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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 1983

Unemployment declined in September and total employment continued to increase, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate which includes the resident Armed Forces in the labor force base was 9.1 percent, down from 9.4 percent in August, while the unemployment rate for civilian workers fell from 9.5 to 9.3 percent. Both measures have declined by about $1-1 / 2$ percentage points from last December's highs.

Total employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by nearly 400,000 to 103.6 million in September, continuing a strong upward trend. Nonfarm payroll employment-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments-increased by 735,000 , largely reflecting the return to work of persons on strike in August. The factory workweek, a leading indicator of business activity, rose 0.4 hour in September to 40.7 hours.

## Unemployment

Unemployment fell by 275,000 in September, after adjustment for seasonality, to 10.4 million, and the civilian worker unemployment rate dropped from 9.5 to 9.3 percent. Unemployment has declined by 1.6 miliion since last December, when 10.8 percent of the labor force was jobless.

Among the major demographic groups, the unemployment. rate declined for teenagers (21.8 percent) and blacks ( 19.0 percent) but remained essentially unchanged for whites (8.1 percent), adult men ( 8.7 percent), adult women ( 7.8 percent), and Hispanics ( 13.1 percent). The improvement for black workers occurred primarily among adult men, whose rate was reduced from 18.4 to 16.9 percent. Jobless rates for blacks continued to be more than twice those of whites; the differential is greatest for teenagers, where the unemployment rate of 52.0 percent among blacks was nearly three times that for whites. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The median duration of unemployment was about unchanged in September, with half of the unemployed jobless for less than 9 weeks. The number of workers experiencing long-term unemployment ( 15 weeks and over) edged downward over the month to 3.9 million, well below the high of 4.7 million reached last December. Very long-term unemployment ( 27 weeks and over) held about steady, following declines in the previous 2 months. (See table A-7.)

The number of persons who lost their last job fell 200,000 to 6.0 million in September, the lowest level since May 1982. Job losers accounted for 57 percent of the unemployed; this proportion had been as high as 62 percent last fall. Unemployment among full-time workers also continued to decline, falling from 9.4 percent in August to 9.2 percent in September, considerably below last December's recessionary high of 10.8 percent. (See tables A-8 and A-6.)

## Civilian Enployment and the Labor Force

Total civilian employment (as measured through the household survey) continued to increase, rising by nearly 400,000 in September to 101.9 million (seasonally adjusted). Agricultural employment fell by 200,000 , in part a reflection of the impact of drought conditions that affected many areas of the country. (See table A-2.)

Since December 1982's recession low, employment has grown by 2.9 million. This gain was about evenly divided between adult men and women, with no appreciable rise for teenagers. Over
the same time period, the proportion of the population with fobs (the civilian employment-population ratio) has increased by more than a percentage point to 58.4 percent.

The civilian labor force, at 112.4 million, was about unchanged in September. Over the past year, the labor force has grown by 1.7 million-about 800,000 adult men and 1.2 million adult women. The number of teenagers working or looking for work declined by about 300,000, primarily the result of a reduction in their population.

## Discouraged Workers

The number of discouraged workers--persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe that they cannot find any--edged downward in the third quarter of 1983 to 1.6 million; this was 240,000 below the recessionary high of 1.8 million in the fourth quarter of 1982. Whites accounted for most of this improvement, as blacks continued to account for a disproportionate share of the discouraged total (31 percent). (See table A-13.)

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

| Category | Quarterly averages |  |  | Monthly data |  |  | Aug. Sept. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1982 | 1983 |  | 1983 |  |  |  |
|  | III | II | III | July | Aug. | Sept. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DrA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labor force 1/. | 112,307 | 112,825 | 113,849 | 113,539 | 113,943 | 114,063 | 120 |
| Total employment 1/ | 101,283 | 101,603 | 103,278 | 102,949 | 103, 245 | 103,640 | 395 |
| Civilian labor force.. | 110,629 | 111,156 | 112,168 | 111,875 | 112,261 | 112,368 | 107 |
| Civilian employment................... | 99,605 | 99,933 | 101,598 | 101,285 | 101, 563 | 101,945 | 382 |
| Unemployment............................. | 11,025 | 11,222 | 10,571 | 10,590 | 10,699 | 10,423 | -276 |
| Not in labor force........................ | 61,893 | 62,801 | 62,281 | 62,431 | 62,179 | 62,234 | 55 |
| Discouraged workers................... | 1,638 | 1,709 | 1,605 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N. A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: - - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers 1/......................... | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.1 | -0.3 |
| All civilian workers | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | -0.2 |
| Adult men. | 9.1 | 9.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | -0.1 |
| Adult women | 8.4 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | -0.2 |
| Teenagers. | 23.9 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 | -1.2 |
| White | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | -0.1 |
| Black................................. | 19.3 | 20.7 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 19.0 | -1.0 |
| Hispanic origin.. | 14.4 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.1 | -0.2 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | Thousands of jobe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment.............. | 89,316 | 89,452 | 90,118p | 90,152 | 89,735p | 90,468p | 733p |
| Goods-producing industries........... | 23,682 | 23,341 | 23,828p | 23, 724 | 23,832p | 23,927p | $95 p$ |
| Service-producing industries......... | 65,635 | 66,110 | 66,291p | 66,428 | 65,903p | 66,541p | 638p |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours:a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm................. | 34.8 | 35.0 | 35.1p | 35.0 | 35.0p | 35.2p | 0.2 p |
| Manufacturing.......................... | 39.0 | 40.1 | 40.4p | 40.2 | 40.3p | 40.7p | 0.4 p |
| Manufacturing overtime............... | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 p | 3.0 | 3.1p | 3.3p | 0.2 p |
| 1/ Includes the resident Armed Forc p=preliminary. |  |  |  |  |  | N. A. $=$ not | 1lable |

Industry Payroll Employment
Nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 735,000 in September to 90.5 million, seasonally adjusted. About 675,000 of this increase, however, represented the return of employees to payrolls following settlement of strikes, chiefly. that of communications workers. About 60 percent of the 186 industries in the BLS index of diffusion showed job growth in September, somewhat below the proportions of the previous 2 months. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Employment continued to increase in construction (30,000) and in manufacturing (70,000). Factory job pickups were essentially limited to three durable goods industries--electrical and electronic equipment ( 35,000 , including a return to work of 20,000 strikers) and machinery and primary metals ( 10,000 each). Service industry employment sustained its strong growth with an increase of 60,000 , the same amount as in August. Employment declined by 105,000 in retail trade, as seasonal job gains did not materialize.

