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JANUARY 1983
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Labor Month In Review



HANDBOOK OF METHODS. When U.S. Commissioner of Labor Carroll Wright issued his first annual report in March 1886, he established the policy of explaining his statistical methods to his readers and of seeking to avoid misinterpretation of the figures presented. During the 96 years which have followed that initial report, the definitions, methods, and limitations of the data published by the Bureau of Labor and its successor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been explained again and again. The reason for this is not merely to make the readers aware of the known limitations of the statistics, but also to instruct them in the proper use of the information and to assure them that proper standards have been observed.

Last month, the Bureau continued that tradition by publishing Volume I of a new *BLS Handbook of Methods*, providing detailed descriptions of the Bureau's major statistical series. The book's introduction also discusses the Bureau's organization, staff, advisory councils, and data collection procedures. Excerpts:

Advisory councils. In order to keep in touch with the current and anticipated needs of business and labor groups and to seek advice on technical problems, the Commissioner established standing research advisory committees in 1947. These groups, now called the Business Research Advisory Council and the Labor Research Advisory Council, advise on technical problems and provide perspectives on Bureau programs in relation to needs of their members. The councils accomplish their work in general sessions and also through committees on specialized subjects. Committees are augmented by persons in industry or labor who, although not council members, have special competence. The councils may take formal action through resolutions or recommendations on appropriate matters, but such resolutions are merely advisory.

Members of the councils and the subcommittees serve in their individual capacities, not as representatives of their organizations.

The members of the Business Research Advisory Council are designated by the Commissioner under authorization of the Secretary of Labor, after nomination by the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Business Round Table, and the National Federation of Independent Business. The members of the Labor Research Advisory Council are designated by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics under authorization of the Secretary of Labor, from nominations by the Director of Research, AFL-CIO. All research directors of international unions represented in the AFL-CIO are invited to attend the general meetings of the council. The council provides general direction to the advisory activities of trade union research directors in relation to BLS.

Voluntary reporting. Voluntary reporting and the preserving of the confidential nature of reported data are important characteristics of BLS programs. Over the course of almost a century, the Bureau has asked hundreds of thousands of firms and individuals to provide information closely related to their daily affairs and their personal lives. To some who have supplied the desired information, the Bureau has gone back often for later information on the same subject or for new types of information. The response has been remarkable in its generosity. In no small measure, the cooperation received is due to the great care taken to avoid identifying the firm or the person supplying the information. The fact that Bureau employees pledge themselves to protect these data is less important than that they have a deep understanding of the adverse long-run consequences of even a single lapse. They are aware of the greater worth, in terms of pure statistical

validity, of the information provided voluntarily compared with that supplied under legal sanctions. The only inducement employed is to tell respondents that their contributions are important to the success of the survey and that they may find the survey results useful in their own pursuits. The policy of not identifying respondents is implemented by combining the data reported by the different sources and issuing the findings in summary form.

Another assurance given respondents is that their reports will be used for statistical purposes only. Attempts to "break" this policy, by organizations or individuals who wanted access to the data and were willing to go to the courts to secure it, have been successfully resisted. A similar problem occurs when an administrative agency of government seeks court action to compel a company to release its file copy of information provided in confidence to a statistical agency.

While it cannot be proved that these policies result in more reliable statistics, Bureau Commissioners and their staffs over the years have been convinced from experience that it is so. It is notable that some other Federal agencies (especially the Bureau of the Census), well equipped with authority to compel the submission of certain reports, rarely if ever invoke this power. Rather, they also choose to rely on persuasion. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, while its functions as a statistical agency are prescribed by law, has always relied upon voluntary cooperation of respondents in collecting information.

BLS Handbook of Methods, Volume I, Bulletin 2134-1 (154 pages, \$6.50), with information about all major BLS programs except the Consumer Price Index, is available from BLS regional offices (see inside front cover) and from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Volume II, devoted to the CPI, is in preparation. □

Collective bargaining in 1983: a crowded agenda

Many major contracts are expiring, and in some industries greater emphasis may be put on job security and company survival than on the traditional issues of wage and benefit improvements

WILLIAM M. DAVIS

Collective bargaining activities in 1983 follow a year of unprecedented developments. Settlements in major private industry collective bargaining situations (those covering at least 1,000 workers) reached in the first 9 months of 1982 provided the lowest first-year and over-the-life average wage adjustments since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began compiling such data in 1967. Moreover, two-fifths of the 2.7 million workers covered by the 1982 settlements are not scheduled to receive a specified wage increase in 1983. Unless the economic health of some industries improves, questions of job security and company survival are likely to overshadow wage and benefit improvements on the 1983 bargaining agenda.

This article discusses major collective bargaining situations in private industry covering 8.5 million workers, or about 1 in 8 wage and salary workers, and focuses on scheduled negotiations, deferred wage adjustments, and cost-of-living adjustments (COLA).

Economic conditions that will exist at the time of negotiations are unpredictable, of course. However, economic forecasts generally range from moderate recovery to continuing recession. In November 1982, the unemployment rate reached 10.8 percent, the highest since

1940. Industrial production in October was down 8.6 percent from a year earlier, accompanied by a drop in the factory utilization rate to 68.4 percent, the lowest rate since the Federal Reserve Board began the series in 1948. The rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index has been declining; in October, the CPI for all urban consumers was 5.1 percent above the year-earlier level, compared with 8.9 in 1981 and 12.4 percent in 1980. At the same time, interest rates began dropping from recent high levels.

Contract expirations and reopenings

About 3.6 million workers are under major contracts that will expire or are subject to reopening in 1983, a heavy bargaining year. (See tables 1 and 2.) Although approximately the same number of workers were covered by 1982 negotiations, 845 agreements will be up for negotiation—200 more than in 1982.

Industries with large numbers of workers covered by contract expirations in 1983 are aluminum (in May), steel and telephone communications (in August), east and gulf coast longshore (in September), and aerospace (in October). Contracts expiring in the construction industry (typically in spring and summer) involve large numbers of workers each year, but more workers will be affected in 1983 than in any year on record. A summary of the bargaining climate for these major negotiations follows.

William M. Davis is an economist in the Division of Developments in Labor-Management Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Steel

High unemployment, declining capacity utilization, and closing facilities have pressured both labor and management to trim labor costs before the 3-year steel agreements expire on August 1, 1983. The Steel Industry Coordinating Committee, representing eight major steel companies, and the Basic Steel Industry Conference of the United Steelworkers of America (composed of all local union presidents) were unsuccessful in their attempts to reach an early agreement when they met in July 1982. However, private talks between Lloyd McBride, president of the Steelworkers, and J. Bruce Johnston, chief negotiator for the industry, were opened in October to explore the possibility of reviving early negotiations. A tentative agreement calling for wage-and-benefit concessions was reached in November but it was subsequently rejected by local union leaders.

Conditions set forth by the Experimental Negotiation Agreement (ENA) introduced in 1973 no longer apply. The ENA provided that in exchange for a no-strike pledge at the national level, workers would receive annual increases equal to 3 percent of wages which could be applied to wages or benefits, COLA, and a \$150 bonus. Although past contracts expired in August, the ENA imposed an April deadline for decisions on national economic issues after which any unresolved questions would go to an arbitration panel. The April 14, 1980 agreement postponed decisions on the ENA, which was subsequently dropped.

Domestic steel production was generally profitable until early 1982, but the current recession, coupled with an excess of worldwide steelmaking capacity, has resulted in a severe contraction of the industry.¹ The contraction has taken a toll on employees. An estimated 130,000 workers were on layoff in October 1982 and over the past 10 years, the number of production workers has dropped about 40 percent.

During 1982, there was a rash of plant shutdowns as well as sharp curtailments in production at remaining facilities.² The capacity utilization rate has fallen dramatically from 78.3 percent in 1981 to 49.6 percent for the first 10 months of 1982,³ the lowest since 1938, when it averaged 39.6 percent for the year.

The demand for domestic steel has been affected by declining automobile sales, the manufacture of smaller cars, and increased imports of steel-mill products. Imports accounted for about 22.4 percent of the industry's steel supply in October 1982, compared with 19.1 percent in 1981 and 16.3 percent in 1980. In January 1982, domestic steel producers filed charges with the International Trade Commission (ITC) against several countries. The companies claimed that the countries, including six from the European Economic Community (EEC), were subsidizing steel products being exported to the United States, thus competing unfairly. The Trade Commission, on October 15, agreed with the companies, making way for President Reagan to impose duties on the goods in question. However, on October 21, agreement was reached between the United States and the six EEC countries limiting their exports to the United States. Action against other countries is in process or contemplated.

Outmoded mills accounted for some of the industry's problems. Some firms invested large sums of money to modernize their mills in order to make them more profitable and to conform with environmental standards. In early 1982, \$6.5 billion worth of modernization programs were underway in the steel industry, but many companies began deferring these programs when the demand for steel fell dramatically in the first quarter of 1982.⁴

Some steel companies have been diversifying by investing in other industries. One widely publicized move

Table 1. Calendar of major collective bargaining activity

[Workers in thousands]

Year and month	Contract expirations and/or scheduled wage reopenings ¹		Principal industries
	Contracts	Workers covered	
All years	1,772	8,484.3	.....
Total 1983	845	3,615.6	.....
January	37	98.6	Tobacco
February	39	149.4	Food stores
March	81	266.6	Glass, construction
April	113	305.3	Construction
May	123	413.2	Aluminum, lumber, and construction
June	134	517.9	Construction, copper
July	48	114.3	.....
August	103	1,151.3	Steel, telephone
September	53	190.8	Longshoring (east and gulf coast)
October	55	235.0	Aerospace
November	19	50.9	.....
December	41	127.3	.....
Total 1984	528	2,588.3	.....
January	31	75.8	Petroleum refining
February	31	92.9	.....
March	55	156.6	Construction
April	100	273.2	Construction
May	74	173.2	Construction
June	109	618.3	Railroads, construction
July	28	147.0	Food stores
August	23	65.5	.....
September	30	870.9	Automobiles, bituminous coal
October	23	53.2	.....
November	12	30.5	.....
December	12	31.3	.....
Total 1985	216	1,451.4	.....
January-June	177	1,269.6	.....
July-December	39	181.8	.....
Year unknown or in negotiation ²	217	954.7	.....

¹ Totals for contracts for each year and all years are less than the sum of the parts because 34 contracts have both reopenings and expirations in the reference period.

² Includes 79 agreements, covering 274,000 workers, which were due to expire between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1982; 68 agreements, covering 463,000 workers, which expired prior to Oct. 1 but new agreements were not reached by Oct. 1; 58 agreements covering 178,000 workers which expired prior to Oct. 1, but for which necessary information had not been fully gathered; and 12 agreements covering 40,000 workers that have no fixed expiration or reopening date.

NOTE: Only bargaining units in the private nonagricultural economy with 1,000 workers or more are considered in this table. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 2. Major contract expiration and wage reopening dates, by industry

[Workers in thousands]

Industry	Total ¹		Year of contract expiration and/or scheduled wage reopening							
	Contracts	Workers covered	1983 ²		1984 ³		1985		Unknown or in negotiation ⁴	
			Contracts	Workers covered	Contracts	Workers covered	Contracts	Workers covered	Contracts	Workers covered
All industries	1,772	8,484.3	845	3,615.6	528	2,588.3	216	1,451.4	217	954.7
Manufacturing	799	3,508.6	372	1,260.3	215	1,118.4	106	707.7	111	438.5
Food and kindred products	87	252.0	37	85.0	25	57.1	17	103.5	10	17.4
Tobacco manufacturing	7	22.3	7	22.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile mill products	17	48.4	5	19.5	3	10.5	1	5.0	8	13.4
Apparel and other finished products	46	347.5	3	9.0	2	7.4	21	265.7	20	65.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	14	59.9	10	54.1	3	3.9	1	1.9	—	—
Furniture and fixtures	15	24.5	6	10.8	3	2.9	4	7.7	2	3.1
Paper and allied products	51	81.4	26	41.4	20	33.7	2	2.3	3	3.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries	27	53.6	10	16.6	13	32.2	3	7.3	2	1.8
Chemicals and allied products	34	68.1	16	32.2	7	14.4	3	4.5	11	23.2
Petroleum refining and related industries	18	33.9	1	1.5	16	27.8	1	1.6	—	—
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	14	65.5	3	4.4	—	—	6	44.6	5	16.5
Leather and leather products	13	38.4	5	6.0	7	24.4	—	—	1	8.0
Stone, clay, glass and concrete products	35	85.2	18	56.2	11	18.9	2	2.7	4	7.3
Primary metals industries	97	437.0	76	405.7	13	19.3	1	1.4	7	10.5
Fabricated metal products	52	94.5	22	35.8	20	43.2	5	9.3	4	4.9
Machinery, except electrical	77	236.2	38	88.8	21	50.3	10	14.0	9	84.5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	77	372.8	41	140.9	16	22.4	13	165.7	7	43.8
Transportation equipment	94	1,126.9	38	200.2	28	736.0	13	63.5	14	125.5
Instruments and related products	14	41.8	8	26.3	4	10.4	1	3.8	1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10	18.6	2	3.4	3	3.4	2	3.0	3	8.8
Nonmanufacturing	973	4,975.7	473	2,355.3	313	1,469.8	110	743.7	106	516.2
Mining, crude petroleum and natural gas production	14	198.3	11	34.9	2	162.0	—	—	1	1.3
Construction	468	1,457.4	245	884.5	166	435.7	50	106.6	23	79.0
Transportation, except railroads and trucking	67	288.7	37	150.9	15	65.5	3	7.8	14	67.4
Railroads	26	412.4	—	—	22	287.1	—	—	4	125.3
Trucking	17	442.2	2	3.6	—	—	12	422.6	3	16.0
Communications	45	744.9	29	699.0	8	23.5	8	24.0	1	2.6
Utilities, gas and electric	75	234.7	38	113.8	28	83.9	7	18.5	10	46.0
Wholesale trade	16	50.6	9	15.0	4	6.1	1	25.0	2	4.5
Retail trade, except restaurants	130	634.3	59	269.9	25	178.3	20	82.4	26	103.7
Restaurants	20	65.5	9	37.6	5	11.4	3	6.3	4	13.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18	93.3	6	40.5	8	27.0	3	22.4	—	—
Services, except hotels and health services	40	133.7	14	52.3	12	32.9	1	1.3	13	47.2
Hotels	17	114.0	5	29.1	9	77.4	2	26.7	2	5.8
Health services	20	105.8	9	24.3	9	79.0	—	—	3	4.1

¹ Includes 8 agreements, covering 17,000 workers, which will expire in 1986 or later. Totals are less than the sum of the parts because 34 contracts have both reopenings and expirations.

² Includes 5 contracts covering 9,000 workers in manufacturing and 25 contracts covering 72,000 in nonmanufacturing which have wage reopenings in 1983.

³ Includes 5 contracts covering 18,000 workers in manufacturing and 8 contracts covering 49,000 in nonmanufacturing which have wage reopenings in 1984.

⁴ Includes 79 agreements, covering 274,000 workers, which were due to expire between

Oct. 1 and Dec. 31, 1982; 68 agreements, covering 463,000 workers, which expired prior to Oct. 1 but new agreements were not reached by Oct. 1; 58 agreements covering 178,000 workers which expired prior to Oct. 1, but for which necessary information had not been fully gathered; and 12 agreements covering 40,000 workers that have no fixed expiration or reopening date.

Note: Only bargaining units in the private nonagricultural economy affecting 1,000 workers or more are considered in this table. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

was U.S. Steel Corp.'s purchase of the Marathon Oil Co. in early 1982. The deal may improve the company's financial position but, according to Steelworkers' President McBride, the acquisition created a credibility gap between the company and its employees.⁵ These efforts at diversification have hindered attempts at negotiating wage concessions because union members questioned whether savings in labor costs would be invested in the steel industry or would be spent elsewhere.

Faced with a distressed economic picture, industry and union negotiators came to the bargaining table in 1982 in an effort to limit labor costs. During the July talks, the Steelworkers' offer was reported to include a 3-year freeze on scheduled wage increases, elimination of the August 1, 1982 wage increase, and deferring remaining scheduled cost-of-living adjustments (COLA)

for 18 months. In addition, the Steelworkers reportedly proposed a plan where COLA payments would only be paid when the industry's capacity utilization rate was above a certain level. If that level was never attained, COLA would not be paid until the last quarter of the 3-year contract.

The companies rejected the offer, which the union estimated would have saved the industry \$2 billion over a 3-year period, and proposed a 3-year contract projected to save \$6 billion. The company proposal reportedly included elimination of the August 1, 1982 scheduled wage increase; no additional specified wage increases; no COLA the first year and a maximum COLA of 50 cents for each of the second 2 years; and elimination of the extended vacation plan. The plan also called for a 50-cent-an-hour increase in contributions to the

Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB) fund to finance guaranteed weekly benefits of \$100 to \$220 for 1 year for laid-off employees with 5 but less than 20 years of service. (Employees with 20 years or more of service already had such a guarantee.) Establishment of stock ownership and individual retirement accounts was also proposed. On July 30, 400 local union presidents who comprise the Basic Steel Industry Conference rejected the industry's proposals. Negotiations were then terminated.

The Steelworkers' biennial convention in September 1982 passed a resolution authorizing the union to balance wage goals with the need to preserve jobs in a "distressed bargaining situation."⁶

While top industry and union leaders held informal bargaining sessions, negotiators agreed to place the 9-cent-an-hour COLA increase due November 1 in an escrow account and defer payment for 1 month. The 9-cent increase was paid retroactively to November 1 because a new agreement was not reached by December 1.

In mid-November, a tentative 45-month agreement calling for wage-and-benefit concessions was reached by negotiators but was rejected by local union leaders. Under the agreement, 75 cents an hour would have been taken out of the wages of steelworkers still on the job to replenish the Supplemental Unemployment Benefit fund. In addition, the agreement called for a cut of \$1.50 an hour in wages effective December 1, and the deferment of COLA until August 1983. The \$1.50 cut will have been restored in 50-cent steps on August 1 of 1983, 1984, and 1985. It is not expected that further negotiations will be held until May 1983.

Aluminum

Contracts between major aluminum producers and the United Steelworkers of America and the Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers International Union are scheduled to expire on May 31, 1983. As in steel, the economic decline in the aluminum industry has pressured parties to reach an early settlement incorporating cost-cutting measures.

The three largest companies in the industry—Aluminum Co. of America, the Reynolds Metals Co., and the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.—negotiate jointly with the Steelworkers. Contracts negotiated by the three companies historically have become the pattern for contracts for smaller companies in the aluminum industry. Aluminum settlements in 1977 and 1980 generally followed the pattern of the basic steel agreements reached earlier in those years. This could occur again in 1983 if steel negotiations result in an early settlement.

The 3-year contract negotiated in May 1980 provided for a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase on June 2, 1980, 20 cents on June 1, 1981, and 15 cents on June 7, 1982; in-

crements increases between labor grades and pay adjustments for some employees of each company to attain uniformity within their company; a revised COLA formula, providing adjustments of 1 cent for each 0.3-point change in the CPI during the first 2 years of the contract, and 1 cent for each 0.26-point change in the last year; and improved paid personal leave, insurance, supplemental unemployment benefits, and pensions.

Responding to falling demand and prices, the industry has closed some of its unprofitable and marginal operations, particularly gas-powered plants hit hard by rising energy costs.⁷ Even with the reduced operating facilities, production was only at about 63 percent of capacity in August 1982,⁸ 12 percentage points below the rate at the depths of the 1975 recession.

With demand for aluminum products off, shipments down, and several plants closing, industry employment has also dropped. About 103,000 workers were employed in the aluminum industry in September 1982, with 30 to 40 percent of the industry's work force on layoff.

In August 1982, the aluminum industry requested that the Steelworkers open their contracts for negotiation of reduced labor costs. After preliminary discussions, the talks ended in early September without agreement, apparently because of the Aluminum Workers' rejection of a similar request by the industry for early negotiation of their contracts. A concessionary agreement by the Steelworkers would have destroyed the compensation parity that exists between the two unions in the industry. Both the Steelworkers and the industry reportedly indicated that they would continue to hold informal discussions.

Telephone industry

It is uncertain how the August 24, 1982 consent agreement—between the Justice Department and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T)—on the split-up of the Bell System will affect pending negotiations in the communications industry. AT&T was given 6 months to submit its plan of divestiture and, if approved, another 12 months to implement it. The months ahead will be a period of uncertainty for many, particularly for AT&T employees.

A proposed resolution of the 8-year antitrust battle between the Justice Department and AT&T was agreed to on January 8, 1982. Federal Judge Harold H. Greene, however, refused to accept the proposal unless several major changes were made. The final agreement, including changes proposed by Judge Greene, included: a requirement that AT&T spin off its 22 wholly owned local telephone companies as independent enterprises; a ban on the manufacture of telephone equipment by local companies, but permission to sell such equipment; permission for the local companies to publish the lucrative "Yellow Pages"; restrictions on AT&T's entry into

Table 3. Workers scheduled to receive deferred wage adjustments in 1983, by major industry group and size of increase

[Workers in thousands]

Average hourly adjustment	Number of contracts	All private nonagricultural industries	Manufacturing					Nonmanufacturing				
			Total ¹	Selected industries				Total ²	Selected Industries			
				Food and kindred products	Apparel and other finished products	Paper and allied products	Metal-working		Construction	Transportation, communications and gas and electric utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Services
Total	727	2,953	1,083	141	282	35	463	1,870	540	529	378	196
Cents per hour increase												
Under 15 cents	14	46	26	—	—	—	26	20	1	15	—	3
15 and under 20	22	65	50	25	—	—	9	15	1	4	—	8
20 and under 25	26	74	43	1	—	—	41	31	2	—	28	1
25 and under 30	34	342	204	9	37	2	157	138	—	94	36	6
30 and under 35	46	319	144	5	70	—	56	175	1	165	7	—
35 and under 40	52	305	225	6	162	—	52	80	7	34	36	1
40 and under 45	31	112	39	1	12	8	13	73	3	3	17	40
45 and under 50	29	74	34	—	—	—	23	40	8	3	20	8
50 and under 60	70	190	41	6	—	4	23	149	36	35	49	5
60 and under 70	61	244	57	5	—	5	31	187	17	27	65	76
70 and under 80	59	172	48	10	—	6	13	124	36	20	18	29
80 and under 90	43	213	83	62	—	4	7	130	29	14	77	5
90 and under 100	50	117	58	—	3	7	4	59	26	28	3	1
100 and under 110	24	219	12	1	—	—	1	207	36	10	—	1
110 and under 120	21	75	15	8	—	—	6	60	37	3	19	1
120 and over	144	385	3	—	—	—	—	382	299	70	3	10
Mean adjustment		76.1	44.8	64.4	33.4	66.9	36.6	94.2	131.0	91.6	57.6	78.6
With cost-of-living clauses		41.2	38.6	62.3	32.6	—	33.8	45.3	90.4	39.9	46.4	69.8
Without cost-of-living clauses		102.9	61.6	67.4	53.8	66.9	48.5	111.7	132.3	186.9	60.3	79.2
Median adjustment		56.1	35.0	85.0	35.0	69.3	29.2	70.3	125.0	33.1	56.2	64.1
Percent increase³												
Under 2 percent	42	119	85	25	—	—	57	34	4	18	10	2
2 and under 3	70	453	81	5	—	—	56	371	20	284	64	—
3 and under 4	63	329	260	10	—	7	240	69	17	11	29	8
4 and under 5	32	242	196	6	179	—	8	46	29	6	10	2
5 and under 6	70	217	127	2	76	4	23	90	41	10	29	4
6 and under 7	103	260	108	11	17	4	41	152	61	22	37	31
7 and under 8	114	495	81	4	3	14	13	415	53	81	154	99
8 and under 9	94	418	63	23	7	5	8	355	94	47	18	28
9 and under 10	51	153	21	2	—	1	10	132	67	25	7	15
10 and under 11	30	114	55	51	—	—	2	58	39	12	7	—
11 and under 12	27	68	1	1	—	—	—	67	54	2	6	5
12 and over	31	86	5	—	—	—	5	81	61	11	7	1
Mean adjustment		6.1	5.0	6.9	5.0	6.4	3.8	6.8	8.5	5.0	6.1	7.5
With cost-of-living clauses		4.4	4.4	7.0	4.9	—	3.4	4.2	4.6	3.5	4.9	8.1
Without cost-of-living clauses		7.5	6.4	6.8	8.0	6.4	5.3	7.7	8.6	7.7	6.4	7.5
Median adjustment		6.4	4.6	8.7	4.7	7.0	3.0	7.5	8.6	2.7	7.0	7.5

¹ Includes workers in the following industry groups for which separate data are not shown: Textiles (8,000); lumber (6,000); furniture (11,000); printing (33,000); chemicals (13,000); petroleum refining (32,000); leather (25,000); stone, clay and concrete (18,000); instruments (13,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing (6,000).

² Includes 162,000 workers in the mining industry for which separate data are not shown, because earnings data are confidential, and 66,000 workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

³ Percent of straight-time average hourly earnings.

NOTE: Workers are distributed according to the average adjustment for all workers in each bargaining unit considered. Deferred wage increases include guaranteed minimum adjustments under cost-of-living clauses. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate there are no workers having wage increases that fall within that stated range.

electronic publishing (transmitting information over wires to computer video screens) for 7 years; and permission for AT&T to enter the data-processing and computer business for the first time in 25 years. This pending restructuring of the industry will probably result in attention to job security provisions, training programs, and unemployment benefits during the upcoming negotiations.

Collective bargaining agreements covering about 750,000 workers in the industry are scheduled to expire in 1983, nearly all on August 6. Most of the covered

workers are employed by AT&T in one of its operating companies, the Long Lines Department, the Western Electric Co. (the manufacturing arm of the Bell System), or Bell Laboratories. The Communications Workers of America (CWA) represents about 85 percent of all workers in the industry, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) and the Telecommunications International Union (TIU), a federation of independent unions, represent the rest.

In recent years, negotiations have been held between AT&T and each of the three unions separately, but on a

national level. Usually, agreement has been reached first with CWA and that settlement has set the pattern for the industry. Outside the Bell System, agreements terminating in 1983 include a contract between General Telephone Co. of California and the CWA, which covers 20,000 workers and expires in March.

The 3-year contract negotiated in 1980 provided a range of wage increases averaging 9.24 percent on August 9, 1980, 2.67 percent in August 1981, and 2.68 percent in August 1982. In addition, telephone operators received a two-stage "upgrading" increase. A revised cost-of-living clause would be calculated at the rate of 55 cents a week plus 0.65 percent of each individual's weekly rate for each 1-percent rise in the BLS-CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers. The previous rate had been 50 cents plus 0.6 percent. A number of other contract items were changed, including pension provisions; health, dental, life insurance, and vision care benefits; and job security provisions.

Faced with the Bell system breakup, the CWA created a "Committee on the Future" to study the possible effects of the divestiture and to provide some long-range planning for its membership. The 12-member committee's interim report to the CWA's annual convention in July 1982 stressed the need to recognize that rapid developments in technology will continue to affect and change specific jobs as they are now known, and that retraining for its members should be CWA's highest priority. Emphasis should be placed on employment security items, according to the report, such as permission for workers to move from job to job or career to career, and portability of pensions and savings-plan benefits.

Construction

About 900,000 workers in the construction industry are covered by major collective bargaining agreements that will expire or are subject to reopening in 1983, the largest number since this series began in 1967. As usual, activity is concentrated from spring to mid-summer. Approximately 250 major agreements are up for renegotiation or reopening; more than 200, covering 800,000 workers, in March through June. Much of the activity will be concentrated on the west coast where one-fifth of the contracts for at least 340,000 workers will be renegotiated.

Construction agreements with the same expiration dates are common at the city level and to a lesser extent at the State and regional level. The first contract to be negotiated in the given area often becomes the standard after which others are patterned.

The unusually large number of workers whose contracts are up for bargaining in 1983 results from the high incidence of short-term agreements negotiated in 1982. Over one-fourth of the 153 agreements negotiated in the first 9 months of 1982 will expire in 1983; only

one of the 165 contracts negotiated in 1981 expired in 1982. Construction contracts negotiated in the first 9 months of 1982 had an average duration of 22.4 months, compared with 27.6 months for all of 1981.

A slack demand for new construction projects, high unemployment, and continued incursion of nonunion employers into commercial, industrial, and heavy construction prompted building-trades unions to trim their demands for economic improvements in 1982. Many contracts called for little or no change in pay. Construction settlements for the first 9 months of 1982 provided wage changes averaging 7.0 percent in the first contract year and 6.9 percent over the life of the contract. These averages compare with 11.3 and 10.0 percent, respectively, when the same parties bargained previously. Average wage adjustments negotiated in construction in 1981 were 13.5 and 11.3 percent, respectively.

During 1982, negotiators hesitated to commit themselves to long-term contracts because of the recession. Layoffs are common in the construction industry because of its seasonal nature, but the unemployment rate was 21.9 percent in November 1982, compared with 17.8 percent in November 1981. Unless some degree of recovery occurs in the economy in the next few months, 1983 negotiations most likely will place less emphasis on monetary provisions and more on job security and benefits for laid-off or unemployed workers than when these contracts were last renegotiated.

Longshoring

The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) will represent about 116,000 dockworkers in bargaining with associations of employers on the eastern and gulf coasts on agreements scheduled to expire at the end of September. A master agreement will be negotiated first, to be followed by local agreements later in the year. Many terms, covering such issues as vacations and holidays, are negotiated separately at each port.

The June 1980 master agreement was reached about 4 months before the local contracts were scheduled to expire on October 1, allowing ample time for settlement of local issues. During the bargaining sessions, which began in February, the parties reviewed the legal status of the Rules on Containers—a key contract item—which had been in litigation before the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and the Federal courts for nearly 7 years. New technology led to the development of these rules which attempted to lessen the adverse effects of modernization—loss of jobs, sharply reduced earnings, and reduced work opportunities. These provisions had been designed to prevent the loss of container-handling work from the docks to inland warehouses and gave ILA members the right to pack and unpack all containers, with certain exceptions, going to and com-

ing from points within 50 miles of a port. However, a 1975 NLRB ruling found that the container work rules violated the National Labor Relations Act by expanding the role of longshore workers and declared that the rules were illegal. This decision was disputed in the courts. Resolving a conflict among circuit courts, in late May 1980, the Supreme Court sent the container rules issue back to the NLRB to define longshore "traditional work." The Supreme Court ruled that the NLRB had incorrectly examined the nature of the work involved.

The 1980 master pact, reached after the Supreme Court ruling, provided that the union or management could cancel the agreement on 60 days' notice, if any portion of the rules dealing with containerization was struck down by State, Federal or other law, or by decision of any court or administrative agency. The agreement provided for a Guaranteed Annual Income plan for workers displaced as a result of the use of containerization.

In October 1982, ILA President Thomas Gleason told a shippers conference in Boston that the union's goal in contract negotiations in 1983 will be to reach agreement with management 6 months before the present contract expires on September 30 and to avoid a strike.⁹ To achieve this, the ILA has targeted talks to begin in February 1983. Although the NLRB has not yet issued a final definition of traditional longshore work, it is not expected that the containerization question will be an issue this year.

Aerospace

More than 100,000 aerospace workers are covered by collective bargaining agreements scheduled to expire in the fall. The two major unions involved in these negotiations are the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) and the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW). The major aerospace companies are the Bendix Corp., the Boeing Co., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., McDonnell Douglas Corp., and United Technologies Corp.

The relationship between the IAM and UAW has ranged from intense jurisdictional rivalry during the period of rapid growth of union membership in the late 1930's to joint labor bargaining conferences held intermittently since 1959. Recently, the two unions have worked closely to develop common objectives and strategies. Negotiations are usually on a company-by-company basis, with the earliest settlements setting the basic framework for subsequent negotiations in the industry. However, the terms of individual contracts, as well as expiration dates, may vary.

The aerospace industry is characterized by large fluctuations in employment. Hiring booms in response to large government and commercial airline contracts have

been followed by massive layoffs when contracts faded. The largest companies, which build complex military aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles and large commercial airplanes, rely heavily on contracts with relatively few customers—the United States, foreign governments, and commercial airlines.

Currently, the aerospace industry is economically sound because large orders for military aircraft have made up for the decline in orders from other purchasers, such as airlines, in both domestic and export markets.¹⁰ Aerospace exports in 1982, dropped for the first time since 1977.

In the last round of bargaining, Boeing Co. and the IAM were the first to reach an agreement, on October 4, 1980, for 50,000 employees in Seattle, Wash., Wichita, Kan., Portland, Oreg., and other locations. The 3-year contract provided an immediate 7-percent wage increase and 3-percent increases in October 1981 and 1982 as well as improvements in pension benefits for both present and future employees. Shortly afterward, other accords were reached patterned after the Boeing settlement: the Machinists with Lockheed Corp. for 30,000 workers and with McDonnell Douglas Corp. for 7,000 workers, and UAW, in a coordinated effort, with McDonnell Douglas for 15,000 workers.

Wage changes of expiring contracts

Contracts expiring in 1983 will yield average wage changes over their life of at least 8.6 percent. Reflecting the recent moderation in the rate of inflation, it appears that contracts without COLA clauses will provide higher total wage changes than those with such clauses for the first time in the 9 years for which such data are available. The following tabulation relates to contracts expiring in 1983. It shows the average annual percent wage adjustment specified in the contracts, up to their expiration and the sum of those specified adjustments

Table 4. Deferred wage increases scheduled in 1983, by month

[Workers in thousands]

Effective month	Principal industries	Workers covered
Total		12,953
January	Airlines, petroleum refineries	292
February	Metal containers	144
March	Coal mining	284
April	Construction, food stores	303
May	Men's and boys' coats and suits, construction	361
June	Coal mining, electrical equipment, construction, apparel	747
July	Railroads, construction, food stores	784
August	Food stores	112
September	Coal mining	245
October	Construction	154
November	Construction, food stores	123
December	Coal mining	293

¹ This total is smaller than the sum of individual items because 520,000 workers will receive more than one increase. It is based on data available as of Oct. 1, 1982, and thus may understate the number of workers receiving deferred increases for the entire year.

plus COLA increases, where provided, through the third quarter of 1982:

	<i>Specified</i>	<i>Total specified plus COLA</i>
Contracts expiring in 1983	6.9	8.6
With COLA	5.0	8.1
Without COLA	9.6	9.6

Many of the contracts provide for COLA reviews after the third quarter of 1982 but before their 1983 expiration. Therefore, it is possible that by the time they expire, contracts with COLA may yield higher total wage adjustments than those without. However, given the current trend in the Consumer Price Index, it is unlikely that any additional COLA yield will be sufficient to change the relationship shown above.

