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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 million 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 Employment 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 jobs (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	ad justed

	Quarte	erly aven	cages	Monthly data					
Category	1982	198	83		1983		Aug Sept.		
	III	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.	change		
HOUSEHOLD DATA			Thomas	ands of					
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						L			
Nanfam, sourcell and armost	00 216	90 452	100 1190	00 152	90 735-	00 /69-	7220		
Coode-producing industries	23 682	23 341	23 828n	23 724	23 832n	23 027n	95n		
Service-producing industries	65,635	66,110	66,291p	66,428	65,903p	66,541p	638p		
		L							
			Hc	ours of u	ørk –				
Average weekly hours:			25.	25.0	25.0	25.2-	0.2-		
Total private nonfarm	34.8	35.0	55•1P	33.0	1 33.Up	33.2P	0.2p		
Manufacturing	39.0	40.1	40.4p	40.2	4U•JP	40•/p 2 3~	0.4p		
Manufacturing overtime	2.3	2.8	3+1P	3.0	3•1p	3• 3P	0•20		
1/ Includes the resident Armed Force	-8.					N. A. =not	available.		

i/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. p=preliminary.

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.

Weekly 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 return 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 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-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 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 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 arc 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 .29 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.28 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.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not a	essonally adj	usted	Seconally adjusted'					
Employment statue and sex	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	Hay 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ^a Labor force ^a Participation rate ^a Total employed ^a Employment-population ratio ⁴ Resident Armed Forces Civilian employed Agriculture Nonagricultural industries Unemployed Unemployed Unemployment rate ^a	174,360 112,216 64,4 101,521 58,2 1,670 99,851 3,612 96,239 10,695 9,5	176,122 115,260 65.4 104,849 59.5 1,682 103,167 3,988 99,179 10,411 9.0	176,297 113,892 64.6 104,061 59.0 1,695 102,366 3,542 98,825 9,830 8,6 2,405	174,360 112,528 64.5 101,213 58.0 1,670 99,543 3,363 96,180 11,315 10.1	175,622 112,418 64,0 101,226, 57,6 1,669 99,557 3,367 96,190 11,192 10.0	175,793 113,600 64.6 102,454 58.3 1,668 100,786 3,522 97,264 11,146 9.8	175,970 113,539 64.5 102,949 58.5 1,664 101,285 3,527 97,758 10,590 9.3	176,122 113,943 64.7 103,245 58.6 1,682 101,563 3,489 98,074 10,699 9.4	176,297 114,063 64.7 103,640 58.8 1,695 101,945 3,290 98,655 10,423 9.1
Nen, 19 years and over	01,144	00,802	02,405	01,032	63,204	02, 193	02,431	02,173	02,234
Noninstitutional population ^a Labor force ^a Participation rate ^a Total employed ^a Employment-population ratio ⁴ Resident Armed Forces Civilian employed Unemployed Unemployed	83,231 63,822 76.7 57,861 69.5 1,526 56,335 5,961 9.3	84,173 65,973 78.4 60,183 71.5 1,538 58,645 5,790 8.8	84,261 64,566 76.6 59,158 70.2 1,549 57,609 5,408 8.4	83,231 64,301 77.3 57,598 69.2 1,526 56,072 6,703 10-4	83,931 64,276 76.6 57.656 68.7 1,528 56,128 6,620 10.3	84,014 64,816 77.1 58,464 69.6 1,525 56,939 6,351 9.8	84,099 64,864 77.1 58,625 69.7 1,521 57,104 6,238 9.6	84,173 64,814 77.0 58,570 69.6 1,538 57,032 6,244 9.6	84,261 64,944 77.1 58,826 69.8 1,549 57,277 6,118 9.4
Women, 18 years and over							1		
Noninstitutional population ^a Labor force ^a	91,129 48,394 53.1 43,660 47.9 144 43,516 4,734 9_8	91,949 49,287 53.6 44,666 48.6 144 44,522 4,621 9.4	92,036 49,325 53.6 44,904 48.8 146 44,758 4,422 9.0	91,129 48,227 52.9 43,615 47.9 144 43,471 4,612 9.6	91,691 48,142 52.5 43,569 47.5 141 43,428 4,572 9.5	91,779 48,784 53.2 43,990 47.9 143 43,847 4,795 9.8	91,871 48,675 53.0 44,324 48.2 143 44,181 4,351 8.9	91,949 49,130 53.4 44,675 48.6 144 44,531 4,455 9.1	92,036 49,119 53.4 44,814 48.7 146 44,668 4,305 8,8

The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
 Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

 Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
 Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.
 Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and age	Note	easonally adj	usted	Sessonally adjusted'					
Employment status, sex, and age	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	172,690 110,546 64.0 99,851 57.8 10,695 9.7	174,440 113,578 65.1 103,167 59.1 10,411 9.2	174,602 112,197 64.3 102,366 58.6 9,830 8.8	172,690 110,858 64.2 99,543 57.6 11,315 10.2	173,953 110,749 63.7 99,557 57.2 11,192 10.1	174,125 111,932 64.3 100,786 57.9 11,146 10.0	174,306 111,875 64.2 101,285 58.1 10,590 9.5	174,440 112,261 64.4 101,563 58.2 10,699 9.5	174,602 112,368 64.4 101,945 58.4 10,423 9.3
Civilian noninstitutional population . Civilian labor force . Participation rate . Employed . Agriculture . Nonagricultural industries . Unemployed	73,867 58,149 78,7 53,212 72,0 2,579 50,633 4,937 8,5	75,012 59,351 79,1 54,586 72.8 2,695 51,890 4,765 8.0	75,115 58,954 78,5 54,444 72,5 2,587 51,857 4,510 7,6	73,867 58,354 79.0 52,776 71.4 2,436 50,340 5,578 9.6	74,712 58,506 78.3 52,901 70.8 2,443 50,458 5,605 9.6	74,814 58,804 78.6 53,516 71.5 2,529 50,987 5,288 9.0	74,927 59,016 78.8 53,806 71.8 2,544 51,264 51,264 5,208 8.8	75,012 58,945 78.6 53,771 71.7 2,496 51,275 5,174 8.8	75,115 59,053 78.6 53,928 71.8 2,431 51,497 5,125 8.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population . Civilian labor force . Participation rate . Employed . Agriculture . Nonagriculture . Unemployed	83,152 44,308 53,3 40,487 48,7 663 39,824 3,821 8,6	84,224 44,582 52.9 40,843 48.5 731 40,112 3,739 8.4	84,333 45,467 53.9 41,847 49.6 643 41,204 3,620 8.0	83,152 43,996 52.9 40,286 48.4 588 39,698 3,710 8.4	83,899 44,228 52.7 40,484 48.3 597 39,887 3,744 8.5	84,008 44,648 53.1 40,789 48.6 636 40,153 3,859 8.6	84,122 44,685 53.1 41,164 48.9 607 40,557 3,521 7.9	84,224 45,003 53,4 41,394 49,1 630 40,764 3,609 8.0	84,333 45,132 53.5 41,614 49.3 574 41,040 3,518 7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,671 8,089 51.6 6,152 39.3 370 5,782 1,937 23.9	15,204 9,644 63.4 7,737 50.9 561 7,177 1,907 19.8	15,154 7,776 51.3 6,075 40.1 312 5,764 1,700 21.9	15,671 8,508 54,3 6,481 41.4 339 6,142 2,027 23,8	15, 342 8,015 52.2 6,172 40.2 327 5,845 1,843 23.0	15,303 8,480 55.4 6,481 .42.4 .357 6,124 1,999 23.6	15,257 8,173 53.6 6,313 41.4 376 5,937 1,860 22.8	15,204 8,313 54.7 6,397 42.1 362 6,035 1,916 23.0	15,154 8,184 54.0 6,404 42.3 285 6,119 1,780 21.8