Week1y Hours
The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.2 hour in September to 35.2 hours, seasonally adjusted. Led by a large increase in transportation equipment, the manufacturing workweek rose 0.4 hour to 40.7 hours, its highest level since April 1978. Overtime hours, up 0.2 hour to 3.3 hours, were at their highest point since July 1979. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours increased by 1.9 percent to 107.2 (1977-100), reflecting both the lengthening of the average workweek and the retura of striking workers. The manufacturing index advanced 1.7 percent to 91.8 , due largely to the increase in the workweek. The factory index was 10.5 percent above last December's low point but still 7.9 percent below July 1981, the pre-recession peak month. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly and weekly earnings both increased substantially in September, 1.3 and 1.8 percent, respectively, seasonally adjusted. These movements are somewhat exaggerated by the return to payrolls of striking workers in high-wage industries. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings, which had declined 6 cents in August, rose 17 cents in September to $\$ 8.11$, up 35 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings were up $\$ 5.20$ over the month and $\$ 16.23$ since September 1982. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index
The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 155.9 (1977 $=100$ ) in September, seasonally adjusted, 0.6 percent higher than in August. For the 12 months ended in September, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.9 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements-fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.2 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 189,000 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 12 th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12 th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

## Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

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

The labor force equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special
grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields $\mathrm{U}-1$, and the most comprehensive yields $\mathrm{U}-7$. The overall unemployment rate is $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{a}$, while $\mathrm{U}-5 \mathrm{~b}$ represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establiṣhment 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 335,000 ; for total unemployment it is 240,000 ; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.21 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 etror 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 .29 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.28 percentage points.

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

## Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in Employment and Earnings, published each month by Bls. It is available for $\$ 6.00$ 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.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, Including Armed Forces in the United Statee, by sex
(Numbere in thowempo)


[^0]- Labor force ac a percent of the noninstitutional poputation.
- Total employmeni es e percent of the nonlnalkutional population.

I Includes members of the Armed Forcee thatloned in the United states. Forces).

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

| Employment status, sex, and age | Not somsonally adjueted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Aug} . \\ & 19 \mathrm{~g} 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 172.690 | 174.440 | 174.602 | 172,690 | 173,953 | 174, 125 | 174,306 | 174.440 | 174,602 |
| Civillan labor force | 110,546 | 113,578 | 112, 197 | 110,858 | 110,749 | 111,932 | 111,875 | 112,261 | $112,368$ |
| Partlcipation rate | 64.0 | 65.1 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.4 | 64.4 |
| Employed.............. | 99,851 | 103.167 | 102.366 | 99.543 | 99,557 | 100,786 | 101,285 | 101,563 | 101.945 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ | 57.8 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 57.6 | 57.2 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 58.4 |
| Unemployed | 10.695 | 10,411 | 9,830 | 11.315 | 11,192 | 11,146 | 10,590 | 10,699 | 10,423 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.7 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutlonal population. | 73,867 | 75.012 | 75.115 | 73,867 | 74.712 | 74,814 | 74.927 | 75,012 | 75.115 |
| Civilian labor force | 58, 149 | 59,351 | 58,954 | 58,354 | 58,506 | 58,804 | 59,016 | 58,945 | 59,053 |
| Participation rate | 78.7 | 79.1 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 78.8 | 78.6 | 78.6 |
| Employed........... | 53.212 | 54,586 | 54,444 | 52,776 | 52,901 | 53,516 | $53,80 \varepsilon$ | 53,771 | 53,928 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 72.0 | 72.8 | 72.5 | 71.4 | 70.8 | 71.5 | 71.8 | 71.7 | 71.8 |
| Agriculture...... | 2.579 | 2,695 | 2,587 | 2,436 | 2,443 | 2,529 | 2.544 | 2,496 | 2.431 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 50.633 | 51.890 | 51.857 | 50.340 | 50,458 | 50,987 | 51.264 | 51.275 | 51.497 |
| Unemployed | 4.937 | 4.765 | 4.510 | 5.578 | 5,605 | 5,288 | 5,20E | 5,174 | 5,125 |
| Unemployment rate | 8. | 8.0 | 7.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Women, 20 years and ovor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 83.152 | 84.224 | 84.333 | 83.152 | 83,899 | 84,008 | 84, 122 | 84,224 | 84,333 |
| Civilian labor force | 44.308 | 44.582 | 45,467 | 43,996 | 44.228 | 44,648 | 44,685 | 45,003 | 45,132 |
| Particlpation rate | 53.3 | 52.9 | 53.9 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 53.4 | 53.5 |
| Employed........... | 40.487 | 40.843 | 41,847 | 40,286 | 40,484 | 40,789 | 41.164 | 41,394 | 41,614 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 48.7 | 48.5 | 49.6 | 48.4 | 48.3 | 48.6 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 49.3 |
| Agriculture.............. | 663 | 731 | 643 | 588 | 597 | 636 | 607 | 630 | 574 |
| Nonagricuitural industries. | 39,824 | 40.112 | 41,204 | 39.698 | 39,887 | 40.153 | 40,557 | 40,764 | 41,040 |
| Unemployed | 3.821 | 3.739 | 3,620 | 3,710 | 3,744 | 3,859 | 3,521 | 3.609 | 3,518 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvillan noninstitutional population. | 15,671 | 15,204 | 15,154 | 15.671 | 15,342 | 15,303 | 15,257 | 15,204 | 15,154 |
| Civilian labor force | 8.089 | 9,644 | 7,776 | 8,508 | 8,015 | 8,480 | 8,173 | 8.313 | 8,184 |
| Particlpation rate | 51.6 | 63.4 | 51.3 | 54-3 | 52.2 | 55.4 | 53.6 | 54.7 | 54.0 |
| Employed........... | 6,152 | 7.737 | 6.075 | 6.481 | 6,172 | 6.481 | 6,313 | 6,397 | 6.404 |
| Employment-population ratio: | 39.3 | 50.9 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 40.2 | . 42.4 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 42.3 |
| Agriculture.. | 370 | 561 | 312 | 339 | 327 | 357 | 376 | 362 | 285 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 5.782 | 7.177 | 5.764 | 6.142 | 5,845 | 6,124 | 5,937 | 6,035 | 6.119 |
| Unemployed ........ | 1,937 | 1,907 | 1.700 | 2,027 | 1.843 | 1,999 | 1,860 | 1,916 | 1,780 |
| Unemployment rate | 23.9 | 19.8 | 21.9 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 |