1983 scheduled wage changes

Only one-third of the workers (3.0 million) covered by major collective bargaining agreements are scheduled to receive deferred wage increases in 1983. (See tables 3 and 4.) This is the smallest number and proportion of workers for any year since the series began in 1967. About 4.3 million workers received "deferred" increases in 1982 and 6.1 million in 1981. The small proportion of workers with 1983 deferred increases stems from the more than 1 million workers, primarily in the automobile, trucking, farm implement, and rubber industries, who are in the second year of multiyear agreements reached in 1982 that did not provide for any specified wage increases during the contract term; these workers may, however, receive increases under COLA clauses.

Table 5. Prevalence of cost-of-living adjustment clauses in major collective bargaining agreements, October 1982

[Workers in thousands]

2-digit standard industry classification (SIC)	Industry	All contracts		Contracts with COLA clauses		Percent of workers covered by COLA clauses
		Workers covered	Number of contracts	Workers covered	Number of contracts	
	Total	8,484	1,772	4,928	687	58.1
10	Metal mining	36	12	34	10	93.2
11	Anthracite mining	2	1	2	1	100.0
12	Bituminous coal and lignite mining	160	1	—	—	.0
15	Building construction general contractors	612	162	42	8	6.8
16	Construction other than building construction	435	116	105	16	24.2
17	Construction-special trade contractors	410	190	31	17	7.5
20	Food and kindred products	252	87	127	33	50.4
21	Tobacco manufacturing	22	7	20	6	90.2
22	Textile mill products	45	16	8	3	18.1
23	Apparel and other finished products	351	47	266	21	75.8
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture	60	14	1	1	2.2
25	Furniture and fixtures	20	13	8	6	40.8
26	Paper and allied products	86	53	8	1	9.3
27	Printing, publishing and allied industries	54	27	33	15	62.2
28	Chemicals and allied products	68	34	21	10	31.5
29	Petroleum refining and related industries	34	18	—	—	.0
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	66	14	59	11	90.5
31	Leather and leather products	38	13	—	—	.0
32	Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	85	35	70	26	81.6
33	Primary metals industries	437	97	421	88	96.4
34	Fabricated metal products	94	52	72	38	76.7
35	Machinery, except electrical	238	78	203	66	85.6
36	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	373	77	341	60	91.4
37	Transportation equipment	1,130	94	984	73	87.2
38	Instruments and related products	28	13	8	4	29.4
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	19	10	4	3	22.5
40	Railroad transportation	412	26	412	26	100.0
41	Local and urban transit	17	3	15	1	85.8
42	Motor freight transportation	442	17	442	17	100.0
44	Water transportation	89	19	34	7	38.5
45	Transportation by air	182	45	72	14	39.6
48	Communications	759	46	696	29	91.7
49	Electric, gas, and sanitary services	235	75	44	13	18.7
50	Wholesale trade—durables	10	5	3	1	25.5
51	Wholesale trade—nondurables	39	10	31	4	78.6
53	Retail trade—general merchandise	78	18	25	4	32.3
54	Food stores	517	95	197	33	38.1
55	Automotive dealers and service stations	11	8	1	1	11.5
56	Apparel and accessory stores	10	4	—	—	.0
58	Eating and drinking places	66	20	—	—	.0
59	Miscellaneous retail stores	16	5	15	4	93.5
60-65	Finance, insurance, and real estate	93	18	46	6	49.6
70-89	Services	353	77	25	10	7.1

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals, and percentages may not reflect shown ratios.

Dashes indicate absence of cost of living coverage.

Table 6. Timing and frequency of 1983 cost-of-living reviews¹

[Workers in thousands]

Contracts by expiration and frequency of cost-of-living review	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter		Full year ²	
	Number of contracts	Workers covered	Number of contracts	Workers covered	Number of contracts	Workers covered	Number of contracts	Workers covered	Number of contracts	Workers covered
All contracts										
Total	328	2,065	258	2,088	186	1,522	119	1,070	422	2,899
Quarterly	260	1,621	218	1,485	138	1,085	99	898	268	1,651
Semiannual	43	340	19	156	34	323	14	143	62	496
Annual	25	104	21	448	14	113	6	28	66	693
Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	59
Contracts expiring in 1983										
Total	192	844	133	630	49	205	6	10	209	891
Quarterly	172	754	127	616	45	197	5	8	172	754
Semiannual	11	21	5	12	3	7	—	—	16	33
Annual	9	68	1	1	1	2	1	2	12	72
Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	31
Contracts expiring in later years										
Total	136	1,221	125	1,459	137	1,317	113	1,060	213	2,008
Quarterly	88	867	91	869	93	888	94	890	96	897
Semiannual	32	319	14	143	31	316	14	143	46	463
Annual	16	36	20	447	13	112	5	27	54	621
Other ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	28

¹ Includes only those reviews through the termination of the present agreement; does not assume the continuation of existing reviews after the contract expiration dates.
² Contracts that have at least one review in the year.

³ Includes monthly, combinations of annual and quarterly combinations of annual and semi-annual, and reviews dependent on the levels of the Consumer Price Index.

Deferred wage increases will average 6.1 percent in 1983, compared with 6.3 percent a year earlier. Increases deferred from 1981 settlements will average 6.7 percent, compared with 5.8 percent for those deferred from 1982, reflecting moderation in wage increases negotiated the latter year.

Contracts with COLA generally provide for deferred wage increases that are smaller than those without, because they are negotiated with the anticipation that some amount of COLA wage increases will be generated. About one-third of the workers scheduled to receive deferred increases in 1983 have COLA coverage. These deferred wage increases will average 4.2 percent, compared with 7.2 percent for those without COLA clauses.

Variations among industries in the average amount of deferred increases often reflects variations in the proportion of workers covered by COLA clauses. For example, in the metalworking industry, where COLA is prevalent (88 percent of the workers are covered), 1983 deferred increases will average only 3.8 percent, but in the construction industry, where COLA clauses affect only 12 percent of the workers, deferred increases will average 8.5 percent.¹¹ (See tables 3 and 5.)

Cost-of-living adjustments

COLA clauses are designed to help workers recover purchasing power lost through price increases. They provide for adjustments in wages based on measures of price changes, in most cases the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). At the end of 1982, 4.9 million (58 percent) of the 8.5 million workers under major agreements had COLA pro-

tection. Sixty percent of the workers covered by COLA clauses will have at least one review in 1983. (See tables 5 and 6.) The amount of protection varies, depending on the formula used in adjustment calculations, the timing of reviews, and whether or not maximum amounts ("caps") are specified. During the first 9 months of 1982, COLA's yielded wage increases that were about three-fourths of the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

COLA coverage peaked in 1977 when 61.2 percent (6.0 million) of the workers under major collective bargaining agreements had COLA clauses in their contracts. The proportion covered has remained relatively stable, although the number has declined steadily since 1977, dropping to 4.9 million in the fourth quarter of 1982, largely the result of declining employment in industries where COLA clauses are common. The following shows the percent of workers under major contracts with COLA clauses on January 1, 1971-83:¹²

Year	Number of workers under major agreements	Workers with COLA coverage	
		Number	Percent
1971	10.8	3.0	27.8
1972	10.6	4.3	40.6
1973	10.4	4.1	39.4
1974	10.2	4.0	39.2
1975	10.3	5.3	51.5
1976	10.1	6.0	59.4
1977	9.8	6.0	61.2
1978	9.6	5.8	60.4
1979	9.5	5.6	58.9
1980	9.3	5.4	58.1
1981	9.1	5.3	58.2
1982	9.0	5.1	56.7
1983	8.5	4.9	57.6

Table 7. Expiration and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements

[Contracts are listed in order of Standard Industrial Classification code]

1972 SIC Code	Industry and employer ¹	Union ²	Employment at time of settlement	Contract term ³	Provisions for 1983 automatic cost-of-living review ⁴	Provisions for 1983 deferred wage increases ⁵
	Manufacturing					
20	Food and kindred products: Armour and Co. ⁶ George A. Hormel and Co. ⁶ Kellogg Co.	Food and Commercial Workers Food and Commercial Workers Grain Millers	4,400 6,500 5,000	Sept. 1, 1982 to Aug. 31, 1985 Sept. 1, 1982 to Aug. 31, 1985 Sept. 27, 1981 to Sept. 30, 1984	December December March, thereafter quarterly	...............
	Nabisco, Inc.	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers	10,500	Sept. 1, 1981 to Aug. 31, 1983	.....	.....
	Sugar Cos. Negotiating Committee (Hawaii) ⁶	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.)	7,000	Feb. 1, 1980 to Jan. 31, 1983	.....	.....
	Swift and Co. ⁶	Food and Commercial Workers	3,000	Sept. 1, 1982 to Aug. 31, 1985	December	.....
	Wilson Foods Corp.	Food and Commercial Workers	6,500	Sept. 1, 1982 to Aug. 31, 1985	December	.....
21	Tobacco manufacturers: Phillip Morris, U.S.A. (Richmond, Va.)	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers	9,650	Feb. 1, 1980 to Jan. 31, 1983	.....	Feb. 1: 43 cents
22	Textile mill products: Dan River, Inc. (Danville, Va.) Fieldcrest Mills, Inc. (Virginia and North Carolina)	United Textile Workers Clothing and Textile Workers	7,000 6,500	June 22, 1980 to June 21, 1983 Mar. 1, 1981 to Feb. 29, 1984	..........	..........
23	Apparel and other finished products: Greater Blouse, Skirt and Undergarment Association, Inc. New York Coat and Suit Association	Ladies' Garment Workers Ladies' Garment Workers	23,000 20,000	June 1, 1982 to May 31, 1985 June 1, 1982 to May 31, 1985	..... January and March	June 1: 35 cents June 1: 35 cents
24	Lumber and wood products, except furniture: Western States Wood Products Employers Association (Boise-Cascade Corp., Champion International Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Georgia-Pacific Corp., International Paper Co., ITT-Rayonier Inc., Louisiana-Pacific Corp., Publishers Paper Co., Simpson Timber Co., and Weyerhaeuser Co.)	Woodworkers; Lumber Production and Industrial Workers (Ind.)	37,000	June 1, 1980 to May 31, 1983	.....	June 1: 70 cents
26	Paper and allied products: International Paper Co., Southern Kraft Division	Paperworkers and Electrical Workers (IBEW)	8,000	June 1, 1979 to May 31, 1983	.....	.....
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products: B.F. Goodrich Co. Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Uniroyal, Inc.	Rubber Workers Rubber Workers Rubber Workers Rubber Workers	7,200 8,750 16,000 4,100	Apr. 21, 1982 to Apr. 20, 1985 Apr. 21, 1982 to Apr. 20, 1985 Apr. 21, 1982 to Apr. 20, 1985 Apr. 21, 1982 to Apr. 20, 1985	January, thereafter quarterly January, thereafter quarterly January, thereafter quarterly January, thereafter quarterly	....................
32	Stone, clay and glass products: Brockway Glass Co., Inc. Owens-Illinois, Inc.	Glass Bottle Blowers Glass Bottle Blowers	7,150 12,400	Apr. 1, 1980 to Mar. 31, 1983 Apr. 1, 1980 to Mar. 31, 1983	..........	..........
33	Primary metal industries: ⁶ 8 major basic steel companies: Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.; Armco Inc.; Bethlehem Steel Corp.; Inland Steel Co.; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.; National Steel Corp.; Republic Steel Corp.; United States Steel Corp.; Aluminum Co. of America Aluminum Co. of America Armco Steel Corp. (Middletown, Ohio) Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. Kaiser Steel Corp., Steel Manufacturing Division (Fontana, Calif.) National Steel Corp., Weirton Steel Division (Ohio and West Virginia) Reynolds Metals Co. United States Steel Corp., salaried employees	Steelworkers Aluminum Workers Steelworkers Armco Employees Independent Federation (Ind.) Steelworkers Steelworkers Independent Steelworkers Union (Ind.) Steelworkers Steelworkers	215,200 9,150 10,000 6,000 11,000 5,550 10,000 8,100 5,200	Aug. 1, 1980 to Aug. 1, 1983 June 1, 1980 to May 31, 1983 June 1, 1980 to May 31, 1983 Aug. 1, 1980 to July 31, 1983 June 1, 1980 to May 31, 1983 Aug. 1, 1980 to July 31, 1983 Aug. 1, 1980 to Aug. 1, 1983 June 2, 1980 to May 31, 1983 Aug. 1, 1980 to Aug. 1, 1983	February and May March March February and May March February and May February and May March February and May	..................................................
34	Fabricated metal products: American Can Co. ⁶ Continental Group, Inc. Co.	Steelworkers Steelworkers	6,250 12,000	Feb. 16, 1981 to Feb. 19, 1984 Feb. 16, 1981 to Feb. 19, 1984	February, thereafter quarterly February, thereafter quarterly	Feb. 15: 15 cents Feb. 15: 15-27 cents
	See footnotes at end of table.					

Table 7. Continued—Expiration and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements

[Contracts are listed in order of Standard Industrial Classification code]

1972 SIC Code	Industry and employer ¹	Union ²	Employment at time of settlement	Contract term ³	Provisions for 1983 automatic cost-of-living review ⁴	Provisions for 1983 deferred wage increases ⁵
35	Machinery, except electrical: Briggs and Stratton Corp. (Milwaukee, Wis.) Cummins Engine Co., Inc. (Columbus, Ind.)	Allied Industrial Workers Diesel Workers Union (Ind.)	7,900 6,700	Aug. 1, 1980 to July 31, 1983 May 4, 1981 to Apr. 29, 1984	..... February and November	..... May 5: 52-64 cents
	Timken Co. (Columbus and Wooster, Ohio)	Steelworkers	7,800	July 20, 1980 to Aug. 29, 1983	March and June.....	.....
	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies: General Electric Co. General Electric Co. Raytheon Co. (Massachusetts) Rockwell International Corp. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) ⁶ Western Electric Co. Inc.	Electrical Workers (UE, Ind.) Electrical Workers (IUE) Electrical Workers (IBEW) Electrical Workers (IBEW) Communications Workers	13,000 60,000 9,000 5,200 22,650	June 28, 1982 to June 27, 1985 June 28, 1982 to June 27, 1985 Sept. 16, 1981 to Aug. 31, 1983 Oct. 1, 1980 to Feb. 28, 1983 Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	June and December June and December	June 27: 3 percent June 27: 3 percent
371	Transportation equipment-motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment: American Motors Corp. (Wisconsin)	Auto Workers	12,000	March 1, 1982 to Sept. 16, 1985	September, thereafter quarterly	.....
	American Motors Corp., Jeep Corp. (Ohio)	Auto Workers	5,000	Mar. 1, 1982 to Jan. 31, 1985	September, thereafter quarterly	.....
	Budd Co. (P&M) Ford Motor Co.	Auto Workers Auto Workers	9,000 110,000	Feb. 2, 1980 to Mar. 4, 1983 Mar. 1, 1982 to Sept. 14, 1984	..... September and December	..........
	General Motors Corp.	Auto Workers	320,000	Apr. 12, 1982 to Sept. 14, 1984	December	.....
	Transportation equipment-aircraft: Beech Aircraft Corp.	Machinists	6,750	Aug. 3, 1981 to Aug. 5, 1984	September, thereafter quarterly	Aug. 1: 34½-59½ cents
372	Bendix Corp. Boeing Co.	Auto Workers Machinists	6,100 39,900	Apr. 30, 1980 to Apr. 29, 1983 Oct. 4, 1980 to Oct. 3, 1983	January January, April and July	..........
	Cessna Aircraft Co. (Kansas)	Machinists	8,000	Sept. 28, 1981 to Sept. 30, 1984	January, thereafter quarterly	Sept. 26: 90 cents to \$1.35
	Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Lockheed-California Division	Machinists	14,000	Oct. 20, 1980 to Oct. 1, 1983	January, April, July	.....
	McDonnell Douglas Corp. (California and Oklahoma)	Auto Workers	10,000	Oct. 17, 1980 to Oct. 9, 1983	January, April, July	.....
	McDonnell-Douglas Corp. (St. Louis, Mo.)	Machinists	11,000	May 11, 1981 to May 13, 1984	February, thereafter quarterly	May 11: 3 percent
	Transportation equipment-shipbuilding: Bethlehem Steel Corp., Shipbuilding Department Litton Systems, Inc., Ingalls Shipbuilding Division (Pascagoula, Miss.) Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. (Virginia) Pacific Coast Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Firms	Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Pascagoula Metal Trades Council and Teamsters (Ind.) Steelworkers Pacific Coast Metal Trades Dept. and Teamsters (Ind.)	5,000 6,400 17,000 35,000	Aug. 14, 1981 to Aug. 19, 1984 Feb. 1, 1981 to Jan. 29, 1984 Mar. 31, 1980 to Oct. 31, 1983 July 1, 1980 to June 29, 1983	..... January February and May	..... ..... Apr. 11: 10 cents
374	Transportation equipment-railway cars: Pullman, Inc., Pullman Standard Division	Steelworkers	4,800	Apr. 4, 1981 to May 4, 1984	January, thereafter quarterly	Apr. 4: 20-38 cents, Oct. 4: 15-33 cents
38	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks: Honeywell, Inc. (Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.) Nonmanufacturing	Teamsters (Ind.)	7,000	Feb. 1, 1981 to Jan. 31, 1984	.....	Feb. 1: 8 percent
12	Bituminous coal and lignite mining: Association of Bituminous Contractors, Inc.	Mine Workers (Ind.)	12,000	June 7, 1981 to Sept. 30, 1984	March, thereafter quarterly; 15 cents guaranteed adjustments	June 25: 40 cents
	Bituminous Coal Operators Association	Mine Workers (Ind.)	160,000	July 1, 1981 to Oct. 1, 1984	March, thereafter quarterly; 15 cents guaranteed adjustments	June 25: 40 cents
15	Construction: Mid-America Regional Bargaining Association (Illinois)	Carpenters	25,000	June 1, 1981 to May 31, 1983	.....	.....
16	Construction: Associated General Contractors (Northern California)	Operating Engineers	12,000	June 16, 1980 to June 15, 1983	.....	.....
17	Construction: New York Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	8,000	June 12, 1980 to June 9, 1983	.....	.....
	See footnotes at end of table.					

Table 7. Continued—Expiration and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements

[Contracts are listed in order of Standard Industrial Classification code]

1972 SIC Code	Industry and employer ¹	Union ²	Employment at time of settlement	Contract term ³	Provisions for 1983 automatic cost-of-living review ⁴	Provisions for 1983 deferred wage increases ⁵	
40	Railroads: ⁶						
	Class I railroads:						
	Operating unions	Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) United Transportation Union	26,000 85,000	Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984 Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984	January and July January and July	..... .....
	Nonoperating unions:						
	Shop craft	Electrical Workers (IBEW) Firemen and Oilers Machinists	9,000 8,400 15,000	Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984 Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984 Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984	January and July January and July January and July	July 1: 3 percent July 1: 3 percent July 1: 3 percent	
		Railway Carmen Maintenance of Way Employees	32,000 61,000	Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984 Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984	January and July January and July	July 1: 3 percent July 1: 3 percent	
	Nonshop craft	Railway Clerks Transport Workers and Railway Carmen	70,000 7,800	Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984 Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984	January and July January and July	July 1: 3 percent July 1: 3 percent	
	Conrail and Amtrak, Maintenance and Equipment employees	Railway Clerks	12,450		January and July	July 1: 3 percent	
	Conrail, Clerks	United Transportation Union	16,100	Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984	January and July	July 1: 3 percent	
	Conrail, Operating employees			Apr. 1, 1981 to June 30, 1984			
	42	Trucking and warehousing:					
		Local Cartage, for Hire, and Private Carriers agreement (Chicago, Ill.)	Chicago Truck Drivers (Ind.)	8,700	Apr. 1, 1982 to Mar. 31, 1985	April
National Master Freight agreements and supplements ⁶							
Local Cartage		Teamsters (Ind.)	200,000	Mar. 1, 1982 to Mar. 31, 1985	April	.....
Over-the-road	Teamsters (Ind.)	100,000	Mar. 1, 1982 to Mar. 31, 1985	April	.....	
United Parcel Service	Teamsters (Ind.)	85,000	May 1, 1982 to Apr. 30, 1985	May and November	.....	
44	Water transportation: ⁶						
	Dry Cargo Cos., Atlantic and Gulf coasts	Masters, Mates and Pilots Maritime Union	5,000	June 16, 1981 to June 15, 1984	June and December June and December	June 16: 7½ percent June 16: 7½ percent	
	Dry Cargo Cos., Tankers, Atlantic and Gulf coasts		15,000	June 16, 1981 to June 15, 1984			
	New York Shipping Association, Port of New York	Longshoremen (ILA)	10,200	Oct. 1, 1980 to Sept. 30, 1983	.....	.....
	Pacific Maritime Association	Longshoremen and Warehousemen (Ind.)	11,000	July 1, 1981 to July 1, 1984	.....	July 2: \$1.25
	Standard Freightship Agreement, Unlicensed personnel	Seafarers	10,750	June 16, 1981 to June 15, 1984	June and December	June 16: 7½ percent	
	Standard Tanker Agreement, Unlicensed personnel	Seafarers	10,750	June 16, 1981 to June 15, 1984	June and December	June 16: 7½ percent	
	Steamship Trade Association of Baltimore, Inc., Port of Baltimore	Longshoremen (ILA)	5,000	Oct. 1, 1980 to Sept. 30, 1983	.....	.....
	West Gulf Maritime Association, Inc.	Longshoremen (ILA)	7,500	Oct. 1, 1980 to Sept. 30, 1983	.....	.....
	45	Airlines: ⁶					
United Airlines, Inc., flight attendants		Air Line Pilots	9,300	Apr. 1, 1982 to Mar. 31, 1983	.....	.....
48	Communications:						
	American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Long lines dept.	Communications Workers	23,300	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania	Federation of Telephone Workers of Pennsylvania (Ind.)	11,950	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	General Telephone Co. of California	Communications Workers	20,500	Mar. 5, 1980 to Mar. 4, 1983	.....	.....
	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., (Illinois and Indiana)	Communications Workers	5,500	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	Illinois Bell Telephone Co., (Illinois and Indiana)	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	13,800	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.	Communications Workers	20,000	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	Mountain State Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Communications Workers	29,200	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	16,000	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	New England Telephone Co.	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	6,300	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.	Communications Workers	11,450	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.	Communications Workers	88,000	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
	Western Electric Co., Inc. (Service Div.)	Communications Workers	14,750	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
Western Electric Co., Inc. (Installation)	Communications Workers	14,000	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
Wisconsin Telephone Co.	Communications Workers	6,250	Aug. 10, 1980 to Aug. 6, 1983	.....	.....
49	Electric, gas and sanitary services:						
	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.	Utility Workers	16,750	June 18, 1980 to June 17, 1983	.....	.....
53	Retail trade-general merchandise:						
	Bloomington Bros. (New York)	Retail, Wholesale and Department Store	5,600	Mar. 1, 1980 to Feb. 28, 1983	.....	.....
	Woodward and Lothrop, Inc. (Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia)	Food and Commercial Workers	5,000	Nov. 18, 1979 to Feb. 1, 1983	.....	.....
54	Retail trade—food stores:						
	Cleveland Food Industries Committee (Ohio)	Food and Commercial Workers	8,400	Sept. 1, 1980 to Sept. 3, 1983	March	.....
	Food Employers Labor Relations Association of Northern California ⁶	Food and Commercial Workers	17,000	Mar. 5, 1980 to Mar. 5, 1983	.....	.....
	Food Market Agreement of Minneapolis, (Minnesota)	Food and Commercial Workers	7,200	Mar. 3, 1980 to Feb. 25, 1983	.....	.....
	Philadelphia Food Stores (Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware)	Food and Commercial Workers	5,000	Mar. 9, 1980 to Mar. 5, 1983	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Continued—Expiration and wage adjustment provisions of selected collective bargaining agreements

[Contracts are listed in order of Standard Industrial Classification code]

1972 SIC Code	Industry and employer ¹	Union ²	Employment at time of settlement	Contract term ³	Provisions for 1983 automatic cost-of-living review ⁴	Provisions for 1983 deferred wage increases ⁵
	Retail Food Store Agreement (San Jose, Calif.)	Food and Commercial Workers	6,800	Jan. 1, 1980 to Feb. 28, 1983	.....	.....
58	Retail trade-eating and drinking places: Restaurant-Hotel Employers Council of Southern California	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	10,000	Mar. 16, 1979 to Mar. 15, 1983	.....	.....
70	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places: Hotel Employers Association of San Francisco (California)	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	6,000	July 1, 1980 to Aug. 14, 1983	.....	.....
	Nevada Resort Association, Resort Hotels (Las Vegas, Nev.)	Hotel and Restaurant Employees	15,000	Apr. 2, 1980 to Apr. 1, 1984	.....	Apr. 2: 30-55 cents
78	Motion pictures: Screen Actors Guild, Commercials Contract	Actors	52,700	Feb. 7, 1982 to Feb. 6, 1985	.....	.....
80	Medical and other health services: Kaiser Foundation Hospitals and Health Plan and Permanente Medical Group (California)	Service Employees	7,850	Nov. 1, 1981 to Oct. 29, 1983	.....	.....
91	Federal Government: U.S. Postal Service Agreements	Postal Workers; Letter Carriers; Rural Letter Carriers; Mail Handlers	568,000	July 21, 1981 to July 20, 1984	May and November	July: \$300 or \$375 per year July 21: \$300 or \$350 (bonus)

¹ Geographical coverage of contracts is interstate unless specified.
² Unions are affiliated with AFL-CIO, except where noted as independent (Ind.).
³ Contract term refers to the date contract is to go into effect, not the date of signing. Where a contract has been amended or modified and the original termination date extended, the effective date of the change becomes the new effective date of the agreement. For purposes of this listing, the expiration is the formal termination date established by the agreement. In general, it is the earliest date on which termination of the contract could be effective, except for special provisions for termination as in the case of disagreement arising out of wage reopening. Many agree-

ments provide for automatic renewal at the expiration date unless notice of termination is given.
⁴ Dates shown indicate the month in which adjustment is to be made, not the month of the Consumer Price Index on which adjustment is based.
⁵ Hourly rate increase unless otherwise specified.
⁶ Contract is not on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics; information is based on newspaper accounts.
 SOURCE: Contracts on file with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Oct. 1, 1982. Where no contracts are on file, table entries are based on newspaper accounts.

The most prevalent COLA adjustment formula in current agreements provides a wage increase of 1 cent per hour for each 0.3-point increase in the CPI. COLA adjustments for more than 1.8 million workers, including those in the steel, railroad, trucking, and aerospace industries, use this formula. The automobile and rubber industries agreements provide for adjustments of 1 cent for each 0.26-percent movement in the CPI; workers in the electrical equipment industry receive adjustments of 1 cent for each 0.2-percent change, but beginning in June 1983, will receive 1 cent for each 0.175-percent change in the CPI; and workers in telephone communications receive COLA adjustments at the rate of 55 cents a week plus 0.65 percent of the individual's weekly rate for each 1-percent increase in the CPI.

Cost-of-living reviews are made at intervals specified in the COLA clause. Annual reviews are the most common, affecting 2.1 million workers, including those in telephone communications, trucking, and apparel agreements; quarterly reviews cover 1.9 million, including workers in the automobile, steel, and aerospace industries; semiannual reviews affect 825,000 workers, most notably in railroads and electrical products.

Four million of the 4.9 million workers with COLA provisions are covered by contracts that tie possible adjustments to movements in a BLS Consumer Price Index for "all cities." Another 270,000 workers are under con-

tracts that use an index for an individual city and contracts for 660,000 in the automobile industry relate adjustments to a combination of the U.S. and Canadian indexes because contracts cover workers in both countries.

Some contracts specify that upon reaching a certain level in COLA payments, no further adjustments will be made. Maximums, or "caps," sometimes are set for each of the reviews during the contract term, or for the total accumulated amount over the term, or some combination of the two. COLA clauses covering 1.1 million workers, most notably in the railroad industry, contain provisions for some limitation on the size of adjustments.

More than 350,000 workers are covered by provisions for minimum or "guaranteed COLA" payments. These amounts were determined at the time the contracts were negotiated and are not dependent upon the movement in the CPI. Therefore, these amounts are treated as specified increases rather than COLA adjustments.

Given the current economic climate, it is possible that some of the deferred increases and COLA reviews discussed above will not be implemented as scheduled. In 1982, a number of contracts negotiated earlier than scheduled provided for suspension or delays in previously negotiated increases and/or COLA adjustments.

—FOOTNOTES—

¹ "Steel Bargains for its Future," *Business Week*, July 12, 1982, p. 20.

² "U.S. Steelmakers Slim Down for Survival," *Business Week*, May 31, 1982, p. 88.

³ "Steel Production Continued Downward in October," *Steel Production News*, American Iron and Steel Institute, Nov. 24, 1982.

⁴ George J. McManus, "Steel's Nightmare—Imports and Layoffs Up, Markets and Spending Plans on the Scrap Heap," *Iron Age*, May 21, 1982, p. 39.

⁵ "Steel Bargains for its Future."

⁶ "The Pressure for New Steel Talks," *Business Week*, Oct. 4, 1982, p. 90.

⁷ "Recession Spurs Drop in Demand," *The New York Times*, Jan. 26, 1982, p. D-14.

⁸ "Aluminum Companies Ask Union to Open Pact," *The New York Times*, Aug. 23, 1982, p. A-12.

⁹ "ILA Targets Early Pacts Next Year," *Journal of Commerce*, Oct. 8, 1982, pp. 1, 3b.

¹⁰ "Industry Resilient Despite Setbacks," *Financial Times* (London) Aug. 23, 1982 and "Switch in Time—Simmonds Precision's Stress on Defense Products Pays Off," *Barrons*, Apr. 5, 1982.

¹¹ About 190,000 construction workers will receive deferred increases under settlements in which the parties agreed to a total wage and benefit package, with the allocation between wages and benefits to be determined later by the union. Because the final allocation was not known at the time this article was prepared, the entire package has been treated as a wage increase which thus may be overstated.

¹² The data for 1983 are based on information available as of Oct. 1, 1982.

A note on communications

The *Monthly Labor Review* welcomes communications that supplement, challenge, or expand on research published in its pages. To be considered for publication, communications should be factual and analytical, not polemical in tone. Communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, *Monthly Labor Review*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20212.

U.S. import and export price indexes show declines during the first half

A strong dollar and the worldwide recession took their toll on trade, with petroleum and food leading import dip, as measured by BLS International Price Program; export prices of nonferrous metals and wheat record double-digit decreases

MARK J. JOHNSON

U.S. import prices declined 2.1 percent during the first half of 1982, led by lower prices for crude petroleum and food products. (See table 1.) The downward movement resulted in part from weakness in both the U.S. economy and the international economy, including such major U.S. trading partners as Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom.¹ The strength of the dollar *vis-a-vis* other major currencies also helped hold down import prices.² Both developments contributed to the slowdown in domestic inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index.

The same factors also moderated price rises for U.S. exports, with the strong dollar pushing up the cost of U.S. products in major world markets. Some key indexes fell substantially, such as those for grain and nonferrous metals. Others rose slightly, including indexes for machinery and farm equipment. (See table 2.)

The price changes were measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' International Price Program. The quarterly indexes cover imports of all commodities except chemicals and in the near future will cover imports and exports of all commodities. The indexes, which are not seasonally adjusted, account for 96.5 percent of all imported products and 71 percent of all exported prod-

ucts. Indexes are published for detailed and aggregate categories of imports and exports and are based on transaction price information provided by a sample of importers and exporters and their products.³

The prices used in all indexes are reported either in U.S. dollars or in another currency and converted to dollar prices, using the prevailing rate of exchange. As a result, exchange rate fluctuations have a direct effect on the indexes each quarter. During the first half, the dollar appreciated 11.7 percent against the Japanese yen and advanced 10.9 percent against all other currencies.⁴ (See table 3.)

Foreign trade has become increasingly important to the U.S. economy in recent years. In 1960, U.S. imports and exports accounted for 11.9 percent of U.S. final-goods production. By 1970, the proportion had increased to 15.2 percent and by 1981, to 28.6 percent.⁵ During the first half of 1982, the figure stood at 26.2 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis.

In recent years, the United States has incurred large trade deficits. In 1981, the deficit was \$27.9 billion but fell to \$22.4 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first half of 1982.⁶ Contributing significantly to the improvement was the decline in imports of crude oil, which were \$22.2 billion in the first half, compared with \$33.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1981.⁷

Imports: oil in surplus; food prices plunge

Petroleum. Crude petroleum imports fell 2.8 percent in price during the first half of 1982, a major factor in

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Table 1. Change in selected import price indexes and proportion of trade value

[In percent]

Commodity	Share of total 1980 trade value	First half, 1982	First quarter, 1982	Second quarter, 1982
All commodities, except chemicals	96.524	-2.1	-1.1	-1.0
Mineral fuels and related materials	32.776	—	—	—
Crude petroleum	25.779	-2.8	-1.9	-0.9
Food	6.554	-5.1	0.0	-5.1
Fruits and vegetables	0.838	-10.6	0.6	-11.2
Edible nuts	0.094	-16.0	0.2	-16.2
Sugar and honey	0.925	—	—	-17.3
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	2.241	-1.8	3.9	-5.5
Fish	1.088	2.0	2.1	-0.1
Intermediate manufactured products	13.520	-3.6	-0.8	-2.7
Iron and steel	3.127	-4.7	-1.3	-3.4
Nonferrous metals	3.123	-12.6	-3.4	-9.5
Paper and paperboard products	1.475	1.9	1.8	0.1
Machinery and transport equipment	25.442	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Automobiles	7.201	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	3.392	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	1.998	2.8	2.3	0.5
Metalworking machinery	0.775	0.1	-1.6	1.7
Other manufactured articles	9.794	-1.0	-1.1	0.1
Measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus	0.628	0.3	0.2	0.1
Clothing	2.666	1.2	0.6	0.6
Footwear	1.232	-0.4	-0.7	0.2
Photographic apparatus and optical goods	1.162	-5.1	-3.2	-1.9

the 2.1-percent drop in the all-import price index.⁸ The OPEC nations were unable to reach agreement on production limits in the first half, and the surplus on world oil markets persisted.⁹ Domestic crude oil production, which increased after deregulation, experienced a further, but slight, rise during the first half; thus, imports bore the brunt of reduced demand for petroleum products. As a result, non-OPEC nations such as Britain and Mexico discounted their petroleum prices to maintain production levels, as did some OPEC-member nations. U.S. crude oil import volume, measured in barrels, was off 27.8 percent in the first half from the corresponding period in 1981. (See table 4.)¹⁰ Domestic consumption of such important petroleum products as home heating oil, residual fuels, and gasoline fell during the first half of 1982. A major reason for the decline in residual fuel demand was "fuel switching," as utilities and industrial users turned from petroleum-based fuels to lower-priced coal and natural gas. This shift was also important in the decline in demand for home heating oil. During the first half, gasoline consumption was down 1.5 percent from the year-earlier level. The weaker domestic economy, the increasing fuel efficiency of the U.S. automobile fleet, and further diesel penetration, together with weaker overall demand for fuel, con-

tributed to the continued decline in gasoline consumption.¹¹

Food. Imported food fell in price by 5.1 percent during the second quarter after holding constant in the first quarter. Prices of many foods are historically volatile, reflecting the fluctuations in weather conditions, the perishable nature of many foods, and the problems inherent in transportation, distribution, and marketing.