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns. ² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and	Not	seasonally ad	justed	Sessonally adjusted'					
Hispanic origin	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	149,652	151,003	15 1,021	149,652	150,671	150,810	150,959	151,003	151,021
Civilian labor force	96,346	98,649	97,485	96,640	96,362	97,250	97,341	97,602	97,605
Participation rate	64.4	65.3	64.6	64.6	64.0	64.5	64.5	64.6	64.6
Employed	88,175	90,908	90,158	87,872	87,777	88,880	89,382	89,573	89,719
Employed	58.3	60.2	59.7	58.7	58.3	58.9	59.2	59.3	59.4
Unemployed	8,171	7,742	7,327	8,768	8,585	8,370	7,959	8,029	7,885
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.8	7.5	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.1
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	51,315	52,248	£ 1,829	51,517	51,589	51,771	51,919	51,888	51,913
	79.2	79.5	78.9	79.5	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.0
	47,493	48,610	48,343	47,100	47,150	47,710	47,935	47,892	47,864
	73.3	74.0	73.6	72.7	72.0	72.7	73.0	72.9	72.9
	3,822	3,637	3,486	4,417	4,440	4,060	3,984	3,997	4,049
	7.4	7.0	6.7	8.6	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	37,904 52.7 35,035 48.7 2,869 7.6	38,022 52.3 35,305 48.5 2,717 7.1	38,816 53.3 36,203 49.7 2,612 6.7	37,676 52.4 34,865 48.5 2,811 7.5	37,703 52.0 34,961 48.3 2,742 7.3	38,124 52.6 35,287 48.6 2,837 7.4	38,242 52.6 35,668 49.1 2,574 6.7	38,433 52.8 35,843 49.3 2,590 6.7	38,540 52.9 35,987 49.4 2,553 6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	7,127	8,379	6,840	7,447	7,069	7,355	7,180	7,281	7,151
Civilian labor force .	54.9	66.8	54.7	57.4	55.7	58.2	57.1	58.0	57.2
Participation rate .	5,647	6,992	5,611	5,907	5,666	5,883	5,779	5,839	5,868
Employed .	43.5	55.7	44.9	45.5	44.6	46.5	45.9	46.5	47.0
Employment-population ratio ² .	1,480	1,387	1,229	1,540	1,403	1,472	1,401	1,442	1,283
Unemployment rate .	20.8	16.6	18.0	20.7	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.8	17.3
Men .	21.6	16.7	17.9	22.2	20.2	19.8	20.4	21.1	18.7
Women .	15.9	16.4	18.0	19.1	19.4	20.2	18.5	18.4	17.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,659	18,966	18,994	18,659	18, 880	18,911	18,942	18,966	18,994
Civilian labor force	11,433	11,997	11,754	11,443	11,672	11,783	11,764	11,745	11,729
Participation rate	61.3	63.3	61.9	61.3	61.8	62.3	62.1	61.9	61.7
Employed	9,159	9,633	9,553	9,172	9, 270	9,352	9,469	9,398	9,505
Employment-population ratio ²	49.3	50-8	50.3	49.2	49.1	49.5	50.0	49.6	50.0
Unemployed	2,235	2,364	2,201	2,271	2,402	2,432	2,295	2,347	2,224
Unemployment rate	19.5	19.7	18.7	19.8	20.6	20.6	19.5	20.0	19.0
Men, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployment rate	5,388	5,609	5,565	5,398	5,512	5,597	5,611	5,584	5,541
	74.6	76.0	75,2	74,7	75.1	76.1	76.1	75.6	74.9
	4,416	4,620	4,677	4,360	4,418	4,522	4,564	4,556	4,603
	61.1	62.6	63,2	60.4	60.2	61.5	61.9	61.7	62.2
	972	989	888	1,038	1,094	1,075	1,047	1,028	938
	18.0	17.6	16,0	19,2	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.4	16.9
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force Participation rate Employed Employment-population ratio ² Unemployed Unemployed	5,255	5,347	5,436	5,187	5,348	5,283	5,328	5,322	5,372
	57.2	57,1	57.9	56.4	57.4	56.6	57.0	56.6	57.2
	4,400	4,443	4,541	4,371	4,431	4,384	4,477	4,447	4,509
	47.9	47.4	48.4	47.5	47.6	47.0	47.9	47.5	48.0
	855	905	895	816	917	900	851	874	862
	16.3	16.9	16.5	15.7	17.1	17.0	16.0	16.4	16.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	790	1,041	753	858	812	903	825	-839	816
Civilian labor force	35.2	46.9	34.1	38.3	36.4	40.5	37.1	37.8	36.9
Participation rate	382	570	335	441	421	446	428	394	392
Employed	17.0	25.7	15.2	19.7	18.9	20.0	19.2	17.8	17.7
Employment-population ratio ²	408	471	419	417	391	457	397	445	424
Unemployment rate	51.6	45.2	55.6	48.6	48.2	50.6	48.1	53.0	52.0
Men	52.6	46.6	57.1	51.0	53.1	51.1	47.6	56.8	54.8
Wornen	50.6	43.7	53.9	45.9	42.3	50.0	48.8	48.9	48.7
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,464	9,690	9,700	9,464	9,747	9,738	9,640	9,690	9,700
Civilian labor force	5,954	6,316	6,207	5,961	6,167	6,253	6,079	6,124	6,200
Participation rate	62.9	65.2	64.0	63.0	63.3	64.2	63.1	63.2	63.9
Employed	5,143	5,520	5,449	5,097	5,318	5,379	5,331	5,333	5,390
Employment-population ratio ^z	54.3	57.0	56.2	53.9	54.6	55.2	55.3	55.0	55.6
Unemployed	812	795	758	864	849	874	748	790	811
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.6	12.2	14.5	13.8	14.0	12.3	12.9	13.1