Table A-3. Employment status of the civillan population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin
(Numbers in thousands)


Table A-4. Selected employment Indicators

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

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

| (Percent) |
| :--- |

[^1]Table A.6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Category | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sept. 1582 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over. | 11,315 | 10,699 | 10.423 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 6,703 | 6,244 | 6,118 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 5,578 | 5,174 | 5.125 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 4,612 | 4.455 | 4.305 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over. | 3,710 | 3.609 | 3.518 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 2,027 | 1.916 | 1.780 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 |
| Married men, spouse present | 2.970 | 2,575 | 2,488 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1.983 | 1.861 | 1.813 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Women who maintain families . . | 724 | 6.70 | 713 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12. 2 |
| Full-time workers | 9.622 | 9.022 | 8.832 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 10.1 | 9.2 |
| Part-time workers . . . Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ | 1,713 | 1,633 | 1.611 | 10.6 11.7 | 11.0 11.5 | 12.1 10.8 | 10.2 10.4 | 10.1 10.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.0 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| INDUSTRY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 8,748 | 8,070 | 7. 823 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.4 |
| Mining | 207 | 162 | 179 | 18.5 | 22.7 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 17.2 |
| Construction. | 1. 142 | 990 | 1,009 | 22.0 | 20.4 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.2 |
| Manufacturing . | 3.057 | 2,412 | 2.202 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.2 |
| Durable goods | 1.987 | 1.471 | 1.378 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 10.9 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,070 | 941 | 624 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 9.2 |
| Transportation and public utitiles. | 421 | 448 | 423 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade .... | 2.099 | 2.098 | 2,0,62 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Finance and service industries. | 1.822 | 1,961 | 1.948 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Government workers . . . | 801 | 830 | 807 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers . . . . . . . . . | 239 | 284 | 305 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 16.1 |

: Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

* Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

Table A.7. Duration of unemployment

| Weoke of unemployment | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjustod |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1983 | Sept: 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} M a y \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | June <br> 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 4.135 | 3.521 | 3.936 | 4.004 | 3,519 | 3.655 | 3,498 | 3,660 | 3.774 |
| 5 to 14 weeks . | 3,185 | 3,265 | 2.537 | 3.549 | 2,979 | 2,915 | 2,794 | 3.026 | 2,810 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 3,375 | 3,626 | 3,357 | 3.856 | 4.517 | 4,589 | 4.417 | 4,020 | 3,850 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1.545 | 1,133 | 1.118 | 1,830 | 1,7ミ1 | 1,638 | 1.830 | 1, 573 | 1,344 |
| 27 weeks and over. | 1,829 | 2,493 | 2,240 | 2,026 | 2,786 | 2,951 | 2.587 | 2,447 | 2,506 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks . | 15.9 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 21.7 | 19.9 | 20.2 |
| Median duration, In weeks . . . . . . . . | 8.4 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 10,695 | 10.411 | 9.830 | 11.315 | 11,192 | 11,146 | 10,590 | 10,699 | 10.423 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 38.7 | 33.8 | 40.0 | 35.1 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 34.2 | 36.2 |
| 5 to 14 weeks . . | 29.8 | 31.4 | 25.8 | 31.1 | 27.0 | 26. 1 | 26.1 | 28. 3 | 26.9 |
| 15 weeks and over. | 31.6 | 34.8 | 34.2 | 33.8. | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 37.5 | 36.9 |
| 15 to 26 weeks . . | 14. 5 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 15.7 | 14.7 | 17. 1 | 14.7 | 12.9 |
| 27 weoks and over . | 17.1 | 23.9 | 22.8 | 17.8 | 25.3 | 26.4 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 24.0 |

Table A-B. Reason for unemployment


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

| Sox and age | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) |  |  | Unemployment rates' |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 19822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Aug} \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | sept. <br> 1983 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u l y \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 11,315 | 10,699 | 10,423 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| 16 to 24 years .. | 4,490 | 4,260 | 3,999 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 16.5 |
| 16 to 19 years | 2.027 | 1.916 | 1.780 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 21.8 |
| 18 to 17 years | 878 | 770 | 730 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 24.7 | 23.9 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,145 | 1,136 | 1.043 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 22.0 | 20.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2.463 | 2.344 | 2.219 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 13.8 |
| 25 years and over | C. 824 | 6.413 | 6.402 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 6.090 | 5,680 | 5.651 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| 55 years and over | 800 | 757 | 780 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Men, 18 years and over. | 6,703 <br> 2,608 | 6,244 2,447 | 6.118 2.276 | 10.7 20.0 | 10.6 19.7 | 10.0 18.4 | 9.8 18.4 | 9.9 18.8 | 9.7 17.6 |
| 16 to 24 years ... 16 to 19 years | 2,608 1,125 | 2,447 1,070 | $\begin{array}{r}2,276 \\ 993 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 20.0 25.4 | 19.7 23.9 | 18.4 23.7 | 18.4 23.8 | 18.8 24.7 | 17.6 22.9 |
| $\begin{array}{r}16 \text { to } \\ 16 \text { to } 17 \\ \hline 19\end{array}$ | 1. 502 | + 427 | 376 | 29.0 | 27.4 | 25.4 | 27.9 | 26.2 | 23.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 622 | 634 | 617 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 23.7 | 22.5 |
| 20 to 24 years. | 1.483 | 1,377 | 1,283 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.0 |
| 25 years and over | 4,098 | 3,790 | 3.830 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3,657 | 3,328 | 3.351 | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| 55 years and over | 500 | 475 | 507 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Women, 16 years and over. | 4.612 | 4,455 | 4.305 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| 18 to 24 years ... | 1,882 | 1,813 | 1.723 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 902 | 846 | 787 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 23.4 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 20.5 |
| 16 to 17 years | 376 | 343 | 354 | 23.8 | 24.7 | 26.2 | 22.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 |
| 18 to 19 years | 523 | 502 | 426 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 21.9 12.9 | 21.0 11.5 | 20.3 13.0 | 17.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 980 | 967 | 936 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 13.0 7.0 | 12.5 6.8 |
| 25 years and over | 2.726 2.733 | 2,623 2.352 | 2,573 2,300 | 7.5 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 8.2 |  |  | 6.8 7.3 |
| 25 to 54 years ... | 2.433 300 | 2,352 282 | 2.300 273 | 8.0 4.8 | 8.2 4.6 | 8.2 5.8 | 7.6 5.3 | 7.5 4.7 | 4.3 |

- Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

| Employment status | Not seasonaily adjusted |  |  | Seneonelly adjusted ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sept. $1982$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text {. Sept. } 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982: \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 23,038 | 23,437 | 23.581 | 23,038 | 23.282 | 23.316 | 23.347 | 23,437 | 23,589 |
| Clvillan labor force . | 14.200 | 14,929 | 14.712 | 14,259 | 14,460 | 14,652 | 14,573 | 14,608 | 14,754 |
| Participation rate | 61.6 | 63.7 | 62.4 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.3 | 62.6 |
| Employed.... : , . . . . . . . | 11.670 | 12,259 | 12,209 | 11,685 | 11.775 | 11.879 | 11,966 | 11,964 | 12,217 |
| Employment-population ratio' | 50.7 | 52.3 | 51.8 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 51.3 | 51.0 | 51.8 |
| Unemployed ....... | 2,523 | 2,669 | 2.503 | 2,574 | 2,685 | 2,773 | 2,607 | 2.644 | 2.537 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.8 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 2.68 .1 | 17.2 |
| Not In labor force | 8.838 | 9,509 | 8.869 | 8.779 | 8.822 | 8.664 | 8,774 | 8,829 | 8,827 |

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

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

| (Numbers in thousands) |
| :--- |

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

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

| Veteran status and age | Clvillan noninstitutional population |  | Clvilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
|  | sept. <br> 13č | sept. <br> 1483 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SePt. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. $1983$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | Sropt. 158 ? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { seft. } \\ & 19 \text { E2 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & s \in p t \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 years and over | 8,711 | 7.853 | 8,210 | 7.350 | 7.589 | 6,867 | 621 | 483 | 7.6 | 6.6 |
| 25 to 39 yoars . . . . . . . | 7.088 | 5,761 | 6.790 | 5.536 | 6.245 | 5,137 | 545 | 399 | 8.0 | 7.2 |
| 26 to 29 years | 1.152 | 635 | 1,090 | 596 | . 965 | . 527 | 125 | 69 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 2.847 | 2.063 | 2,719 | 1.959 | 2.450 | 1.810 | 229 | 149 | 8.4 | 7.6 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 3.089 | 3,083 | 2.981 | 2.981 | 2,790 | 2,800 | 191 | 191 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 40 years and over. | 1,623 | 2,072 | 1.420 | 1.844 | 1,344 | 1,720 | 76 | 84 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| NONVETERANS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, $\mathbf{2 5}$ to 39 years | 18.415 | 20.223 | 17.440 | 19.070 | 15.843 | 17.522 | 1.597 | 1.548 | 9.2 | 8. 1 |
| 25 to 29 years . . . | 8.225 | 8,751 | 7,748 | 8.211 | 6.926 | 7.471 | 822 | 740 | 10.6 | 9.0 |
| 30 to 34 years. | 6.079 | 6.902 | 5,782 | 6.532 | 5,298 | 6.071 | 484 | 461 | 8.4 | 7.1 |
| 35 to 39 years. | 4.111 | 4,570 | 3,910 | 4,327 | 3,619 | 3,580 | 291 | 347 | 7.4 | 8.0 |

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between
August 5, 1884 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Arm-
ed Forces; pubiished data are imited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

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


[^2]Table A-14. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

| State and employment stetue | Not ceasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjustede |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 1982 | Aug. <br> 1983 | Sept. 2983 | Sept. $1982$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1983 | Sept. 1983 |
| Callitornle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional popuiation | 18,522 | 18,825 | 18,854 | 18,522 | 18,741 | 18,770 | 18,801 |  |  |
| Clvilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . | 12,269 | 12,493 | 12,358 | 12,329 | 12,301 | 18,770 12.459 | 18,801 12,294 | 18,826 12,331 | 18,854 12,408 |
| Employed... | 11,084 | 11,306 | 11,332 | 11.073 | 12,007 | 11.173 | 11, 147 | 11,128 | 12,312 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . | 1,185 | 1,188 | 1,026 | 1,256 | 1,294 | 1,286 | 1,147 | 1,203 | $\begin{array}{r}1.1 \\ \hline .096\end{array}$ |
| Unemployment rate | 9.7 | 9.5 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 1.8 | +8.8 |