Fruit and vegetable prices, which fell by 10.6 percent during the first half, led the decline in food prices. These prices have a pattern of rapid change, because of the seasonal nature of planting and harvesting. During the first quarter, prices of fruits and vegetables rose 0.6 percent but dropped 11.2 percent during the second quarter. Plummeting prices of imported tomatoes and edible nuts paced the fall in fruit and vegetable prices. Tomato prices plunged 56.9 percent during the first half. They had risen 9.8 percent during the first quarter as winter freezes and lower planted acreage in Florida cut domestic supplies. But large supplies from Mexico and Western Europe slashed prices by 60.8 percent in the second quarter. Import prices for edible nuts fell 16.0 percent in the first half, rising 0.2 percent in the first quarter and falling 16.2 percent in the second quarter. The net fall in prices was primarily the result of sharply increased supplies from abroad, as foreign nations filled the growing U.S. demand for these products.

Table 2. Change in selected export price indexes and proportion of trade value

Commodity	Share of total 1980 trade value	First half, 1982	First quarter, 1982	Second quarter, 1982
Crude materials	10.948	—	—	—
Cork and wood	1.417	-4.0	4.9	-8.4
Textile fibers	1.813	6.2	0.3	5.9
Cotton	1.341	8.4	-0.1	8.6
Oilseeds	3.024	-2.2	-2.5	0.4
Soybeans	2.716	-2.8	-3.3	0.4
Grain and grain preparations	8.34	-4.2	-3.4	-0.8
Wheat	2.94	-12.9	-7.2	-6.1
Hard winter ordinary wheat	1.24	-16.0	-8.1	-8.8
Yellow corn	3.956	2.6	0.5	2.0
Grain, other	0.522	—	—	—
Yellow sorghum	0.498	1.5	-2.0	3.4
Barley	0.094	3.4	5.7	-2.3
Intermediate manufactured products	10.544	-2.5	-0.1	-2.4
Nonferrous metals	2.280	-12.0	-2.7	-9.6
Silver and metals of the platinum group	0.772	-24.4	-5.9	-19.7
Paper and paperboard products	1.300	-2.8	0.2	-3.0
Machinery and transport equipment	35.261	2.9	1.5	1.4
Parts and accessories for road vehicles	3.499	5.2	2.6	2.4
Aircraft and spacecraft parts	1.641	8.9	3.9	4.7
General industrial machines and parts	4.939	3.3	1.9	1.3
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	3.990	-1.7	-0.8	-0.8
Other manufactured articles	7.397	—	—	—
Measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus	2.437	7.0	5.4	1.6
Photographic supplies	1.187	3.4	3.6	-0.2

Table 3. Effective exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, by quarter

[1975=100]

Quarter	Rate ¹
1979-I	92.8
1979-II	94.7
1979-III	92.8
1979-IV	94.3
1980-I	94.5
1980-II	94.5
1980-III	92.0
1980-IV	94.5
1981-I	98.6
1981-II	105.5
1981-III	111.2
1981-IV	107.4
1982-I	111.7
1982-II	115.8

¹ Multilateral Exchange Rate Model, based on 1977 trade weights.
SOURCE: *International Financial Statistics*, November 1982, pp. 426-27.

In particular, an overabundance of imported cashews exerted downward pressure on the edible nuts index.

Sugar and honey prices dropped by 17.3 percent during the second quarter, the first time this index was published. A worldwide sugar surplus and declining demand combined to pull down prices. Demand fell sharply for sugar used in beverages and processed food, for which high fructose corn syrup has both cost and marketing advantages.

The coffee, tea, and cocoa price index declined 1.8 percent in the first half, although coffee prices rose 3.3 percent during that period. In the first quarter, coffee prices rose 5.3 percent, as a high level of demand and the loosening of price controls by the International Coffee Organization placed upward pressure on prices. Coffee prices fell 2.3 percent during the second quarter, after producing nations placed abundant supplies on world markets.

Imported tea prices remained unchanged during the first quarter; abundant stocks in U.S. warehouses lessened demand. Cocoa prices fell by 26.3 percent during the first half, as U.S. inventories remained high. The last two world cocoa crops set new records, reflecting the increased plantings spurred by the high prices of the late 1970's.

Moderating the fall in food prices were fish prices, which rose 2.0 percent during the first half. Prices for shellfish surged 9.9 percent. Demand for such delicacies as lobster and shrimp continued to increase. The supply of imported tuna rose during the first half, contributing to the 6.7-percent decline in the price index for canned fish.

Steel imports trigger U.S. probe

Intermediate manufactures. Intermediate manufactured products fell 3.6 percent in price. This category was

particularly affected by the slowdown in U.S. economic activity. Demand for these products softened in basic industries as capital and other spending fell.¹² Intermediate manufactured goods include leather, paper, textiles, nonferrous metals, steel and iron, and rubber.

Prices of nonferrous metals led the decline, falling 12.6 percent. The 4.7-percent decline in iron and steel prices resulted principally from removal of the "trigger price mechanism" in January 1982. The program had set minimum prices on imported steel based on production costs in Japan. Steel sold below this "trigger price" was presumed to be sold at less than cost, thereby triggering a formal investigation by the Department of Commerce. If the investigation determined that steel was being sold below cost, countervailing duties could be imposed.

In January, seven U.S. steelmakers filed charges that steel manufacturers in 11 foreign countries were selling steel to U.S. importers at less than the cost of production. This action effectively ended the monitoring program, except on stainless steel wire products. With the mechanism withdrawn, the price floor for steel imports was removed, and steelmakers in other countries sold their products in the United States at prices below the discounted prices offered by domestic producers. In January, imported steel accounted for a record 26 percent share of the U.S. market. The continued strength of the dollar made the imports more attractive.

The drop in nonferrous metal prices continued a decline which began in January 1981. By mid-1982, prices of these imports had fallen 31.4 percent. The category includes copper, zinc, lead, tin, molybdenum, aluminum, and silver. Slowdowns in the domestic steel, auto, and construction industries diminished demand for non-

Table 4. Crude petroleum imports, 1970-82

Year	Barrels (millions)	Value (millions of dollars)	Total U.S. imports (millions of dollars)	Percentage of total U.S. imports
1970	545	1,281	39,963	3.2
1971	676	1,704	45,602	3.7
1972	901	2,383	55,555	4.3
1973	1,294	4,231	69,121	6.1
1974	1,367	15,335	100,218	15.3
1975	1,585	18,374	96,140	19.1
1976	2,050	25,480	120,677	21.1
1977	2,520	33,583	146,817	22.9
1978	2,392	32,140	172,025	18.7
1979	2,467	46,100	206,327	22.3
1980	1,977	62,014	240,834	25.7
1981 ¹	934	33,618	131,815	25.5
1981 ²	829	28,322	129,490	21.9
1982 ³	674	22,205	122,191	18.2

¹ First half.

² Second half.

³ First half.

SOURCE: *Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade*, Publication No. FT-990, U.S. Department of Commerce, June 1982, p. 88.

ferrous metals in the first half. A worldwide surplus also drove prices steadily downward.

Paper and paperboard prices advanced 1.9 percent in the first half, exerting a moderating influence on the decline of prices for intermediate manufactured products.

Foreign car sales bump into recession, quotas

Machinery and transport equipment. The price level of machinery and transport equipment remained unchanged during the first half. Most indexes which make up this category registered only slight negative or positive price movements. The automobile index, representing 7.2 percent of the dollar value of all imports, slipped 0.3 percent. The electrical machinery and equipment index registered a decline of 1.9 percent. Partly offsetting this trend were the indexes for machinery specialized for particular industries, which rose 2.8 percent, and the metalworking machinery index, which edged up 0.1 percent.

The dip in imported car prices stemmed largely from the continued decline in new car purchases and the strength of the dollar.¹³ Auto sales remained sluggish during the first half as a result of the recession, with consumers' disposable income down in the first quarter and interest rates high.¹⁴ Under these conditions, most foreign car makers held prices constant in order to maintain market share.

Supplies of Japanese cars were restricted by the 3-year, "self-restraint" quotas imposed by the Japanese government in June 1981 on auto exports to the United States. Japan is the largest foreign supplier of autos to the U.S. market. The quotas contributed to a drop of 127,000 cars during the first half of 1982, compared with the same period in 1981.¹⁵ The number of cars imported from all foreign nations in the first half was 13.5 percent below the year-earlier period.¹⁶ However, the market share of imported autos remained virtually the same, at 28.6 percent (table 5).¹⁷

Electrical machinery prices fell in response to the recession, outweighing increased demand in high-technology industries. The slowdown in the housing construction industry contributed to a reduced demand for domestic appliances, while the downturn in commercial construction activity weakened demand for transformers. Decreases in U.S. automobile production slowed sales of automotive electric equipment. Stable or lower prices for such important raw materials as steel, copper, aluminum, precious metals, tantalum, and lead also held down price rises for imported electrical products.

Partly offsetting these factors were the increased prices of semiconductor components and electrical parts for video games, personal computers, and defense equipment. In addition, electric motor prices rose as high-efficiency electric motors were heavily sought by energy-conscious producers.

Table 5. Imports of new cars, 1972 through mid-1982

Year	Total registrations	Import registrations	Percentage of import registrations
1972	10,487,794	1,529,402	14.6
1973	11,350,995	1,719,913	15.2
1974	8,701,094	1,369,148	15.7
1975	8,261,840	1,500,928	18.2
1976	9,751,485	1,446,637	14.8
1977	10,826,234	1,976,512	18.3
1978	10,946,104	1,946,094	17.8
1979	10,356,695	2,351,053	22.7
1980	8,760,937	2,469,180	28.2
1981 ¹	4,390,708	1,274,171	29.0
1981 ²	4,053,211	1,157,509	28.6
1982 ³	3,778,109	1,080,030	28.6

¹ First half.
² Second half.
³ First half.

The rise in the import price index for specialized machinery resulted from strong demand for replacement parts. The index consists of prices for such products as textile and leather machinery, civil engineering machinery and parts, contractors' plant and equipment and parts, and a large miscellaneous machinery grouping. During the first half, parts prices remained firmer than equipment prices, because parts are more in demand during economic downturns as firms concentrate on maintenance rather than capital expansion.

The small rise in import prices of metalworking machinery during the first half was the net result of a 1.6-percent price decline in the first quarter and a 1.7-percent price increase in the second quarter. Imports of products in this subgroup account for a substantial share of the domestic market, and the imports' share grew during the first half. Major foreign suppliers were Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Taiwan. The strong dollar moderated price increases, making Japanese and British imports especially attractive. Prices of numerically controlled lathes, milling machines, and metal forming machines increased, while prices of chucks, sawing-off machines, and turret lathes declined.

Imported cameras cheaper, clothing costlier

Other manufactured goods. The index for other manufactured articles fell 1.0 percent. The category includes clothing, footwear, optical goods, and medical appliances. Clothing registered a small increase (1.2 percent), as did scientific instruments and apparatus. The photographic apparatus and optical goods index dropped by 5.1 percent.

The small rise in clothing prices was the result of two counterbalancing factors. The nations of the Far East, which account for most apparel imports, incurred large increases in costs during 1981, particularly for energy. Most of the contracts for delivery in the first half had been negotiated in 1981. Offsetting the rising costs was

the strong dollar, which made imports from the Far East and Western Europe relatively less expensive. In addition, U.S. consumers were less willing to buy clothing, as a result of the U.S. economic downturn. Leading the rise in clothing prices was men's and boys' outerwear, up 2.4 percent. Leather apparel prices fell 0.6 percent, primarily because of reduced leather prices.

Footwear prices fell 0.4 percent in the first half, reflecting the removal of import quotas in the third quarter of 1981. This resulted in an increase in supply and lower prices. The strength of the dollar *vis-a-vis* the currencies of the major footwear-producing nations also acted as a brake on prices. In addition, prices of petrochemicals and leather, two important materials used in shoe production, trended downward.

Prices for scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus rose 0.3 percent during the first half. Spurring demand for these products, which control and monitor industrial processes, were efforts to increase efficiency and productivity. However, the downturn in capital spending tended to restrain prices.

Prices of cameras and other photographic equipment, optical goods, watches and clocks declined 5.1 percent. The continued weakness in consumer spending exerted downward pressure on prices of photographic goods, along with the expected introduction of electronic imaging technology in the near future. Import prices for watches and clocks declined as a result of continuing economies of production stemming from quartz time-piece technology.

Exports: textile fibers buck trend

Crude materials. The major export indexes for crude materials fell, with the exception of the index for textile fibers. Cork and wood prices decreased by 4.0 percent. Textile fiber prices rose 6.2 percent, led by an increase in cotton prices.

Cork and wood prices fell steeply in the second quarter because of an oversupply in world markets. With domestic demand weak, logs and saw timber were sold on Japanese markets, where housing construction hit historical lows, and to European furniture makers, who faced a reduced demand for their finished products.

Cotton export prices rose 8.4 percent. For all of 1981, prices had fallen 33.5 percent. The decreases had brought prices to the level of support payments under the Cotton Loan Program, which guarantees farmers a minimum price for their product. In addition, many cotton-producing nations cut production.

Soybean prices fell 2.8 percent in the first half. However, this result represented a firming of price levels after a price drop of 24.1 percent during all of 1981. Prices strengthened in response to the marketing of this year's drought-reduced South American crop, and tight farm holdings in the United States.

Grain and grain preparations. U.S. export prices for grain and grain preparations declined 4.2 percent during the first half as a result of two distinct, separate price movements for wheat and feed grains, which include corn.

Wheat prices fell 12.9 percent, paced by a 16.0-percent decline in prices for hard winter ordinary wheat, the major type of wheat. Contributing to the declines was a record harvest, including the largest crop ever of hard winter ordinary wheat. Huge inventories of spring wheat weighed heavily on the market despite a record export pace. (See table 6.)

Prices for feed grains leveled off and then strengthened during the first half. Yellow corn prices edged up 2.3 percent, influenced by very heavy farm holdings and reserve program participation, heavy rains which damaged and delayed spring planting, and the poor Soviet feed grain harvest. However, price gains were limited by the effect of the strong dollar and by the competition of abundant wheat supplies. Many nations have tight import budgets which favor wheat for human consumption over corn for animal feed, a tendency bolstered by the drop in wheat prices during the first half.

Silver off sharply; aluminum sells below cost

Intermediate manufactures. Export prices for intermediate manufactured products fell 2.5 percent during the first half, led by declines in nonferrous metals and paper products.

Silver prices dropped 24.4 percent, the sharpest decline in nonferrous prices. Silver fell as speculation waned and industrial demand eased. The weak world economy reduced the consumption of silver by such major customers as manufacturers of photographic equipment and sterling ware. Export prices of other nonferrous metals also dropped substantially. Aluminum prices declined 10.4 percent and copper prices, 4.7 percent. World stocks of nonferrous metals were at high levels, as producers in many nations sold nonferrous metals at reduced prices, in lieu of cutting production. For aluminum and copper, world prices during the first half were less than the costs of production for a number of producers.¹⁸ The strong dollar further contributed to the decline in prices of nonferrous metals.

Export prices of paper and paperboard products fell, largely as a result of reduced demand for paper for packaging applications in Western Europe. The European nations have traditionally provided the chief market for printing and writing papers and kraft products. Again, the recession was the cause. As a result, U.S. producers concentrated on markets in Latin America, the Middle East, and Asia.

Machinery and Transport Equipment. The export price index for machinery and transport equipment rose by

Table 6. Total grain and soybeans inspected for export

[In thousands of bushels]

Year	All grain	Wheat	Corn	Barley	Sorghum	Soybeans
1972	2,318,823	783,693	858,837	57,283	146,307	440,136
1973	3,511,882	1,377,432	1,269,694	88,202	217,549	478,551
1974	2,880,129	925,160	1,152,580	47,057	214,561	504,905
1975	3,159,448	1,142,541	1,292,252	24,961	229,635	456,342
1976	3,560,470	969,363	1,733,519	56,471	230,408	560,953
1977	3,367,393	891,404	1,576,824	70,015	227,008	592,839
1978	4,197,165	1,245,762	1,955,788	24,982	190,058	770,040
1979	4,564,202	1,210,016	2,336,945	32,379	223,039	758,183
1980	4,951,687	1,309,583	2,460,570	64,888	294,972	801,493
1981 ¹	2,439,747	714,234	1,176,540	28,817	126,177	389,129
1981 ²	2,499,693	898,640	980,208	62,660	167,498	386,403
1982 ³	2,545,736	852,567	1,067,513	37,843	96,275	489,538

¹ First half.² Second half.³ First half.Source: *Grain and Feed Market News*, various issues.

2.9 percent during the first half, paced by an 8.9-percent rise in the index for aircraft and spacecraft parts. A moderating influence was prices of office machines and automatic data processing (ADP) equipment, which fell by 1.7 percent. Throughout all major subgroups of the index, prices of replacement parts advanced sharply. Many products are in high-technology markets, where U.S. manufacturers have few competitors. As a result, prices in this category were less vulnerable to exchange rate changes than were other export prices.

The increase in the index for aircraft and spacecraft parts continued a trend that began in mid-1981; for the year, the index moved up 16.0 percent, a reflection of the strong market for U.S. aerospace parts.

The 5.2-percent increase in export prices of motor vehicle parts and accessories was also a result of continued strong worldwide demand for these products. As a result of the large share of U.S. vehicles in the worldwide auto fleet, parts exporters have a readily available market. In addition, the worldwide lag in first-half new car sales meant increased demand for replacement parts. When new car sales levels fall, consumers generally buy more parts because they hold onto their vehicles for longer periods. However, the strength of the dollar and increased worldwide competition in the replacement parts business acted to restrain price increases.

The subgroup general industrial machinery and parts includes heating and cooling equipment, air pumps and compressors, and pumps and valves for liquids. The 3.3-percent increase in prices resulted from stronger demand for replacement parts and accessories to extend the life or expand the capabilities of existing industrial machinery. Helping to moderate prices was a reduction in demand for complete new units. The weak world economy during the first half made the purchase of new equipment less attractive than prolonging the service life of existing equipment. Mexico and Canada, the two leading markets for exports of general industrial ma-

chinery and parts, were particularly hard hit by the drop in world oil, gas, and coal prices. And Saudi Arabia, a major market for cooling equipment, reduced its imports of these products.

Because of strong competition from both domestic and foreign producers, U.S. manufacturers of office machines and automatic data processing equipment lowered export prices in the first half. The group includes mainframe computers, terminals, optical scanners, and printers. Technological improvements and economies of scale have enabled domestic producers to lower prices on international markets. Manufacturers of computer and related items partially offset price decreases in new units with price increases in exported replacement parts, for which the demand is relatively price inelastic. The strong dollar moderated export prices of office machines and automatic data processing equipment, as domestic manufacturers strove to remain competitive with Japanese and European manufacturers on international markets.

Measuring instruments in demand

Other manufactured goods. The major subgroups of other manufactured articles showed strong price increases. The index for measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus increased 7.0 percent; the index for photographic apparatus and supplies, optical goods, watches, and clocks rose 3.4 percent.

The increase in export prices for measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus reflected increased world demand, again because of recession-induced efforts to improve production efficiency and reduce costs. Also, breakthroughs in chemistry and physics involving the investigation and manipulation of basic chemical, biological, and physical elements spurred demand for advanced analysis instruments. Finally, part of the 7.0-percent price increase stemmed from the annual first-quarter price boosts by many exporters.

Film, cameras, and related photographic equipment account for the bulk of the weight in the export index for photographic apparatus and supplies, optical goods, watches, and clocks. Most producers of photographic supplies adjust their prices in the beginning of the year.

Viewed in this light, the 3.6-percent rise in the index in the first quarter was marginal. It was followed by a slight decrease in the second quarter, reflecting slack worldwide demand, the strong dollar and anticipation of electronic imaging. □

—FOOTNOTES—

¹ The indexes of industrial production of Canada, Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom for the first half of 1982 and all of 1981 indicate sluggish levels. This trend was especially pronounced in the first half of 1982, as the following figures on industrial production indicate. All indexes use 1975 as the base year, and are seasonally adjusted.

	Japan	Canada	United Kingdom	United States
1981 I	144.0	117.8	99.8	128.8
II	144.7	121.1	99.4	129.5
III	147.8	117.5	100.3	129.9
IV	150.7	112.3	100.6	124.2
1982 I	149.2	109.0	100.2	120.3
II	146.8	106.5	100.9	118.3

See *International Financial Statistics*, Vol. 35, Number 10, October 1982, pp. 111, 243, 423, 429.

² The dollar exchange rate into other major currencies is a key factor in international trade. It measures how many dollars are needed to purchase a unit of another currency. If the dollar appreciates (strengthens) *vis-a-vis* another currency, it takes fewer dollars to purchase a unit of that currency; at the same time, it takes more units of the other currency to buy a dollar. In this case, U.S. importers may have to pay fewer dollars to purchase goods from other countries and purchasers in other countries may find they must pay more of their own currency to buy U.S. goods. The opposite occurs when the dollar depreciates (weakens) against another currency. From late 1980, the dollar rose steadily against the currencies of major U.S. trading partners through the period covered by this report.

³ Import price indexes are weighted by 1980 import values and are published on an f.o.b. (free-on-board) foreign port or c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) U.S. port basis. Export price indexes are weighted by 1980 U.S. merchandise export trade values and are published on an f.o.b. factory or f.a.s. (free-along-side-ship) U.S. port basis. See "International Price Program," (Washington, Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

⁴ As measured by the International Monetary Fund. See *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, July 1982 (Washington Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), p. A-68, and *International Financial Statistics*, Vol. 35, No. 10, October 1982, p. 427. For a discussion of the Multilateral Exchange Rate Model, see Rudolph R. Rhomberg, "Indices of Effective Exchange Rates," *International Monetary Fund Staff Papers*, Vol. 23, No. 1, March 1976, pp. 88-112. Also see Jacques R. Artus and Anne Kenny McGuirk, "A Revised Version of the Multilateral Exchange Rate Model," *International Monetary Fund Staff Papers*, Vol. 28, No. 2, June 1981, pp. 275-309.

⁵ The share of final goods production that is accounted for by imports and exports is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Merchandise Exports} + \text{Merchandise Imports}}{\text{Finished Goods} + \text{Merchandise Imports} + \text{Merchandise Exports}} \times 100$$

Computed from *Survey of Current Business*, various issues, Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

⁶ *United States Department of Commerce News*, August 5, 1982, Washington, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, No. 82-40, p. 2.

⁷ For 1982 data see *Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade*, Census publication No. FT-990, June 1982, table I-10, p. 88. For 1981 data, see the same publication for June 1981, table I-12, p. 110.

⁸ For a discussion of the oil import index, see Edward E. Murphy and Mark McEneaney, "Import price indexes for crude petroleum," *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1982, pp. 27-30.

⁹ See Robert J. Beck, "U.S. Oil Demand to Fall Again by 4.2 Percent; Imports Also Slide, But Production Up," *Oil and Gas Journal*, July 1982, pp. 184 and 189.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 180 and 184.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 191.

¹² Business fixed investment fell during the first half of 1982 from its level in the last half of 1981, and ended the half at a lower level than at the end of the first half in 1981. The following figures, in billions of 1972 dollars, are seasonally adjusted annual rates of U.S. business fixed investment.

1981 I	169.7
II	170.1
III	173.9
IV	174.2
1982 I	172.0
II	168.2

See *Survey of Current Business*, Vol. 62, No. 7, July 1982, p. 23.

¹³ "New Car Sales Fell 9.9 percent during June; Analysts Scrap Forecasts of Early Upturn," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 7, 1982, p. 4.

¹⁴ U.S. consumers' disposable income fell during the first quarter of 1982. Data are seasonally adjusted at annual rates. Figures are in billions, and represent constant 1972 dollars.

1981 I	1,035.0
II	1,036.6
III	1,048.8
IV	1,051.9
1982 I	1,046.9
II	1,054.8

See *Survey of Current Business*, July 1982, p. 38.

¹⁵ *Automotive News*, Sept. 6, 1982, p. 36B.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ "The Crisis That Endangers Phelps Dodge," *Business Week*, July 26, 1982, p. 59; and Thomas F. Boyle, "Aluminum Makers Reel from Metal's Glut, Steep Price Discounting, Sagging Profits," *The Wall Street Journal*, May 12, 1982, p. 39.

Modest productivity gains in State Unemployment Insurance Service

Productivity gains averaged 1.9 percent per year over the 1966–78 period; however, year-to-year changes fluctuated widely, reacting to the level of unemployment

DONALD M. FISK

Productivity, as measured by output per employee, in the State-operated Unemployment Insurance Service increased at about the same rate as in the private business sector during 1966–78.¹ Output in the Unemployment Insurance Service advanced at an annual rate of 8.6 percent, while labor input grew more slowly, by 6.6 percent, resulting in a productivity increase of 1.9 percent a year.² (See table 1.) There were considerable variations in year-to-year movements during the period. In more than half the years, productivity changes were greater than 10 percent. For example, in 1975, productivity increased 18.8 percent, while in 1976, it decreased 12.5 percent.

There were three distinct productivity cycles between 1966 and 1978: 1966–69 and 1969–72, when productivity increased 10.4 percent before falling, and 1972–78, when it jumped 11.7 percent before dropping. Output per employee rose sharply during the early part of each cycle, as output (work) increased faster than staff were added to process the output. During the latter part of the cycle, the opposite occurred—output decreased more rapidly than staff were reduced. However, staff cutbacks were substantial on the downside of each cycle, a phenomenon common in the private sector, but unusual in public operations.

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Indexes of productivity trends and fluctuations for individual States showed greater movement than the national index. Trends for six illustrative States for 1972–79 reveal average annual rates of change ranging from 4.7 to –3.1 percent, and annual fluctuations ranging up to 25 percent.

The Unemployment Insurance Service statistics were developed as part of an investigation into the feasibility of calculating a series of State and local government productivity indexes.³ Currently, there are no national productivity indexes for State and local governments, which employ 13.1 million persons, or about 11.9 percent of the civilian labor force. The Unemployment Insurance Service was selected because of its good base of analytic knowledge, ongoing data collection system, and heavy Federal involvement.

The programs and financing

The Unemployment Insurance Service, a joint Federal-State operation, was established by the 1935 Social Security Act to aid the temporarily unemployed. Federal laws and regulations set broad operational guidelines; State laws, regulations and procedures govern day-to-day operations. State government employees operate the system.

The Unemployment Insurance Service is a series of programs. There were three programs operating throughout the 1966–78 period: the regular State program for unemployed workers, the program for unemployed veter-

ans, and the program for unemployed Federal workers. In 1971, an Extended Benefit program was instituted which increased the weeks of benefit payments during periods of high unemployment. In addition, three special programs, the Temporary Compensation program, the Special Unemployment Assistance program, and the Federal Supplemental Benefits program operated during parts of the 1970's.

Administrative requirements and the time required to process initial claims vary by program. For example, the time to process the claim of an unemployed Federal worker is about twice that of a regular unemployed worker. For an unemployed veteran, the time is about 33 percent longer.

Employers finance most Unemployment Insurance Service operations. State governments collect taxes from employers to pay benefits to the unemployed, and the Federal Government (through the Internal Revenue Service) collects taxes from employers to pay administrative costs. General Federal revenue is used to pay the benefits to unemployed veterans and Federal workers. General Federal revenue has also been used to pay for special program benefits, such as Supplementary Unemployment Assistance and Temporary Compensation. In 1978, administrative costs exceeded \$1 billion per year. Between 1966 and 1978, annual benefit payments ranged from \$1.9 billion to \$19.4 billion.

Eligibility requirements are set by each State and include such considerations as the reason for leaving the job, qualifying wages for unemployment insurance coverage, earnings from part-time work when drawing unemployment insurance, and length of time worked. Each State sets rules for payment of benefits to dependents, and the weekly amount paid to recipients.

Several missions—different growth

There are two basic missions of the Unemployment Insurance Service. One focuses on beneficiaries, that is, individuals applying for and drawing unemployment insurance payments. The other focuses on finances, primarily collecting funds from employers to pay beneficiaries. Providing beneficiary services accounts for about 57 percent of the Unemployment Insurance Service labor input; financial services, about 17 percent; and support and overhead, the remaining 26 percent.

Beneficiary services include screening unemployment insurance applicants, determining their eligibility, hearing appeals, calculating benefit payments, and issuing checks. As noted earlier, unit labor requirements for these services vary by program. In 1978, 20.6 million unemployment insurance claims were filed, and 129 million weeks of compensation was paid.

Increases in output for beneficiary services averaged 10.8 percent annually between 1966 and 1978. (See table 2.) However, output changes fluctuated during the

Table 1. Indexes of output per employee, output, and full-time equivalent employees of the State Unemployment Insurance Service, 1966-78

[1977=100]

Fiscal year	Output per employee	Output	Employees
1966	83.7	43.2	51.6
1967	92.3	44.5	48.2
1968	88.4	44.0	49.8
1969	87.0	42.7	49.1
1970	96.3	49.8	51.7
1971	106.2	63.0	59.3
1972	95.6	65.5	68.5
1973	95.6	60.9	63.7
1974	110.8	65.7	59.3
1975	131.6	106.2	80.7
1976	115.1	119.6	103.9
1977	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978	91.8	80.2	87.4
Average annual percent change, 1966-78	1.9	8.6	6.6

period, varying with the rate of unemployment. For example, during the 1973-75 recession, output averaged increases of 48 percent annually; during the 1976-78 recovery, it averaged decreases of 24 percent annually. In 1975, output increased 98 percent and in 1977, it decreased 28 percent.

Financial services, the other Unemployment Insurance Service mission, are a function of the employers. It includes collecting money from employers to support Unemployment Insurance Service payments, auditing employers' records, and tracking down delinquent accounts. In 1978, 4.4 million employers were covered. Output increases in financial services averaged 5.7 percent a year between 1966 and 1978. (See table 2.) Unlike beneficiary services, output trends in financial services steadily increased throughout the period, with growth in each year, except 1968. The increases were small each year, except for 1973 when Federal legislation extended coverage to groups not previously covered (the largest group being State and local governments) and the index jumped substantially.

Quality of service—such as promptness of payment, timeliness of appeals, and percent of delinquent accounts—has long been a concern of the Unemployment Insurance Service. Each State routinely collects statistics and prepares annual performance indexes for 35 quality attributes. Some indicators ("timeliness of appeals," for instance) have been calculated and summarized nationally for decades, others (such as "promptness in depositing employer taxes") have been calculated for the past 5 years but are available only by State. It is possible that more quality-based statistics are collected and published on the Unemployment Insurance Service than on any other joint Federal-State operation. Overall, the 35 quality indexes do not show any long-term trends. Some indexes show improvement, some show deterioration, but most show no change.

Table 2. Indexes of output for benefit and finance services, State Unemployment Insurance Service, 1966-78

[1977=100]

Fiscal year	Output	
	Benefit services	Finance services
1966	34.9	59.2
1967	35.4	61.4
1968	34.9	61.4
1969	32.2	62.3
1970	41.9	64.2
1971	61.5	65.0
1972	63.8	67.8
1973	49.2	88.6
1974	54.4	92.4
1975	107.9	94.7
1976	125.8	96.7
1977	100.0	100.0
1978	72.3	105.9
Average annual percent change, 1966-78	10.8	5.7

Output in the Unemployment Insurance Service showed increases of 8.6 percent a year between 1966 and 1978. However, the annual and cyclical fluctuations were dramatic and often large. In 1975, output jumped 61.6 percent, and in 1978, it dropped 19.8 percent; during the 1960's, output generally decreased, but during the 1970's it increased—at times at an extremely rapid rate.

Employment and labor costs

The labor input (employee) index, which generally trails swings in output, is based on full-time equivalent Unemployment Insurance Service staff years. Statistics are not readily available to compute a labor hours index, although such an index would probably parallel the employment-year index. Nor are statistics readily available to compute an index of the number of Unemployment Insurance Service employees. Such an index would probably differ substantially from the labor index because of the wide use of intermittent and part-time employees by the Unemployment Insurance Service during periods of heavy workload.

The employee index shown in table 1 is a reasonably good approximation of use of resources because labor accounts for about 80 percent of all Unemployment Insurance Service administrative cost. Building rents, computer leases, telephone, postage, and the like account for the remaining 20 percent. In 1978, there were about 48,000 full-time equivalent Unemployment Insurance Service personnel.

The salaries and wages (excluding fringe benefits) of Unemployment Insurance Service personnel increased at an annual rate of about 6 percent between 1966 and 1978, slightly less than the 6.8-percent average for all State and local government employees. There were increases each year, ranging from 1.7 percent to 10.2 percent.

The average annual productivity increase (1.9 percent) was not sufficient to offset the increase in salaries and wages (6 percent). Consequently, unit wage and salary (or labor) costs rose 4.1 percent per year over the 1966-78 period. (Unit costs will rise to the extent that changes in average costs are not offset by increases in productivity.)

There were marked differences in unit labor cost between the two Unemployment Insurance Service functions: beneficiary services increased at a 5.2-percent rate, finance services, at 2.4 percent. Also, the annual fluctuation in beneficiary service labor cost is approximately twice that for finance services.

State differences

Additional insights into Unemployment Insurance Service productivity can be gleaned by examining data for individual States. Productivity trends and levels were calculated for six States, selected to cover a range of institutional arrangements. Productivity trends ranged from a 4.7-percent increase to a 3.1-percent decrease, as shown in the following tabulation of average annual rates of productivity change for the six States during 1972-79:

State	Percent
A	4.7
B	2.6
C	1.9
D	1.2
E	-1.7
F	-3.1

High levels of productivity do not necessarily parallel high productivity trends. In State A, productivity increased rapidly (4.7 percent a year) from 1972 to 1979, but it started from a modest base. In contrast, State E had a negative trend (-1.7 percent a year), but a relatively high productivity level.

As with the national indexes, the productivity, output, and labor indexes of the six States show large annual fluctuations. In some years, productivity changes were as large as 25 percent. Yearly output changes fluctuated between 145 percent and -42 percent, and labor change ranged from 62 percent to -31 percent.

Time required to process claims varied dramatically by State. One study found that the time to process an initial claim varied by almost 370 percent among all States. Another study found a 200-percent difference in unit labor requirements among Unemployment Insurance Service offices in the same State. There are a number of reasons for these differences, some directly attributable to State action and some attributable to conditions outside the control of State authorities. The latter includes the volume of claims, the turnover of private sector employers, population scatter, the size of State operations, and client language differences. How-

ever, most studies suggest that the majority of the productivity variance among the States is attributable to conditions within the control of State authorities, such as automation, audit procedures, claim processing procedures, frequency of benefit payments, check distribution processes, and rigor with which work standards are set and monitored.