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
 ² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

2	Not a	essonally adj	usted	Seasonally adjusted					
Category	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over Married men, spouse present Married women, spouse present Women who maintain families	99,851 38,459 24,453 5,130	103,167 38,653 24,323 5,053	102,366 38,789 25,296 5,139	99,543 37,998 24,159 5,118	99,557 37,560 24,229 4,942	100,786 37,925 24,335 5,016	101,285 38,293 24,640 5,088	101,563 38,308 24,972 5,104	101,945 38,253 24,996 5,124
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture: Wage and salary workers Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers Government. Private industries Private industries Other industries Self-employed workers Unpaid family workers	1,661 1,681 270 86,399 15,534 72,865 1,212 71,653 7,456 384	1,998 1,691 299 91,108 15,006 76,101 1,365 74,736 7,704 367	1,710 1,580 252 50,728 15,409 75,319 1,285 74,034 7,714 382	1,537 1,569 254 88,562 15,681 72,881 1,220 71,661 7,422 378	1,595 1,558 229 88,395 15,523 72,872 1,228 71,644 7,408 335	1,636 1,608 263 89,354 15,498 73,856 1,317 72,539 7,493 345	1,663 1,583 259 89,765 15,615 74,150 1,286 72,864 7,598 320	1,664 1,566 245 89,995 15,697 74,299 1,290 73,009 7,658 376	1,585 1,473 237 90,813 15,549 75,265 1,295 73,969 7,660 376
PERSONS AT WORK'									
Nonagricultural industries Full-time schedules Part time for economic reasons Usually work full time Usually work part time Part time for noneconomic reasons.	91,415 72,775 5,924 2,286 3,638 12,716	87,513 71,437 6,423 1,782 4,641 9,653	94,262 75,856 5,594 1,643 3,951 12,812	90,884 71,723 6,495 2,519 3,976 12,666	90,941 72,975 5,928 1,685 4,243 12,038	90,539 72,978 5,729 1,702 4,027 11,833	92,253 74,004 5,636 1,809 3,826 12,614	91,586 73,495 5,789 1,718 4,071 12,701	93,737 74,883 6,106 1,798 4,309 12,748

* 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)

			Qui	nterly aver	ages		м	onthly dat	
	Measure	1982		1983				1983	
•		111	IN	I	II	III	July	Aug.	Sept.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.4
U-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
U-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.6	8.3	8. 1	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3
U-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	9.8	10.6	10.3	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2
U-5 a	Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.1
U-66	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	10.0	10.7	10.3	10.1	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3
U-6	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	12.8	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2
U-7	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	14-2	15-3	15.0	14.3	13.5	N. A.	H. A.	N. A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	une (Number of mployed perse in thousands)	ons	Unemployment rates'						
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1963	Sept. 1983	
CHARACTERISTIC										
Total, 16 years and over Men, 16 years and over Men, 20 years and over Women, 16 years and over Women, 20 years and over Both sexes, 16 to 19 years Married men, spouse present Married women, spouse present Women who maintain families Full-time workers Part-time workers Labor force time lost ² INDUSTRY	11, 315 6,703 5,578 4,612 3,710 2,027 2,970 1,983 724 9,622 1,713	10,693 6,244 5,174 4,455 3,609 1,916 2,575 1,861 670 9,022 1,633 	10,423 6,118 5,125 3,518 1,780 2,488 1,813 713 8,832 1,611	10.2 10.7 9.6 8.4 23.8 7.2 7.6 12.4 10.2 10.6 11.7	10-1 10.6 9.5 8.5 23.0 7.0 7.5 12.9 9.9 11.0 11.5	10.0 9.0 9.9 8.6 23.6 6.6 7.8 12.8 9.7 12.1 10.8	9.5 9.8 8.8 9.0 7.9 22.8 6.1 7.0 11.6 9.4 10.2 10.4	9.5 9.9 8.8 9.1 8.0 23.0 6.3 6.9 11.6 9.4 10.1 10.6	9.3 9.7 8.7 8.8 21.8 6.1 6.8 12.2 9.2 10.0 10.6	
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers Mining Construction Manufacturing Durable goods Nondurable goods Transportation and public utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance and service industries Government workers Agricultural wage and salary workers	8,748 207 1,142 3,057 1,987 1,070 421 2,099 1,822 801 239	8,070 162 990 2,412 1,471 941 448 2,098 1,961 830 284	7,823 179 1,009 2,202 1,378 824 423 2,062 1,948 807 305	10.7 18.5 22.0 13.6 14.9 11.8 7.3 10.0 7.0 4.9 13.5	10.5 22.7 20.4 12.3 13.5 10.5 7.0 10.1 7.5 5.8 17.0	10.0 18.2 18.1 11.5 12.2 10.4 7.8 10.2 7.2 5.1 17.0	9.6 16.6 18.0 10.5 11.2 9.6 7.0 9.7 7.3 5.5 14.2	9.8 14.8 18.1 11.2 11.6 10.6 8.0 9.8 7.2 5.0 14.6	9.4 17.2 18.2 10.9 9.2 7.4 9.6 7.1 4.9 16.1	

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
 ² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not a	asonally adju	sted	Seasonally adjusted					
weeks of unemployment	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	4,135	3,521	3,936	4,004	3,519	3,655	3,498	3,660	3,774
	3,185	3,265	2,537	3,549	2,979	2,915	2,794	3,026	2,810
	3,375	3,626	3,357	3,856	4,517	4,589	4,417	4,020	3,850
	1,545	1,133	1,118	1,830	1,731	1,638	1,830	1,573	1,344
	1,829	2,493	2,240	2,026	2,786	2,951	2,587	2,447	2,506
	15.9	19.5	19.4	16.6	20.4	22.0	21.7	19.9	20.2
	8.4	9.2	8.2	9.4	12.3	11.8	9.9	8.9	9.1
Total unemployed Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 15 to 26 weeks 27 weeks and over	10,695	10,411	9,830	11,315	11, 192	11, 146	10,590	10,699	10,423
	38.7	33.8	40.0	35.1	31.9	32.8	32.7	34.2	36.2
	29.8	31.4	25.8	31.1	27.0	26.1	26.1	28.3	26.9
	31.6	34.8	34.2	33.8	41.0	41.1	41.2	37.5	36.9
	14.5	10.9	11.4	16.0	15.7	14.7	17.1	14.7	12.9
	17.1	23.9	22.8	17.8	25.3	26.4	24.2	22.9	24.0

Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
Reason	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	Hay 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers On layoff Other job losers Job leavers Reentrants	6,083 2,018 4,065 861 2,487 1,264	5,793 1,492 4,301 863 2,431 1,323	5,270 1,265 4,005 941 2,393 1,226	6,979 2,625 4,354 786 2,437 1,303	6,766 1,943 4,823 801 2,365 1,251	6,513 1,822 4,691 782 2,425 1,440	6,193 1,719 4,474 738 2,429 1,225	6,202 1,658 4,545 767 2,524 1,214	6,002 1,591 4,411 866 2,351 1,247
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0 56.9 18.9 38.0 8.0 23.3 11.8	100.0 55.6 14.3 41.3 8.3 23.4 12.7	100.0 53.6 12.9 40.7 9.6 24.3 12.5	100.0 60.7 22.8 37.8 6.8 21.2 11.3	100.0 60.5 17.4 43.1 7.2 21.1 11.2	100.0 58.4 16.3 42.0 7.0 21.7 12.9	100.0 58.5 16.2 42.3 7.0 22.9 11.6	100.0 57.9 15.5 42.4 7.2 23.6 11.3	100.0 57.3 15.2 42.1 8.3 22.5 11.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE Job losers	5.5 .8 2.2 1.1	5.1 .8 2.1 1.2	4.7 .8 2.1 1.1	6.3 .7 2.2 1.2	6-1 -7 2-1 1-1	5.8 .7 2.2 1.3	5.5 .7 2.2 1.1	5.5 .7 2.2 1.1	5.3 .8 2.1 1.1

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates'						
	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	
Total, 16 years and over 18 to 24 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 years and over 25 to 54 years 55 years and over 16 to 19 years 16 to 19 years 25 to 54 years 25 to 54 years 16 to 19 years 16 to 19 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 17 years 16 to 17 years 25 to 54 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 54 years 25 to 54 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 16 to 19 years 16 to 19 years 16 to 19 years 18 to 19 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years	11, 315 4,490 2,027 878 1,145 2,463 6,824 6,050 800 6,703 2,608 1,125 502 622 1,483 4,098 3,657 500 4,612 1,882 902 376 523 980 2,726	10,699 4,260 1,916 2,344 6,413 5,680 757 6,244 2,447 1,070 427 634 1,377 3,790 3,328 4,75 1,813 846 343 502 967 2,623	10,423 3,999 1,780 730 1,043 2,219 6,402 5,651 780 6,118 2,276 993 376 6,118 2,276 6,117 1,283 3,830 3,351 507 4,305 1,723 787 4,305 1,723 784 426 936 2,573	10.2 18.3 23.8 26.5 22.0 15.3 7.9 8.6 5.2 10.7 20.0 25.4 29.0 23.0 17.3 8.2 9.0 5.5 9.6 16.3 223.8 20.9 13.1 7.5	10. 1 $10. 1$ $18. 1$ $23. 0$ $26. 2$ $21. 1$ $15. 6$ $7. 9$ $8. 5$ $5. 3$ $10. 6$ $19. 7$ $23. 9$ $27. 4$ $22. 0$ $17. 6$ $8. 2$ $8. 8$ $5. 8$ $9. 5$ $16. 2$ $21. 9$ $24. 7$ $20. 2$ $13. 3$ $7. 6$	10.0 17.6 23.6 25.8 22.4 14.4 7.9 8.3 5.6 10.0 18.4 23.7 25.4 22.9 15.7 7.8 8.4 5.4 9.9 16.6 23.4 26.2 21.9 12.9 7.9 12.9 7.9	9.5 16.8 22.8 25.3 21.1 13.8 7.4 7.4 7.8 9.8 18.4 23.8 27.9 21.2 15.7 7.6 8.1 5.4 9.0 14.9 21.6 22.3 21.0 14.5 7.2	9.5 17.4 23.0 24.7 22.0 14.5 7.3 7.8 5.1 9.9 18.8 24.7 26.2 23.7 15.9 7.5 8.0 5.3 9.1 15.9 21.2 23.1 20.3 13.0 7.6	9.3 16.5 21.8 23.9 20.4 13.8 7.3 7.7 5.1 9.7 17.6 22.9 23.5 22.5 15.0 7.6 8.1 5.6 8.8 15.2 24.3 17.9 12.5 6.8	
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	4.4	

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

-	Not seasonally adjusted			Seconally adjusted'					
	Sept.	Aug.	, Sept.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1982	1983	1983	1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,038	23,437	23,581	23,038	23,282	23,316	23,347	23,437	23,581
Civilian 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	11,676	12,259	12,209	11,685	11,775	11,879	11,966	11,964	12,217
Employment-population ratio ²	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	18.1	17.2
Not in labor force	8,838	8,509	8,869	8,779	8,822	8,664	8,774	8,829	8,827

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

* 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)