| Florlda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstifutional population | 8,166 | 8,382 | 8,402 | 8.166 | 8.322 | 8,343 | 8,363 | 8,382 | 8,402 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . | 4,888 | 5,097 | 5,113 | 4.892 | 4,742 | 4,915 | 4,926 | 5,034 | 5,093 |
| Employed ... | 4.486 | 4.677 | 4,697 | 4,508 | 4,311 | 4,481 | 4,511 | 4,612 | 4,696 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . | 402 8.2 | 419 8.2 | 416 8.1 | 384 | 431 | 434 | 415 | 422 | 397 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| Itilnots |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 8,535 | 8.550 | 8.552 | 8,535 | 8,545 | 8,547 | 8,550 | 8,550 | 8,552 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,622 | 5,606 | 5.539 | 5,626 | 5,646 | 5,567 | 5,541 | 5,542 | 5,544 |
| Employed... | 4,941 | 4,973 | 4.995 | 4,929 | 4,966 | 4,876 | 4,902 | 4,895 | 4,988 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . | 681 | 633 113 | 544 | 697 | , 680 | 691 | 639 | 647 | 561 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.1 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civllian noninstitutional population | 4,483 | 4,515 | 4,519 | 4,483 | 4,506 | 4.510 | 4,513 | 4,515 | 4,519 |
| Civilian labor torce . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.052 | 3,064 | 3,023 | 3.068 | 2,986 | 3,005 | 2,999 | 3,006 | 3,037 |
| Employed | 2,827 | 2,881 | 2,810 | 2,839 | 2,794 | 2,798 | 2,823 | 2,832 | 2,818 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . Unemployment rate | 225 | 183 6.0 | 213 7.0 | 229 | 192 | 207 | 176 | 174 | 219 |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 6,744 | 6,721 | 6,719 | 6,744 | 6,727 | 6.725 | 6.724 | 6,72i | 6,719 |
| Civilian labor force. | 4,281 | 4,370 | 4,294 | 4,286 | 4,370 | 4,357 | 4,333 | 4,300 | 4,293 |
| Employed | 3,661 | 3,784 | 3,768 | 3,601 | 3,717 | 3,696 | 3,764 | 3,684 | 3,709 |
| Unemployed. | 621 | 586 | 527 | 685 | 653 | 661 | 569 | 616 | 584 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.5 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.6 |
| New Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 5,711 | 5,754 | 5,758 | 5,711 | 5,742 | 5,746 | 5,751 | 5,754 | 5,758 |
| Civiltan labor force | 3,595 | 3,726 | 3.650 | 3,644 | 3,579 | 3,647 | 3.652 | 3,700 | 3,699 |
| Employed. | 3,287 | 3,407 | 3,370 | 3,308 | 3,335 | 3,342 | 3,345 | 3,369 | 3,394 |
| Unemployed..... | 308 | 3.9 | 280 | 336 | 244 | 305 | 307 | 331 | 305 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.2 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstltutional population | 13,531 | 13,598 | 13,605 | 13,531 | 13,579 | 13,586 | 13,594 | 13,598 | 13,605 |
| Civiliari labor force . | 7,910 | 8,423 | 8,146 | 8,018 | 7,907 | 8,133 | 8,183 | 8,280 | 8,248 |
| Employed. | 7.242 | 7,728 | 7,473 | 7,314 | 7,215 | 7,382 | 7.485 | 7,580 | 7,538 |
| Unemployed. | 667 | 695 | 673 | 704 | 692 | 751 | 698 | 700 | 710 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| Ohie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clvilian noninstitutional population | 8,061 | 8,074 | 8.075 | 8,061 | 8,069 | 8,071 | 8.073 | 8.074 | 8,075 |
| Clvillan labor force | 5,136 | 5,244 | 5,123 | 5,105 | 5,185 | 5,182 | 5,152 | 5,126 | 5,088 |
| Employed... | 4,505 | 4,679 | 4,555 | 4,457 | 4,479 | 4,517 | 4,588 | 4,559 | 4,504 |
| Unemployed... | 631 | 565 | 568 | 648 | 706 | 665 | 564 | 567 | 584 |
| Unemployment rate | 12.3 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 12.8 | 20.9 | 11.1 | 11.5 |
| Perinsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan noninstitutional population | 9,140 | 9,161 | 9.163 | 9.140 | 9.154 | 9,157 | 9.160 | 9,161 | 9,163 |
| Clvillan labor force | 5,486 | 5,645 | 5,512 | 5.503 | 5,489 | 5,578 | 5,555 | 5,544 | 5,513 |
| Employed.... | 4.886 | 5.035 | 4,964 | 4,878 | 4,796 | 4,874 | 4,938 | 4,907 | 4,937 |
| Unemployed. . . . . | 601 | 6111 | 549 | 625 | 693 | 704 | 617 | 637 | 576 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 14.4 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population . | 11.008 | 11,305 | 11.333 | 11,008 | 12,223 | 11,251 | 11,280 | 11,305 | 11,333 |
| Clvillan labor force | 7.353 | 7,659 | 7,724 | 7,346 | 7,508 | 7,631 | 7,655 | 7.636 | 7,726 |
| Employed... | 6,762 | 7,079 | 7,062 | 6,761 | 6,897 | 7,044 | 7.039 | 7,081 | 7,067 |
| Unemployed. . . . . | 591 | 581 | 663 | 585 | 621 | 587 | 616 | 555 | 659 |
| Unemployment rate ..... | 8.0 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 8.5 |