Future trends

Future productivity changes will depend on the rate of unemployment and the introduction of new techniques and technology. In the short run, Unemployment Insurance Service productivity will increase as the rate of unemployment increases, and will drop as unem-

ployment drops, as it has in the past. Long-run changes will depend on the use of new techniques and technology. Several reports have identified actions that could improve productivity, for instance, the standardization of procedures, streamlining operations, and increased use of automated equipment.⁴ Many of these improvements can be made through simple changes in operating procedures; some require additional funds and changes in State and Federal laws.

The Federal Government's cutbacks have forced States to economize on their administrative operations. How far these economies extend will depend on the pressure that the Federal Government exerts, the type of pressure, and the reaction of State authorities. □

—FOOTNOTES—

¹ This study includes States, the District of Columbia, and trust territories that operate unemployment insurance services. The industry is included as SIC 7361 and 9441 in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*.

² All average annual rates of change are based on the linear least squares trend of the logarithms of the index numbers.

³ For the results of an earlier study see Donald M. Fisk, "Pilot study measures productivity of State, local electric utilities," *Monthly*

Labor Review, December, 1981, pp. 45-47.

⁴ "Millions Can be Saved by Improving the Productivity of State and Local Governments Administering Federal Income Maintenance Assistance Programs" (Washington, D.C., General Accounting Office, 1981), pp. 13, 15, 18-21, and National Commission on Unemployment Compensation, *Unemployment Compensation: Final Report* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1980), pp. 113, 124, 127, and 128.

APPENDIX: Measurement techniques

The productivity indexes in this study are output per employee measures which show changes in the relationship between the output of a function and the labor input associated with the production of the output. The output per employee index is derived by dividing the output index by the functional employment index.

The Unemployment Insurance Service programs included in the analysis are the Regular State, Veterans, Federal, Extended Benefits, Supplementary Benefits, Special Unemployment Assistance, and Temporary Compensation. Not included are the special programs such as National Redwood Park, Disaster Relief, and Trade Adjustment.

The output index used in the calculations is a program benefit and finance measure. The program benefit measure is an index comprised of initial claims (number of claims) and an index of weeks compensated (number of weeks of compensation paid). The initial claims index is further divided by type of program because the unit labor requirements vary by program; the weeks compensated is not divided. The finance operation index reflects the number of covered employers. The indexes are combined with labor weights. All indexes are calculated from data provided by the U.S. Unemployment Insurance Service.

Seven measures were considered before selecting the program benefit and finance index as the preferred measure of output. Measures considered but rejected includ-

ed the number of beneficiaries, number of employees covered, number of employers covered, number of compensation weeks, benefit and finance (without program weights), and function/activity. Indexes were computed for the last three measures as well as the program index. Trends moved in the same general direction for the four indexes with little difference between the program and benefit and finance indexes. The program index was selected because of conceptual arguments.

The labor input index was derived from U.S. Unemployment Insurance Service data. Cost data were taken from Bureau of Census Public Employment Statistics. All data are considered homogeneous and additive, and thus do not reflect changes in the qualitative aspects of labor such as skill and experience.

The U.S. Government fiscal year is the reference year for all data and indexes. Through fiscal 1976, the fiscal year was July 1-June 30; beginning with fiscal 1977, the period was shifted to October 1-September 30. Data for the "transition quarter," July 1-September 30, 1976, are excluded from all indexes and statistics.

The indexes of output per employee do not measure any specific contribution, such as that of labor or capital. Rather, they reflect the joint effect of factors, for example, changes in technology, capital investment, capacity utilization, office design and layout, skill and effort of the work force, managerial ability, labor-management relations, and State and Federal law.

Collective bargaining in 1982: results dictated by economy

In some cases, workers exchanged wage-and-benefit improvements for increased job security and some voice in management, as industries were beset by intensified economic problems

GEORGE RUBEN

Economic difficulties for labor, management, and the Nation continued in 1982, as the rate of unemployment rose to the highest level since 1940, the rate of business failures rose to the highest level since the Great Depression, and factory use fell to the lowest level in the 35-year history of the statistical series.

As the year ended, some economic indicators showed improvements, but the unemployment rate continued to rise. As a result of the mixed economic signals, there was no consensus on whether the country was coming out of the recession and, if so, how strong the recovery would be and how long it would last.

Considering the state of the economy, it is not surprising that major collective bargaining settlements (those covering 1,000 workers or more) in the private economy during the first 9 months provided for the smallest wage adjustments since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began compiling such data in 1967. First contract-year adjustments averaged 3.8 percent, a significant drop from the 8.3-percent adjustment when the same parties last settled (usually 2 to 3 years earlier). The annual rate of adjustment averaged over the life of the agreements negotiated during the 9-month period was 3.5 percent, compared with 6.4 percent when the parties last settled. Similarly, compensation (wages and benefits combined) in settlements covering 5,000 workers or more during the 9-month period provided for av-

erage adjustments of 3.3 percent for the first contract year, and 2.5 percent over the contract term—the smallest adjustments in the 17-year history of the compensation data series.¹

The number of concession agreements² and the number of workers affected by them clearly exceeded 1981 levels reflecting, to some extent, the “heavy” bargaining year and the increase in unscheduled bargaining. Only three of the “pattern bargaining” industries that negotiated during the year settled on “normal” terms (that is, wage and benefit gains for employees, with no “give-backs”)—petroleum refining and petrochemicals, apparel, and electrical equipment manufacturing. In industries where there is no widespread pattern approach, such as construction and retail trade, settlements generally provided for gains for workers, although a few, especially in retail food, called for concessions.³

Auto industry still ailing

The automobile industry was involved in a number of developments, including a downturn in sales that resulted in corporate operating losses; continuing layoffs; unscheduled contract reopenings that resulted in agreements forgoing specified wage increases in exchange for improved job security provisions; layoffs and compensation cuts for nonunion white-collar employees; adoption by Japanese manufacturers of a voluntary limit on auto exports to the United States; and continuing pressure by the Auto Workers for “local content” legislation requiring foreign producers to use a percentage of Ameri-

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can-made parts in vehicles they sell in the United States.

In 1981, GM, Ford, and American Motors began pressing the United Auto Workers (UAW) for labor cost relief, contending that they were at a competitive disadvantage with foreign manufacturers, as well as with Chrysler Corp., which had benefited from cost concessions negotiated in 1979, 1980, and 1981. (Prior to 1979, UAW contracts with the "Big 3" companies—GM, Ford, and Chrysler—had provided for essentially identical wage and benefit levels. American Motors was on a different bargaining cycle and its labor costs were already lower than those of the Big 3 companies.)

The round of early renewals of contracts started in late 1981 with discussions between UAW and GM officials. During these talks, GM accepted the union's proposal to pass any labor cost savings resulting from concessions to vehicle purchasers through price reductions. However, bargaining ended in late January without a settlement. UAW President Douglas Fraser said the negotiations broke down over three issues: job security, use of outside contractors—particularly foreign firms—and how GM would carry out its promise to reduce vehicle prices by the amount of labor cost concessions.

Negotiations proceeded more smoothly at Ford, where a settlement was reached in mid-February. The new contract did not provide for specified wage increases, but it retained the automatic cost-of-living pay adjustment formula. Ford gained some cost relief because each of the first three quarterly adjustments was to be reduced by 2 cents an hour and deferred for 18 months. Other changes beneficial to Ford were longer pay progression schedules for new workers, longer waiting periods before new workers are eligible for certain insurance benefits, and elimination of paid personal holidays.

The union was successful in its major goal, attaining greater job security for its members. Ford agreed to a number of changes intended to preserve jobs or at least aid laid-off workers. Other changes beneficial to workers included a 2-year moratorium on plant closings that would have occurred as a result of "outsourcing" (purchasing parts and services from outside firms, to the detriment of Ford workers), and a company pledge to make every effort to maintain the current work force and to handle future cuts through attrition, rather than layoffs.

The parties moved toward a lifetime pay guarantee by adopting a Guaranteed Income Stream covering workers with at least 15 years of service laid off after the effective date of the agreement. The payments will continue until the participant becomes eligible to retire or attains age 62.

Acknowledging the need for cooperation, the parties provided for the establishment of Mutual Growth Fo-

rum. The forums will give workers a voice in management decisions, and will operate at the national and plant levels. The director of the UAW Ford Department will address the company's board of directors twice a year. (The first instance of formal union participation in management of an auto company occurred in 1980, when UAW President Fraser was elected to Chrysler's board of directors as part of the wage concession settlement.) The settlement also featured a profit-sharing plan.

The settlement at Ford induced the UAW and General Motors to resume negotiations, which resulted in a settlement comparable to Ford, with several differences: (1) GM specifically agreed to reopen four of six plants it had closed in recent months (at Ford, there was no such specific commitment); (2) the Guaranteed Income Stream program will cover laid-off workers with 10 years of service; (3) the new profit-sharing plan was less liberal than at Ford (however, UAW officials contended that GM employees would generally fare better because GM has usually been more profitable than Ford); and (4) a legal services plan replaced increased company financing of Supplemental Unemployment Benefits negotiated at Ford.

After the GM settlement, the UAW's bargaining focus shifted to American Motors Corp. A settlement was reached in May for 14,000 workers. Under this contract, employees will lend the company \$110 million, to be accumulated by deferring specified wage increases and automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments, and by "banking" money, that is, giving up 21 days of holiday and vacation pay by the end of 1984. Between 1985 and 1989, American Motors must repay the entire \$110 million, plus 10 percent interest. The American Motors contract expires in September 1985, 1 year later than those at Ford and GM.⁴

Next, bargaining began at Chrysler Corp. The UAW's chief demand was for a reduction in the estimated \$2.60 an hour pay disparity with GM and Ford workers that had resulted from the three concession settlements at Chrysler. The company and union reached a tentative agreement in mid-September, but the employees turned it down, primarily because it did not provide for an immediate wage increase.

After the rejection, the parties resumed negotiations, but Chrysler continued to maintain that it could not afford an immediate wage increase. The workers' demands stemmed, in part, from the fact that Chrysler had accumulated \$1 billion from sales of property and vehicles. Chrysler said the money was needed for new product development.

Finally, in early December, the parties agreed on a 13-month contract that provided for an immediate pay increase averaging 75 cents an hour; resumption of automatic quarterly cost-of-living pay adjustments; and

adoption of Lifetime Job Security projects similar to those at Ford and GM.

Rubber Workers avoid 'give backs'

The United Rubber Workers union entered 1982 negotiations with the Big Four rubber companies, and others, vowing not to grant any wage-and-benefit concessions and largely succeeded, although the 1982 terms were not as liberal as those in the 1979 accords. The year also was marked by plant closings, a continuing drop in sales by U.S. tire manufacturers, and a move by a Japanese company to begin producing tires in the United States.

The Rubber Workers and B.F. Goodrich negotiated a 3-year contract that set a pattern for settlements at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. The terms also affected employees of Uniroyal, Inc., which had earlier agreed to be bound by the pattern terms, modified to the extent necessary to reduce the cost increase by \$18.3 million a year.

The Goodrich contract did not provide for any specified wage increases but the provision for quarterly cost-of-living pay adjustments was retained. There also were improvements in pension and insurance benefits, including an extension of the period during which laid-off workers retain life and health insurance.

The parties moved to deal with plant closings, layoffs, and other mutual problems by providing for consultations between the company and the union, and by establishing an Early Action Committee.⁵

The General Tire-Rubber Workers contract for 1,200 workers in Waco, Tex., deviated from the Goodrich pattern. One aim of the 3-year contract was to induce employees to stay in or move up to higher skilled jobs by increasing the pay differential between these and lower-rated jobs. This was partly accomplished by immediately increasing pay rates for the skilled jobs while cutting rates for new workers in the lower-rated jobs. The quarterly cost-of-living pay adjustment formula was retained, but was modified to provide that only 60 percent of the total amount of money available for each adjustment will be distributed as a flat cents per hour increase; the balance will be used for special adjustments for skilled workers. At the other companies, the entire amount of each increase will be distributed equally to all workers.

In the benefits area, the health insurance plan was modified to try to reduce or eliminate hospital stays by requiring employees to pay 10 percent of room and board costs, up to a maximum of \$400 for any one confinement.

Similar provisions were later accepted by the Rubber Workers' 1,200 employees at General Tire's Mayfield, Ky., plant.

Plant closings. In August, Firestone gave the Rubber Workers the required 6 months notice of intent to close its 45-year-old plant in Memphis, Tenn., despite a number of work-rules changes the workers had accepted in 1980 to increase efficiency. Declining demand for medium and heavy duty bias ply truck tires was behind the closing. At the time of the announcement, the plant employed 1,100 workers, with an additional 850 on layoff.

At the same time, Firestone announced that it would close its Nashville, Tenn., radial truck tire plant if the union's local could not reach an agreement with Bridgestone Tire Co. Earlier, the Japanese company had agreed to purchase the plant, contingent on attaining a satisfactory agreement with the local. At the time of the announcement, the plant was operating at 50 percent of capacity.

General Tire and Rubber Co. announced that it would shutdown its truck tire plant in Akron, ending the jobs of 1,000 hourly workers and 247 salaried employees. Reportedly, the shutdown was mandated by a reduced demand for bias ply tires. The shutdown ended tire production in Akron, except for certain experimental and specialty types. Rubber Workers President Milan Stone said the closing was "especially disheartening" in view of the fact that workers at the General Tire plant had accepted a pay cut in 1979 to help finance the proposed replacement facility. As specified in the 1979 agreement, the \$4 million in accrued funds was to be returned to the workers because the company had dropped its building plans.

Early settlement in trucking

The organized trucking industry was beset by financial difficulties resulting from the continuing recession and the influx of nonunion trucking firms with lower operating costs. The entry of 8,000 nonunion trucking firms after enactment of the Motor Carrier Deregulation Act of 1980 in July of that year led to the demise of 234 unionized trucking firms, costing the jobs of 40,500 Teamster union members. These firms generally closed because they were no longer protected by Interstate Commerce Commission rules that generally assured them of markets and profits.

Adding workers laid off at firms still in business brought the total number of out-of-work Teamsters to 120,000 out of about 300,000 workers the Teamsters represented in the industry, and made the union receptive to the August 1981 proposal by Trucking Management Inc. (TMI), the major bargaining arm of the industry, for early bargaining on renewal of the 3-year contract scheduled to expire in March 1982.

The February 1982 contract did not provide for any specified wage increases over its 37-month term but all economic provisions were subject to renegotiation after

April 1, 1984, if "the financial status of the industry has either substantially increased or decreased compared to the date of the ratification of this agreement."

The automatic cost-of-living pay adjustment formula was modified to provide for annual adjustments, instead of the previous semiannual adjustments. Also, part or all of each adjustment will be diverted, if necessary, to cover cost increases for maintaining existing levels of pensions and health and welfare benefits. (The immediate result was diversion of 25 cents an hour from the 72 cents cost-of-living adjustment scheduled for April 1, 1982, under terms of the 1979 contract.)

Some of the provisions were contained in 31 area supplements to the "National Master Freight Agreement." The supplemental agreements generally provided for new employees to move up to the top rate for their job over a 3-year period (previously, they usually received the top rate immediately); relaxation of some restrictions on the type of deliveries drivers can make; and relaxation of work rules so that employers can adopt "nonstandard" workweeks to more efficiently utilize terminals and other facilities. One provision favorable to the workers banned employers from disposing of operations to evade the terms of the agreement.

Despite these aids, a number of firms pressed Teamsters' local unions for additional aid. Their demands resulted in additional concessions at some firms. However, despite the additional assistance, some firms were unable to remain in business. One notable example was Spector-Red Ball Inc., the Nation's sixth largest trucking company, which ended operations despite an agreement by its 6,500 employees to lend the company 15 percent of their pay.

Concessions aid meatpacking industry

Continuing the trend of recent years, the meatpacking industry was beset by plant closing and worker pay concessions, as the "old line" companies attempted to counter a drop in consumer demand and intensified competition from newer companies with lower operating costs.

The round of bargaining in the industry began in December 1981, when the United Food and Commercial Workers and Armour and Co. agreed on wage and benefit terms intended to aid the company. Armour lost \$5.7 million in 1980, and had closed 24 plants in the past 10 years. (During the same period, the industry had closed more than 350 facilities.)

The aid to the company was accomplished by modifying some terms of the current agreement (which was not scheduled to expire until August 31, 1982) and by adding a new 3-year contract to become effective September 1, 1982. This approach—rather than negotiating a 44-month agreement effective immediately—was used

by the union to retain the tradition of negotiating 3-year agreements.

The workers gave up specified wage increases and agreed to suspend the provision for semiannual cost-of-living pay adjustments. However, the adjustment formula was retained and will become binding on the last day of the 3-year contract. (Union officials explained that this approach was used to enhance the chance of retaining a fully operational clause in the 1985 negotiations.)

Also, workers will receive a lump-sum payment of at least \$400 in December 1983—the amount they would have received in their 1982 weekly paychecks if they had received the two adjustments normally effective in that year.

Other provisions decreased the hourly pay of workers in the company's one remaining beef-packing plant in Idaho, cut starting rates for new workers, and deferred the effective date of an increase in pension rates to September, 1, 1985, the day after the contract expires. In return for the concessions, Armour gave the employees a copy of its capital investment plan for the next 5 years and agreed to divulge its actual expenditures each year, and promised not to close any plants before mid-1983.⁶

The Food and Commercial Workers union negotiated similar terms with several other companies, including Wilson Foods Corp. and George A. Hormel & Co. At Rath Packing Co., the union agreed to the terms of the "Armour pattern," but the union was more or less bargaining with itself because the plant's employees own 60 percent of the company stock and have 10 members on the 16-member board of directors.

A union official said that the concession contracts were part of the Food and Commercial Workers' plan to eventually attain a national wage structure in the industry by temporarily holding the line on labor costs at old-line, high-cost companies, while pressing lower cost companies for pay-and-benefit improvements.

Meanwhile, workers at Iowa Beef Processors in Nebraska, voted to end a 4-month strike and return to work under terms of their expired contracts. According to a union official, the return to work was motivated by the economic difficulties suffered by the strikers and by the belief that the union could strengthen its bargaining positions by ending the strike.

During the negotiations, Iowa Beef had pressed for a \$2 an hour pay cut, a 4-year freeze on future increases, and the right to further reduce pay if there were pay cuts at competitive firms. The company claimed that these demands were warranted because, "there are only a few companies that pay wages as high as what we pay here." However, the union contended that total labor costs at Iowa Beef were much lower than those at other

companies because Iowa Beef provided a minimal level of supplementary benefits.

Iowa Beef, the industry's leader in beef processing, accounts for 16 percent of U.S. output. Workers at three of its plants are represented by the Food and Commercial Workers, workers at two plants are represented by the Teamsters, and workers at the other six plants are not represented by a union.

Agreement legislated for train engineers

Contract talks between the Nation's railroads and the 15 railroad unions began in August 1981. Seven of the unions settled in December of that year and some settled in the first half of 1982, but the bargaining round did not conclude until September 1982, when Congress imposed a settlement on the Locomotive Engineers and ordered the 26,000 workers to end a 4-day walkout.

The protracted negotiations actually resulted from management efforts to win work-rule changes from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the United Transportation Union which represents firemen, brakemen, conductors, and switchmen. Some of the items that the industry's bargaining arm, the National Railway Labor Conference, was pressing to eliminate or moderate included: a rule giving train crews a full day's pay for each 100 miles of travel (the conference contended that this rule imposed improper costs on carriers because today's trains travel much faster than they did 60 years earlier when the rule was adopted, and it wants crew members paid on an hourly basis); "arbitrariness" or certain tasks that management maintained employees should perform as part of their routine duties (for example, some railroads pay \$5.37 a day to all members of a crew for coupling and uncoupling air hoses, even though the work is performed by only one employee); and elimination of cabooses, which management claims are no longer needed for their original purpose of providing sleeping quarters, a work area for conductors, and a place from which to watch for "hot boxes"—the overheated axles that cause derailments (the United Transportation Union, the only union using the cabooses, contended that cabooses are vital for safety purposes).

There were two intertwined issues peculiar to the Locomotive Engineers' bargaining—the union's insistence on maintaining the right to strike during the contract term over "major issues" (minor issues are handled through grievance procedures for all rail unions) and the union's pressure for retention of its members' 15 to 20 percent pay advantage over other crew members. Without the strike weapon, the union said it would be unable to obtain matching pay increases for its members when management and the United Transportation Union agreed on wage increases in exchange for cuts in crew sizes.

Bargaining between the conference and the two unions reached an impasse. As a result, President Ronald Reagan used his authority under the Railway Labor Act to appoint separate panels to delay any walkouts and recommend settlement terms. The boards issued their recommendations in August, but the outcome remained uncertain. Finally, the United Transportation Union and the conference settled on September 15, only 5 days before the union could legally strike.

The accord provided for essentially the same wage-and-benefit package as the 1981 settlements. In regard to the unique issues, the parties generally accepted the recommendations of the panel. This meant that the mileage pay and arbitraries will be negotiated further, with no provision for final and binding arbitration if there is a deadlock.

In accepting the board's recommendation that cabooses be eliminated, the parties agreed to implement the change over time and beginning with the shortest trains. Also, a special grievance board will oversee the phaseout to ensure that the change does not increase danger for longer trains.

On September 19, 86,000 workers represented by Locomotive Engineers began the first large scale rail walkout since 1978. The 4-day strike ended as a result of legislation passed by the Congress at the request of President Reagan.

The back-to-work joint resolution incorporated the recommendations of the emergency board. The board recommended that the union be allowed to negotiate changes in compensation when there is a "change in the compensation relationship as a result of a 'crew consist' agreement between a given carrier and the United Transportation Union." The mileage and arbitraries issues will be handled the same way as for the United Transportation Union members.

Airlines—layoffs continue

The airlines' financial condition worsened in 1982, leading some observers to forecast that it would be the industry's worst year in history, with the 12 major carriers—those with revenue of at least \$1 billion a year—exceeding the \$550 million in losses they sustained in 1981. Prospects were equally grim for airline employees—layoffs totaled 17,000, or about 6 percent of the work force, for the first 9 months of 1982, and cutbacks were continuing. The industry's difficulties were attributed to several factors, including carrier difficulties in determining the most beneficial mix of routes since the deregulation of routes and fares in 1978, particularly in view of an influx of new carriers; the recession, in particular high interest rates, which made it more difficult to buy more efficient planes; high fuel costs; and the after-effects of the air traffic controllers strike, which led to the restriction of air traffic at 22 large airports.

Although some labor contracts negotiated in the industry provided for wage-and-benefit gains, more commonly workers were forced to accept freezes or reductions in compensation. Among the carriers affected were—

- Republic Airlines and Western Airlines—late 1981 early 1982 agreements with several unions provided for 10 percent pay cuts for 11,000 workers.
- Pan American World Airways—4,900 members of the Independent Union of Flight Attendants negotiated a contract that provided for various wage increases, followed by a 10-percent reduction in earnings to last 15 months. This followed the lead of four other unions which had accepted 10 percent cuts in late 1980. All five unions also agreed to changes in work rules. In exchange for the cuts, the unions gained a membership on the company's board of directors. The workers involved also received \$1 of company stock for each \$5 of earnings given up. In November, Pan Am was pressing for further productivity gains and had extended its plan for inducing employees to retire early because only 2,500 of an expected 5,000 employees had accepted.
- Eastern Air Lines—an April settlement with the Air Line Pilots provided for a pay freeze until April 1, 1983, followed by two pay increases totaling 10 percent; and a 5-year extension of the Variable Earnings Program established in 1977 and scheduled to expire on July 3. Under the program, 3.5 percent of each employee's pay was withheld. If company profits attained a specified level, the employees received the withheld amount at yearend, and up to an additional 3.5 percent if profits attained a higher level. In September, the Machinists also agreed to a 5-year extension of the Variable Earnings Program, with some modifications, clearing the way for a settlement on wages and benefits. Meanwhile, Eastern's flight attendants, represented by the Transport Workers, were embroiled in legal suits against the company over the Variable Earnings Program and seniority issues, which created uncertainty about when they might settle on a new contract.
- Braniff International—in late 1981, members of the Air Line Pilots Association agreed to a pay freeze through 1982, as well as increases in work schedules intended to reduce Braniff's costs. Bargaining in 1982 was focused on other unions (which, along with the Air Line Pilots, had agreed to pay cuts early in 1981). In the meantime, Braniff's financial condition was steadily slipping; in May, the company ceased operation and declared bankruptcy, claiming a \$733 million debt. The bankruptcy court determined that the company's pension funds were severely depleted, opening the possibility that the Federal Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp. would have to assume the unfunded liability.

GE contracts set pattern

In a departure from the practice in recent years, workers at the General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. won larger percentage increases in compensation than workers in trucking, auto production, and rubber, although workers in these industries continued to have higher levels of compensation. Industry and union observers said that GE was willing to settle for a larger package than in 1979 because it wanted to pull management and labor together to make GE more competitive in world markets.

GE workers were concerned about job security in view of cutbacks in some operations, such as appliance production. As a result, job security provisions were the feature of the 3-year contracts negotiated by the 13-member unions of a Coordinated Bargaining Committee.

Although Westinghouse continued its practice of settling along the same lines as GE, Westinghouse was not as happy with the wage-and-benefit package. The impact of the package was greater at Westinghouse because evolving changes in corporate aims have led the company into more labor-intensive service businesses. However, the only deviation from the "pattern" was the adoption of an optional contributory pension plan, with employees paying in an amount equal to 3 percent of annual earnings in excess of \$14,700. Westinghouse had started pressing its employees to help finance pensions in 1977, saying it would alleviate a cost advantage held by GE, which has long had a contributory plan.⁷

Petroleum. Bargaining in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industries was conducted in the midst of a worldwide oversupply of oil, but the major companies and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers settled on 2-year contracts that called for wage-and-benefit improvements. This was possible because the companies were operating at a profit and labor costs account for only a small percentage of total operating costs in these highly automated industries.

The union did not obtain a layoff protection provision to prevent layoffs resulting from production cutbacks and facility shutdowns. Union president Robert F. Goss had said that such protection was necessary because the companies had closed 50 facilities since 1980, at a cost of 5,000 jobs. Goss called the pattern-setting settlement with Gulf Oil Corp. "the best we could negotiate without a strike." In 1980, a 4-month strike against various companies had minimum effect because nonunion management and technical employees maintained more or less normal production.

The pattern-setting Gulf agreement provided for an immediate pay increase, and an increase in 1983. The 2-year contract continued the practice of not providing

for automatic cost-of-living pay adjustments, raised the employer financing of health insurance, and increased life insurance coverage.

The round of bargaining in the petroleum industry, which involved the renegotiation of about 400 contracts of various companies, was not entirely peaceful. About 3,500 workers struck Texaco, Inc.'s refinery in Port Arthur, Tex., for 7 months. The walkout resulted from a development in 1976, when Texaco began cutting the one-time lump sum retiring workers can choose instead of receiving usual monthly retirement benefits. In the resulting court case, the company contended that the cut was warranted because rising interest rates made it possible for workers who invested the lump sums to receive a larger lifetime amount than workers who elected monthly benefits.

The issue was resolved in an out-of-court settlement that called for Texaco to distribute a total of \$5 million to workers who retired between February 1976 and January 1982 and whose lump sum payoffs were reduced. However, the reduction will apply to all future retirees electing the lump sum. In a separate development, Texaco agreed to special payments to induce workers to retire early, as part of the company's effort to reduce employment. The new contract followed the Gulf lead on wage increases and other benefits.⁸

Other notable events

Newspapers shutdown, merge. Employment in newspaper publishing was about 425,000 in September, matching the level of a year earlier. Overall, the newspaper industry was healthy, with advertising revenue at record levels in 1981 and continuing into 1982, despite the recession. The exception was in urban afternoon papers, where there were closedowns, mergers with morning papers, employee concessions, and staff cutbacks.

The problems experienced by the urban afternoon papers were attributed to a number of factors, including difficulties in distributing papers during afternoon rush hour traffic; older, less efficient plants staffed by relatively larger numbers of higher paid workers than suburban competitors; and the growth of television news and advertising. Some of these problems are also applicable to urban morning papers, but in cities with both morning and afternoon papers, morning publications usually lead in circulation and receive a disproportionate share of advertising revenue.

Among the papers that shut down were:

- *The Philadelphia Bulletin*, the Nation's fourth largest afternoon paper, closed in January despite contract concessions the union members had accepted in August 1981. At that time, the parent Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., promised to spend \$30 million to improve the paper if certain operating goals were

met. Charter said that the goals were not met, and losses had increased. About 1,900 workers were affected.

- *The Philadelphia Journal*, an afternoon tabloid specializing in sports and local news, which closed down at the beginning of the year after losing \$15 million over 4 years. The action came after members of the various unions had rejected wage and staffing cuts. More than 125 employees were affected.
- *The Cleveland Press* closed in June, despite contract concessions by employees and an infusion of \$8 million over 20 months by its new publisher. The afternoon paper had 900 employees.
- *The Buffalo Courier-Express* closed in September after employees rejected contract concessions. The afternoon paper, owned by Cowles Media Co., lost \$25 million over 3 years. About 850 workers were affected.

Mergers or changes to joint use of staffs or facilities occurred in several cities. In Minneapolis, the *Star and Tribune* newspaper resulted from a merger of morning and afternoon papers. The afternoon edition was dropped after a few months because sales did not meet expectations. Later, the paper again moved to cut costs by permitting 825 nonunion employees to take up to 30 days off without pay, with an option to take more. The paper, owned by Cowles Media Co., also said the plan would be discussed with its unions.

In Dayton, Ohio, the *Dayton Daily News* and *The Journal* combined their editorial staffs but continued to publish separate papers. Library, photo, and suburban staffs had been combined earlier. After the layoff of 90 editorial employees, the papers had a total of 1,050 employees.

In Des Moines, Iowa, the *Register and Tribune Co.* was formed from the merger of morning and evening papers. About 200 of the 1,030 employees lost their jobs.

The fate of the Nation's largest circulation paper was resolved when the *New York Daily News* and 11 unions agreed to a package of cost reduction measures. Details of the agreements varied but the overall goal was to reduce labor costs by \$50 million a year. The agreements called for the elimination of the equivalent of 1,340 jobs. To help do this, the newspaper established a \$50 million fund to finance a one-time "buy-out" payment to full-time employees who elect to leave.⁹

Retail food stores. There was a surge of contract concessions and store closings in the retail food store industry. Much of this activity occurred in mid-Atlantic States, particularly Pennsylvania and Maryland, but the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (A&P) did engage in aborted discussions with the United Food and Commercial Work-

ers on a national approach to concessions intended to keep stores open.

Generally, food store chains asking for concessions contended that they were operating at a loss because of increased competition from lower cost nonunion firms and because the recession had caused many shoppers to restrict purchases to staple items with small profit margins. Some chains attributed part of their difficulties to having older, higher paid work forces and small, old stores.

A&P and the Food and Commercial Workers discussed the possibility of companywide contract concessions in the wake of 400 store closings in the preceding 6 months, but the talks were ended after the union rejected the company's proposal of a 2-year wage freeze and suspension of certain restrictions on work scheduling, or a 10-percent pay cut. A&P contended that the changes were needed so its labor costs would be "competitive with the industry average."

The union did not accept the proposal because it did not offer employees "even the slightest shred of a guarantee against further reductions in staff or further store closings." A&P then pursued concessions in local negotiations, and had some successes:

- In Philadelphia, A&P workers accepted a temporary cut in pay in exchange for a share of gross sales and participation in management of more than 20 closed stores that would be reopened by yearend.
- In the Norfolk, Va., area, 300 A&P employees gave up \$1.38 in scheduled future wage increases and part of their paid vacation to keep 13 stores open.
- In the Baltimore, Md., area and on the State's Eastern Shore, 1,700 A&P workers agreed to forgo \$1.23 in scheduled wage increases, and to a reduction in benefits. In exchange, the company agreed not to close any area stores before the current 3-year contract expires in September 1983.

Other concessions in the retail food store industry included:

- In the Pittsburgh area, 2,500 employees of Giant Eagle Markets agreed to eliminate 4 holidays and freeze pay for those at the top rate for their jobs, and to be paid at time and one-half rates, instead of double time, for Sunday work. The local union was permitted to examine the company's books, and it will be given a second opportunity in the fall of 1983.
- In the Wilkes-Barre, Pa. area, 1,000 employees of Acme Markets, Inc. moved to avert store closings by giving up a scheduled 20 to 30 cents an-hour wage increase and reducing the maximum paid vacation to 4 weeks, from 5.
- In Detroit, 13,000 Food and Commercial Workers' members agreed to a 2½-year wage freeze at Kroger

Co., Farmer Jack, and A&P store chains. Bargaining will be reopened in April 1983. At Chatham food store chain, which was in bankruptcy proceedings, wages and benefits were rolled back to January 1, 1981, levels.

Construction. In recent years, union-represented workers in the construction industry have usually obtained larger increases in hourly compensation than workers in other industries. The construction workers contend that they rate higher hourly pay because they are in skilled trades and that the higher pay helps offset work time lost because of bad weather.

During the first 9 months of 1982, construction settlements covering 1,000 workers or more provided for the smallest wage adjustments since 1978, averaging 7.0 percent for the first contract year and 6.9 percent a year over the entire term. The comparable figures for workers in all other industries were 3.4 and 2.9 percent, but these workers are often covered by automatic cost-of-living pay adjustment clauses that could raise these figures, depending on the movement of the Consumer Price Index. Cost-of-living clauses are rare in construction.

In 1981, wage adjustments for construction workers averaged 13.5 percent in the first contract year, and 11.3 percent over the life of the agreement. Among the reasons for the decline were cutbacks in projects and the resulting high unemployment (22.6 percent in September), and increased competition from nonunion contractors moving into commercial construction. Some events in the industry worth noting include:

- Increased instances where union workers agreed to special lower pay rates for residential work to increase their employer's ability to compete with non-union contractors.
- Adoption of a new workweek in Chattanooga, Tenn., that could influence other areas. Under the new approach, members of four unions work a 40-hour, 4-day workweek without overtime pay, which gives employers and employees a better chance of making up for work days lost because of bad weather. The contracts do provide for time and one-half pay for each hour over 40, and double time for every hour over 10 each day.
- Increased union interest in stimulating the industry by investing their pension funds in construction projects.

Organizing and internal union affairs

There were no major organizing breakthroughs for the labor movement in 1982. The Auto Workers' Union accelerated efforts to organize white-collar workers in the auto industry, where increased layoffs and wage-

and-benefit concessions appeared to increase workers' receptiveness. The union was unsuccessful in the first two representation elections involving General Motors white-collar employees. At a Chevrolet plant in Flint, Mich., the vote was 87 to 32 in favor of "no union." Several days later, the vote was 21 to 6 for "no union" at a unit of clerical workers at a foundry in Pontiac, Mich.

The UAW's white-collar campaign had better results in other industries. The union won the right to represent 3,300 workers at Michigan Blue Cross-Blue Shield, and had major organizing efforts underway among clerical and technical workers at several eastern universities.