Civilian e	mployed	Unemp	loyed	Unemployment rate		
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	
1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	
99,851	102,366	10,695	9,830	9.7	8.8	
23,241	23,865	868	782	3.6	3.2	
10,737	10,948	408	382	3.7	3.4	
12,504	12,918	460	399	3.5	3.0	
30,871	31,610	2,097	1,986	6.4	5.9	
2,928	3,031	149	154	4.8	4.8	
11,358	12,038	733	762	6.1	6.0	
16,586	16,541	1,215	1,070	6.8	6.1	
13,516	14,084	1,668	1,712	11.0	10.8	
1,034	995	72	77	6.5	7.2	
1,609	1,653	117	118	6.8	6.7	
10,873	11,436	1,480	1,517	12.0	11.7	
11,780	12,711	1,328	1,236	10.1	8.9	
3,844	4,296	297	296	7.2	6.4	
4,008	4,444	669	563	14.3	11.2	
3,927	3,970	361	378	8.4	8.7	
16,394	16,236	3,210	2,472	16.4	13.2	
7,573	7,879	1,696	1,168	18.3	12.9	
4,348	4,313	531	477	10.9	10.0	
4,473	4,043	983	828	18.0	17.0	
559	595	194	161	25.7	21.4	
3,914	3,449	789	666	16.8	16.2	
4,005	3,860	271	344	6.3	8.2	
	Civilian e Sept. 1982 99,851 23,241 10,737 12,504 30,871 11,358 16,586 13,516 1,034 1,609 10,873 11,780 3,844 4,008 3,927 16,394 4,348 4,473 559 3,914 4,005	Civilian employed Sept. Sept. 1982 1983 99,851 102,366 23,241 23,865 10,737 10,948 12,504 12,918 30,871 31,610 2,928 3,031 11,358 12,038 16,586 16,541 13,516 14,084 1,034 995 1,6C9 1,653 10,873 11,436 11,780 12,711 3,844 4,296 4,008 4,444 3,927 3,970 16,394 16,236 7,573 7,879 4,348 4,313 4,473 4,043 559 595 3,914 3,449 4,005 3,860	Civilian employedUnemployedSept. 1982Sept. 1983Sept. 198299,851102,36610,69523,24123,86586810,73710,94840812,50412,91846030,87131,6102,9972,9283,03114911,35812,03873316,58616,5411,21513,51614,0841,6681,034995721,6091,65311710,87311,4361,48011,78012,7111,3283,8444,2962974,0084,4446693,9273,97036116,39416,2363,2107,5737,8791,6964,3484,3135314,4734,0439835595951943,9143,4497894,0053,860271	Civilian employedUnemployedSept. 1982Sept. 1983Sept. 1983Sept. 198399,851102,36610,6959,83023,241 23,86523,865868 86878210,737 10,948408 40838212,50412,918460 39930,87131,610 2,0972,097 1,986 13,51614,084 1,21513,51614,084 9551,668 72 77 1,6691,712 77 1,66913,51614,084 9551,668 72 77 7,7631,236 72 77 7,867911,780 3,927 3,97012,711 361 3,844 4,313 3,513 4,477 4,473 4,043 4,4443,210 636 646 64616,394 4,344 3,91416,236 3,210 3,844 4,249 6,2373,210 2,472 2,472 7,573 7,879 1,696 1,168 4,348 4,313 5,31 4,477 4,473 4,043 9,83 9,83 8,28 	Civilian employedUnemployedUnemployedSept. 1982Sept. 1983Sept. 1982Sept. 1983Sept. 198299,851102,36610,6959,8309.723,24123,8658687823.610,73710,9484083823.712,50412,9184603993.530,87131,6102,0971,9866.42,9283,0311491544.811,35812,0387337626.116,58616,5411,2151,0706.813,51614,0841,6681,71211.01,03499572776.51,6091,6531171186.810,87311,4361,4801,51712.011,78012,7111,3281,23610.13,8444,2962972967.24,0084,44466956314.33,9273,9703613788.416,39416,2363,2102,47216.416,39416,2363,2102,47216.416,39416,2363,2102,47216.47,5737,8791,6961,16818.34,3484,31353147710.94,4734,04398362818.055959519416125.73,9143,44978966616.84,005	

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

				Civilian labor force										
Veteran status and age	Civi noninst popu	llan Itutional Iation	Totai		Employed		Unemployed							
							Number		Perce labor f	nt of lorce				
	Sept. 1582	Sept. 1983	Sert. 1982	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1583	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1962	Sept. 1983				
VETERANS			,											
Total, 25 years and over 25 to 39 years 26 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 35 to 39 years 40 years and over	8,711 7,088 1,152 2,847 3,089 1,623	7,853 5,761 635 2,063 3,083 2,072	8,210 6,790 1,090 2,719 2,981 1,420	7,350 5,536 596 1,959 2,981 1,814	7,589 6,245 965 2,490 2,790 1,344	6,867 5,137 527 1,810 2,800 1,730	621 545 125 229 191 76	483 399 69 149 181 84	7.6 8.0 11.5 8.4 6.4 5.4	6.6 7.2 11.6 7.6 6.1 4.6				
NONVETERANS														
Total, 25 to 39 years	18,415 8,225 6,079 4,111	20,223 8,751 6,902 4,570	17,440 7,748 5,782 3,910	19,070 8,211 6,532 4,327	15,843 6,926 5,298 3,619	17,522 7,471 6,071 3,980	1,597 822 484 291	1,548 740 461 347.	9.2 10.6 8.4 7.4	8.1 9.0 7.1 8.0				

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(in thousends)

		N senec adju	ot nelly sted		-	Seconally adjuste	đ	
1	Resson, rex, and race	1982	1983	19	82	19	83	
		III	111	III	IV	I	II	III
	TOTAL							
Total not in labor force		60,869	61,198	61,893	62,072	62,977	62,801	62,281
Do not want a job now Current activity:	Going to school III, disabled Keeping house Retired Other	54,595 3,603 4,076 28,319 12,681 5,916	54,869 3,724 3,843 28,305 13,093 5,904	55,258 6,309 4,040 28,212 12,442 4,254	55,322 6,400 3,978 28,127 12,576 4,241	56,171 6,635 3,946 28,432 13,025 4,132	56,053 6,402 4,106 28,283 13,015 4,247	55,564 6,419 3,792 28,238 12,852 4,263
Want a job now Reason not looking:	School attendance	6,275 1,001 729 1,545 1,687 1,277 409 1,313	6,328 973 810 1,620 1,661 1,233 429 1,263	6,666 1,803 778 1,370 1,638 1,222 416 1,078	6,995 1,887 758 1,373 1,849 1,391 458 1,128	6,406 1,629 649 1,384 1,764 1,442 322 980	6,540 1,492 695 1,474 1,709 1,306 403 1,171	6,841 1,902 861 1,446 1,605 1,187 \418 1,027
Total not in labor force		18,304	18,475	19,082	19,069	19,764	19,501	19,304
Do not want a job now	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	16,351	16,537	16,939	16,893	17,250	17,194	16,910
Went a job now Reason not looking:	School attendence. Ill health, disability. Think cannot get a job. Other reasons ⁸ . Woman	1,953 493 315 652 494	1,937 515 358 640 424	2,298 964 342 595 397	2,390 1,022 299 690 380	2,187 868 285 707 327	2,215 763 305 693 454	2,447 1,127 389 591 340
Total not in labor force		42,565	42,723	42,810	43,002	43,213	43,301	42,978
Do not want a job now		38,244	36,332	38,319	38,429	38,921	38,859	38,654
Want a job now Reason not looking:	School attendance	4,321 509 414 1,545 1,035 819	4,390 458 452 1,620 1,021 839	4,369 839 436 1,370 1,043 681	4,605 866 459 1,373 1,159 748	4,219 761 364 1,384 1,057 653	4,325 729 390 1,474 1,016 716	4,394 775 472 1,446 1,014 687
Total not in labor force		52,359	52,646	53,119	53,248	54, 180	54,033	53,478
Do not want a job now		47,809	48,117	48,431	48,444	49, 178	49,215	48,787
Want a job now Reason not looking:	School attendance . III health, disebility . Home responsibilities . Think cannot get a job . Other ressons .	4,551 684 515 1,192 1,094 1,066	4,529 €23 599 1,216 1,090 1,001	4,772 1,226 549 1,043 1,072 882	4,972 1,320 505 1,029 1,247 871	4,675 1,194 471 1,043 1,193 773	4,833 1,119 522 1,031 1,261 900	4,721 1,122 637 1,075 1,063 824
	Bieck							
Total not in labor force		7,017	6,989	7,233	7,254	7, 248	7,185	7,222
Do not want a job now		5,4€8	5,395	5,594	5,549	5,662	5,701	5,505
Want a job now Reason not looking:	School attendance III health, disability Home responsibilities. Think cannot get a job Other reasons	1,549 270 202 316 552 209	1,595 289 194 363 533 215	1,631 442 215 295 502 177	1,763 505 221 318 529 190	1,595 400 168 317 543 168	1,525 320 170 376 409 251	1,728 508 209 344 492 175

Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."
 Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and

"other personal handicap." ³ Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not a	essonally adju	sted'	Seasonally adjusted ²								
State and employment status	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983			
California												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	18,522 12,269 11,084 1,185 9.7	18,826 12,493 11,306 1,188 9,5	18,854 12,358 11,332 1,026 8.3	18,522 12,329 11,073 1,256 10,2	18,741 12,301 11,007 1,294 10.5	18,770 12,459 11,173 1,286 10.3	18,801 12,294 11,147 1,147 9,3	18,826 12,331 11,128 1,203 9.8	18,854 12,408 11,312 1,096 8.8			
Florida												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	8,166 4,888 4,486 402 8,2	8,382 5,097 4,677 419 8.2	8,402 5,113 4,697 416 8.1	8,166 4,892 4,508 384 7.8	8,322 4,742 4,311 431 9,1	8,343 4,915 4,481 434 8.8	8,363 4,926 4,511 415 8.4	8,382 5,034 4,612 422 8.4	8,402 5,093 4,696 397 7.8			
lilinois												
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,535 5,622 4,941 681 12.1	8,550 5,606 4,973 633 11.3	8,552 5,539 4,995 544 9.8	8,535 5,626 4,929 697 12.4	8,545 5,646 4,966 680 12.0	8,547 5,567 4,876 691 12.4	8,550 5,541 4,902 639 11,5	8,550 5,542 4,895 647 11.7	8,552 5,549 4,988 561 10.1			
Massachusetts												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	4,483 3,052 2,827 225 7.4	4,515 3,064 2,881 183 6.0	4,519 3,023 2,810 213 7.0	4,483 3,068 2,839 229 7.5	4,506 2,986 2,794 192 6,4	4,510 3,005 2,798 207 6.9	4,513 2,999 2,823 176 5,9	4,515 3,006 2,832 174 5,8	4,519 3,037 2,818 219 7,2			
Michigan												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	6,744 4,281 3,661 621 14.5	6,721 4,370 3,784 586 13.4	6,719 4,294 3,768 527 12,3	6,744 4,286 3,601 685 16.0	6,727 4,370 3,717 653 14.9	6,725 4,357 3,696 661 15.2	6,724 4,333 3,764 569 13.1	6,721 4,300 3,684 616 14,3	6,719 4,293 3,709 584 13.6			
New Jersey												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	5,711 3,595 3,287 308 8.6	5,754 3,726 3,407 319 8.6	5,758 3,650 3,370 280 7,7	5,711 3,644 3,308 336 9,2	5,742 3,579 3,335 244 6.8	5,746 3,647 3,342 305 8,4	5,751 3,652 3,345 307 8,4	5,754 3,700 3,369 331 8,9	5,758 3,699 3,394 305 8,2			
New York												
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,531 7,910 7,242 667 8.4	13,598 8,423 7,728 695 8.2	13,605 8,146 7,473 673 8,3	13,531 8,018 7,314 704 8,8	13,579 7,907 7,215 692 8,8	13,586 8,133 7,382 751 9,2	13,594 8,183 7,485 698 8,5	13,598 8,280 7,580 700 8.5	13,605 8,248 7,538 710 8.6			
Ohio												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force	8,061 5,136 4,505 631 12.3	8,074 5,244 4,679 565 10.8	8,075 5,123 4,555 568 11.1	8,061 5,105 4,457 648 12.7	8,069 5,185 4,479 706 13.6	8,071 5,182 4,517 665 12.8	8,073 5,152 4,588 564 10,9	8,074 5,126 4,559 567 11.1	8,075 5,088 4,504 584 11.5			
Pennsylvania												
Civilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Unemployment rate	9,140 5,486 4,886 601 10.9	9,161 5,645 5,035 610 10.8	9,163 5,512 4,964 549 10.0	9,140 5,503 4,878 625 11.4	9,154 5,489 4,796 693 12.6	9,157 5,578 4,874 704 12.6	9,160 5,555 4,938 617 11.1	9,161 5,544 4,907 637 11.5	9,163 5,513 4,937 576 10.4			
Texas												
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,008 7,353 6,762 591 8.0	11,305 7,659 7,079 581 7,6	11,333 7,724 7,062 663 8,6	11,008 7,346 6,761 585 8.0	11,223 7,508 6,897 611 8.1	11,251 7,631 7,044 587 7.7	11,280 7,655 7,039 616 8.0	11,305 7,636 7,081 555 7.3	11,333 7,726 7,067 659 8.5			