These are the official Bureau of Labor Statiatics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programe.
${ }^{2}$ The population figures are not adjusted for meatonat variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columne.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolle by Industry

| Induatry | Not seasomally mipueted |  |  |  | Sesoenally aturited |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | sept. <br> 1982 | July $1983$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept-d } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1983}^{A u s} \quad D$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept op } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 89,562 | 89.946 | 89,598 | 90,833 | 89.235 | 89.421 | 89.844 | 90,152 | 89,735 | 90,468 |
| Goods-producing | 24,024 | 23,884 | 24, 218 | 24,446 | 23.530 | 23,347 | 23,518 | 23,724 | 23,832 | 23,927 |
| Mining | 1,104 | 1,030 | 1,034 | 1.027 | 1.100 | 994 | 1.003 | 1.017 | 1.025 | 1.023 |
| Construetion | 4.209 | 4,208 | 4.304 | 4.293 | 3,875 | 3.860 | 3,933 | 3.974 | 4,022 | 4.050 |
| Manufacturing. | 18.811 | 18.646 | 18,880 | 19,126 | 18,555 | 18,493 | 18,582 | 18,733 | 18,785 | 18,854 |
| Production workers | 12.790 | 12,646 | 12,867 | 13.131 | 12,542 | 12,531 | 12.615 | 12,756 | 12,797 | 12,866 |
| Durable goods | 10,971 | 10,920 | 10,990 | 11,195 | 10,862 | 10,788 | 10,844 | 10,961 | 11,018 | 11,073 |
| production workers | 1.251 | 7,223 | 7,285 | 7.494 | 7,150 | 7,115 | 7.169 | 7,278 | 7,325 | 7,380 |
| Lumber and wood products | 623.0 | 706.4 | 724.0 | 727.2 | 603 | 662 | 679 | 688 | 700 | 704 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 433.1 | 446.6 | 456.6 | 462.3 | 428 | 446 | 450 | 459 | 458 | 457 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 585.3 | 588.5 | 596.7 | 601.0 | 570 | 570 | \$73 | 577 | 582 | 585 |
| Primary metal industries. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 873.9 1.416 .6 | 835.7 $1,378.2$ | 840.4 $1,408.3$ | 855.0 $1,431.2$ | 869 1.402 | 828 1,379 | 830 1,384 | 839 1,391 | 839 1.413 | 869 1,414 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,183.8 | 2,079.3 | 2,078.3 | 2,114.1 | 2,184 | 2,064 | 2,066 | 2,094 | 2.104 | 2,114 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 2,005.2 | 2,038.6 | 2,039.7 | 2,090.6 | 1,992 | 2.010 | 2,030 | 2.047 | 2,042 | 2,076 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,748.2 | 1,779.9 | 1,762.3 | 1,823.9 | 1,724 | 1,757 | 1,762 | 1,794 | 1,804 | 1,797 |
| Instruments and related products | 710.8 | 689.1 | 694.8 | 695.1 | 710 | 689 | 687 | 687 | 693 | 694 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 391.1 | 377.4 | 388.4 | 394.3 | 380 | 383 | 383 | 385 | 383 | 383 |
| Nondurable goods ... | 7,840 | 7,726 | 7,890 | 7,931 | 7,693 | 7,705 | 7,738 | 7,772 | 7.767 | 7,781 |
| Production workers | 5,539. | 5.423 | 5,582 | 5,637 | 5,392 | 5,416 | 5,446 | 5.478 | 5,472 | 5,486 |
| Food and kindred products | 1.735 .1 | 1,666.2 | 1,718.1 | 1,730.8 | 1,633 | 1.632 | 1,643 | 1.638 | 1.624 | 1.630 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 70.7 | 60.6 | 65.4 | 68.2 | . 63 | 66 | 65 | 65 | 62 | 64 |
| Textlie mill products . . . . . . . | 740.6 | 733.1 | 755.5 | 760.7 | 734 | 736 | 745 | 146 | 753 | 753 |
| Apparel and other fextile products | 1,167.5 | 1.136 .3 | 1.182.5 | 1,194.1 | 1,149 | 1.133 | 1,139 | 1,180 | 1.175 | 1.175 |
| Paper and allied producte | 661.8 | 658.8 | 663.7 | 664.3 | 659 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 660 | 660 |
| Printing and publishing...... | 1,263.1 | 1,279.0 | 1,281.6 | 1.286.1 | 1,266 | 1.276 | 1,281 | 1,286 | 1.287 | 1,289 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,071.1 | 1,064.0 | 1,063.3 | 1,061.7 | 1,070 | 1,058 | 1,056 | 1,059 | 1,057 | 1,061 |
| Patroloum and coal products | 205.0 | 200.1 | 199.0 | 196.9 | 202 | 198 | 198 | 197 | 195 | 194 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 703.8 | 724.6 | 740.5 | 748.9 | 696 | 716 | 721 | 732 | 136 | 739 |
| Leather and leather producta. | 221.3 | 203.0 | 220.8 | 219.6 | 218 | 214 | 213 | 213 | 216 | 216 |
| Service-producing | 65,538 | 66,062 | 65,382 | 66,387 | 63,705 | 66,074 | 66.326 | 66.428 | 65.903 | 66.541 |
| Transpertatior and public unllitios | 5,102 | 4,999 | 4.356 | 5,065 | 5,054 | 4.993 | 4.992 | 4.984 | 4.343 | 5.015 |
| Wholesale and retell trede | 20,501 | 20,586 | 20,684 | 20,627 | 20,380 | 20.356 | 20.694 | 20,529 | 20,591 | 20,494 |
| Wholesale trace | 5.262 | 5,255 | 5,262 | 5,263 | 5,252 | 5.197 | 5.222 | 5.229 | 5.246 | 5,254 |
| Potall trade | 15,239 | 15,331 | 15,422 | 15,362 | 15,128 | 15,159 | 15,272 | 15,300 | 15,345 | 15.240 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estata | 3,353 | 5,536 | 5,548 | 5.490 | 5,331 | 5.435 | 5,451 | 5,465 | 5.488 | 5.485 |
| Services | 19,179 | 19,928 | 19,946 | 19,929 | 19,136 | 19,566 | 19,668 | 19,710 | 19.829 | 19.889 |
| Government | 15,401 | 15,013 | 14,845 | 15,276 | 15,784 | 15,744 | 15.721 | 15,680 | 15,632 | 15,658 |
| Foderal govomment . . . . . . state and local gevernment | 2,701 12,700 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,796 \\ 12,217 \end{array}$ | 2.766 12.079 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,708 \\ 12,568 \end{array}$ | 2,735 13,069 | 2,756 12,988 | [ 2,742 | 2,738 12,942 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,733 \\ 12,919 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,741 \\ 12,917 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

[^3]Table B-2. Avorage weokly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Induatry | Not seesonally mafueted |  |  |  | Seseonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19882 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1983 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \text { D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1983 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept.p } \\ & 1983 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private. | 34.8 | 33.4 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.2 |
| Mining . | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 42.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Construction | 36.9 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Manufacturing. | 38.9 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 38.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.7 |
| Overtime hours | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Durable goods | 39.0 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 41.3 |
| Overtime hours | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Lumber and wood products | 38.7 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 38.4 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures . | 37.7 | 38.9 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 37.5 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 40.5 | 41.9 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 42.0 |
| Primary metal industries | 38.0 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 37.8 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 41.0 | 41.1 |
| Fabricated metal products . | 38.8 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 38.9 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40:7 | 40.8 | 41.5 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 39.1 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.9 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 38.9 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Transportation equipment | 39.5 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 42.7 | 40.1 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 43.4 |
| Instruments and related products | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.4 |
| Miscelianeous manufacturing .. | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Nondurable goeds | 38.8 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.9 |
| Overtime hours | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Food and kindred products | 39.9 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 39.7 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 37.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Textile mill products | 38.2 | 40.2 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 38.1 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.4 |
| Apparel and other textile producte | 35.1 | 36.1 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.7 |
| Paper and allied producte. | 41.8 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 43.1 |
| Printing and publishing. | 37.2 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.2 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products . | 45.4 | 44.3 | 43.4 | 44.1 | 44.2 | 43.6 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.0 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 39.6 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Leather and leather products.... | 35.5 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 35.7 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 38.1 |
| Tranaportation and public utlilites | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.2 |
| Wholasale and retall trade | 32.1 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 31.8 |
| Wholeasle trade. | 38.4 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.7 |
| Retall trade. | 30.1 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 29.6 |
| Finance, insurance, and real entate | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Services | 32.7 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.9 |

Data relate to production workere in mining and manutacturing; to conatruction workers in construction; and to nontupervicory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and rotall trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fitith of the total employess on privale nonagricultural payrolis.

This series is not published seasonally adjuated since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle andlor irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
$p=$ prollminary.