In an unusual action, the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists filed a Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition after a Federal judge refused to stay a \$10.6 million antitrust judgment against the union. The verdict, which was under appeal by the union, resulted from charges that the union participated in an illegal boycott of a nonunion music-writing firm by pressuring advertising companies to withhold work from the firm.

Mergers. Special committees of the International Typographical Union and the Newspaper Guild agreed on a proposal to merge. Formation of the new union, the Media Employees International Union, is subject to a March 1983 vote by the unions' members. The new union would have about 80,000 members, making it the largest union primarily of newspaper workers in the country.

There also was a merger in the entertainment industry, as the 5,000-member Screen Extras Guild became part of the 52,000-member Screen Actors Guild.

A 90,000-member Glass, Pottery, Plastics and Allied Workers union resulted from the joining of the Pottery Workers and the Glass Bottle Blowers. A 70,000-member Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers International Union resulted from the joining of the Aluminum, Brick and Clay Workers and the Glass and Ceramic Workers.

In other merger activity, delegates to a Yardmasters convention rejected a merger with the Locomotive Engineers; talks between the Service Employees and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union were terminated; and the Steelworkers and the Insurance Workers failed in a second attempt at merger, after which the Insurance Workers began discussions with the Food and Commercial Workers.

Leadership changes. In the area of union leadership, there was a change at the United Mine Workers, as 33-year-old Rich Trumka defeated incumbent Sam Church in a membership vote. The vote margin was about 2 to 1. Trumka, a former UMW attorney, said his top priorities were improving the union's financial

condition, increasing membership, and intensifying organizing efforts.

There also was a move toward a change of leadership of the Auto Workers, as the union's executive board named Owen Bieber to succeed Douglas Fraser when he retires in May 1983. Fraser, who will leave when he reaches the union's mandatory retirement age of 65, guided the union for six difficult years during which its members were hard hit by layoffs and contract concessions. Bieber, who heads the UAW's General Motors Department, is expected to be officially ratified at the union's May 1983 convention.

In other leadership changes, State, County, and Municipal Employees President Jerry Wurf died and was succeeded by Gerald W. McEntee; Plumbers and Pipefitters President Martin J. Ward died and was succeeded by Marvin J. Boede; International Union of Electrical Workers President David J. Fitzmaurice died and was succeeded by William Bywater; and Carpenters President William Konyha retired and was succeeded by Patrick J. Campbell.

Government workers

During the year, there were several legislated decisions affecting Federal workers' pay and benefits:

- The Federal pension system was changed to provide that only retirees age 62 or older on the effective date of an automatic cost-of-living adjustment in benefits will receive the full amount. Until they attain age 62, younger retirees will receive only half the increase; previously, all retirees received the full increase. Disability retirees and survivors of retirees will continue to receive full increases, regardless of their age.
- Cost-of-living adjustments for retirees will be effective in April 1983, May 1984, and June 1985. Previously, adjustments were in March. Also, the full amount of the adjustments will be deducted from the paychecks of 140,000 retired military personnel working in Federal civilian jobs. Previously, part of regular retired officers' pensions was withheld if they were in Federal civilian jobs but there was no withholding for enlisted personnel. There are 1.3 million Federal retirees, and 458,000 survivors of retirees.
- Federal employees were brought under the social security system's medicare program. Accordingly, the Government began deducting 1.3 percent of the first \$35,700 of their annual earnings, effective in January 1983.
- The 1.4 million Federal civilian employees and 2 million military personnel received a 4-percent salary increase in October. Managers and supervisors in upper pay grades received increases ranging from below to above 4 percent under a new performance system. The 24,000 Federal Aviation Administration air traffic

controllers, supervisors, and technicians received an additional 5 to 6 percent increase. About 450,000 Federal blue-collar workers also received a 4-percent increase.

State and local. Financial difficulties of State and local governments accelerated during 1982, as they were hit by reduced tax revenues, continuing statutory prohibitions of tax-rate increases in some areas, rising operating costs, and reduced Federal financing of some programs. The squeeze on the States is clear from Bureau of the Census reports showing that while revenues rose 12.2 percent, to \$310.8 billion, during the fiscal year, spending increased 13.1 percent and overall indebtedness increased 10.6 percent, to \$134.8 billion.

According to the Bureau of the Census, State and local government employment declined during the last fis-

cal year, the first decline since World War II. The employment total was 13.1 million people, down from 13.3 million a year earlier. Despite the reduction, payrolls of State governments rose 8.9 percent, or 4.7 billion, and payrolls of local governments rose 8.1 percent, or \$11.3 billion.

Although instances of wage-and-benefit reductions were infrequent, fiscal problems of State and local government appeared to have a moderating effect on the size of pay increases. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Employment Cost Index indicated that pay increases during the third quarter of the year—the period when most governments begin their fiscal year—were 4.4 percent in 1982, compared with 5.0 percent in 1981. Similarly, compensation—pay plus benefits—rose 4.6 percent during the third quarter of 1982, compared with 5.6 percent in 1981. □

— FOOTNOTES —

¹ All of the preceding preliminary information on negotiated wage and compensations changes excludes possible pay adjustments under cost-of-living formulas because such adjustments are contingent on the future movement of a Consumer Price Index. For more information on the settlements during the first 9 months and a complete description of the data series, see *Current Wage Developments*, November 1982, p. 46.

² For this article, a concession agreement is one that reduces current wages or benefits or eliminates or reduces scheduled future improvements.

³ For an account of collective bargaining activities scheduled for 1983, see pp. 3–16, this issue, which also discusses 1982 developments in the steel industry.

⁴ For specifics of the UAW's agreements with Ford, GM, and Ameri-

can Motors, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1982, pp. 62–64; May 1982, pp. 59–60; and July 1982, p. 54.

⁵ For specifics of the Rubber Workers-Goodrich contract, see *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1982, p. 53.

⁶ For specifics of the United Food and Commercial Workers-Armour contract, see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1982, p. 48.

⁷ For specifics of the GE and Westinghouse contracts, see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1982, pp. 44–45 and October 1982, p. 44.

⁸ For specifics of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers contracts with Gulf and Texaco, see *Monthly Labor Review* March 1982, pp. 47–48 and November 1982, p. 49.

⁹ For specifics of the contracts, see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1982, pp. 49–50.

Unemployment insurance laws: legislative revisions in 1982

In a move to ease effects of high unemployment, a new Federal program temporarily extends the duration of jobless benefits beyond the maximum of 39 weeks; the new benefits vary from 6 to 10 weeks, depending on the State

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Moving in response to the recession and high unemployment, the Federal Government took action last year to extend the duration of unemployment insurance benefits beyond the maximum of 39 weeks. Additional benefits vary from 6 to 10 weeks, depending on the level of insured unemployment in a State.

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 established a Federal Supplemental Compensation program, enabling participating States to provide the new benefits between September 12, 1982, and March 31, 1983, when the special payments expire. The legislation also directs the Secretary of Labor to develop model legislation for States wishing to establish short-time compensation (or work-sharing) programs.

By yearend, almost all States had entered agreements with the U.S. Department of Labor to extend benefits, and three States (Arizona, California, and Oregon) had already developed temporary work-sharing programs.

Under the Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1982, more ex-servicemembers became eligible for unemployment compensation but may receive no more than 13 weeks of benefits. This legislation excluded from coverage, for 1 year, fishing boat crews of fewer than 10 members which receive any share of the catch or its proceeds. The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act will ex-

clude full-time students who work in organized summer camps this year.

The Federal Government now assesses interest on all loans made to States on or after April 1, 1982, and before January 1, 1988. Six States¹ amended their laws to establish funds for this purpose.

As a result of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, almost all States² repealed the national trigger which provided for payment of benefits when the insured unemployment rate reached a certain percentage, under the Federal-State Extended Benefits program. Also, most of the States excluded extended benefit claimants in determining the insured unemployment rate, and modified the State triggers. The States now require claimants for extended benefits to work at least 20 weeks in full-time insured employment or earn the equivalent in insured wages, and no longer deny benefits under the trade readjustment assistance program because of enrollment in approved training or because of leaving unsuitable work to enter such training. States now require that an individual filing a new claim must disclose whether he or she owes child support. Any amount owed will be deducted from benefits and forwarded to the appropriate State or local child support enforcement agency to satisfy the obligation.

Nine States changed their pension offset provision to reflect a variety of options available under the Federal law. Eight³ offset a pension only if the pension or retired pay, annuity, or similar periodic payment is under a

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plan maintained by (or contributed to) a base period or chargeable employer. Seven States⁴ permit benefits to be reduced on less than a dollar-for-dollar basis by taking into consideration the amount of contributions made by the individual for the pension. Seven States⁵ disregard pension payments if the base-period employment did not affect eligibility for, or increases the amount of, the pension. Excluded from this exemption are pensions paid under the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act.

The following is a summary of some significant changes in State unemployment insurance laws during 1982.

Alabama

Disqualification. If an individual is awarded retroactive pension payments which covered a period for which the individual received benefits, the payments shall constitute a disqualification and any benefits paid during this period shall be recovered.

Alaska

Benefits. The maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$150 to \$156 with base-period wages of \$16,000. Provides for 13 weeks of supplemental State benefits if an individual exhausts rights to regular benefits and is ineligible for Federal-State Extended Benefits because of insufficient base period wages. Alaska included in the definition of wages remuneration for insured work, noninsured work, or self employment and back pay awards.

Coverage. The legislature exempted from coverage the services performed by an employee of a corporation if the corporation is incorporated under the Alaska law; if it is not a government corporation; if the employee is an executive officer of the corporation who directly or indirectly owns 25 percent or more of the voting securities of the corporation; and if the executive officer agrees that the services not be covered employment. Also, excluded from coverage are services performed as a prospective or impaneled juror in a court.

Financing. An employer who makes a deduction from a back pay award to an individual who received benefits for which she or he is ineligible by reason of the back pay award shall pay into the unemployment fund an amount equal to the deduction. However, if a reimbursing employer already reimbursed the department, the employer's account shall be credited.

Arizona

Benefits. The high-quarter wage qualifying requirement was increased from \$752 to \$1,000, and the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$95 to \$115.

Coverage. Work study students are excluded from coverage, regardless of age.

California

Benefits. The maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$136 to \$166. The Regional Employment Assessment, Job Service Assistance, and Placement Services for Displaced Workers Act of 1982 was enacted. It will provide displaced workers with regional employment assessment, job search assistance, and placement services to avoid adverse effects of job loss and long-term unemployment. Any unemployed individual who is otherwise eligible for benefits under the demonstration project for training or retraining and who has exhausted all other rights to benefits may receive 26 weeks of additional

benefits if the individual had been laid off from work as a result of plant closure or a reduction in employment at the workplace. An individual who is currently receiving any kind of unemployment benefits may also receive additional weeks up to a combined maximum of 52 weeks. State-extended duration benefits will be triggered on when the insured unemployment rate is 6 percent or greater and regular benefits are exhausted and Federal-State Extended Benefits are not available.

Disqualification. A student is not considered able to and available for work if prospects for full-time employment because of school attendance are substantially reduced. However, a student who restricts availability to part-time work due to school attendance may be considered able to and available for work if the claimant has a history of at least 2 years of part-time work while attending school; the claim is based on part-time work; the claimant is actively seeking and willing to accept work under the same conditions as existed when the wage credits were earned; and if the claimant imposes no other restriction and is in a labor market where a reasonable demand exists for the part-time services which are offered by the claimant. An individual who has left a job to accompany a spouse to a place from which it would have been impractical to commute has resigned with good cause.

Financing. Beginning January 1, 1983, the taxable wage base will be \$7,000. The fund requirements and rates for the least-favorable schedule will be 1.7 percent of payrolls with rates ranging from 1.1 to 4.7 percent and for the most-favorable schedule 1.9 percent of payrolls, with rates ranging from 0.7 to 4.1 percent. Any employer with a reserve account balance (except agricultural) whose average base payroll increased 25 percent or more above the average base payroll on the preceding computation date must pay into the fund contributions at the next lower rate than the rate for the other employers but not less than 1.3 percent under the least-favorable schedule or 0.9 percent under the most-favorable schedule. No employer (including new employers) is eligible for a contribution rate of more or less than 3.4 percent (previously 2.7 percent) of wages paid for any rating period unless his reserve account has been subject to benefit charges during the 12 consecutive calendar quarters ending on the computation date. The balance account tax was repealed and, instead employers with a reserve account balance must pay an additional tax equal to 0.1 percent of wages to be used for an employee training program. State extended benefits and Federal-State Extended Benefits will be charged to the base period employer and if more than one employer is involved, the charged will be in proportion such that the total wages paid bears to the total wages paid for all employers during the base period. Also, benefits shall be charged as stated above if an appeal is reversed denying benefits. A special account known as the Employment Training Fund has been established in the State Treasury for this tax.

Penalties. Any individual who, with the intent to defraud, reports or registers a fictitious employer or employee and wages in order to obtain benefits or increase any benefit payment in an amount of \$400 or more and any employing unit who, with the intent to defraud, reports wages earned for the purpose of obtaining or increasing benefits is to be punished by imprisonment in jail for at least 1 year or by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

Colorado

Benefits. The base period qualifying requirement was increased from 30 to 40 times the weekly benefit amount. Also in-

creased were the qualifying wages needed for a second benefit year from \$750 to \$1,000.

Coverage. Services performed by elementary and secondary school employees of a church, convention, association of churches, or other religiously affiliated organization are excluded from coverage.

Connecticut

Benefits. The freeze on the maximum weekly benefit amount was extended to October 1983.

Disqualification. An individual who participates in an illegal strike as determined under State or Federal laws is disqualified for misconduct.

Financing. The taxable wage base was increased to \$7,000.

Florida

Coverage. The exclusion from coverage of aliens performing agricultural labor was extended to January 1, 1984.

Georgia

Benefits. An individual must earn insured wages of at least 8 times the weekly benefit amount in order to requalify for a second benefit year or for an individual who voluntarily retired to receive a pension.

Coverage. Excluded from coverage were services performed by a child under the age of 21 in the employ of the father or mother.

Disqualification. An individual is disqualified for misconduct if separated from approved training due to the individual's failure to abide by rules of the training facility.

Financing. If a base period contributing employer responds timely, her or his account is not charged for benefits paid to an individual who left voluntarily with good cause connected with the work to enter approved training or if the claimant refuses suitable work while in training approved under the Trade Act of 1974.

Idaho

Benefits. During calendar year 1982, an individual may receive up to 13 additional weeks of State-funded benefits if the individual exhausted all other benefits and continues to meet the eligibility requirements for extended benefits, and is not eligible for any other unemployment benefits. A contributing employer will not be charged for the additional extended benefits, but a reimbursing employer will be charged an amount equal to the additional extended benefits paid to an individual.

Disqualification. A claimant is not denied benefits while attending a training course assigned by a representative of the director if the claimant submits with each claim a written certification (from the trainer) that she or he is attending and satisfactorily completing the training course. However, a claimant will be denied benefits if, for any week, she or he fails to attend a training course to which assigned by the director if the course is available at no cost to the claimant.

Indiana

Disqualification. The requirement that denied unemployment benefits to temporary employees of the general assembly was repealed.

Financing. The fund balance required for determining the range of rates for the least favorable rate schedule was

changed from 0.9 percent of payrolls to 0.85 percent of payrolls and the rates will range from 1.3 to 4.5 percent (previously 2.7 to 3.3 percent).

Kansas

Disqualification. The disqualification periods for voluntarily leaving without good cause, [and] breach of duty connected with the individual's work, and for refusal of suitable work were changed from the 6 consecutive weeks following the week of separation or refusal to 10 consecutive weeks following the week of filing a valid claim or the week of refusal. Also, the individual's benefit entitlement will be reduced equal to 10 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. An individual shall have left work voluntarily with good cause for either work related or personal reasons if, after pursuing all reasonable alternatives, the circumstances causing the separation were of such urgent, compelling, or necessitous nature as to provide no alternative but to leave the work voluntarily, or the reasons for the separation were of such nature that a reasonable and prudent individual would leave the employment under the same circumstances.

Financing. Negative account balance employers will pay a surcharge based on the size of the employer's negative reserve ratio to be credited to the negative account balance employer's account. The surcharge is a percent of taxable wages and will range from 0.1 percent to 1.0 percent.

Administration. The time period for appealing either a claims adjudicator, referee, or board-of-review decision has been extended from 12 to 16 calendar days after mailing or delivery of the decision.

Kentucky

Benefits. The qualifying wages needed in both the high-quarter and outside the high-quarter were increased from \$500 to \$750. The total base-period wages needed to qualify for benefits was changed from not less than 1-3/8 times high-quarter wages to not less than 1-1/2 times high-quarter wages. An individual's weekly benefit amount will be computed as 1.185 percent of total base-period wages. Beginning July 1, 1982, the maximum weekly benefit amount will not escalate over the previous year's rate if the trust fund balance as of December 31 is less than \$120 million.

Disqualification. The disqualifications for voluntarily leaving or misconduct will apply to separations from any work that occurred after the first day of the worker's base period. No individual will be disqualified if separated from employment pursuant to a labor management contract or an established employer plan that permits the employer to close the plant for purposes of vacation or maintenance. There will be no recoupment or recovery of improperly paid benefits if the benefits were paid as a result of departmental error, unless there had been a false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information by a recipient of benefits.

Financing. The taxable wage base was increased from \$6,000 to \$8,000. Also, the standard rate of contribution was increased to 3.0 percent. The rate schedule in effect will depend on the trust fund balance as of December 31 of the preceding year and will range from \$350 million dollars for the most favorable schedule to \$150 million dollars for the least favorable schedule. The charging of benefits was changed from proportionately among all employers in the base year to the most recent employer who employed the individual for at least 30 days. Any new domestic or foreign corporation engaged in the contract construction trades will pay contributions at a rate

equal to the average rate paid by all contract construction employers, subject to the law, for the year preceding the year in which the employer first hired workers, until the employer is eligible for experience-rating.

Maine

Coverage. Aliens who harvest apples were excluded from coverage.

Maryland

Benefits. The maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$140 to \$153 and also increased were the high-quarter wages needed to qualify for the maximum amount from \$3,336.01 to \$3,648.01. Beginning September 26, 1982, through June 4, 1983, added a temporary additional benefits program of 13 weeks for individuals who have exhausted their regular benefits. However, an individual may not receive additional benefits if she or he received both regular and Federal-State Extended Benefits for a total of 39 weeks.

Massachusetts

Disqualification. The between-terms denial will apply to individuals who perform services in an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency.

Minnesota

Benefits. The requirement that an individual have at least \$750 in wage credits in the base period for benefit eligibility was deleted. However, to qualify for benefits, an individual must have 15 credit weeks for each of which wages equal or exceed 3 percent of the State average weekly wage. The maximum weekly benefit amount has been limited to \$184 for 1982, \$191 for 1983, and \$198 for 1984. If an individual earned credit weeks in seasonal employment, benefits will be payable only if the individual also earned 15 credit weeks in nonseasonal employment.

Disqualification. The between-terms denial extended to individuals who work in a public or nonpublic school for an educational cooperative service unit. The disqualification for voluntarily leaving, discharge for misconduct, gross misconduct, and refusal of suitable work was changed from the duration of the individual's unemployment and until the individual earns wages of 4 times the weekly benefit amount, to an elapsed period of 4 calendar weeks and earns wages equal to 4 times the weekly benefit amount. An individual will be disqualified from benefits for the duration of any disciplinary suspension of 30 days or less resulting from the individual's conduct. A separation from work will be considered good cause attributable to the employer if it occurs because of sexual harassment.

Financing. The taxable wage base will be determined annually as 60 percent of the average annual wage, rounded to the nearest \$100. An employer who pays the minimum contribution rate will pay on an \$8,000 wage base and all other employers will pay on an \$8,300 wage base. Effective January 1, 1983, the maximum rate for new employers will be increased from 2.4 to 2.7 percent; and effective January 1, 1984, a new construction industry employer will pay a maximum of 7.5 percent. For calendar year 1984, the total number of months of experience used for calculating an employer's experience rate will increase to 48 and for 1985, to 60 months. The amount of change that can occur in an employer's rate from year to year will be limited.

Administration. Any benefits paid erroneously due to a claimant's own mistake, agency error, or a claimant's fraudulent

misrepresentation will not be charged to a contributing or reimbursing employer's account. Nonfraud and fraud overpayments may be collected by civil action. Also, if an individual has been overpaid benefits from another State and that State notifies the unemployment agency and requests recovery of the overpayment, the commissioner may authorize the overpayment to be deducted from future benefits. Beginning April 1, 1984, each covered employer must provide quarterly wage reports.

Mississippi

Benefits. The maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$90 to \$105 and the minimum from \$10 to \$30. Also, the base period wages needed to qualify for benefits was increased from 36 to 40 times the weekly benefit amount.

Disqualification. Work is considered suitable if after 8 weeks of unemployment the job offered pays the minimum wage or higher and the wage is that prevailing for the individual's customary occupation or similar work in the locality. A disqualification was added for gross misconduct connected with the work that will continue for the duration of the individual's spell of unemployment and until the individual earns 8 times the weekly benefit amount.

Financing. A base period employer's account will not be charged for benefits paid to an individual who is still working for the employer on a regular part-time basis under the same conditions as hired. If a political subdivision is a reimbursing employer which elects to pay to the fund 0.5 percent of the taxable wages paid during the year, it will be relieved of liability for benefits paid under the same conditions for non-charging as a contributing employer.

New Hampshire

Coverage. The exclusion from coverage of services performed for a hospital by a patient of the hospital was deleted. Also deleted was the age 22 limitation exclusion for services performed by students in a work-study program. Therefore, a student in a work-study program will be excluded from coverage regardless of age.

Oklahoma

Financing. Benefits will be noncharged when an individual is separated from employment as a result of a major natural disaster on the basis that the individual would have been entitled to disaster unemployment benefits if she or he has not received unemployment benefits. The tax rate for employers who do not qualify for a reduced rate based on experience was increased from 2.7 to 3.0 percent.

Oregon

Disqualification. The requalifying requirement for purging a disqualification for discharge or suspension from work for misconduct, voluntarily leaving, and failure to apply for or accept suitable work was changed from wages equal to or in excess of the weekly benefit amount in 4 separate weeks subsequent to the week of occurrence to wages which equal or exceed 4 times the weekly benefit amount.

Financing. The minimum tax rate was decreased under the most favorable schedule from 1.2 to 0.9 percent and under the least favorable schedule from 2.6 to 2.2 percent.

South Carolina

Benefits. To qualify as an insured worker, an individual is required to have been paid wages of at least \$900 (previously

\$300) in the base period and \$540 (previously \$180) in the high-quarter of the base period. This is in addition to the requirement that the individual have been paid base-period wages of at least 1-1/2 times the high-quarter wages.

Coverage. An exclusion from coverage was added for services performed in agricultural labor by students who are enrolled and regularly attending classes for at least 5 months during a particular year at a secondary school, accredited college, university, or technical school. Also excluded were services performed in agricultural labor by part-time persons who do not qualify as students, and who would not qualify for benefits at the conclusion of their job.

Disqualification. The between-terms denial will apply to employees hired by a governmental entity which is established and operated exclusively to perform services for one or more educational institutions. In addition, school employees will be denied benefits for any holiday or vacation period when that period has been placed on the school calendar for the school year. Also, an individual's weekly benefit amount will be reduced by the amount of wages in lieu of notice, termination leave pay, severance pay, separation pay, or dismissal payments the claimant receives. Lump sum payments will be prorated weekly on the basis of the most recent weekly wage of the individual. An individual will not be ineligible for benefits if separated, through no fault of his own, from the most recent bona fide employer, as defined. If an individual is disqualified for misconduct, the benefit rights will be reduced equal to the weeks of disqualification. The disqualification for refusal of suitable work was changed to a duration disqualification that continues until the individual earns at least 8 times the weekly benefit amount. Deleted were the provisions that provided for an equal reduction of benefits at the Commission's discretion for refusal of suitable work and that a reduction, because of a single act, would not reduce potential benefits to less than 2 weeks. Also deleted, in cases of repeated refusals of suitable work, was the provision that the disqualification could extend until the individual was reemployed and earned wages of at least 8 times the weekly benefit amount.

South Dakota

Benefits. The maximum weekly benefit amount was frozen at \$129 until June 30, 1983.

Financing. The contribution rate for negative balance employers was increased from 5.5 to 7.5 percent. Effective January 1, 1983, an employer with a negative-balance-experience-rating account will be required to pay a 4-percent interest rate per year on the negative balance in the account. No employer will pay contributions (including the adjustment percentage) at a rate of more than 9 percent. Added were new noncharging provisions to apply in the case of benefits paid to a claimant voluntarily separated without good cause, discharge or suspension for misconduct, or voluntarily separated because of pregnancy or for the purpose of assuming the duties of mother or housewife and in the case of benefits paid on the basis of total base period wages of less than \$100 earned with one employer. Such noncharged benefits will be prorated among all employer experience-rating accounts.

Tennessee

Benefits. The qualifying wages were increased from base period earnings of 36 to 40 times the weekly benefit amount.

Disqualification. The disqualification for discharge for misconduct will apply to discharges from the most recent work. Also,

the wages needed to purge a disqualification for misconduct and refusal of suitable work was increased from 5 to 10 times the weekly benefit amount.

Financing. The taxable wage base was increased from \$6,000 to \$7,000. The rate of contributions will be based on a 6-month period depending on the trust fund balance instead of a 1-year period. The level of fund requirements in the trust for the most favorable schedule was changed from \$350 million to \$300 million with rates ranging from 0.15 percent to 4.7 percent (previously 0.25 to 3.9) and for the least favorable schedule from \$200 million to \$100 million with rates ranging from 0.65 percent to 7.0 percent (previously 0.75 to 4.4). Also, added was a special rate schedule for governmental entities which consist of contributing employers with rates ranging from 0.3 to 3.0 percent.

Texas

Financing. The maximum tax rate for the most favorable schedule was increased from 4.0 percent to 6.0 percent. For 1982 and 1983, the fund balance for the most favorable schedule will be \$500 million (previously \$325 million) and \$225 million for the least favorable schedule. Thereafter, there will be an automatic index on fund balances. For 1983 and 1984 the tax increase will be limited to no more than 0.5 percent.

Utah

Benefits. Effective July 4, 1982, the maximum weekly benefit amount of \$166 will be frozen for 1 year. To qualify for benefits an individual must have base period wages of \$1,200 (previously \$700) and 20 weeks of work with wages of \$50 in each week (previously 19 weeks at \$20 per week). The maximum duration of benefits was reduced from 36 to 26 weeks and the ratio of base period wages to high-quarter wages for determining weeks of duration was reduced from 1.6-3.3 to 1.6-2.8.

Disqualification. All earnings in the base year will be considered in the determination of suitable work and the kinds of work that may be considered suitable will change the longer the claimant is unemployed and less likely to secure local work in her or his customary occupation. It will not be considered good cause for voluntarily leaving if the individual left to accompany, follow, or join a spouse to, or in a new locality.

Financing. For calendar year 1982 the taxable wage base was frozen at \$12,000.

Vermont

Disqualification. A denial of benefits was added for school employees during established vacation period or holiday recesses.

Virginia

Coverage. The exclusion from coverage for services performed by individuals in the employ of the State as a temporary employee of the General Assembly was deleted.

Disqualification. An individual will be presumed unavailable for work if she or he left the labor market area for the major portion of a week unless the claimant can establish that a bonafide search for work was conducted in the labor market area where the major part of the week was spent. An individual will be disqualified for benefits upon conviction and after release from prison or jail if the separation arose as a result of the unlawful act and the absence due to confinement caused a disruption of the employer's operations. An individual will be disqualified for benefits upon separation from the last

employing unit for whom the individual worked 30 days or from any subsequent employing unit.

Financing. Back pay awards will be included in definition of wages and will be allocated to the quarter in which they would have been earned.

Washington

Benefits. Until February 26, 1983, provides for 13 weeks of State-funded additional benefits for individuals who have exhausted their regular and Federal-State Extended Benefits. The additional benefits will only trigger on if the Governor determines it necessary. However, no additional benefit period may begin while a Federal program is in effect.

Disqualification. A disqualification for a gross misconduct discharge because of a felony or gross misdemeanor begins with the first day of the week in which discharge occurs and all benefits paid during this period are recoverable. Also provides that alcoholism may not constitute a defense from disqualification for misconduct. Specifies that only work-connected factors may be considered in determining whether an individual has left work voluntarily without good cause.

Wisconsin

Administration. The time period for appealing a tribunal decision was extended from 14 to 21 days for benefit cases and from 20 to 21 days for nonbenefit cases.

— FOOTNOTES —

¹ Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, and Wisconsin.

² All except Illinois and Massachusetts. (Nevada was granted a delay because the legislature did not meet in 1982.)

³ Alabama, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

⁴ Alabama, Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, and Minnesota.

⁵ Alabama, California, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Erratum

There was a typographical error in the formula presented in "Import price indexes for crude petroleum," by Edward E. Murphy and Mark McEneaney, *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1982. The second equation at the top of the first column on page 30 should read:

$$(2) = \frac{\sum_{ij} W_{ij} \times P_{ij}^t / P_{ij}^0}{\sum_{ij} W_{ij}} \times 100$$

State labor legislation enacted in 1982

Significant pieces of legislation were enacted in a wide variety of subject areas, including equal pay for jobs of comparable worth and the impact of plant closings or relocations, as well as traditional employment standards concerns

RICHARD R. NELSON

As is common in even numbered years, 1982 was a light year in terms of State labor legislation, with some legislatures not meeting in regular session or chiefly for budget matters.¹ Despite the smaller volume of new legislation, a few significant laws were enacted in each of several subject areas.² In addition to traditional areas of concern such as minimum wage, wage garnishment, and child labor legislation, continued interest was shown in the concept of equal pay for jobs of comparable worth and in the prohibition of sexual harassment in the workplace. Perhaps as a result of the economic recession, a few States passed legislation addressing the impact of plant closings or relocations on employees and the community, and others established special programs to provide employment opportunities for persons in economically depressed areas, designated as enterprise zones.³

Although minimum wage rate increases were less common this year than in the recent past, rates were increased in 10 jurisdictions in 1982, with seven of these increases resulting from automatic increases provided for by previous enactments. A new wage order in the District of Columbia, applicable to employees of the retail trade industry, raised the minimum wage rate to \$3.50 an hour and increased the rate for youth under age 18 to \$3.35 an hour. New legislation increased

hourly rates to \$2.60 in Kentucky and to \$2.80 in South Dakota. South Dakota also raised the tip credit allowance from 25 to 30 percent of the required minimum wage. Twenty-one jurisdictions now have a minimum rate for some or all occupations equal to or exceeding the \$3.35-per-hour Federal standard.

Among other wage related actions of interest, Alaska and Georgia increased the dollar amount of payment bonds to be furnished on public works contracts. Oklahoma extended coverage of its wage payment/wage collection law to public sector employees, expanded the definition of wages, changed the provisions on final payment to a terminated employee, and increased the liquidated damages due employees for delayed payment. Amendments to time limits for final payments to terminated employees were also enacted in Idaho and South Carolina, while in Kentucky bona-fide executive, administrative, supervisory, or professional employees were excluded from semimonthly payment of wages and time of payment requirements.

A new Maryland law drops the premium overtime pay requirement (for hours exceeding 8 in a day) for those State police participating in a trial schedule of a 10- or 12-hour day, 4-day week, but retains the requirement for overtime pay after 40 hours a week. A California law permits certain manufacturing employers who operate around-the-clock to institute a 12-hour day, 3- or 4-day week without premium overtime pay, under specified circumstances, except for time worked in excess of 12 hours a day, 4 days, or 40 hours in any workweek.

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Thirteen States enacted legislation during 1982 concerning the use of wage garnishment or assignment to require payment under a court order for support of an employee's dependents. Most of these laws involved setting or increasing limits on the amount of earnings subject to garnishment or assignment. Alaska increased the amount exempt from garnishment and provided for future biennial changes linked to changes in the Consumer Price Index for Anchorage. The wages of public employees in Maryland were made subject to attachment for private debts.

Employees in Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia were protected from employer disciplinary action because of the garnishment or assignment.

Prevailing wage laws which specify that wage rates paid on publicly funded contracts be not less than those prevailing in the locality continued to be controversial, but faced a smaller number of attempts to repeal them or reduce coverage than in the last few years. Two separate bills to repeal the Idaho law, passed the legislature but were vetoed by the Governor. Coverage of the Kentucky law was reduced by exempting certain construction projects and by increasing the contract threshold amount. Other changes in Kentucky included elimination of the 30-percent rule for determining the prevailing wage and deletion of certain reporting requirements. On the other hand, a new California law requires payment of the prevailing wage to construction workers employed on projects financed in whole or part by bonds issued under the Industrial Development Financing Act.

An important new law in Maryland, to be administered and enforced by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, provides for State registration of farm labor contractors upon the execution of an agreement between the Commissioner and the U.S. Secretary of Labor to coordinate registration and enforcement activities in order to minimize duplication. New protections for farmworkers include requirements that they be informed of the place, terms, and conditions of employment, crops to be harvested, any transportation, housing, or insurance to be provided, and the existence of any labor dispute at the place of employment. Penalties for violation were enacted.

Child labor law or regulation revisions were not widespread, but extensive changes were made in a few States. New regulations in South Carolina are the same as their Federal counterparts in most respects, including limits on daily, weekly, and nightwork hours for minors under age 16, and on work in hazardous occupations for those under age 18. Changes in the Virginia law include types of employment certificates issued, record-keeping requirements, and the authorization to assess civil money penalties for violation. Nightwork hours for

minors under age 16 were amended to bring them closely in line with the Federal standards. Revisions in the Louisiana law include authorizing the State labor department to issue 60-day blanket work permits to employers under certain circumstances, amending nightwork and maximum weekly hours provisions for minors under age 16, and changes in permitted and prohibited occupations.

Other child labor law amendments involved certain exemptions in Alabama and Kansas for minors employed as actors or performers, and elimination of a permit requirement for performances by nonprofessional gymnasts in New York. New Jersey eased vacation certificate requirements and removed the prohibition on the employment of girls under age 18 as messengers.

Legislation addressing one or more of the various forms of employment discrimination was enacted in 17 jurisdictions in 1982. Among the more significant measures were a law in Louisiana extending coverage of the age discrimination act, previously applicable to the private sector, to public sector employees; a new Equal Opportunity in Education Act in Nebraska; and an amendment to the Wisconsin fair employment practice law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of marital status and sexual orientation, and defining handicap to include either mental or physical impairment. The Wisconsin changes also raised the upper limit in the ban on age discrimination in employment from age 65 to 70, and required employers to notify employees of any grooming requirements. In other actions, California amended its equal pay law to make violators liable for liquidated damages; Ohio repealed labor laws applicable only to women; Louisiana prohibited discrimination because of sickle cell trait; and Minnesota made sexual harassment an unfair discriminatory practice and, in a separate law, provided that the principle of comparability of the value of work be implemented for executive branch employees in the State service. Also, the legislatures in Hawaii and Kentucky passed resolutions requesting that studies be made of the comparable worth issue.

