0	88.5	87.8	84.8	91.4	88.7	87.2	86.7	86.3	89.4
Mining .....	137.9	114.9	113.3	111.6	141.6	118.6	115.2	113.8	112.1	114.3
Construction .....	80.4	101.2	96.8	88.4	96.8	98.3	97.2	97.4	96.9	106.4
Manufacturing .....	85.9	84.8	84.9	82.8	88.0	85.5	83.9	83.3	83.1	85.0
Durable goods .....	85.7	80.7	81.2	79.4	87.3	82.2	80.0	79.2	78.9	80.9
Lumber and wood products .....	65.7	79.9	79.9	79.5	70.9	79.5	78.2	79.7	80.4	86.0
Furniture and fixtures .....	78.8	88.7	90.0	87.1	80.9	86.8	86.0	86.3	86.5	89.5
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	73.7	78.8	76.0	72.7	79.3	79.1	78.0	76.8	75.6	78.3
Primary metal products .....	78.5	59.5	60.3	60.6	78.5	63.4	60.6	59.3	59.9	60.6
Fabricated metal products .....	84.0	79.4	80.1	78.1	85.1	80.4	78.4	77.5	77.6	79.1
Machinery, except electrical .....	101.6	82.0	82.8	80.4	101.6	86.5	83.0	81.1	80.3	80.2
Electric and electronic equipment .....	96.8	93.5	94.3	93.1	97.2	93.5	92.3	92.1	91.3	93.5
Transportation equipment .....	76.7	75.9	77.8	75.2	78.3	77.2	74.1	73.6	73.6	76.8
Instruments and related products .....	105.9	101.1	101.9	100.2	107.3	104.0	101.2	99.4	99.4	101.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	79.8	83.7	79.5	76.8	84.8	81.4	81.2	80.0	78.9	81.3
Nondurable goods .....	86.1	90.9	90.4	87.9	89.0	90.3	89.7	89.4	89.2	90.9
Food and kindred products .....	90.7	98.0	94.7	89.8	95.6	94.7	96.5	95.7	94.4	94.7
Tobacco manufactures .....	93.0	88.0	93.9	88.7	93.6	88.1	84.3	78.9	86.9	89.8
Textile mill products .....	65.1	76.7	76.7	74.6	67.7	75.2	75.4	75.1	74.7	77.5
Apparel and other textile products .....	74.4	84.8	83.1	81.6	79.6	84.6	83.9	83.5	82.9	87.4
Paper and allied products .....	93.0	91.7	92.3	89.9	93.7	91.9	90.9	90.8	90.4	90.7
Printing and publishing .....	104.4	106.3	108.9	105.3	105.8	105.5	105.1	105.5	105.6	106.8
Chemicals and allied products .....	96.4	93.5	94.1	93.1	97.6	94.9	93.3	92.9	93.6	94.2
Petroleum and coal products .....	93.5	98.8	96.8	95.7	98.7	98.8	96.5	97.0	98.4	100.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	90.1	90.4	91.6	91.1	90.0	92.5	89.4	88.7	89.6	91.0
Leather and leather products .....	76.0	77.0	73.9	72.8	79.1	76.6	74.2	75.7	74.0	75.9
Service-producing .....	108.7	111.8	113.7	110.0	111.4	112.3	111.5	111.4	111.6	112.7
Transportation and public utilities .....	100.6	100.9	101.1	97.3	102.8	100.7	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.3
Wholesale and retail trade .....	102.1	105.6	109.5	103.2	105.2	105.6	104.8	104.3	104.8	106.4
Wholesale trade .....	108.1	108.3	108.1	106.1	109.7	108.6	107.9	107.4	107.0	107.6
Retail trade .....	99.8	104.5	110.1	102.1	103.4	104.5	103.6	103.1	103.9	106.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	116.0	116.7	117.0	117.7	116.9	117.4	117.0	117.2	117.3	118.6
Services .....	117.5	121.9	122.2	120.4	120.3	122.9	122.0	122.4	122.4	123.3

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment<sup>1</sup> increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981 .....	56.7	48.7	51.1	68.3	65.3	54.0	59.9	50.3	50.3	34.7	28.2	31.2
	1982 .....	32.5	42.5	35.8	40.9	51.1	32.0	43.5	37.6	43.0	26.1	34.9	37.4 <sup>p</sup>
	1983 .....	53.2 <sup>p</sup>											
Over 3-month span	1981 .....	53.5	52.2	60.2	70.2	70.4	65.9	59.4	57.0	40.1	30.6	26.3	23.4
	1982 .....	28.0	31.2	33.6	37.1	35.8	35.8	27.7	31.7	27.7	28.0	23.1 <sup>p</sup>	38.2 <sup>p</sup>
	1983 .....												
Over 6-month span	1981 .....	64.8	65.9	67.2	67.7	67.2	67.5	51.3	39.0	33.9	30.1	27.7	24.2
	1982 .....	21.8	27.4	27.4	29.8	28.8	30.1	24.2	21.0	23.9 <sup>p</sup>	28.8 <sup>p</sup>		
	1983 .....												
Over 12-month span	1981 .....	73.9	71.0	70.4	62.1	50.0	43.3	35.2	33.6	31.5	27.2	27.7	25.8
	1982 .....	23.1	23.1	21.2	18.8	18.0	20.2 <sup>p</sup>	24.2 <sup>p</sup>					
	1983 .....												

<sup>1</sup> Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 188 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.

## BLS News Releases Available Electronically

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has inaugurated an electronic news release service that permits persons interested in the Bureau's national economic indicators to gain access directly from the computer in which they are stored.

Cost of the electronic news releases, which can be transmitted over telephone lines to computer terminals and other remote access devices anywhere in the world, ranges from \$5 to \$15 per release, plus the cost of the telephone call.

National BLS releases available on-line, immediately upon official release of the data to the public, include:

Employment Situation  
Commissioner's statement  
before the Joint Economic  
Committee  
Producer Price Indexes  
State and Metropolitan  
Area Employment

and Unemployment  
Consumer Price Index  
Real Earnings  
Productivity and Costs  
Employment Cost Index

BLS will continue to make its releases available to the press in the conventional manner. But, news organizations and others now have the option of accessing the releases electronically.

BLS also makes its data available in periodicals published by the Bureau and sold by the Government Printing Office; on computer tape, sold by BLS; and in some instances, via Mailgram and in microform.

Information about electronic news releases and about BLS data in other forms is available from the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212.

---

## BLS Data Summary by Phone

A recorded summary of principal CPI, PPI, and Employment Situation numbers is available 24 hours a day on (202) 523-9658.

**FIRST CLASS MAIL**  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Permit No. G-59