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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 p \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1983 p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | \$7.76 | \$8.00 | 57.94 | \$8.11 | \$270.05 | \$283.20 | \$281.08 | \$286.28 |
| Seasonally adjusted. | 7.73 | 8.03 | 7.98 | 8.08 | 269.00 | 281.05 | 279.30 | 284.42 |
| Mining | 10.99 | 11.29 | 11.25 | 11.34 | 461.58 | 475.31 | 480.38 | 486.49 |
| Construction | 11.74 | 11.78 | 11.84 | 11.98 | 433.21 | 450.00 | 449.92 | 456.44 |
| Manufacturing | 8.59 | 8.86 | 8.79 | 8.91 | 334.15 | 354.40 | 353.35 | 362.64 |
| Durable goods | 9.17 | 9.40 | 9.34 | 9.49 | 357.03 | 379.76 | 379.20 | 390.99 |
| Lumber and wood products | 7.65 | 7.82 | 7.83 | 7.85 | 296.06 | 313.58 | 318.68 | 317.93 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 6.40 | 6.65 | 6.67 | 6.72 | 241.28 | 258.69 | 266.13 | 268.80 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 9.03 | 9.34 | 9.30 | 9.39 | 365.72 | 391.35 | 391.53 | 397.20 |
| Primary metal industries | 11.54 | 11.37 | 11.28 | 11.39 | 438.52 | 460.49 | 459.10 | 470.41 |
| Fabricated metal products | 8.90 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.22 | 345.32 | 365.82 | 370.37 | 380.79 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 9.41 | 9.65 | 9.61 | 9.73 | 367.93 | 386.97 | 387.28 | 396.98 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 8.37 | 8.69 | 8.64 | 8.77 | 325.59 | 350.21 | 349.92 | 358.69 |
| Transportation equipment | 11.24 | 11.62 | 11.53 | 11.81 | 443.98 | 484.55 | 476.19 | 504.29 |
| Instruments and related products | 8.24 | 8.57 | 8.50 | 8.61 | 328.78 | 344.51 | 340.85 | 347.84 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 6.50 | 6.82 | 6.80 | 6.83 | 250.90 | 264.62 | 265.88 | 269.10 |
| Nondurable goods | 7.84 | 8.11 | 8.05 | 8.11 | 304.19 | 319.53 | 319.59 | 324.40 |
| Food and kindred products | 7.91 | 8.17 | 8.13 | 8.13 | 315.61 | 322.72 | 325.20 | 327.64 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 9.55 | 10.84 | 10.23 | 9.92 | 379.14 | 398.91 | 384.65 | 372.99 |
| Textile mill products. | 5.86 | 6.17 | 6.19 | 6.23 | 223.85 | 248.03 | 255.03 | 258.55 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 5.23 | 5.35 | 5.36 | 5.42 | 183.57 | 193.14 | 196.18 | 198.91 |
| Paper and allied products | 9.63 | 10.06 | 10.01 | 10.09 | 402.53 | 429.56 | 427.43 | 436.90 |
| Printing and publishing | 8.91 | 9.10 | 9.16 | 9.25 | 331.45 | 341.25 | 344.42 | 350.58 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 10.19 | 10.58 | 10.60 | 10.73 | 419.83 | 440.13 | 438.84 | 448.51 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 12.61 | 13.20 | 13.15 | 13.30 | 572.49 | 584.76 | 570.71 | 586.53 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 7.78 | 8.06 | 8.03 | 8.08 | 308.09 | 329.65 | 330.84 | 337.74 |
| Leather and leather products | 5.41 | 5.52 | 5.50 | 5.57 | 192.06 | 207.00 | 207.35 | 211.10 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 10.46 | 10.86 | 10.70 | 10.99 | 405.85 | 425.71 | 419.44 | 430.81 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 6.24 | 6.48 | 6.46 | 6.54 | 200.30 | 210.60 | 209.30 | 208.63 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.10 | 8.42 | 8.40 | 8.47 | 311.04 | 326.70 | 325.08 | 327.79 |
| Retail trade | 5.50 | 5.72 | 5.70 | 5.77 | 165.55 | 175.03 | 173.85 | 171.95 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 6.90 | 7.30 | 7.23 | 7.32 | 249.09 | 264.99 | 261.00 | 263.52 |
| Services | 6.99 | 7.18 | 7.18 | 7.29 | 228.57 | 237.66 | 237.66 | 239.11 |

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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from:$\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1982 \\ & \text { Sept } \\ & 1983 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { une } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Augo } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 19830 \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from:$\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983- \\ & \text { Sept } \\ & 1983 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total prlvate nonfarm: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constant (1977) dollare | 93.2 | 94.3 | 93.7 | N.A. | (2) | 93.1 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.0 | N. A. | (3) |
| Mlning . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 162.8 | 167.6 | 167.1 | 168.3 | 7.4 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Construction . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 143.1 | 144.2 | 144.9 | 146.4 | 2.3 | 1.41 .6 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 144.8 | .4 |
| Manulacturing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 154.8 | 158.2 | 157.5 | 158.7 | 2.6 | 154.6 | 157.7 | 157.8 | 158.2 | 158.0 | 158.6 | . 3 |
| Transportation and public utilities. | 151.0 | 157.2 | 156.2 | 159.4 | 5.5 | 150.1 | 156.6 | 156.8 | 157.9 | 156.1 | 158.5 | 1.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade . . . . . . . | 146.3 | 152.1 | 151.8 | 153.0 | 4.5 | 146.2 | 151.2 | 151.6 | 152.2 | 152.0 | 152.9 | . 5 |
| Finance, Insurance, and real estate. | 150.6 | 159.1 | 157.9 | 159.7 | 6.1 | (4) | (4) | (4) | ( ${ }^{(4)}$ | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Services . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 149.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 155.5 | 4.6 | 149.8 | 154.9 | 155.5 | 155.6 | 155.9 | 156.6 | - 5 |

$$
\text { See footnote } 1, \text { table } B-2 \text {. }
$$

Percent change was 1.2 percent from August 1982 to August 1983 , the latest month avaliable.
Percent change was -0.7 percent from July 1983 to August 1983 , the latest month available.
 fregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. not available.
p=preliminary.

Table B.5. Indoxes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by.Induatry