Efforts were undertaken in three States to lessen the impact of plant closings on workers and communities. California adopted a new program of retraining and other services for affected employees, and Illinois initiated a program of assistance to employee associations to enable them to acquire and operate plants that would otherwise be permanently closed or relocated. Rhode Island called for the creation of a legislative commission to study the problems caused by plant closings and to make recommendations to the general assembly. A New Jersey report prepared as the result of 1981 legislation and issued in 1982 examined the use of employee stock option plans as a method of enabling employee groups to purchase plants.

On another front, five States (Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Rhode Island) sought to provide employment opportunities for persons in economically depressed areas, designated as enterprise zones, within which employers will be encouraged to locate or expand through such incentives as tax credits and loan guarantees. Also, in New Mexico a study is to be made of the feasibility of establishing such enterprise zones.

Eight States enacted legislation affecting the regulation of private employment agencies. The most significant of these were in Washington where the Employment Agency Advisory Committee was abolished, following the 1981 deregulation of maximum applicant-paid placement fees, and Idaho, where agencies were deregulated with repeal of the requirement that agencies be licensed and bonded by county officials. In Georgia, career consultants who perform such activities as counseling, but do not guarantee actual job placement, were specifically made subject to the Fair Business Practices Act.

Among other areas receiving attention in 1982, a comprehensive new Public School Employment Relations Act was passed in Delaware; California State employers and employee organizations were authorized to enter into agreements for the deduction of fair share fees; a "right-to-work" bill passed the legislature in Idaho but was vetoed by the Governor; several States passed legislation involving mine safety; and employees in Wisconsin are to be informed of and given training on toxic substances found in the workplace. Idaho passed a law giving in-State contractors preference in the awarding of public contracts over contractors from States granting them a preference over those from Idaho, and Maine repealed a provision giving in-State contractors a 5-percent preference.

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution failed to be adopted by the June 30, 1982, deadline, falling three States short of the two-thirds requirement for approval.

The following is a summary, by jurisdiction, of labor legislation during 1982.

Alabama

Child labor. Children under age 16 who are employed as actors or performers were exempted from the time and hour restrictions of the child labor law, and employment or age certificates will no longer be required for minors under age 17 in such occupations. Work by minors under age 16 must be with the written consent of the Alabama Film Commission, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the parent, and may not interfere with schooling or be unsafe or otherwise detrimental to the child's welfare or morals.

Occupational safety and health. The Division of Safety/Inspection of the Department of Industrial Relations is to establish mine rescue stations near mining centers to carry out rescue and recovery operations of mine disasters and to comply with Federal requirements. Qualifications for rescue crew

members were adopted and provisions were made for their training and payment.

Employment and training. A joint resolution encourages the State administration to request or require that contractors use in-State labor, products, and materials whenever possible, on all State construction projects financed by bond issue proceeds.

In other resolutions, the legislature petitioned the U.S. Congress to restore the public employment service to a reasonable funding level consistent with the needs of employers and the labor force, and to reverse budget cuts in the Work Incentive Program.

Alaska

Wages. The Wage and Hour Act was amended to exempt from coverage those persons employed to serve as parents of children who are in residence at non-profit educational or child-care facilities, provided the employment requires residence at the facility and is paid on a cash basis, exclusive of room and board, at an annual rate of not less than \$10,000 for an unmarried person or \$15,000 for a married couple.

Payment bonds must now be furnished on public works contracts exceeding \$100,000 rather than on those exceeding \$50,000 as was previously required.

The amount of wages exempt from garnishment was changed from 75 percent of disposable weekly income or \$114, whichever is greater, to an exemption of weekly net earnings not to exceed \$175. Biennial changes in the exemption amount will be made to conform to changes in the Consumer Price Index for Anchorage.

Worker privacy. Among amendments to the State personnel laws are new provisions which give State employees the right to examine, and to authorize others to examine, their own personnel files, and which specify political activity rights and restrictions.

Employment and training. The Governor was authorized to appoint a Vocational Education and Employment Training Task Force to study vocational education and employment training in the State and to report findings and legislative recommendations by March 31, 1983.

The Commissioner of Health and Social Services was authorized to establish a program to develop and operate various enterprises within the correctional system, employing prisoners, and designed to provide them with realistic work experience. Deductions are to be made from prisoner wages for clothing and other maintenance expenses, and for payments to dependents and crime victims.

Arizona

Labor relations. The Agricultural Employment Relations Board, scheduled to terminate on July 1, 1982, under sunset legislation, was continued until July 1, 1992.

Arkansas

Wages. By prior law, the minimum wage rate was increased to \$2.80 an hour effective January 1, 1982, with a further increase to \$2.95 scheduled for January 1, 1983.

California

Wages. Certain employers who operate a manufacturing facility 24 hours a day, 7 days a week may, under specified circumstances, institute a 12-hour day, 3- or 4-day week without

premium overtime pay except for time worked in excess of 12 hours a day, 4 days, or 40 hours in any workweek. A voluntary written agreement must be confirmed by two-thirds of the affected employees and the employer, and may be rescinded at any time by a similar employee vote.

To expedite decisionmaking by the Industrial Welfare Commission on petitions to amend the Wage Order in the health care industry, special rapid procedures were instituted for this industry alone, without appointment of a wage board as otherwise required.

An employer may charge a residential apartment manager up to two-thirds of the fair market value of the apartment supplied to him or her if there is a voluntary written agreement, and no credit for the apartment is used to meet the employer's minimum wage obligation to the manager.

Among amendments to the Industrial Development Financing Act, construction workers employed in work financed in whole or part by bonds issued under the act are to receive not less than the prevailing wage rate for such work, as determined by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Hours. A law permitting State employees in agencies planning a personnel reduction of 1 percent or more to voluntarily reduce their worktime, with a corresponding reduction in compensation, to save jobs was made permanent. The law was scheduled to terminate June 30, 1982.

The law governing the hours of work of a trainman was amended to reduce from 16 to 12 both the maximum consecutive on-duty hours until he has had 10 consecutive off-duty hours and the maximum on-duty hours in a 24-hour period without having had 8 consecutive hours off duty.

Child labor. The law permitting 16- and 17-year-old minors enrolled in approved work experience programs to work after 10 p.m. but not later than 12:30 a.m., under specified conditions, was amended to also include 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in approved cooperative vocational education programs.

Equal employment opportunity. The equal pay law was amended to make employers in violation liable not only for wages and interest as before, but also for an equal amount in liquidated damages. For willful violations, the time for commencing a civil action was lengthened to 3 years and penalties increased, and a reimbursement provision was adopted to prevent double recovery under both Federal and State law.

The Fair Employment and Housing Act now explicitly bans harassing an employee or applicant on a prohibited basis, aside from discriminating on that basis as before.

A concurrent resolution directed the State Department of Aging to establish and implement an affirmative action employment plan for the recruitment, hiring, and training of persons 60 years of age or older in conformance with Federal and State legislation.

Worker privacy. The Department of Justice was directed to and local agencies may furnish banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions with summary criminal history information on applicants for employment with the written consent of the applicant. An applicant may be denied employment if upon evaluation of the criminal history information, the financial institution determines that his or her employment would pose an unreasonable risk to the institution or its customers. Any information obtained is confidential and not to be disclosed other than for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Labor relations. State employers and recognized employee organizations were authorized to enter into agreements providing for organizational security in the form of fair share fee deductions as a condition of employment. Employees who because of religious beliefs object to joining or financially supporting the employee organization will not be required to do so, but must pay a sum equal to the fair share fee to an approved nonreligious, nonlabor organization.

The existing law permitting State officers and employees to authorize wage deductions for dues payments to bona-fide associations was amended to require that the association first be registered with the State employer.

Private employment agencies. The Bureau of Employment Agencies is required to adopt and place into effect by July 1, 1983, written operating guidelines for complaint handling procedures.

Among changes to the law regulating talent agencies, an Entertainment Commission was established to study the laws and practices of California, New York, and other U.S. entertainment centers relating to licensing agents and representatives of entertainment artists, and to recommend to the legislature a model bill on licensing.

Occupational safety and health. The Division of Occupational Safety and Health was given jurisdiction over the occupational safety and health of all employees of rail rapid transit systems, electric interurban railroads, and street railroads rather than only over specific operations as before.

Plant closings. Under a new displaced worker education and training act, the Employment Development Department, in conjunction with various State agencies, including the Departments of Education and of Industrial Relations, is required to prepare a plan for the implementation of occupational transfer and retraining programs and services for displaced workers. Among those eligible for the programs are workers unemployed because of plant closures or substantial plant layoffs, those eligible for retraining under the Federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Act or the Redwood Employee Protection Program, and those eligible for benefits under the California unemployment insurance retraining program. An annual evaluation of the program is to be submitted to the legislature.

Employment and training. A Commission on Industrial Innovation was created to develop policies designed to preserve jobs, create new jobs, and to guarantee the continued growth of the State's economy.

The Youth Employment and Development Act scheduled to terminate December 31, 1982, was extended to December 31, 1987. Also, the Employment Development Department was authorized to conduct summer youth employment programs in addition to previous efforts to facilitate the transition from school to work, such as youth on-the-job training programs and community service programs.

Statutory changes provide for the integration and streamlining of employment and training services including those for recipients of assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

A concurrent resolution was adopted encouraging private sector employers to rehire the industrially injured, whenever feasible.

Colorado

Occupational safety and health. Persons involved in emergency mine rescue activities were protected from liability for civil

damages as a result of any act or omission resulting from such rescue efforts.

Connecticut

Equal employment opportunity. Benefit plans for public and private sector employees may not reduce group hospital, surgical, or medical insurance coverage to any employee reaching age 65 and who is eligible for medicare benefits except to the extent such coverage is provided by medicare.

New procedures were established for operation of workshop programs for the severely handicapped by the Department of Mental Retardation, including creation of a Community Sheltered Workshop Council to assess workshop programs and make annual reports to the Commissioner on its findings and recommendations, including budgetary and legislative proposals.

Labor relations. The collective bargaining law for State employees was amended to include coverage of part-time employees who work less than 20 hours per week, and to specifically exclude managerial employees.

The services of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration will now be made available to municipal employers and employee organizations to help resolve disagreements in contract reopener negotiations as well as in contract negotiations as before.

Occupational safety and health. Effective July 1, 1983, private and public sector employers who use or produce toxic substances as part of their operation are to post a notice informing employees that they have the right to information regarding such substances. Employees who request information cannot be required to work with a substance until the information has been provided. New employees are to receive information on the names, locations, properties, symptoms of exposure, appropriate emergency treatment, proper methods of safe use, and procedures for cleanup of leaks and spills of such toxic substances. Starting January 1, 1984, and annually thereafter, employers must furnish the State labor department a list of their toxic substances.

Employment and training. A legislative task force was established to study various issues concerning job training in the State, with a report due to the general assembly by February 1, 1983. Also, the joint standing committee on labor and public employees is to study the feasibility of increasing productivity of State employees through greater employee participation in the making of operational decisions, with a report due to the general assembly by January 31, 1983.

Delaware

Wages. A 1981 amendment increased the threshold amount from \$2,000 to \$5,000 for coverage of public works contracts under the prevailing wage law.

Equal employment opportunity. A Delaware Commission for Women was established by statute within the Department of Community Affairs and Economic Development, its membership to consist of the present members of the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Among other duties, the Commission is to make recommendations to the Governor on legislation of particular interest to women and to work towards the elimination of sex discrimination.

Labor relations. The Professional Negotiations and Relations section of the code was repealed and replaced by a more comprehensive Public School Employment Relations Act. Among

the many changes, a section on management rights was added, unfair labor practices were specified and a complaint process created, expanded impasse procedure provisions were enacted, and a Public Employment Relations Board was established to administer the act.

District of Columbia

Wages. Wage Order Number 3, applicable to employees of the retail trade industry, was revised effective September 20, 1982, to increase the minimum hourly wage rate from \$2.50 to \$3.50. The rate for minors under the age of 18 was increased from \$2.30 to \$3.35 an hour.

Employment and training. The Youth Employment Act was amended to authorize a program for pre-employment training and retraining of local residents age 16 and over, with priority given to those who are economically disadvantaged.

Florida

Hours. The Department of Administration is to establish, maintain, and administer a plan for shared employment in the State Career Service System. Each employing agency may establish or convert a percentage of full-time agency positions, up to 10 percent, for the shared employment program.

Occupational safety and health. Among changes in the law regulating transportation, storage, distribution, and use of pesticides, it was specified that certified applicators must be at least 18 years of age and are to be responsible for providing safety instruction and training to those working under their supervision.

Economic development. A new law was passed for the purpose of redeveloping and creating new jobs in blighted areas designated as enterprise zones through use of tax credits and other incentives.

Employment and training. Public works contractors are no longer mandated by statute to employ a specific ratio of apprentices and trainees. The Division of Labor was directed to establish, by rule, minimum standards and policies governing apprentice programs and agreements, such as the ratio of apprentices to journeymen, but may not require the use of apprentices and trainees on State, county, or municipal contracts. The State Apprenticeship Council, scheduled for termination under sunset legislation was continued to October 1, 1988.

Georgia

Wages. Payment bonds, which were previously required on all public works contracts exceeding \$5,000, will now be required only on contracts exceeding \$20,000 or on those of any amount where required at the discretion of the contracting authority.

Equal employment opportunity. The Fair Employment Practices Act, prohibiting discrimination in State employment, scheduled to terminate on July 1, 1982, was continued until July 1, 1985.

Private employment agencies. Career consultants who perform such activities as counseling are specifically subject to the Fair Business Practices Act and must enter into written agreements with clients and specify in writing to clients that the services do not include actual job placement. All advertisements must

state that the firm does not guarantee actual job placement as one of its services.

Other laws. A Correctional Services Division was established within the Department of Labor with authority to enter into agreements with district attorneys and solicitors for the purpose of establishing pretrial intervention programs in the judicial circuits.

Hawaii

Hours. A pilot project in the Department of Education to test the feasibility of job sharing, begun in 1978 and scheduled to end at the close of the 1982-83 academic year, was extended for 1 year, and a similar 2-year job sharing project was authorized within the public library system.

Equal employment opportunity. A Senate resolution reaffirmed adoption of the equal rights amendment to the State's constitution and the State's ratification of the proposed equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

A House resolution requested the State Office of Affirmative Action to review the problem of sexual harassment in public sector employment in Hawaii, and report its findings and recommendations, including any recommended legislation, to the 1983 legislature.

Another House resolution requests the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Hawaii to undertake a preliminary review of the issue of equal pay for equal work of comparable worth, to identify issues or factors which should be considered in planning a more comprehensive study of the issue.

Labor relations. Public and private sector employees who because of religious beliefs object to joining or financially supporting an employee or labor organization will not be required to do so as a condition of employment, but may be required to pay sums equal to the dues and initiation fees to a nonreligious, nonlabor charity of their choice. The employee organization may charge a reasonable fee for the employee's use of the grievance procedure in his or her behalf.

Private employment agencies. Additional prohibited practices were enacted stipulating that agencies may not knowingly misrepresent terms and conditions of employment to applicants, withhold written disclosure of fees or charges from applicants, provide information relating to an applicant to an employer unless the information is known to be accurate and complete, or charge an applicant any fee until he or she is employed through the agency's efforts. The law is administered by the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

The agency licensing examination must now cover, among other subjects, general principals of business law and State statutes and regulations relating to agencies. Contents of the examination were not previously specified. The regulation of private employment agencies is scheduled to terminate on December 31, 1988, under sunset legislation.

Economic development. The Director of the Department of Planning and Economic Development was directed to conduct a study of the State's economic revitalization opportunities and to submit recommendations on economic incentives and other matters at the next regular legislative session.

Idaho

Wages. Two separate bills which would have repealed the prevailing wage law passed the legislature but were vetoed by the Governor.

Wages may now be paid to a worker within 48 hours rather than at the time of discharge or layoff as formerly required. Also, the Director of the Department of Labor and Industrial Services may grant an employer an additional time extension upon written application showing good reasons. Wages may still be paid on the employee's regular pay day when one has been established by a contract of employment.

Restrictions on garnishment for support payments were conformed to the Federal limitations of 50 percent of weekly disposable earnings if the individual is supporting another spouse or dependent child, or 60 percent if not.

Equal employment opportunity. The law prohibiting age-based employment discrimination against persons over age 60 was repealed. Such discrimination is now banned by the fair employment practices act for workers between 40 and 70 years of age. Involuntary retirement between ages 40 and 70, under any seniority system or employee benefit plan, is unlawful unless permitted under Federal law.

Administration of the equal pay law was transferred from the labor department to the Human Rights Commission.

Labor relations. A "right-to-work" measure passed both houses of the legislature but was vetoed by the Governor.

Private employment agencies. Agencies were deregulated with repeal of the requirement that agencies be licensed and bonded by county officials.

Other laws. A new law gives preference in the awarding of public works contracts to in-State contractors over those from States which favor their resident contractors over Idaho contractors.

Illinois

Plant closings. In order to retain jobs that would be otherwise lost, and to strengthen the economic base of the State, a new employee ownership assistance act provides for partial loans, technical assistance, counseling, and other forms of assistance to employee associations to enable them to acquire and operate as employee-owned enterprises, plants that are about to be permanently closed or relocated. Administration is by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, in conjunction with a tripartite Employee-Owned Enterprise Advisory Council.

Other laws. A legislative Labor Law Revisory Commission was created, with the directors of the State Departments of Labor and of Commerce and Community Affairs serving ex-officio. It is to study State laws and decisions pertaining to labor and employment, the advisability of revising such laws and collecting them into one code, and the advisability of coordinating the administrative departments and agencies in this field. Findings and recommendations are to be reported to the general assembly in 1984, 1985, and 1986.

Indiana

Wages. Employers under written contract to make payments to an employee welfare or benefit plan must give written notice of nonpayment to the employee, and to authorized representatives of the employee and the benefit plan, within 7 days of the failure to make the payment. An injured employee may recover double damages plus costs and attorney fees from an employer who fails to give proper notice and make the payments without good cause. Good cause does not include financial inability.

Court-ordered wage garnishment for support payments is limited to 50 percent of disposable weekly earnings if the individual is supporting another spouse or dependent child, or 60 percent if not.

Hours. The law setting 8 hours as a legal day's work for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, except those working in agricultural or domestic labor, was repealed. This provision had permitted overtime for extra compensation by agreement between employer and employee.

Economic development. The Indiana Economic Development Authority was replaced by an Employment Development Commission with similar authority to promote employment and business opportunities by encouraging the establishment of industrial development projects for manufacturing enterprises through such means as issuing bonds and guaranteeing loans.

Other laws. Employers may not discipline employees who are members of volunteer fire departments and who are absent from work because of involvement in emergency firefighting activities.

Iowa

Occupational safety and health. Under the State Elevator Code, the labor commissioner was empowered to assess a civil money penalty against an owner who operates an elevator, or other equipment covered by the code, after the commissioner's final order suspending, revoking, or refusing to issue the operating permit.

Kansas

Child labor. Children employed as actors, actresses, or performers in motion pictures, theatrical, radio, or television productions were exempted from coverage under the child labor law. Such work is not to be performed by a child attending school during the hours school is in session.

Equal employment opportunity. The Commission on Civil Rights, scheduled to terminate on July 1, 1982, under sunset legislation, was continued until July 1, 1990.

Economic development. Areas of widespread poverty and unemployment may be designated enterprise zones and become eligible for preference for incentive projects and for the receipt of funds and services and consideration for area redevelopment under a new Kansas Enterprise Zone Act.

Kentucky

Wages. The minimum wage rate was increased from \$2.15 an hour to \$2.60 effective July 15, 1982.

Employees who provide 24-hour residential care on the employer's premises in a parental role to children who are in the care of private nonprofit child caring facilities licensed by the Department of Human Resources were exempted from the overtime pay provisions of the minimum wage law.

The minimum wage sections contained in an amendment to the Sunday liquor law were held unconstitutional in an opinion of the Attorney General. The invalidated sections would have applied minimum wage coverage to certain hotels, motels, restaurants, convention centers, commercial airports, and racetracks which sell liquor on Sunday, irrespective of gross sales, and would have disallowed tip credits toward payment

of the minimum wage, whereas the minimum wage law excludes certain industries with annual gross sales of less than \$95,000 and permits tip credits.

Requirements on semimonthly payment of wages and time of payment were amended to exclude any individual employed in a bona-fide executive, administrative, supervisory, or professional capacity, or as an outside salesperson or collector.

Several amendments were made to the prevailing wage law. Coverage was reduced by exempting school construction as well as all projects of local governmental units not receiving 50 percent or more State funding, and by raising the contract threshold amount from \$500 to \$250,000. Other changes delete the 30-percent rule for determining the prevailing wage, substituting an average wage rate, and eliminate the requirement that employers report weekly payrolls to the State labor department. The amendments coincide with the recommendations in a legislative economic impact report requested by the 1980 General Assembly and completed in October 1981.

Equal employment opportunity. A concurrent resolution was passed directing the Legislative Research Commission to conduct a study of the comparable worth issue among the jobs of State employees.

Occupational safety and health. A certified emergency medical technician is to be employed at every coal mine with 25 or more production employees, with an additional medical technician to be employed for each additional 100 employees. The emergency medical technicians may be employed in other capacities at the mine but are to be available for quick response to emergencies and are to be provided with necessary equipment as prescribed by the Commissioner of the Department of Mines and Minerals.

Miners have the right to be relieved from operating any equipment they feel is unsafe, and no other miner may be assigned that work until the matter is resolved. The use of explosives in mines was further regulated.

Among other changes in mine safety provisions, new requirements were adopted pertaining to the availability of rescue vehicles and equipment, requiring that a certified hoistman be at the site when persons are underground unless automatic, self-service facilities are provided, and prohibiting cutting or welding in the area of the last open break.

Economic development. A new law was enacted, designed to stimulate economic activity and create new jobs through use of tax credits and other incentives in areas of chronic unemployment and poverty designated as enterprise zones.

Other laws. In a law restructuring the Governor's Executive Cabinet, the State Department of Labor remains within the Public Protection and Regulation Cabinet while the Commissions on Human Rights and on Women are now within the Education and Humanities Cabinet. The Division of Employee Benefits and Payroll in the Department of Personnel has specific responsibility for coordinating equal employment opportunity and affirmative action in State agencies. In a related action, the legislature confirmed the executive reorganization of the Department of Labor including the merging of labor standards and labor management functions into a Division of Employment Standards and Mediation.

A new section was added to the civil rights law requiring private and public sector employers of eight or more to grant, upon request, up to 6 weeks personal leave to an employee who is receiving an adopted child under the age of 7.

Louisiana

Wages. The law governing assignment of earnings was amended to prohibit the discharge of any employee because of a wage garnishment. Discharge because of a wage assignment was previously prohibited.

Child labor. Among several changes in the child labor law, the State labor department may now issue 60-day blanket work permits to employers under certain circumstances, such as athletic events, exhibitions, fairs, carnivals, and inventories at large department stores. Minors who have completed certain approved on-the-job training programs were exempted from the law. Minors under age 16 may not work before 7:00 a.m. rather than 6:00 a.m. as before, and maximum weekly hours were reduced from 44 to 40. Minors ages 16 and 17 may now drive motor vehicles of no more than two axles for incidental, occasional, or delivery purposes. Minors under age 16 may now work in bowling alleys, but new restrictions were placed on work near any lounge or other location where alcoholic beverages are sold for consumption on the premises. Other changes involved recordkeeping, street trade hours, and the issuance of certificates.

Equal employment opportunity. Coverage of the State Age Discrimination in Employment Act, previously applicable to the private sector, was extended to employees of the State or any of its' political subdivisions.

A requirement that parish and city school boards not hire school janitors, custodians, or maintenance employees age 55 or over was removed. All such employees age 50 or over at the time of initial hire remain ineligible for membership in the State school employees retirement system.

Employers of more than 20 employees in an industry affecting commerce, employment agencies, and labor organizations may not discriminate against an employee or applicant because such individual has sickle cell trait. A civil action may be brought in case of violation.

Undocumented workers. The dollar amounts of fines were increased for violation of the existing statute which prohibits the knowing employment or referral of illegal aliens in all industries except agriculture.

Other laws. A Senate concurrent resolution directs all agencies of the State government to contract for professional services with firms which will perform the work within the State, where possible, except for professional academic program review in higher education.

Maine

Employment and training. Municipalities were authorized to provide job services or job service facilities under agreements with the State Bureau of Employment Security or the Maine Job Service.

Other laws. The law granting in-State bidders on State contracts a 5-percent preference over those from out-of-State was repealed.

Maryland

Wages. Premium overtime pay after 8 hours a day was dropped for those State police participating in a 2-year trial schedule of a 10- or 12-hour day, 4-day week, if authorized by

the Superintendent. Overtime pay after 40 hours a week was retained.

The wages of public employees were made subject to attachment for private debts.

Agriculture. A new law was passed effective January 1, 1983, providing for the registration of farm labor contractors, with the Commissioner of Labor and Industry authorized to administer and enforce the act. The law requires execution of an agreement between the Commissioner and the U.S. Secretary of Labor prior to its enforcement to coordinate Federal/State registration and enforcement activities in order to minimize duplication. Farm labor contractors are to give the workers written information on the places of employment and crops to be harvested, the terms and conditions of employment, any transportation, housing, or insurance to be provided, and the existence of any labor dispute at the place of employment. Recordkeeping and vehicle safety requirements were specified, and penalties for violation including fines, imprisonment, or both were enacted.

Equal employment opportunity. Persons age 70 and older are now eligible for appointment to permanent State merit system positions for which they are eligible. A 3-year demonstration employment program to determine the feasibility of finding employment for such persons ended July 1, 1982.

State employees who take time off for religious observances are to be permitted to make up the time.

Economic development. The Secretary of Economic and Community Development may designate specific areas of the State as enterprise zones in order to promote private investment and increase employment opportunities through such incentives as tax credits, loans, loan guarantees, and grants.

Employment and training. A program was initiated, to be administered by the Employment Security Administration, to provide financial assistance for comprehensive job training and related services for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed individuals through opportunities industrialization centers and other similar community-based organizations.

A joint resolution urged the Governor, appropriate State agencies, and educational institutions to support educational training and career development programs enabling public assistance recipients to become more productive and self-supporting. The results of these efforts are to be reported to the 1983 general assembly.

Other laws. Adverse action may not be taken against State employees for seeking any remedy provided for in the law protecting them against reprisals for disclosing any illegality, gross mismanagement, or danger to public health or safety.

Massachusetts

Wages. Court-ordered wage assignments for support payments may not exceed the Federal limits on the percentage of income which may be withheld for support by wage garnishment.

Michigan

Wages. Bonding requirements of contractors on State highway construction and other public works contracts to ensure pay-

ment of wages and materials were amended to permit contractors who are common carriers or operators of State-subsidized railroads to provide letters of credit from a State or national bank or a State or Federally chartered savings and loan association instead of the bond.

Employers may not discharge or discipline employees because of a court order to withhold wages for support payments, under a new Support and Visitation Enforcement Act.

Equal employment opportunity. The Commission on Handicapper Concerns, scheduled to expire on December 31, 1982, was extended to September 30, 1985. The State labor department is to report to the Governor and the legislature by March 30, 1985, evaluating the commission's activities.

Worker privacy. Prohibitions on employers and employment agencies against requiring employees and job applicants to take a polygraph examination as a condition of employment, previously contained both in the civil rights act and another separate law, were strengthened and replaced by a new polygraph protection act. A conforming revision was made in the polygraph examiner licensing law.

Employment and training. The State labor department, in cooperation with the departments of commerce and education, is to develop a State business and industrial training program. The program is to emphasize employee training specifically tailored to meet the needs of individual employers, and is designed to encourage the expansion of existing businesses and industries within the State, promote retention of existing jobs, and assist in attracting new employers.

Other laws. The whistleblowers' protection act was amended to specify that it is not to be construed to permit disclosures that would interfere with any person's right to the continued protection of confidentiality of communications where provided for by statute or common law.

Responsibility for the inspection, licensing, and regulation of carnival and amusement rides was transferred from the State labor department to the department of licensing and regulation.

Employees who were formerly protected from discharge because of a summons for jury duty will now be protected from any disciplinary action because of such service. Also, employers were prohibited from requiring persons to work beyond their normal and customary hours, including jury time, on days that they serve on jury duty unless such extended hours are voluntarily agreed to or are provided for in a collective bargaining agreement.

Minnesota

Wages. By prior law, the minimum wage rose from \$3.10 an hour to \$3.35 effective January 1, 1982. The exemption in the minimum wage law for individuals employed in a carnival, circus, or fair was amended to now exempt seasonal work rather than part-time work as before.

Court orders for withholding of wages for support or maintenance payments must contain a notice that employees may not be discharged, suspended, or otherwise penalized or disciplined because an employer is required to withhold wages.

Equal employment opportunity. Sexual harassment was made an unfair discriminatory practice under the Human Rights Act.

The principle of comparability of the value of work is to be

implemented for executive branch employees in the State Service. Biennially, starting January 1, 1983, the Commissioner of Employee Relations is to compile and submit to the legislative commission on employee relations a list, by bargaining unit and by plan, showing female- and male-dominated classes for which a compensation inequity exists, together with a proposed budget appropriation to provide comparability adjustments. After review and possible change by the commission, the full legislature is to take final action on the proposed amount for comparability adjustments.

Mississippi

Employment and training. A Board of Vocational and Technical Education was created to, among other duties, set standards for and approve all vocational and technical education programs which receive State and Federal funds.

Missouri

Economic development. An Economic Development Commission was created in order to stimulate private investment and to enhance employment opportunities through loan and bond guarantees. Additionally, an Industrial Development Board was created with authority to confer with agencies of the State and its political subdivisions, and with representatives of business, industry, and labor for the purpose of promoting economic development. The board may lend money to any development agency where there is a public need for a proposed project and where the project will result in added employment, new capital investment, and economic stimulation for the State.

Other laws. The provision that an employee of a corporation who is discharged or voluntarily quits may request a letter of dismissal describing the services rendered and the reason for discharge or quit was amended to apply only to employers of 7 persons or more, to require that written requests be by certified mail, and to require that the employer issue the letter of dismissal to the employee within 45 days following receipt of the request.

Montana

Wages. By prior law, the minimum wage rose from \$2.50 an hour to \$2.75 effective July 1, 1982. The minimum amount that may be paid to seasonal farmworkers on a monthly basis in lieu of the minimum hourly rate was increased from \$575 a month to \$635 at the same time.

Labor relations. A new law specifies the types of work that may be required of State prison inmates in the maintenance, repair, and administration of the prison and prohibits future collective bargaining agreements from banning such use of inmate labor.

Nebraska

Equal employment opportunity. A new Equal Opportunity in Education Act was adopted making it an unfair or discriminatory practice for any public educational institution to discriminate on the basis of sex in any program or activity including employment and the conditions of employment.

County, State, and school system employees, with the annual approval of their employers, may continue to work beyond the normal retirement date without any upper age limit. Previously, certain mandatory retirement dates applied.

New Hampshire

Wages. All court orders for child or spousal support will now provide for automatic wage assignment in cases of delinquent payments, and employers may not retaliate against an employee because of such an assignment.

New Jersey

Wages. Court-ordered alimony, maintenance, or child support payments more than 25 days overdue may be enforced through wage garnishment. Employers may not discharge or discipline employees or discriminate in hiring because of an income execution.

Child labor. Vacation employment certificates will not be required in the first 14 days of employment for any minor 16 years of age or over employed in food service, restaurant, or retail occupations when school is not in session.

The child labor law was amended to remove the prohibition on the employment of girls under age 18 as messengers.

Private employment agencies. The required agency surety bond was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and violations of the employment agency law are no longer misdemeanors subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both but are now punishable by civil penalties of from \$300 to \$1,500 for each offense.

Plant closings. A State Department of Labor report was issued on March 25, 1982, examining the use of employee stock ownership plans as a method of enabling employee groups to purchase plants that would otherwise be closed. The study was undertaken as directed by the Worker Owned Corporation Study Act adopted in 1981.

Other laws. As the result of a law effective July 1, 1981, the Department of Labor and Industry was reorganized and former functions were divided between two renamed departments: the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Job promotion and economic development activities were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

New Mexico

Wages. By prior law, the minimum wage rate for farm employment was increased on July 1, 1982, from \$3.10 an hour to \$3.35, the same rate as for nonfarm employment.

Economic development. The Economic Development Division of the Commerce and Industry Department is to study the feasibility of establishing enterprise zones in economically depressed areas, and submit a report to be used by an interim legislative committee for study and possible recommendations to the next legislature.

New York

Child labor. Nonprofessional performances by gymnasts under age 16 no longer need a child performer permit, otherwise required for other gymnasts. Requirements relating to safety devices and protective equipment must still be observed.

Equal employment opportunity. Employment discrimination because of disability is now prohibited under the law applicable to public contractors. All employers of four or more have been prohibited from engaging in such discrimination under the State human rights law.

The civil service law was amended to authorize the State Civil Service Commission, for titles designated by it, to permit handicapped State employees who are holding or have held a non-competitive class position the same opportunities to take promotion examinations as provided to employees in the competitive class.

Labor relations. It was made an unfair labor practice for a public sector employer deliberately to refuse to continue all the terms of an expired agreement until a new agreement is negotiated.

Occupational safety and health. The State Fire Administrator is to establish a specialized hazardous material emergency response training program for individuals responsible for providing emergency response to highway and rail accidents involving hazardous materials.

Other laws. The title of the head of the State labor department was changed from Industrial Commissioner to Commissioner of Labor.

An employee subpoenaed to appear as a witness in a criminal action and who notifies his or her employer prior to the day of required attendance will not be subject to discharge or penalty because of the absence from work. The employer is not required to pay the employee for time spent away from the job.

North Carolina

Wages. As provided in a prior law, the minimum wage rate was increased to \$3.10 an hour effective January 1, 1982, with a further increase to \$3.35 scheduled for January 1, 1983.

Ohio

Equal employment opportunity. Labor laws applicable only to females, and regulating items such as working conditions, prohibited occupations, maximum hours of work, and time and wage records were repealed.

The name of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped was changed to the Council on Disabled Persons and was assigned to the Rehabilitation Services Commission for administrative purposes.

Oklahoma

Wages. Among amendments to the wage payment/wage collection law were provisions which extended coverage to public sector employees and other additional employees; expanded the definition of wages to include items such as holiday and vacation pay, overtime pay, severance or dismissal pay, and bonuses; made uniform the provisions on last paycheck to require payment at the next regular payday to any employee whose employment terminates, and changed from 2 percent per month to 2 percent per day the liquidated damages employees are entitled to if their final wages are not paid on time.