¹These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

(In thousands)										
Industry		Not seeso	naliy adjuste	đ			Second	ly adjusted		
	Sept. 1982	July 1983	Aug. p 1983	Sept-p 1983	Sept. 1982	Nay 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983 P	Sept.p 1983
Total	89,562	89,946	89,599	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
Construction	4,109	4,208	4,304	4,293	3,875	3,860	3,933	3,974	4,022	4,050
Manufacturing	18,811 12,790	18,646 12,646	18,880 12,867	19,126 13,131	18,555 12,542	18,493 12,531	18,582	18,733	18,785	18,854 12,866
Durable goods Production workers	10,971 7,251	10,920 7,223	10,990 7,285	11,195 7,494	10,862 7,150	10,788	10,844 7,169	10,961 7,278	11.018	11,073 7,380
Lumber and wood products	623.0 433.1 585.3 873.9 1,416.6 2,183.8 2,005.1 L,748.2 710.8	706.4 446.6 588.5 835.7 1,378.7 2,079.3 2,038.6 1,779.9 689.1	724.0 456.6 596.7 840.4 1,408.3 2,078.5 2,039.7 1,762.3 694.8	727.2 462.3 601.0 1,431.2 2,114.1 2,090.6 1,823.9 695.1	603 428 570 869 1,402 2,184 1,992 1,724 710	662 446 570 828 1,379 2,064 2,010 1,757 689	679 450 573 830 1,384 2,066 2,030 1,762 687	688 459 577 839 1,391 2,094 2,047 1,794 687	700 458 582 839 1,413 2,104 2,042 1,804 693	704 457 585 849 1,414 2,114 2,114 2,076 1,797 694
Miscellaneous manufacturing	391.1 7,840 5,539	377.4	388.4 7,890 5.582	394 • 3 7,931 5,637	380 7,693 5,392	383 7,705 5,416	383 7,738 5,446	385 7,772 5.478	383 7,767 5,472	383 7,781 5,486
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures. Textile mill products	1,735.1 70.7 740.6 1,167.5 661.8 1,263.1 1,071.1 205.0 703.8 221.3	1,666.2 60.6 733.1 1,136.3 658.8 1,279.0 1,064.0 200.1 724.6 203.0	1,718.1 65.4 755.5 1,182.5 663.7 1,281.6 1,063.3 199.0 740.5 220.8	1,730.8 68.2 760.7 1,194.1 664.3 1,286.1 1,061.7 196.9 748.9 219.6	1,633 66 734 1,149 659 1,266 1,070 202 696 218	1,632 66 736 1,153 656 1,276 1,058 198 716 214	1,643 65 745 1,159 657 1,281 1,056 198 721 213	1,638 65 746 1,180 658 1,284 1,059 197 732 213	1,624 62 753 1,175 660 1,287 1,057 195 738 216	1,630 64 753 1,175 660 1,289 1,061 194 739 216
Service-producing	65,538	66,062	65,381	66,387	65,705	66,074	66,326	66,428	65,903	66,541
Transportation and public utilities	5,102	4,999	4,356	5,065	5,054	4,993	4,992	4,984	4,343	5,015
Wholesale and retail trade	20,501	20, 586	20,684	20,627	20,380	20,356	20,494	20,529	20,591	20,494
Wholesale trade	5,262 15,239	5,255 15,331	5,262 15,422	5,265 15,362	5,252 15,128	5,197 15,159	5,222	5,229 15,300	5,246	5,254 15,240
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,355	5,536	5,548	5,490	5,351	5,435	5,451	5,465	5,488	5,485
Services	19,179	19,928	19,948	19,929	19,136	19,546	19,668	19,770	19,829	19,889
Government	15,401	15,013	14,845	15,276	15,784	15,744	15,721	15,680	15,652	15,658
Federal government	2,701	2.796	2,766	2,708	2,735	2,756	· 2 ,742 12 ,979	2,738	2,733	2,741

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Sept. 1982 34.8	July 1983	Aug . 1983 P	Sept.			1	T	1	
	34.8			1983 P	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983 P	Sept. 1983 P
Total private		35.4	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
Durchie coode			10.0				10 1		10.0	
Overtime hours	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.1	40.4	2.8	40.8	40.8	41.3 3.4
Lumber and wood products	19.7	40.1	40.7	40.5	38.4	30.8	40.0	10.0	40.1	60.3
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
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.6	38.8	39.1	39.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	38.8	39.4	39.7	40.0	38.6	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.9
Overtime hoùrs	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 products	35.1	36.1	36.6	36.7	35.1	36.1	36.1	35.8	36.2	36.7
Paper and allied products	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
Transportation and public utilities	38.8	39.2	39.2	39.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.2
Wholessie and retail trade	32.1	32.5	32.4	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.8
Wholesale trade	38.4 30.1	38.8 30.6	38.7 30.5	38.7 29.8	38.4 29.9	38.6 29.9	38.7 29.9	38.6 29.8	38.5 29.7	38.7 29.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	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

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

* 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

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

		Average ho	urly earnings		Average weekly earnings					
industry	Sept. 1982	July 1983	Aug. 1983 p	Sept. 1983 p	Sept. 1982	July 1983	Aug. 1983 p	Sept. 1983	p	
Total private	\$7.76 7.73	\$8.00 8.03	\$7.94 7.98	\$8.11 8.08	\$270.05 269.00	\$283.20 281.05	\$281.08 279.30	\$286.28 284.42		
Mining	10.99	11.29	ι1.25	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	353.36	362.64		
Durable goods	9.17	9.40	9.34	9.49	357.53	379.76	379.20	390.99		
Lumber and wood products	7.65 6.40 9.03 11.54 8.90 9.41 8.24 6.50 7.84 7.84 7.91 9.55 5.86 5.23 9.63 8.91 10.19 12.61 7.78 5.41	7.82 6.65 9.34 11.37 9.10 9.65 8.69 11.62 8.57 6.82 8.11 8.17 10.84 6.17 5.35 10.06 9.10 10.58 13.20 8.06 5.52	$\begin{array}{c} 7.83\\ 6.67\\ 9.30\\ 11.28\\ 9.10\\ 9.61\\ 8.64\\ 11.53\\ 8.50\\ 6.80\\ 8.05\\ 8.05\\ 8.13\\ 10.23\\ 6.19\\ 5.36\\ 10.01\\ 9.16\\ 10.60\\ 13.15\\ 8.03\\ 5.50\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.85\\ 6.72\\ 9.39\\ 11.39\\ 9.22\\ 9.73\\ 8.77\\ 11.81\\ 8.61\\ 6.83\\ 8.11\\ 8.13\\ 9.92\\ 6.23\\ 5.42\\ 10.09\\ 9.25\\ 10.73\\ 13.30\\ 8.08\\ 5.57\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 296.06\\ 241.28\\ 365.72\\ 343.52\\ 345.32\\ 367.93\\ 325.59\\ 443.98\\ 328.78\\ 250.90\\ 304.19\\ 315.61\\ 379.14\\ 223.85\\ 183.57\\ 402.53\\ 331.45\\ 5419.83\\ 572.49\\ 308.09\\ 192.06\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 313.58\\ 258.69\\ 391.35\\ 460.49\\ 365.82\\ 386.97\\ 350.21\\ 484.55\\ 344.51\\ 264.62\\ 319.53\\ 322.72\\ 398.91\\ 248.03\\ 193.14\\ 429.56\\ 341.25\\ 440.13\\ 584.76\\ 329.65\\ 207.00\\ \end{array}$	318.68 266.13 391.53 459.10 370.37 387.28 349.92 476.19 349.92 476.19 340.85 265.88 319.59 325.20 384.65 255.03 196.18 427.43 344.42 438.84 570.71 330.84 207.35	317.93 268.80 397.20 470.41 380.79 396.98 558.69 504.29 347.84 269.10 324.40 324.40 322.64 4372.99 258.55 198.91 436.90 350.58 448.51 586.53 337.74 211.10		
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 5.50	8.42 5.72	8.40 5.70	8.47 5.77	311.04 165.55	326.70 175.03	325.08	327.79 171.95		
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		

' See footnote 1, table B-2.