| Industry | Not sensonally adjuated |  |  |  | Soasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1982 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1983 D | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \mathrm{p} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ \text { iys } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1983 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | 105.1 | 107.9 | 107.4 | 108.6 | 103.9 | 105.0 | 105.7 | 106.1 | 105.2 | 107.2 |
| Goode-producing | 91.7 | 93.5 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 88.9 | 90.5 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 93.5 | 95.0 |
| Mining | 124.8 | 114.7 | 116.8 | 116.5 | 122.8 | 110.3 | 112.5 | 114.0 | 115.5 | 116.0 |
| Conetruetton | 106.9 | 113.4 | 116.2 | 115.9 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 102.0 | 103.5 | 104.7 | 106.8 |
| Manufacturing. | 87.2 | 88.7 | 90.8 | 93.7 | 85.6 | 87.8 | 88.8 | 90.0 | 90.3 | 91.8 |
| Durable goede . . . . . . . . . . . | 83.0 | 85.7 | 86.9 | 90.6 | 82.0 | 84.3 | 85.4 | 87.2 | 87.7 | 89.4 |
| Lumber and wood products | 80.8 | 96.7 | 100.8 | 100.9 | 77.4 | 89.2 | 92.2 | 93.5 | 95.6 | 96.7 |
| Furniture and flxtures ......... | 86.7 | 92.4 | 97.3 | 99.0 | 85.3 | 93.1 | 94.8 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 97.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries ...... | 82.1 | 85.9 | 87.9 | 89.3 | 79.3 | 81.3 | 82.5 | 83.4 | 84.5 | 85.7 |
| Primary metal industries ... <br> Fabricated metal products | 64.4 | 66.2 | 67.0 | 69.6 | 63.6 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 68.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 80.9 85.9 | 81.6 82.4 | 84.8 82.7 | 87.9 86.4 | 79.7 | 82.0 | 82.8 | 83.7 | 85.4 | 87.0 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 93.8 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 86.4 104.9 | 85.8 93.5 | 81.4 | 82.4 | 84.6 | 85.2 | 86.5 |
| Transportation equipment....... | 78.6 | 84.5 | 82.3 | 89.7 | 78.3 | 98.0 82.9 | 99.6 84.2 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 104.2 |
| Instruments and related products. | 105.9 | 100.5 | 101.8 | 104.1 | 105.9 | 101.7 | 84.2 100.4 | 86.8 101.9 | 86.9 1019 | 89 |
| Misceilaneous manufacturing | 84.4 | 81.2 | 85.0 | 87.7 | 80.8 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 84.5 | 83.4 | 103.8 83.9 |
| Nendurabte goods | 93.5 | 93.1 | 96.5 | 98.3 | 90.8 | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94.2 | 94.2 | 95.2 |
| Food and kindred products | 105.1 | 98.2 | 103.9 | 106.1 | 95.2 | 95.6 | 97.4 | 96.2 | 95.4 | 96.2 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 102.8 | 77.6 | 87.5 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 87.3 | 81.9 | 82.1 |
| Textile mill products . . . . . . . . . | 75.9 | 79.3 | 84.0 | 85.5 | 75.3 | 80.1 | 81.8 | 81.8 | 83.5 | 84.3 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 86.2 | 86.1 | 91.2 | 92.6 | 85.2 | 87.7 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 90.9 |
| Paper and allied products | 93.2 | 94.8 | 95.5 | 97.6 | 92.3 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 95.4 | 95.0 | 96.4 |
| Printing and publishing ....... | 106.1 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 109.7 | 105.6 | 107.5 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 108.5 | 109.3 |
| Chemicals and alled products | 95.5 | 95.6 | 94.9 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 94.7 | 95.5 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 95.8 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 100.6 | 96.1 | 93.7 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 93.3 | 92.9 | 92.7 | 91.3 | 91.2 |
| Reather and leather products . . . . | 93.6 | 100.2 78.6 | 103.6 86.8 | 106.4 86.7 | 92.9 81.0 | 100.2 81.2 | $\begin{array}{r} 100.6 \\ 81.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.7 \\ 82.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 03.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 105.0 \\ 85.5 \end{array}$ |
| Servioe-producing | 112.5 | 115.8 | 113.9 | 114.4 | 112.2 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 111.7 | 113.9 |
| Transportation and public utillties | 122.3 | 100.8 | 85.1 | 102.2 | 101.2 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 84.4 | 101.1 |
| Wholesale and retall trade. | 105.8 | 107.7 | 107.9 | 105.7 | 105.1 | 104.7 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 104.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 108.4 | 109.1 | 109.1 | 109.2 | 108.4 | 107.3 | 108.1 | 107.9 | 108.0 | 108.8 |
| Retall trade | 104.7 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 104.4 | 103.8 | 103.7 | 104.4 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 103.0 |
| Finance, Ineurance, and roal estate | 116.7 | 121.3 | 121.0 | 118.9 | 117.0 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 118.9 |
| Services | 123.0 | 129.5 | 129.4 | 128.0 | 123.3 | 126.1 | 126.1 | 126.3 | 127.1 | 128.2 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.

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

| Time span | Yoar | Jan. | Fob. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sopt. | Oct. | Nov. | Dac. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Over | 1981 | 57.8 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 65.6 | 60.2 | 58.9 | 62.6 | 49.5 | 42.2 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 30.9 |
| 1-month | 1982 | 28.5 | 45.4 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 47.6 | 32.8 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 34.1 | 29.3 | 32.0 | 42.2 |
| span | 1983. | 56.5 | 45.7 | 62.4 | 69.1 | 71.0 | 64.5 | 68.5 | 67.7p | 58.9p |  |  |  |
| Over 3-month | 1981... | 58.3 | 54.6 | 59.1 | 65.9 | 67.5 | 66.7 |  |  | 33.3 | 30.1 25.5 | 24.5 24.7 | 23.4 40.6 |
| span | 1982... | 25.3 45.4 | 28.8 55.1 | 32.0 65.6 | 34.1 75.8 | 32.5 76.1 | 33.6 77.2 | 27.2 | 27.2 76.9 p |  |  |  |  |
| Over | 1981. | 68.5 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 69.4 | 64.2 | 58.6 | 45.7 | 34.4 | 29.6 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 22.0 |
| b-month | 1982. | 20.2 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 23.4 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 35.8 |
| span | 1983 | 50.5 | 63.2 | 73.4 | 76.3 | 79.3p | 80.9 p |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over |  | 74.5 | 71.2 | 70.4 | 58.1 | 47.6 | 41.4 | 34.9 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 23.1 |
| 12-month | 1982. | 22.0 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 31.5 | 37.6 | 44.1 |
| span | 1983. | 48.9 | 57.3p | 61.8p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1,3 , and 6 month spans, on payrolis of te8 private nonagricultural industries.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminery.

[^4]
## 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.
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Commissioner's statement before the Joint Economic Committee

## Consumer Price Index

Earnings of Workers
and Their Families
Employment Cost Index
Employment Situation
Major Collective Bargaining
Settlements

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Producer Price Indexes Productivity and Costs Real Earnings
State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment
U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes

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

## BLS Data Summary by Phone


[^0]:    - The population and Armind Forese figures are net adjusted for measonal variation;
    therefore, licentical numbers appeer in the unadjuated and semeonally edjueted columne.

[^1]:    N.A. = not availabie.

[^2]:    1 Job merket fectors lnclude "could not find fob" and "thinks no job walisble."
    2 Persomil fectors include "omployers think too young or old," "lacks education or trining," and
    "other parsonai handicep."
    Includet small number of men not looking for werk beceuse of home rewponsibilition.

[^3]:    $\mathrm{p}=$ proliminary.

[^4]:    - U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-421-816:501