Equal employment opportunity. The Nondiscrimination in State Employment Act, prohibiting discrimination against classified State employees on the basis of political or religious opinions or affiliations, or because of race, creed, gender, color, national origin, or physical handicap was extended to all State employees, and the bona-fide occupational qualification exception from unlawful sex discrimination was eliminated. Except for this sex discrimination provision without qualifica-

tion, and the prohibition on discrimination because of political opinions or affiliations, similar protections are also afforded to State employees by the Oklahoma Civil Rights Act.

Private employment agencies. Search consultants, retained and compensated solely by employers on a retainer or consulting basis, are not subject to fee regulation, the ban on advance fee collection, or the prohibition against requiring payment of certain fees such as those for advertising or incidental expenses.

Occupational safety and health. A comprehensive revision of the boiler and pressure vessel safety law was enacted. Administration remains with the State Department of Labor.

The Commissioner of Labor is now also responsible for administering a new amusement ride safety act which includes rulemaking authority relating to installation, repair, maintenance, use, operation, and inspection.

Puerto Rico

Wages. The provision permitting employees of private enterprises to authorize wage deductions for charitable institutions, scheduled to terminate June 30, 1982, was extended until June 30, 1985. Also, charitable institutions which receive contributions through payroll deductions must submit annual reports to the legislature, for the purpose of evaluating the efficiency of the system.

The law requiring an employer who discharges an employee without good cause to pay 1 month's salary as indemnity plus 1 week's pay for each year of service, was amended to provide that such payments may not be waived, and are not subject to any payroll deductions. Employees may be hired for a probationary period not to exceed 3 months (up to 6 months with special permit) after which time the employee acquires all of the rights of other workers.

An amendment to the wage collection provisions validates the extrajudicial settlements of wage claims reached administratively by officials of the Commonwealth's Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor and Human Resources subject to established standards and criteria. Previously claims could be validly settled only with the intervention of the Secretary or the attorneys of the Department.

Pregnant employees are entitled to 4 weeks of prenatal and 4 weeks of postnatal leave at half salary. Amendments to this law require that the half-salary payment for total anticipated maternity leave be made in cash at the beginning of the leave period, and provide that, where prenatal leave is extended because childbirth occurs later than anticipated, payment for this extension is to be made on the same basis as for regular payment of wages.

Rhode Island

Wages. By previous enactment, the minimum wage was increased from \$3.10 an hour to \$3.35 effective July 1, 1982.

Equal employment opportunity. An amendment to the Fair Employment Practices Act makes it unlawful for an employer to inquire orally or in writing whether a job applicant has ever been arrested or charged with any crime. Employers may ask if the applicant has ever been convicted of a crime.

A State senate resolution urged the U.S. Congress to enact HR1919, a bill to amend Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make discrimination against handicapped individuals an unlawful employment practice.

Occupational safety and health. Annual registration with the State Department of Labor is now required of those manufacturing facilities which foster unsafe conditions, as determined by the Code Commission for Occupational Safety and Health. Inspection and enforcement is by the Director of Labor.

Economic development. A Distressed Areas Economic Revitalization Act was passed with the purpose of stimulating economic recovery, promoting employment opportunities, and encouraging business development and expansion in distressed areas. Enterprise zones will be identified based on such factors as poverty level and the extent of unemployment, and businesses will be encouraged to locate within these zones through the use of both business tax credits and adjustments in property taxes.

Plant closings. A joint resolution called for creation of a broad-based special legislative commission to study the problems caused by the closing of industrial plants in the State. Findings and recommendations are to be reported to the general assembly by February 1, 1983.

South Carolina

Wages. A specific provision governing the time for payment of wages to employees who resign or quit was repealed. Such employees will now be protected by the provision on unpaid wages of all separated employees. This provision was amended in 1981 to require payment within 48 hours of separation or on the next regular payday if it occurs within 30 days of written notice of separation.

Child labor. Comprehensive new child labor regulations became effective July 1, 1982, as authorized by a 1981 law permitting the Commissioner of Labor to issue such regulations provided that they not be more restrictive or burdensome than applicable Federal laws or regulations. The new regulations are the same as their Federal counterparts in most respects, including limits on daily, weekly, and nightwork hours for minors under age 16, and prohibitions on work in hazardous occupations for those under age 18, except for coal mining occupations.

Other laws. The law was repealed which required State and county officials and employers to submit annual labor force information to the Commissioner of Labor, and which required the Commissioner to present this information to the Governor and General Assembly in an annual report.

Members of the South Carolina National and State Guard are to be restored to their previous position, or a position for which they are qualified, upon written application to their previous employer within 5 days of release from duty.

South Dakota

Wages. Effective July 1, 1982, the minimum wage rate was increased from \$2.30 to \$2.80 an hour, and the tip credit allowance was raised from 25 to 30 percent of the required minimum wage.

Wage garnishment for support payments is limited to 50 percent of disposable earnings. Employers may not discharge or refuse to hire employees because of an order to withhold wages for support payments.

Labor relations. Legislators and legislative employees were added to the list of those not considered to be public employees for the purpose of laws regulating public employee unions.

Utah

Wages. Courts may order the withholding of up to 50 percent of any individual's disposable earnings for any pay period for delinquent child support payments. Employers may not discharge or prejudice employees whose earnings have been subjected to a court-ordered withholding for a support obligation.

Virginia

Wages. Courts may order an assignment of up to 50 percent of disposable earnings as part of an order requiring payment of child support. Employers may not discharge employees because of such a wage assignment.

Child labor. Amendments to the child labor law permit work until 7 p.m. (rather than 6 p.m.) before schooldays for 14- and 15-year-olds, prohibit their work after 9 p.m. rather than 10 p.m. before nonschooldays and between June 1 and Labor Day, and change from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. the hour at which minors of age 15 and over may begin work. Other changes involved types of employment certificates issued, recordkeeping requirements, and authorizing the labor commissioner to assess civil money penalties for violation.

Worker privacy. It was made unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to intercept or monitor customer telephone calls unless prior notice is given to employees that such monitoring may occur at any time during the course of their employment.

Private employment agencies. Employment agencies may not collect a fee from a job applicant unless the applicant is hired as a result of an appointment made by the agency and is notified in writing, in advance, of the conditions under which a fee must be paid.

Occupational safety and health. The Chief Mine Inspector was authorized to issue regulations setting forth specific occupations for which a coal miner will be prohibited from working alone underground. Regulations are also to be issued requiring automated temporary roof support systems where they will improve the safety of roof bolters.

Employment and training. The legislative Joint Subcommittee on Vocational-Technical and Career Education was continued for 1 year to accomplish, among other things, identification of the incentives necessary for greater business and industry participation in vocational-technical education.

Responsibility for the State Employment Commission was transferred from the Secretary of Human Resources to the Secretary of Commerce and Resources.

Other laws. The law making it unlawful for any employer to require an employee or applicant to pay the cost of a medical examination or the cost of furnishing medical records as a condition of employment was amended to make employers subject to a civil penalty for each violation.

Employers assuming at least part of the cost of employee group accident, sickness, hospital, or medical insurance coverage or providing for medical care or reimbursement of medical

expenses, must give participating employees written notice within 15 days of the termination of such coverage. Also, the failure to transmit to the insurer employee contributions collected by the employer was made a misdemeanor.

Washington

Wages. The required posting of prevailing wage rates at public works job sites may be satisfied on road construction or other similar projects for which no field office is needed or established by a posting at the contractor's local office.

Worker privacy. The State patrol is to furnish a transcript of the conviction record of any person upon the written request of any employer for the purpose of securing a bond required for employment, conducting evaluations of employees and applicants for employment who may have access to information affecting national security, trade secrets, or other confidential matters, or assisting in the investigation of suspected employee misconduct which may involve a penal offense. Employers are to notify the employee within 30 days of the receipt of a conviction record and are to make it available for his or her examination.

Private employment agencies. The employment agency advisory committee established by statute was abolished, and the Director of the Department of Licensing was granted general authority to appoint committees to advise on licensing examinations and other aspects of regulating the professions within the department's jurisdiction.

A 1981 revision of regulations deleted the schedule of maximum placement fees that agencies may charge applicants, with agencies now to set their own fees, subject to the Director of Licensing's approval of each fee schedule.

Employment and training. Compensation for members of the youth development and conservation corps which was set at a base of \$25 a week with up to an additional \$25 weekly possible on the basis of assigned leadership responsibilities or special skills, was amended to now provide for a wage range of from \$25 a week up to the State minimum wage rate.

Other laws. Procedures were established for investigating allegations that a State employee has engaged in improper governmental action, and interfering with or retaliating against an employee furnishing information on such matters was prohibited.

A 2-year pilot project to establish multipurpose service centers and programs to provide job training, counseling, placement, and other services for displaced homemakers was extended to June 30, 1987, at which time it will expire unless extended by the legislature.

West Virginia

Wages. By prior law, the minimum wage rate was increased from \$2.75 an hour to \$3.05, effective January 1, 1982.

Labor relations. Any officer or employee of the State may authorize a voluntary deduction from wages for the payment of membership dues or fees to an employee association.

Occupational safety and health. The Commissioner of Labor, who administers the law regulating the operation of steam

boilers, was authorized to set the fees to be charged for issuing permits, making inspections, commissioning insurance company boiler inspectors, and for the processing of inspection reports from insurance companies.

Employment and training. The Commission on Manpower, Technology and Training was abolished. It had been established in 1964 to conduct studies on the impact of automation and technological development on the skills required in the work force and job opportunities available.

Wisconsin

Equal employment opportunity. The fair employment practices law was amended to prohibit discrimination on the basis of marital status and sexual orientation, and to define handicap as including mental or physical impairment. The age discrimination provisions now extend from age 40 to age 70 instead of to age 65, and pension plans may not require or permit involuntary retirement before age 70. Employers must notify each employee at the time of hiring of any grooming requirements.

A joint resolution was adopted proposing an equal rights amendment to the State constitution. The proposed amendment is to be referred to the next legislature.

Worker privacy. The right of an employee or employee representative to inspect personnel records will now include the right to copy the records. Employers are subject to fines for failure to comply with this requirement.

Labor relations. A new provision stipulates that State payments to health care institutions are to be reduced if the insti-

tutions are found to have violated Federal or State law by hiring individuals to work against organization of employee unions.

A collective bargaining agreement for teachers may contain provisions modifying, waiving, or replacing provisions of the law pertaining to contracts and tenure, but the parties are not required to bargain over these issues.

Occupational safety and health. Employees of the State and political subdivisions are now protected by a new public sector occupational safety and health act administered by the State labor department. An employee may not be discharged or otherwise discriminated against as a result of instituting any action or proceeding under the law or refusing to perform a task which represents a danger of serious injury or death. Provision is made whereby employers may apply for temporary, experimental, or permanent variances.

An "Employees' Right to Know Law," administered by the labor department, requires private and public sector employers to post information on toxic substances, infectious agents, or pesticides that employees work with or are likely to be exposed to, and to provide education and training programs on these substances. Employees may refuse to work with such substances until the required information is provided. The department is directed to issue rules identifying infectious agents.

The Department of Health and Social Services is authorized to use hospital inpatient records and other sources to correlate exposure to certain occupational environments with resulting health problems and to disseminate findings where an occupational health hazard exists in an effort to educate employers and employees. □

FOOTNOTES

¹The legislatures did not meet in Arkansas, Nevada, and North Dakota in 1982. Sessions were held in North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Wyoming, but no significant legislation was enacted in the fields covered by this article. Information on Guam and the Virgin Islands had not been received

by press time.

²Based on information received by Nov. 5, 1982.

³Unemployment insurance and workers compensation are not within the scope of this article. Separate articles on each of these subjects are included in this issue of the *Review*.

Workers' compensation in 1982 significant legislation enacted

Most States still concentrate on improving benefits and services for work-related injuries; 18 jurisdictions modified coverage, most often to extend to volunteer workers, and several improved rehabilitation services

LAVERNE C. TINSLEY

During the year, 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia were in legislative session.¹ More than 1,000 workers' compensation proposals were introduced and 167 were enacted, most of which pertained to coverage, benefits, and rehabilitation services.

Eighteen States modified their coverage provisions in some manner—either by expanding exclusions or by extending coverage to volunteers and other workers who previously had no protection. Coverage was extended to volunteer fire and rescue personnel in three Maryland counties; to call fire and rescue personnel in Dover, Mass.; to certain volunteers of search and rescue missions in New Hampshire; and to volunteers in employer-sponsored athletic or social events in Rhode Island. In Michigan, libraries that qualify as independent employers must now have coverage if they are located in counties with populations of less than 600,000. Arizona broadened coverage to include the State Game and Fish Department Reserve; and, in Virginia, employees sexually assaulted in the course of their employment are now entitled to benefits.

Maximum weekly benefit levels for total disability and death were increased in 46 jurisdictions. Total maximum benefits were raised for temporary total disability

in Arkansas, for death only in Florida, and for both total disability and death in Tennessee. Three States (Arkansas, Georgia, and Tennessee) raised maximum weekly benefit levels statutorily, 43 jurisdictions adjusted benefits according to increases in each State's average weekly wage, and the District of Columbia adjusted benefits according to the national average weekly wage.

The method of computing minimum weekly benefits for permanent total disability in Connecticut and for disability and death in Iowa changed from a dollar amount to a percentage of the State's average weekly wage.

In Washington, the immediate cash payment to dependent survivors upon the death of an employee due to a work-related injury was doubled. Similarly, in Wisconsin, compensation was doubled for dependents of certain law enforcement and correctional officers, firefighters, rescue squad members, and members of the national or State guard on active duty. Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Washington raised burial or funeral allowances. Rhode Island and Vermont raised weekly benefit allowances for dependents.

The compensation period for loss of a hand was changed from 165 to 185 weeks in South Carolina, and for permanent disfigurement of the body, from 300 to 500 weeks in Rhode Island. Awards were doubled for serious head and facial disfigurement in New York.

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Vermont changed the compensation period for permanent total disability from a maximum of 330 weeks to a minimum of 330 weeks, and provided that benefits be paid for the duration of the disability.

New cost-of-living adjustments were established in Washington for recipients of temporary total disability, permanent total disability, death, or occupational disease awards, if the disability or death occurred between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1982. Another cost-of-living adjustment will go into effect on July 1, 1983.

An injured employee in Mississippi may now select his or her own physician from those in the State; however, the employer can also select another physician to examine the employee. Employers in Iowa can require that employees be examined by physicians outside the State. If an injured employee in Kansas requires a medical examination, lost wages will not be compensated at 66-2/3 percent of his or her wages. In Virginia, medical provisions now include the services of a chiropractor.

Rehabilitation services received a lot of attention during the year. Vermont eliminated the 1-year limit on vocational rehabilitation training, treatment, and services, and also authorized the Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry to set costs of medical services (previously these costs were based on prevailing rates). Alaska now provides for a Rehabilitation Administrator and staff to administer the rehabilitation program and plan rehabilitation services for each injured worker. Legislation in Washington created the Office of Rehabilitation Review to ensure that rehabilitation procedures are implemented according to law, and raised the allowance for vocational rehabilitation retraining from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Hawaii now requires the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to investigate possible abuses in rehabilitation services provided by private agencies.

Subsequent injury provisions were revised in seven States. Rhode Island instituted a direct payment system in lieu of agreements, and in Hawaii, compromises will not be valid unless approved by the Appellate Board. In Virginia, employees allegedly discharged from their employment because they filed compensation claims may now sue their employers for damages and attorney fees, as well as for reinstatement with back pay, plus interest.

Other modifications in State workers' compensation statutes during the year included various administrative and insurance revisions, changes in offset provisions, and the establishment of study committees.

Following is a summary of legislation enacted by individual States.

Alaska

Legislation provides for the appointment of a rehabilitation administrator and staff to administer a rehabilitation pro-

gram to enhance the return of injured workers to suitable and gainful employment.

The same legislation now allows permanently disabled employees whose injuries preclude their returning to gainful employment to be fully evaluated by a qualified rehabilitation professional within 90 days after injury; and requires that individual rehabilitation plans be developed where appropriate. Vocational rehabilitation services will be provided for a maximum of 37 weeks, unless an extension is approved. Refusal of an injured worker to participate in a rehabilitation evaluation, may result in forfeiture of benefits during the period of refusal. Additional compensation up to \$200 per month may be awarded during rehabilitation in extreme hardship cases.

Employers are now required to provide reasonable costs of board, lodging, and travel for employees while they are receiving rehabilitation services away from their customary residence.

The Workers' Compensation Board is required to adopt a schedule for use in determining the existence and degree of permanent impairment that is consistent with American Medical Association guidelines.

A provision was added to the law to remove an employee's entitlement to workers' compensation benefits during any week in which he or she is also entitled to receive unemployment compensation benefits.

The definition of "arising out of and in the course of employment" was broadened to include "employer-required or supplied travel to and from a remote job site; activities performed at the direction or under the control of the employer; and employer-sanctioned activities at employer provided facilities."

Employers who fail to insure or provide security as required by law may now be ordered to cease their use of employee labor until such requirements have been met. A civil penalty of \$1,000 per day may be assessed against employers who fail to comply with the stop order.

Arizona

Political subdivisions were given authority to cover volunteers while they are performing services; and members of the Arizona Game and Fish Department were also included for coverage.

California

Persons under contract to create a specially ordered or commissioned work of authorship will now be covered as employees under the law when the ordering or commissioning parties obtain ownership of the copyrighted works.

The average weekly earnings for total disabilities that occur in 1983 will now be determined at no more than \$294, nor less than \$126; previously a maximum of \$262.50, and a minimum of \$73.50. In 1984, the maximum will not exceed \$336 and the minimum, no less than \$168. In 1983, average weekly earnings for partial disability will not exceed \$195, nor be less than \$75; currently the maximum is \$105, and the minimum, \$45.

Injuries caused by serious and willful misconduct of the employer are no longer limited to \$10,000 above the statutory recoverable compensation amount.

The total maximum benefit for death due to injuries will increase from \$75,000 to \$85,000 in 1983, and to \$95,000 in 1984.

Injured employees must now make requests for vocational rehabilitation benefits to the Appeals Board within 1 year after the last finding of permanent disability by the Board, or within 1 year after its approval of a compromise and release of other related issues.

By amendment, the Appeals Board is required to consider the general financial condition of the claimant, including his or her ability to live without periodic payments, and to discharge any debts incurred prior to injury, when determining whether to commute awards in a lump sum or in periodic payments.

Dependents of a worker whose death was caused by asbestosis may now seek compensation from the Asbestos Workers' Account Fund. Third party suits are permitted for injuries suffered by police officers or firefighters as a result of the negligent or willful act of others; however, employers are allowed subrogation rights in such cases (formerly, the employers alone were liable for compensation).

Connecticut

The minimum weekly benefit level for permanent total disability was changed from \$20 to 20 percent of the State's average weekly wage. Benefits may not exceed 80 percent of the employee's average weekly wage.

Delaware

Lessees of motor vehicles who transport passengers for hire are not entitled to compensation under the law.

Florida

Law enforcement officers are now included for coverage under certain conditions.

Compensation for permanent impairment of the body was increased to \$250 (previously \$50) for each percent of permanent impairment up to 10 percent, and to \$500 (previously \$100) for each additional percent of permanent impairment.

The total maximum payable for death was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000; and the burial allowance was raised from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

The Florida Self-Insurers Guaranty Association, Inc. was created. All individual self-insurers (except public utilities and governmental entities) are required to become members of this association as a condition of their authority to individually self insure. The same legislation created an Insolvency Fund to ensure that members of the association meet their obligations.

Georgia

Corporate officers may be exempted from coverage, however, coverage can be reinstated upon proper notification to the Board of Workers' Compensation.

Weekly maximum benefits for disability and death were increased from \$115 to \$135.

Percentage of disability for bodily loss must now be determined based on American Medical Association guidelines or other recognized medical criteria or books.

The definition of occupational disease was broadened to establish coverage for disability or death caused by byssinosis. Byssinosis is defined as a pulmonary disease caused by exposure to cotton dust for a period of 7 years or longer, and must be diagnosed by a pulmonary specialist certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine.

A freeze was placed on workers' compensation insurance rates until April 1, 1983; however, exceptions may be permitted at the discretion of the Insurance Commissioner.

A Workers' Compensation Reform Study Committee was established to review the State's workers' compensation law to

determine whether a wage loss system or other changes in the law would provide for efficient administration and adequate compensation at a reasonable cost. The report must be submitted to the legislature on or before December 1, 1983.

Hawaii

For coverage purposes, the definition of a child was amended to include a "hanai child," a child who is a member of the employee's household and treated as a member of the employee's family without the initiation of formal adoption proceedings.

Funeral expenses were increased from \$1,000 to 10 times the maximum weekly benefit rate in effect at the time of death, currently \$252; and burial expenses from \$500 to a sum five times the maximum weekly benefit rate.

The first 104 weeks of compensation for a subsequent injury will now be the responsibility of the present employer, and compensation for the greater of the disabilities must be made from the Special Compensation Fund. If it is determined that a previous disability warrants less than 52 weeks of compensation, the present employer will be liable for compensation of both injuries.

A compromise will not be valid if a claimant waives or otherwise prejudices his or her right to reopen a claim for benefits or for future medical benefits, unless approved in writing by the Appellate Board. Fines were raised from \$250 to \$1,000 in cases where false statements or representations are willfully made in order to obtain benefits or payments.

The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations was requested to conduct an investigation of possible abuses by private vocational rehabilitation agencies.

Idaho

Corporate officers who are exempt from coverage if they own at least 10 percent of all the issued and outstanding voting stock of a corporation, in order to maintain that exemption, must now also be directors of the corporations, if the corporations have directors. The deduction in benefits for the waiting period that previously applied only to temporary total and partial disability benefits during recovery, now applies to permanent total disability.

Illinois

A Labor Law Revisory Commission was established to study the State's labor and employment laws, particularly unemployment insurance and workers' compensation. The Commission will consider the possibility of revising these laws and placing them into one code and providing for coordination between administrative departments and agencies. Annual reports must be made to the General Assembly by January 15 of 1984, 1985, and 1986. Competitive rating for workers' compensation insurance is now permitted under the insurance code.

Indiana

New guidelines and penalties were established for employers who do not comply with insurance requirements under the workers' compensation law.

Iowa

Certain corporate officers will be exempted from coverage after they sign and file a witnessed acceptance of exemption with the Industrial Commissioner. The exemption may not be

considered a waiver of one's civil rights or remedies.

The provision exempting from coverage agricultural employers whose total case payroll to nonexempt nonagricultural employees is less than \$1,000 during the preceding calendar year was amended by increasing the amount to \$2,500. No longer covered are spouses of certain family members, spouses of officers of a family farm corporation, and relatives of partners involved in agriculture.

Minimum weekly benefits for disability and death will not exceed 35 percent of the State's average weekly wage, or the earnings of the employee, whichever is less. Previously, these benefits were based on a statutory amount. If the employee is a minor or a full-time student under age 25 and attending an accredited educational institution, the minimum weekly benefits must be equal to the weekly benefit of a person whose gross weekly earnings are 35 percent of the State's average weekly wage.

The law now specifies that temporary disability benefits will be terminated when the employee either returns to work, or is medically capable of returning to employment substantially similar to the job in which the injury occurred.

Compensation for temporary partial disability may now be received at 66-2/3 percent of the difference between the employee's weekly earnings at the time of injury and the employee's actual gross weekly income from employment during the period of temporary partial disability.

Volunteer firefighters and reserve peace officers are eligible for the same compensation that they would receive if injured in the course of their regular employment, or an amount equal to 140 percent of the State's average weekly wage, whichever is greater. Previously, they were only eligible for compensation not exceeding the maximums under the workers' compensation law.

Injured employees must now submit to medical examinations by physicians outside the State of Iowa, if requested by the employer.

Payments to the Second Injury Fund were raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000 for each death case where there are dependents and to \$5,000 for each case where there are no dependents. The Fund must maintain a maximum of \$500,000 and a minimum of \$300,000 before contributions by insurers or employers will be terminated. Formerly, maintenance of the fund required a maximum of \$100,000 and minimum of \$50,000.

The memorandum of agreement for compensation was replaced with a notice regarding commencement of payments. Notices must be filed with the Industrial Commissioner and copies given to all parties involved.

Kansas

Employees who lose wages while attending required medical examinations are now entitled to 66-2/3 percent of lost wages, depending on the maximum compensation allowable.

Payments made by employers to the Insurance Commissioner in no-dependency death cases were raised from \$5,000 to \$18,000. Work-related injuries attributable to the negligence of either the employer or the employees will now reduce the employer's subrogation interest in future compensation payments by the percentage of negligence attributable to the employer.

The Workers' Compensation Fund was created in the State treasury and the existing Second Injury Fund was abolished as of July 1, 1982. All monies and liabilities were transferred from the old fund to the new fund, which will be administered by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Kentucky

The burial allowance was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Subsequent Injury compensation will now be apportioned according to the number of weeks awarded for a specific scheduled loss and all other awards according to actuarial tables.

The interest on late compensation payments for occupational disease was increased from 6 to 12 percent.

Employers can now have their employees who file claims for occupational diseases examined by vocational experts or institutions at the expense of the employer, the Special Fund, or any other party involved.

Louisiana

Real estate brokers or salespersons are now excluded from coverage.

Maine

All self-insured or group self-insured employers were required to be registered with the Bureau of Insurance on or before August 1, 1982, in order to maintain their self-insurance status.

Maryland

Coverage was extended to members of volunteer fire and rescue squads of Worcester, Wicomico, and Washington counties. County boards of education may now be included in group self-insurance programs.

The definition of "employer" was broadened to include a group of counties or municipalities, or both. The Commission is required to develop rules and regulations prescribing requirements and procedures for self-insurance. Definitions were added for "injury," "personal injury," "accidental injury" and "accidental personal injury" for coverage purposes.

Massachusetts

The town of Dover now requires employers to provide compensation and medical care for its "call firemen" and "call ambulance personnel" for injury or death while in the line of duty.

Michigan

Corporate officers who own 10 percent or more of the corporate stock may, under certain conditions, elect to be excluded from coverage requirements. Libraries in counties with populations of less than 600,000 must now be covered if they become separate employers from the counties in which they are located.

The weekly minimum compensation for scheduled injuries will now be applicable to all other permanent partial disability.

Supplemental benefits will be computed as a percentage of the weekly compensation rate (formerly, the weekly basic rate) in effect January 1, 1982. Retroactive payments for any period of disability prior to January 1, 1982, are prohibited.

The 5-percent annual reduction of benefits after age 65 years will no longer be applicable in cases where benefits are totally reduced by an employer's self-insurance plan, wage continuation plan, disability insurance policy, or pension or retirement plan.

Forest and forest products industries are now permitted to qualify as group self-insurers.

Minnesota

If injured employees are entitled to workers' compensation

benefits under a collective bargaining agreement or other plan in effect on January 1, 1980, the combined benefits may not exceed the weekly wage of the employee.

Mississippi

The State Highway Commission was authorized to establish and maintain a special fund to pay workers' compensation judgments, awards, or settlements.

Injured employees can now select a physician of their choice from those licensed in the State; however, the employer may have the employee examined by another physician. Compensation will be suspended during periods in which the employee unreasonably refuses to submit to medical treatment.

Missouri

Dependents of workers killed on the job can now collect benefits from the Second Injury Fund, if the employer is uninsured.

New Hampshire

Coverage was authorized for certain persons who assist or volunteer in search and rescue missions.

New York

Executive officers of corporations who own all of the issued and outstanding stock and who hold all or any combination of offices are not included for coverage, unless they elect to be covered.

The funeral benefits were raised from \$1,250 to \$1,500.

Maximum compensation for serious head and facial disfigurement was raised from \$1,500 to \$10,000. The chest area of the body was added as a serious body disfigurement which will be subject to the new \$10,000 maximum.

Cancellation of an insurance contract because of non-payment of premiums will not be effective until 10 days after a notice of cancellation has been given, and if for other reasons, will not be effective until at least 30 days after notification has been given to all parties involved.

A sum of \$67,000,000 was appropriated to maintain the solvency of the Stock Workmen's Compensation Security Fund.

Oklahoma

Boards of education and city, county, and public trust hospitals must have their liabilities for workers' compensation insured either through the State Fund or through a licensed carrier.

To maintain the solvency of the Workers' Compensation Administration Fund, after July 1, 1983, the Oklahoma Tax Commission will have authority to assess and collect a 2-percent tax from employers who cover their own workers' compensation risks for permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, and death awards.

Rhode Island

Coverage was established for employees who volunteer for employer-sponsored social or athletic events, and for specified persons who receive no remuneration for participating in ridesharing programs.

The weekly compensation for dependents was increased to \$10 (from \$6). Benefits for scheduled losses were raised to a maximum of \$90 per week (from \$45); and the minimum to

\$45 (previously \$30). Burial expenses were raised to \$3,000 (from \$1,800).

Compensation for a permanent disfigurement of the body may now be paid for up to 500 weeks, formerly 300 weeks.

"Mental injury" was added to the law and is defined as a mental disablement associated with physical trauma or stress resulting from a situation of greater dimensions than day-to-day tensions encountered by all employees.

If requested by the employer, injured employees must undergo a physical examination to qualify for compensation when the insurer controverts liability for benefits.

All payments for rehabilitative services, including board, lodging, and travel, must now come directly from the employer, instead of from the Rehabilitation Center Fund.

A direct payment system of compensation was instituted and the agreement method was eliminated.

The employer in whose employ a claimant aggravated his or her preexisting condition is now responsible for payment of all compensation. Under certain conditions, the employer can be reimbursed by the Second Injury Fund for all payments made subsequent to the first 104 weeks.

Ten or more employers in the same trade or profession are now permitted to pool their liabilities to qualify for group self-insurance.

South Carolina

The compensation period of benefits for the loss of a hand was increased from 165 to 185 weeks.

Payments in death cases will now go into the Second Injury Fund if there are no qualifying dependents to receive them.

The definition of "permanent physical impairment" was broadened to include pulmonary disease, cancer, and sickle-cell anemia; however, compensation claims filed prior to the effective date of this legislation (June 8, 1982) for these impairments will not be allowed.

A State Workmen's Compensation Insolvency Fund was created within the Workmen's Compensation Fund to cover compensation payments to injured workers.

South Dakota

"Workfare" program participants who suffer permanent disabilities, disease, or death are now eligible (or their dependents in case of their death) for compensation after certain requirements are met.

Students enrolled in post-secondary vocational-technical schools are not employees of the school for coverage purposes, unless they are enrolled in a work experience educational class off the school premises and receive no wages or salary from any source.

The burial allowance was raised from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

Tennessee

Maximum weekly compensation for disability and death was increased from \$126 to \$136; and total maximum from \$50,400 to \$54,400.

Hypertension or heart disease of an emergency medical technician was added to the law as a work-related presumption if the technician is licensed by the State and regularly employed by a county that maintains a division of emergency ambulance rescue service.

Utah

The referral of a case to a medical panel when the carrier

Table 1. Jurisdictions which increased maximum weekly temporary total disability benefits during 1982

Jurisdiction	Former maximum	New maximum	Jurisdiction	Former maximum	New maximum
Alabama	\$161.00	\$174.00	New Hampshire	\$234.00	\$256.00
Alaska	\$858.00	\$942.00	New Jersey	\$199.00	\$217.00
Arkansas	\$140.00	\$154.00	New Mexico	\$221.50	\$246.44
Colorado	\$261.80	\$283.71	North Carolina	\$210.00	\$228.00
Connecticut	\$310.00 plus \$10 for each dependent under age 18, not to exceed 75 percent of employee's wage	\$326.00, plus \$10 for each dependent under age 18, not to exceed 75 percent of employee's wage	North Dakota	\$233.00, plus \$5 for each dependent child; aggregate not to exceed worker's net wages after taxes and social security	\$261.00, plus \$5 for each dependent child; aggregate not to exceed worker's net wages after taxes and social security
Delaware	\$194.81	\$208.45	Ohio	\$275.00	\$298.00
District of Columbia	\$496.70	\$524.54	Oklahoma	\$175.00	\$196.00
Florida	\$228.00	\$253.00	Oregon	\$286.88	\$304.60
Georgia	\$115.00	\$135.00	Pennsylvania	\$262.00	\$284.00
Hawaii	\$235.00	\$252.00	Rhode Island	\$238.00, plus \$6 for each dependent; aggregate not to exceed 80 percent of worker's average weekly wage	\$257.00, plus \$6 for each dependent; aggregate not to exceed 80 percent of worker's average weekly wage
Idaho	\$198.00 to \$275.00, according to number of dependents, plus 7 percent of State's average weekly wage for each child up to 5 children	\$217.80 to \$302.50, according to number of dependents, plus 7 percent of State's average weekly wage for each child up to 5 children	South Carolina	\$216.00	\$235.00
Illinois	\$403.12	\$426.44	South Dakota	\$208.00	\$227.00
Iowa	\$501.00	\$542.00	Tennessee	\$126.00	\$136.00
Kansas	\$187.00	\$204.00	Texas	\$154.00	\$182.00
Kentucky	\$233.26	\$254.33	Utah	\$256.00, plus \$5 for dependent spouse and each dependent child up to 4 children, but not to exceed 100 percent of State's average weekly wage	\$284.00, plus \$5 for dependent spouse and each dependent child up to 4 children, but not to exceed 100 percent of State's average weekly wage
Louisiana	\$183.00	\$204.00	Vermont	\$225.00, plus \$5 for each dependent under age 21	\$243.00, plus \$5 for each dependent under age 21
Maine	\$367.25	\$396.48	Virgin Island	\$139.00	\$153.00
Maryland	\$248.00	\$267.00	Virginia	\$231.00	\$253.00
Massachusetts	\$269.93, plus \$6 for each dependent; aggregate not to exceed worker's average weekly wage or \$150	\$297.85, plus \$6 for each dependent; aggregate not to exceed worker's average weekly wage or \$150	Washington	\$223.34	\$243.10
Michigan	\$210.00	\$307.00	West Virginia	\$276.26	\$301.00
Minnesota	\$267.00	\$290.00	Wisconsin	\$249.00	\$269.00
Missouri	\$174.00	\$189.49	Wyoming	\$428.44	\$434.42
Montana	\$241.00	\$262.00			
Nevada	\$270.20	\$297.21			

NOTE: Benefit increases are based on the applicable State's average weekly or monthly wage, and for the District of Columbia, the national average weekly wage. However, nine States (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York,

and Tennessee) and Puerto Rico prescribe statutory amounts; six States (Arizona, California, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, and New York) and Puerto Rico are not listed because no increases for temporary total disability were legislated during 1982.

or employer denies liability will be done at the discretion of the Industrial Commission, rather than as a requirement.

The Legislative Management Committee was directed to assign an Interim Study Committee the task of studying workers' compensation coverage of agricultural labor and make recommendations for reforming the statute.

Vermont

Dependent children are now entitled to receive weekly compensation of \$10, previously \$5.

The percentage of wages for determining temporary partial disability benefits was raised to 66-2/3 percent of the difference between the pre-injury and post-injury wages, previously 50 percent.