 $\rho = preliminary.$

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

		Not sea	isonally adju	isted		Sessonally adjusted							
Industry					Percent change from:							Percent change from:	
Total private nonfarm: Current dollars	Sept. 1982	July 1983	Aug. 1983 p	Sept. 1983p	Sept. 1982- Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983 P	Sept. 1983P	Aug. 1983- Sept. 1983	
Total private nonfarm:												1743	
Current dollars	150.3	155.0	154.6	156.2	3.9	150.0	154.6	154.8	155.2	155.0	155.9	0.6	
Constant (1977) dollars	93.2	94.3	93.7	N.A.	(2)	93.1	94.7	94.8	94.7	94.0	N.A.	(3)	
Mining	162.8	167.6	167.1	168.3	3.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	
Construction	143.1	144.2	144.9	146.4	2.3	141.6	144.5	144.6	144.0	144.2	144.8	.4	
Manufacturing	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		Ì										ļ	
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	156.5	4.6	149.8	154.9	155.5	155.6	155.9	156.6	.5	

See footnote 1, table B-2.
 Percent change was 1.2 percent from August 1982 to August 1983, the latest month available.
 Percent change was -0.7 percent from July 1983 to August 1983, the latest month available.
 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal compouent is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = not available. p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry	N	ot sesson	nliy adjuste	bd	Sessonally adjusted						
	Sept. 1982	July 1983	Aug. 1983 P	Sept. 1983 P	Sept. 1982	May 1983	June 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1983 p	Sept. 1983 p	
Total private	105.1	107.9	107.4	108.6	103.9	105.0	105.7	106.1	105.2	107.2	
Goods-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	
Construction	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 goods Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electric and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Inatruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile mill products Apparel and other textile products Printing and publishing Chemicalis and allied products Petroleum and coal products Rubber and misc. plastics products Leather and leather products	83.0 80.8 86.7 82.1 64.4 80.9 93.8 78.6 105.9 84.4 93.5 105.1 102.8 75.9 86.2 93.2 106.1 93.6 105.5 100.6 93.6 93.6	85.7 96.7 92.4 85.9 86.2 81.6 82.4 99.3 84.5 100.5 81.6 93.1 93.1 98.2 77.6 79.3 86.1 94.8 107.5 95.6 95.1	86.9 100.8 97.3 87.9 67.0 84.8 82.7 100.0 82.3 101.8 85.5 103.9 96.5 103.9 96.5 103.9 97.5 84.0 91.2 95.5 108.1 99.3.7 103.6	90.6 100.9 99.0 89.6 87.9 86.4 104.9 104.1 89.7 104.1 89.7 104.1 98.3 106.1 91.8 85.5 92.6 97.6 109.7 96.4 95.4 106.4	82.0 77.4 85.3 79.3 63.6 79.7 85.8 93.5 78.3 105.9 80.8 95.2 89.9 75.3 85.2 92.3 105.6 95.5 95.7 92.9	84.3 89.2 93.1 81.3 65.1 82.0 82.9 101.7 82.4 95.6 88.6 88.6 88.6 80.1 87.7 94.4 107.5 94.7 93.3 100.2	85.4 92.2 94.8 82.5 82.8 82.4 99.6 84.2 100.4 82.7 93.9 97.4 88.3 81.8 88.1 94.6 108.7 95.5 92.9 100.6	87.2 93.5 97.2 83.4 63.7 84.6 101.6 86.8 101.9 84.5 94.2 96.2 87.3 81.8 89.4 109.0 95.4 109.0 95.8 92.7 102.7	87.7 95.6 96.7 84.5 67.6 85.4 85.2 101.0 86.9 101.9 83.4 94.2 95.4 81.9 83.5 89.8 95.0 108.5 95.1 91.3 103.5	89.4 96.7 97.2 85.7 68.6 87.0 86.5 104.2 89.3 103.8 83.9 95.2 96.2 82.1 84.3 90.9 96.4 109.3 95.8 91.2 105.0	
Service-producing	112.5	115.8	113.9	114.4	112.2	113.0	113.3	113.4	111.7	113.9	
Transportation and public utilities	102.3	100.8	85.1	102.2	101.2	99.9	99.9	99.7	84.4	101.1	
Wholesale and retail trade	105.8	107.7	107.9	105.7	105.1	104.7	105.4	105.3	105.3	104.6	
Wholesale trade	108.4 104.7	109.1 107.2	109.1 107.4	109.2 104.4	108.4 103.8	107.3 103.7	108.1 104.4	107.9	108.0	108.8	
Finance, insurance, and real 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	

* See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981 1982 1983	57.8 28.5 56.5	52.4 45.4 45.7	52.2 36.0 62.4	65.6 39.0 69.1	60.2 47.6 71.0	58.9 32.8 64.5	62.6 38.4 68.5	49.5 37.1 67.7p	42.2 34.1 58.9p	33.3 29.3	29.3 32.0	30.9 42.2
Over 3-month span	1981 1982 1983	58.3 25.3 45.4	54.6 28.8 55.1	59.1 32.0 65.6	65.9 34.1 75.8	67.5 32.5 76.1	66.7 33.6 77.2	60.5 27.2 74.7p	50.5 27.2 76.9p	33.3 26.1	30.1 25.5	24.5 24.7	23.4 40.6
Over 6-month span	1981 1982 1983	68.5 20.2 50.5	65.3 23.7 63.2	63.7 25.3 73.4	69.4 29.8 76.3	64.2 26.1 79.3p	58.6 26.1 80.9p	45.7 23.4	34.4 19.1	29.6 21.2	24.2 26.1	25.0 26.6	22.0 35.8
Over 12-month span	1981 1982 1983	74.5 22.0 48.9	71.2 20.7 57.3p	70.4 18.0 61.8p	58.1 19.4	47.6 18.3	41.4 20.7	34.9 20.7	29.8 22.8	27.4 24.2	23.7 31.5	25.3 37.6	23.1 44.1

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

 Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
 p = preliminary. NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

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