The compensation period for permanent total disability was changed. Benefits will now be paid for the duration of disability and for no less than 330 weeks. Formerly, benefits were paid for a maximum of 330 weeks.

Vocational rehabilitation training, treatment, or services are no longer limited to 1 year. By legislation, this time limit was eliminated from the law.

Rates for medical, surgical, hospital, and nursing services must not exceed those established by the commissioner of labor and industry; formerly, the rates were limited to prevailing rates.

The definition of "employment" was broadened to include public employment; and "dependent" to include a child, grandchild, brother, or sister of any age if mentally or physically disabled at the time of the employee's death and partially or totally dependent upon the employee.

Virginia

Employees who have been sexually assaulted in the course of their employment, are now entitled to receive compensation.

Coverage was expanded to include the permanent loss of use of a body member or part of the anatomy which, prior to this legislation, was not compensated.

Chiropractic services or treatment were added to the medical provisions under the act.

Employees who allege that they were discharged because they filed, or intended to file, a claim for compensation may now seek damages and reinstatement with back pay through the court.

A statute separate from the general occupational disease statute of limitations was established which allows byssinosis claims to be filed up to 7 years from the last date of injurious exposure.

A joint subcommittee was created to review the State's workers' compensation law to determine whether gradually-incurred injuries should be covered.

Washington

Persons who own and operate trucks that are leased to a common or contract carrier were exempted from coverage.

The immediate cash payment to a surviving spouse, children, or dependent parent(s) of a fatally injured worker was raised from \$800 to \$1,600. Burial expenses were increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Cost-of-living increases went into effect on July 1, 1982, for workers injured between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1982; and

on July 1, 1983, another increase will cover workers injured between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1983.

The Office of Rehabilitation Review was created within the Industrial Insurance Division. This office was authorized to establish definitions, eligibility criteria, timetables, and procedures for provision of vocational services; mediate disputes; review and approve or disapprove vocational rehabilitation plans; establish procedures for registering rehabilitation counselors or agencies; and develop criteria or procedures for removal of counselors who fail to comply with established procedures.

Maximum compensation payable for vocational rehabilitation retraining was increased from \$1,000 to \$3,000 during a 52-week period.

Beginning January 1, 1983, disability benefits can be reduced by social security disability benefits until age 65, previously age 62.

Self-insured employers must now inform the Department of Labor and Industry and the worker that a claim is being denied within 30 days after a claim has been filed, formerly 7 days.

West Virginia

A reduction or discontinuation of medical coverage when an employee is receiving temporary disability benefits is no longer allowed, unless medical coverage for all employees is discontinued or reduced.

The interest on overdue insurance premiums paid to the Workmen's Compensation Fund will now be 2 percent instead of 1 percent.

Wisconsin

Persons wholly dependent on a deceased law enforcement or correctional officer, firefighter, rescue squad member, or national or State guard member on active duty are entitled to compensation of \$50,000, formerly \$25,000.

—————*FOOTNOTE*—————

¹ Alabama, Colorado, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming convened in 1982, but are not included in this summary because they made no significant changes in their workers' compensation legislation.

Major Agreements Expiring Next Month



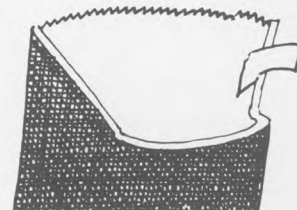
This list of collective bargaining agreements expiring in February is based on contracts on file in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. The list includes agreements covering 1,000 workers or more.

Employer and location	Industry	Labor organization ¹	Number of workers
Allis-Chalmers Corp. (Independence, Mo.)	Machinery	Steelworkers	1,800
Arvin Industries, Inc. (Columbus, Ind.)	Electrical products	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	1,000
Associated General Contractors of New Jersey	Construction	Laborers	8,000
Burroughs Corp. (Michigan)	Machinery	Auto Workers	1,800
Calumet Supermarket Forum, Inc. (Lake County, Ind.)	Retail trade	Food and Commercial Workers	1,900
Colt Industries, Chandler Evans, Inc. (West Hartford, Conn.)	Machinery	Auto Workers	1,000
Eastern Labor Advisory Association-Cement Division (Interstate)	Trucking	Teamsters (Ind.)	1,000
Eaton Corp., 6 Divisions (Interstate)	Transportation equipment	Auto Workers	1,500
Eltra Corp. (Interstate)	Electrical products	Auto Workers	2,000
Farah Manufacturing Co., Inc. (El Paso, Tex.)	Apparel	Clothing and Textile Workers	4,000
Fiat-Allis Construction Machinery, Inc. (Springfield, Ill.)	Machinery	Auto Workers	1,500
Food Store Agreement, Alameda County (California) ²	Retail trade	Food and Commercial Workers	4,000
Grocery and Delicatessen Agreement (San Francisco, Calif.) ²	Retail trade	Food and Commercial Workers	3,000
Independent Grocers Agreement (California) ²	Retail trade	Food and Commercial Workers	1,900
Loews Theatres, Inc., Lorillard Division (Greensboro, N.C.)	Tobacco	Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers	2,200
Maintenance Contractors Agreement (California) ²	Services	Service Employees	4,000
Master Food and Liquor Agreement, 2 agreements (California) ²	Retail trade	Food and Commercial Workers	2,450
McGraw-Edison Co., Bussman Division (St. Louis, Mo.)	Electrical products	Independent Fuse Workers	1,950
McGraw-Edison Co., Speed Queen Division (Ripon, Wis.)	Electrical products	Steelworkers	1,000
Metropolitan Garage Owners Association, Inc. (New York, N.Y.)	Services	Teamsters (Ind.)	3,000
National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc. (Alaska)	Construction	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	4,000
National Fuel Gas (New York)	Utilities	Electrical Workers (IBEW)	1,550
National Transient Division Agreement (Interstate)	Construction	Boilermakers	8,000
Philadelphia Food Store Employers' Labor Council (Pennsylvania)	Retail trade	Teamsters (Ind.)	1,750
Retail Food Store Agreement (San Jose, Calif.) ²	Retail Food	Food and Commercial Workers	6,800
Revlon, Inc. (Edison, N.J.)	Chemicals	Auto Workers	3,000
Rockwell International Corp. (Interstate)	Transportation equipment	Auto Workers	4,000
Spiegel, Inc. (Chicago and Oakbrook, Ill.)	Retail trade	Teamsters (Ind.)	1,800
Sverdrup/ARO, Inc. (Tennessee)	Services	Air Engineering Metal Trades Council and Affiliated Unions	1,350
Utility Contractors Association of New Jersey	Construction	Laborers	8,000
Whirlpool Corp. (Evansville, Ind.)	Electrical products	Electrical Workers (IUE)	4,500
Woodward and Lothrop, Inc. (Interstate)	Retail trade	Food and Commercial Workers	2,600

¹ Affiliated with AFL-CIO except where noted as independent (Ind.).

² Industry area (group of companies signing same contract).

Book Reviews



The U.S. and the ILO: the ins and outs

The International Labor Organization: An American View. By Walter Galenson. Madison, Wis., University of Wisconsin Press, 1981. 351 pp. \$21.50, cloth; \$7.75, paper.

The prolonged and complex set of factors leading to the withdrawal of the United States from the International Labor Organization in 1977, with reentry in 1980, is the focus of Professor Walter Galenson's "American view" of the agency. Provided is an incisive historical and functional analysis based on the author's personal association with the organization, as well as careful and intensive study of the record of the participation of the United States from entry in the ILO in 1934. The dramatic and continuous political events of the yearly International Labor Conferences, while occupying center stage in the study, are only one part of the complete assessment and recommendations. As in his many important previous contributions to the fields of labor-management relations, labor history, and comparative international labor systems, Galenson provides a full measure of the institution he is analyzing, including its more mundane activities associated with the review of its standard setting, and its technical assistance work with developing countries.

U.S. participation in the ILO has been on an uneven course for many years. In the early 1950's, employer representatives were concerned with the possibility of "creeping socialism" emanating from ILO standard setting conventions and recommendations. There was action in some congressional circles to pass a constitutional amendment intended to forestall undue encroachment on the American governmental system by international organizations. When this failed, with Soviet reentry in 1954, there were unsuccessful efforts to limit appropriations for the ILO if so-called employer and worker representatives were permitted to vote at ILO meetings. Tripartism, the unique jewel of the ILO among all international organizations, thus becomes a continuing matter of concern for both worker and employer groups, fearing that employer and worker representatives from Communist countries would merely be governmental mouthpieces and vitiate the autonomy of the respective groups. While the other international organization pillar, universality of membership of nations, required some accom-

modation of the Soviet bloc members, it was a slow and glacier-like yielding of membership for much of the period. With western European democracies seeking détente with the Soviet bloc in the 1960's, however, their politically oriented labor organizations were more willing to compromise in dealing with the Communist labor organizations, and this was reflected in ILO political and administrative issues. The resultant cleavage between the AFL-CIO and the Western European unions was followed by the AFL-CIO withdrawal in 1966 from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the American federations' virtual isolation from the ILO on many crucial political matters. From 1972 until 1977, the underlying irritants were fused by the intense heat of the political pressures at the annual International Labor Conferences resulting notably from Arab nation efforts, supported by the Soviet bloc, to obtain the passage of resolutions critical of Israel, with the United States and especially the AFL-CIO opposing these efforts unsuccessfully.

Galenson presents this background along with the careful analysis of the factors set forth by the United States in explaining its disaffection with the ILO, culminating in withdrawal. While the worker and employer representative organizations, the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce approved of withdrawal, along with the Departments of Labor and Commerce, there was ambivalence in the State Department. The decision was finally made by President Carter to withdraw in 1977, as well as to return over 2 years later when there appeared to be some improvement in regard to the charges specified in the U.S. notice of withdrawal. Thus, new ILO standards have stressed and strengthened the role of tripartism. To the charge that the ILO concern with human rights was selective, avoiding the citations of violations by Soviet bloc countries, the response has been to give increased prominence to the deliberations of the standing ILO reviewing committees, those on Freedom of Association, and on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, whose members are jurists of international repute. Their findings reported at the 1982 International Labor Conference included the citation of Poland for violating the Convention on Freedom of Association in declaring martial law, suspending the trade union activities of Solidarity, and jailing its leaders and members. The Soviet Union and

Czechoslovakia have also been cited for violating human rights conventions which they have ratified. The concerns with increased politicization of the ILO and the violations of due process when condemnatory resolutions have been adopted without adhering to the fact-finding procedures under the ILO constitution remain matters of continuing contention. The recent re-affiliation of the AFL-CIO with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions should strengthen alliances which will counter such political activities.

There is a sense of continuous and evolving assessment throughout the study. The author is critical of the U.S. failure to meet the tripartite autonomy issue directly in 1954 on Soviet Russia's reentry into the ILO. He faults the failure of the U.S. Government agencies to develop an integrated and vigorous governmental role over the years, responding only to labor or management pressures. He points to inconsistency in U.S. adherence to the principle of due process, notably in worker support of resolutions condemning Chile, Portugal, and South Africa for violations of human rights. The absence of objective and comparable measures thwarts assessment of actual adherence to ILO standards by ratifying countries and of the raising of minimum standards to greater equality among nations, and Galenson makes suggestions for statistical approaches worthy of further development. He suggests the need for the United States to shore up its organization and activity in ILO affairs, with greater responsibility lodged in the Department of Labor; closer attention to ILO affairs by the worker and employer representatives; serious attention to ratifying some of the key ILO conventions, especially those on human rights; and closer monitoring of ILO staff and ILO technical assistance activities.

These criticisms, while varying in merit, strengthen the climactic conclusions of this study. Galenson finds that the United States was fully justified in withdrawing, and that this action was based on serious longstanding complaints, and on principles adhered to by the United States in the ILO more consistently than any other member. The reentry to the ILO is equally justified, for as Galenson's peroration states:

In terms of U.S. interests, the ILO remains potentially the most important of all the specialized international agencies. Its tripartite character provides contacts for the United States with a much wider range of policymakers than is possible with purely governmental agencies. By its own constitution, the ILO is dedicated to the maintenance of political and economic pluralism. Its major goals—protection of human rights, improvement in the living standards of working people, and facilitation of economic development—are in complete agreement with those of the United States.

The ideal situation in ILO proceedings would be solely to focus on the organization's primary purposes and to avoid irrelevant political issues, but this seems hardly

attainable in an international organization with universal membership. The distinctive role of the ILO, therefore, requires constant and emphatic insistence by U.S. Government, employer, and worker representatives on adherence to the primary principles of due process and tripartism as conditions for continued U.S. membership, to keep political issues to a minimum. Such an active role by the tripartite U.S. constituency is essential to the support of the ILO in alleviating oppressive and dangerous conditions of work throughout the world, so vital to interests of the democratic nations.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG
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Book notes

Health Care Worker Burnout: What It Is, What To Do About It. By Pamela K. S. Patrick. Chicago, Blue Cross and Blue Shield Associations, An Inquiry Book, 1981. 139 pp. \$11.95, paper.

In surveys conducted to study the shortage of nurses for the Nation's hospitals and nursing homes, "burnout" is listed as a leading cause for nurses to quit their job or leave the profession. Pamela Patrick, a clinical psychologist and a consultant to hospitals on the burnout problem, describes burnout as the end product of stress. People in the "helping professions"—social work, teaching, and law, as well as health care—are especially vulnerable to burnout, she says, because their work revolves around the problems of other people. Burnout can affect workers employed in every facet of the hospital setting—physicians, nurses, orderlies, technicians, therapists, and others who are in close contact with patients and colleagues. But probably the most vulnerable, in her view, are nurses.

In a chapter on self-assessment, the book helps the worker identify aspects of his or her life that may cause burnout. A companion chapter guides health care organizations—hospitals, clinics, physicians' offices, and nursing homes—in making similar assessments of themselves so that burnout situations can be prevented or minimized. The crucial point to be made is that the system must become intimately involved in preventing burnout. Failure to do so will result in escalating burnout rates among health workers and, before long, will impair the quality of patient care.

Encyclopedia of Economics, Edited by Douglas Greenwald. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1982. 1,070 pp. \$49.95.

This volume features articles on 303 economic and statistical subjects, organized alphabetically from acceleration principle to zero population growth. The book

includes descriptions of basic concepts such as capitalism, elasticity, seasonal adjustment, and collective bargaining; such contemporary topics as supply-side economics, data banks, and indexation; and such organizations as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Joint Economic Committee, and the World Bank.

The articles were written for graduate level users by 178 authors, nominated by an economic advisory board. The authors include such well-known economists as Martin Feldstein, John Kenneth Galbraith, Lawrence R. Klein, Arthur M. Okun, James Tobin, and Henry Wallich. BLS alumni among the authors include Ewan Clague, Geoffrey Moore, Joel Popkin, Mark Sherwood, Charles Stewart, and Edgar Weinberg.

The alphabetical arrangement of subjects is supplemented by an appendix listing articles by economic field, a 35-page timetable relating economic events to events in technology, finance, and economic thought, and an index. A list of bibliographical references follows each article. Individual articles refer to economists who founded, helped to develop, and popularized economic schools and theories, but generally do not describe their work or lives.

Handbook of Personnel Forms, Records, and Reports. By Joseph J. Famularo. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1982. 624 pp. \$69.95.

This handbook, designed to help a personnel department create, update, or expand its paperwork, includes actual examples of 298 forms, ranging from a half-page typewritten record to an eight-page computerized document. The forms are organized by function, such as recruitment, equal employment opportunity, wage and salary administration, and employee benefits and services. Each chapter begins with a short commentary describing possible uses and features of the forms. Where pertinent, examples of various company policies (for example, tuition refund, access to personnel records) are given. The book also discusses advantages and disadvantages of automated personnel data systems. The author is senior vice president for personnel relations for McGraw-Hill, Inc.

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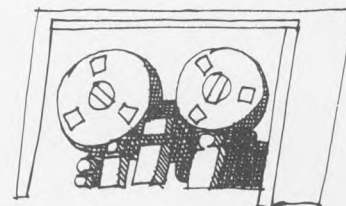
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NOTES ON CURRENT LABOR STATISTICS

This section of the *Review* presents the principal statistical series collected and calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A brief introduction to each group of tables provides definitions, notes on the data, sources, and other material usually found in footnotes.

Readers who need additional information are invited to consult the BLS regional offices listed on the inside front cover of this issue of the *Review*. Some general notes applicable to several series are given below.

Seasonal adjustment. Certain monthly and quarterly data are adjusted to eliminate the effect of such factors as climatic conditions, industry production schedules, opening and closing of schools, holiday buying periods, and vacation practices, which might otherwise mask short-term movements of the statistical series. Tables containing these data are identified as "seasonally adjusted." Seasonal effects are estimated on the basis of past experience. When new seasonal factors are computed each year, revisions may affect seasonally adjusted data for several preceding years.

Seasonally adjusted labor force data in tables 2-7 were revised in the March 1982 issue of the *Review* to reflect experience through 1981. The original estimates also were revised to 1970 to reflect 1980 census population controls.

Beginning in January 1980, the BLS introduced two major modifications in the seasonal adjustment methodology for labor force data. First, the data are being seasonally adjusted with a new procedure called X-11/ARIMA, which was developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method. A detailed description of the procedure appears in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method* by Estela Bee Dagum (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980). The second change is that seasonal factors are now being calculated for use during the first 6 months of the year, rather than for the entire year, and then are calculated at mid-year for the July-December period. Revisions of historical data continue to be made only at the end of each calendar year.

Annual revision of the seasonally adjusted payroll data shown in tables 10, 12, and 14 were made in August 1981 using the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment methodology. New seasonal factors for productivity data in tables 28 and 29 are usually introduced in the September issue. Seasonally adjusted indexes and percent changes from month to month and from quarter to quarter are

published for numerous Consumer and Producer Price Index series. However, seasonally adjusted indexes are not published for the U.S. average All Items CPI. Only seasonally adjusted percent changes are available for this series.

Adjustments for price changes. Some data are adjusted to eliminate the effect of changes in price. These adjustments are made by dividing current dollar values by the Consumer Price Index or the appropriate component of the index, then multiplying by 100. For example, given a current hourly wage rate of \$3 and a current price index number of 150, where 1967 = 100, the hourly rate expressed in 1967 dollars is \$2 ($\$3/150 \times 100 = \2). The resulting values are described as "real," "constant," or "1967" dollars.

Availability of information. Data that supplement the tables in this section are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a variety of sources. Press releases provide the latest statistical information published by the Bureau; the major recurring releases are published according to the schedule given below. More information from household and establishment surveys is provided in *Employment and Earnings*, a monthly publication of the Bureau. Comparable household information from 1970 is published in a two-volume data book—*Labor Force Statistics Derived From the Current Population Survey*, Bulletin 2096. Comparable establishment information appears in two data books—*Employment and Earnings, United States*, and *Employment and Earnings, States and Areas*, and their annual supplements. More detailed information on wages and other aspects of collective bargaining appears in the monthly periodical, *Current Wage Developments*. More detailed price information is published each month in the periodicals, the *CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*.

Symbols

p = preliminary. To improve the timeliness of some series, preliminary figures are issued based on representative but incomplete returns.

r = revised. Generally, this revision reflects the availability of later data but may also reflect other adjustments.

n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Schedule of release dates for major BLS statistical series

Series	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	Release date	Period covered	MLR table number
Employment situation	February 4	January	December 3	November	January 7	December	1-10
Producer Price Index	February 11	January	December 10	November	January 14	December	21-25
Consumer Price Index	February 25	January	December 21	November	January 21	December	17-20
Real earnings	February 25	January	December 21	November	January 21	December	11-15
Productivity and costs:							
Nonfinancial corporations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26-29
Nonfarm business and manufacturing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	January 28	4th quarter	26-29
Major collective bargaining settlements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	January 31	1982	33-34

EMPLOYMENT DATA FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

EMPLOYMENT DATA in this section are obtained from the Current Population Survey, a program of personal interviews conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis, so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any 2 consecutive months.

Definitions

Employed persons are (1) those who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th day of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise and (2) those who were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, industrial dispute, or similar reasons. A person working at more than one job is counted only in the job at which he or she worked the greatest number of hours.

Unemployed persons are those who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work except for temporary illness and had looked for jobs within the preceding 4 weeks. Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff or waiting to start new jobs within the next 30 days are also counted among the unemployed. The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **civilian labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed persons in the civilian noninstitutional population; the **total labor force** includes military personnel. Persons **not in the labor force** are

those not classified as employed or unemployed; this group includes persons retired, those engaged in their own housework, those not working while attending school, those unable to work because of long-term illness, those discouraged from seeking work because of personal or job market factors, and those who are voluntarily idle. The **noninstitutional population** comprises all persons 16 years of age and older who are not inmates of penal or mental institutions, sanitariums, or homes for the aged, infirm, or needy.

Full-time workers are those employed at least 35 hours a week; **part-time workers** are those who work fewer hours. Workers on part-time schedules for economic reasons (such as slack work, terminating or starting a job during the week, material shortages, or inability to find full-time work) are among those counted as being on full-time status, under the assumption that they would be working full time if conditions permitted. The survey classifies unemployed persons in full-time or part-time status by their reported preferences for full-time or part-time work.

Notes on the data

From time to time, and especially after a decennial census, adjustments are made in the Current Population Survey figures to correct for estimating errors during the preceding years. These adjustments affect the comparability of historical data presented in table 1. A description of these adjustments and their effect on the various data series appear in the Explanatory Notes of *Employment and Earnings*.

Data in tables 2-7 are seasonally adjusted, based on the seasonal experience through December 1981.

1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population, 16 years and over, selected years, 1950-81

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Total non-institutional population	Total labor force		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of population	Total	Employed			Unemployed			
					Total	Percent of population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number		Percent of labor force
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,918	55.2	7,160	51,758	3,288	5.3	42,787
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,170	55.1	6,450	55,722	2,852	4.4	44,660
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	54.9	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,088	55.0	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	55.6	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	55.8	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	56.0	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,240	61.1	80,734	77,902	56.5	3,606	74,296	2,832	3.5	53,602
1970	140,272	85,959	61.3	82,771	78,678	56.1	3,463	75,215	4,093	4.9	54,315
1971	143,033	87,198	61.0	84,382	79,367	55.5	3,394	75,972	5,016	5.9	55,834
1972	146,574	89,484	61.1	87,034	82,153	56.0	3,484	78,669	4,882	5.6	57,091
1973	149,423	91,756	61.4	89,429	85,064	56.9	3,470	81,594	4,365	4.9	57,667
1974	152,349	94,179	61.8	91,949	86,794	57.0	3,515	83,279	5,156	5.6	58,171
1975	155,333	95,955	61.8	93,775	85,846	55.3	3,408	82,438	7,929	8.5	59,377
1976	158,294	98,302	62.1	96,158	88,752	56.1	3,331	85,421	7,406	7.7	59,991
1977	161,166	101,142	62.8	99,009	92,017	57.1	3,283	88,734	6,991	7.1	60,025
1978	164,027	104,368	63.6	102,251	96,048	58.6	3,387	92,661	6,202	6.1	59,659
1979	166,951	107,050	64.1	104,962	98,824	59.2	3,347	95,477	6,137	5.8	59,900
1980	169,848	109,042	64.2	106,940	99,303	58.5	3,364	95,938	7,637	7.1	60,806
1981	172,272	110,812	64.3	108,670	100,397	58.3	3,368	97,030	8,273	7.6	61,460

2. Employment status by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL															
Total noninstitutional population ¹	169,848	172,272	173,155	173,330	173,495	173,657	173,843	174,020	174,201	174,364	174,544	174,707	174,889	175,069	175,238
Armed Forces ¹	2,102	2,142	2,158	2,164	2,159	2,168	2,175	2,176	2,175	2,173	2,180	2,196	2,198	2,188	2,180
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	167,745	170,130	170,996	171,166	171,335	171,489	171,667	171,844	172,026	172,190	172,364	172,511	172,690	172,881	173,058
Civilian labor force	106,940	108,670	109,272	109,184	108,879	109,165	109,346	109,648	110,666	110,191	110,522	110,644	110,980	110,644	111,019
Participation rate	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.8	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.8	64.3	64.0	64.1	64.0	64.3	64.0	64.2
Employed	99,303	100,397	100,172	99,613	99,581	99,590	99,492	99,340	100,117	99,764	99,732	99,839	99,720	99,093	99,032
Employment-population ratio ²	58.5	58.3	57.9	57.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.1	57.5	57.2	57.1	57.1	57.0	56.6	56.5
Agriculture	3,364	3,368	3,372	3,209	3,411	3,373	3,349	3,309	3,488	3,357	3,460	3,435	3,368	3,426	3,470
Nonagricultural industries	95,938	97,030	96,800	96,404	96,170	96,217	96,144	96,032	96,629	96,406	96,272	96,404	96,352	95,667	95,563
Unemployed	7,637	8,273	9,100	9,571	9,298	9,575	9,854	10,307	10,549	10,427	10,790	10,805	11,260	11,551	11,987
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8
Not in labor force	60,806	61,460	61,724	61,982	62,456	63,324	63,321	62,197	61,360	61,999	61,842	61,867	61,710	62,237	62,039
Men, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	71,138	72,419	72,921	73,020	73,120	73,209	73,287	73,392	73,499	73,585	73,685	73,774	73,867	73,984	74,094
Civilian labor force	56,455	57,197	57,459	57,665	57,368	57,448	57,554	57,730	58,164	58,016	58,084	58,026	58,407	58,359	58,475
Participation rate	79.4	79.0	78.8	79.0	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.1	78.8	78.7	78.7	79.1	78.9	78.9
Employed	53,101	53,582	53,354	53,122	53,047	53,097	53,006	52,988	53,260	52,985	52,996	52,887	52,828	52,625	52,555
Agriculture	2,396	2,384	2,382	2,311	2,390	2,386	2,377	2,382	2,464	2,424	2,436	2,447	2,442	2,462	2,445
Nonagricultural industries	50,706	51,199	50,972	50,811	50,657	50,711	50,629	50,606	50,796	50,561	50,522	50,451	50,381	50,164	50,110
Unemployed	3,353	3,615	4,105	4,543	4,322	4,351	4,548	4,742	4,904	5,031	5,088	5,139	5,579	5,733	5,920
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1
Women, 20 years and over															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	80,065	81,497	82,038	82,151	82,260	82,367	82,478	82,591	82,707	82,811	82,926	83,035	83,152	83,271	83,385
Civilian labor force	41,106	42,485	42,987	42,888	42,868	43,031	43,243	43,301	43,683	43,904	44,076	44,115	44,025	43,833	44,055
Participation rate	51.3	52.1	52.4	52.2	52.1	52.4	52.4	52.8	53.0	53.2	53.1	52.9	52.6	52.8	52.8
Employed	38,492	39,590	39,878	39,713	39,764	39,724	39,807	39,715	40,075	40,350	40,392	40,490	40,369	40,046	40,044
Agriculture	584	604	635	572	64.9	628	636	601	634	581	600	589	585	572	568
Nonagricultural industries	37,907	38,986	39,243	39,141	39,115	39,116	39,172	39,114	39,441	39,769	39,791	39,901	39,784	39,474	39,476
Unemployed	2,615	2,895	3,109	3,175	3,104	3,286	3,435	3,586	3,608	3,554	3,684	3,626	3,656	3,787	4,010
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,543	16,214	16,037	15,995	15,955	15,913	15,902	15,861	15,820	15,794	15,753	15,702	15,671	15,625	15,579
Civilian labor force	9,378	9,988	8,826	8,631	8,643	8,686	8,549	8,616	8,819	8,271	8,362	8,503	8,548	8,452	8,490
Participation rate	56.7	55.4	55.0	54.0	54.2	54.6	53.8	54.3	55.7	52.4	53.1	54.2	54.5	54.1	54.5
Employed	7,710	7,225	6,340	6,778	6,771	6,748	6,679	6,637	6,782	6,429	6,344	6,463	6,523	6,422	6,433
Agriculture	385	380	355	326	373	359	336	326	390	353	386	411	336	393	456
Nonagricultural industries	7,325	6,845	6,585	6,452	6,398	6,389	6,343	6,311	6,392	6,076	5,958	6,052	6,187	6,029	5,977
Unemployed	1,669	1,763	1,886	1,853	1,872	1,938	1,870	1,979	2,037	1,842	2,018	2,040	2,025	2,030	2,057
Unemployment rate	17.8	19.6	21.4	21.5	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7	24.0	24.2
White															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	146,122	147,908	148,631	148,755	148,842	148,855	149,132	149,249	149,250	149,429	149,569	149,536	149,652	149,838	149,887
Civilian labor force	93,600	95,052	95,535	95,329	95,120	95,333	95,508	96,015	96,641	96,223	96,493	96,414	96,762	96,421	96,746
Participation rate	64.1	64.3	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.0	64.0	64.3	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.7	64.3	64.5
Employed	87,715	88,709	88,498	88,010	87,955	87,990	87,956	87,988	88,450	88,173	88,137	88,133	88,020	87,434	87,367
Unemployed	5,884	6,343	7,037	7,319	7,165	7,344	7,552	8,026	8,191	8,050	8,356	8,281	8,742	8,987	9,378
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.7
Black															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	17,824	18,219	18,362	18,392	18,423	18,450	18,480	18,511	18,542	18,570	18,600	18,626	18,659	18,692	18,723
Civilian labor force	10,865	11,086	11,207	11,226	11,188	11,205	11,217	11,170	11,335	11,253	11,322	11,412	11,482	11,395	11,452
Participation rate	61.0	60.8	61.0	61.0	60.7	60.7	60.3	61.1	60.6	60.9	61.3	61.5	61.0	61.2	61.2
Employed	9,313	9,355	9,321	9,279	9,314	9,265	9,197	9,111	9,216	9,174	9,223	9,262	9,166	9,096	9,134
Unemployed	1,553	1,731	1,886	1,947	1,874	1,939	2,020	2,058	2,120	2,079	2,098	2,150	2,316	2,299	2,318
Unemployment rate	14.3	15.6	16.8	17.3	16.8	17.3	18.0	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.8	20.2	20.2	20.2
Hispanic origin															
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	8,901	9,310	9,556	9,519	9,400	9,341	9,297	9,235	9,297	9,428	9,521	9,689	9,464	9,474	9,355
Civilian labor force	5,700	5,972	6,151	6,095	6,054	6,065	6,024	5,933	6,001	5,931	5,966	6,087	5,967	5,994	5,895
Participation rate	64.0	64.1	64.4	64.0	64.4	64.9	64.8	64.2	64.5	62.9	62.7	62.8	63.1	63.3	63.0
Employed	5,126	5,348	5,446	5,426	5,330	5,298	5,260	5,191	5,166	5,131	5,135	5,197	5,097	5,086	4,970
Unemployed	575	624	705	669	724	767	764	743	834	800	832	890	870	908	925
Unemployment rate	10.1	10.4	11.5	11.0	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	13.9	13.5	13.9	14.6	14.6	15.2	15.7

¹ The population and Armed Forces figures are not seasonally adjusted.

² Labor employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

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

3. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Selected categories	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC															
Total employed, 16 years and over	99,303	100,397	100,172	99,613	99,581	99,590	99,492	99,340	100,117	99,764	99,732	99,839	99,720	99,093	99,032
Men	57,186	57,397	57,051	56,725	56,629	56,658	56,472	56,401	56,820	56,223	56,192	56,210	56,148	55,915	55,863
Women	42,117	43,000	43,121	42,888	42,952	42,932	43,020	42,940	43,297	43,541	43,540	43,630	43,572	43,179	43,169
Married men, spouse present	39,004	38,882	38,553	38,342	38,234	38,255	38,181	38,142	38,312	38,354	38,213	38,184	38,041	37,890	37,598
Married women, spouse present	23,532	23,915	23,820	23,691	23,744	23,727	23,900	23,831	24,213	24,401	24,223	24,300	24,187	24,047	23,951
Women who maintain families	4,780	4,998	5,049	5,064	5,107	5,158	5,095	5,095	4,986	5,112	5,247	5,216	5,115	5,108	5,007
OCCUPATION															
White-collar workers	51,882	52,949	53,086	53,084	52,836	52,841	52,763	53,177	53,705	53,586	53,685	53,750	53,876	53,643	53,728
Professional and technical	15,968	16,420	16,657	16,774	16,803	16,612	16,659	16,844	16,818	17,053	17,292	17,023	16,901	17,049	17,093
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,138	11,540	11,461	11,424	11,091	11,253	11,311	11,501	11,541	11,504	11,355	11,613	11,649	11,605	11,635
Salesworkers	6,303	6,425	6,418	6,450	6,520	6,544	6,637	6,603	6,587	6,547	6,567	6,677	6,507	6,595	6,633
Clerical workers	18,473	18,564	18,550	18,436	18,423	18,432	18,155	18,229	18,759	18,482	18,471	18,437	18,819	18,395	18,367
Blue-collar workers	31,452	31,261	30,683	30,344	30,203	30,309	30,416	29,924	29,926	29,716	29,609	29,465	29,143	29,147	28,685
Craft and kindred workers	12,787	12,662	12,411	12,446	12,370	12,454	12,511	12,492	12,316	12,207	12,229	12,342	12,253	12,164	12,150
Operatives, except transport	10,565	10,540	10,220	10,169	9,966	9,955	9,860	9,688	9,585	9,655	9,453	9,257	8,938	8,945	8,778
Transport equipment operatives	3,531	3,476	3,438	3,368	3,415	3,503	3,397	3,400	3,419	3,414	3,439	3,268	3,369	3,342	3,273
Nonfarm laborers	4,567	4,583	4,614	4,361	4,451	4,397	4,648	4,343	4,607	4,441	4,488	4,598	4,583	4,696	4,484
Service workers	13,228	13,438	13,670	13,639	13,709	13,612	13,526	13,555	13,738	13,791	13,634	13,926	14,029	13,725	13,871
Farmworkers	2,741	2,749	2,802	2,660	2,817	2,787	2,710	2,623	2,731	2,660	2,750	2,711	2,714	2,710	2,761
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER															
Agriculture:															
Wage and salary workers	1,425	1,464	1,436	1,352	1,377	1,426	1,416	1,423	1,541	1,431	1,530	1,568	1,538	1,608	1,599
Self-employed workers	1,642	1,638	1,641	1,602	1,674	1,596	1,644	1,664	1,698	1,676	1,674	1,613	1,562	1,616	1,625
Unpaid family workers	297	266	321	228	380	359	277	270	236	251	250	254	255	221	247
Nonagricultural industries:															
Wage and salary workers	88,525	89,543	89,238	88,991	88,759	88,586	88,526	88,322	89,051	88,606	88,541	88,737	88,650	87,995	87,877
Government	15,912	15,689	15,397	15,585	15,578	15,527	15,492	15,453	15,422	15,635	15,443	15,569	15,691	15,420	15,498
Private industries	72,612	73,853	73,841	73,406	73,181	73,059	73,034	72,869	73,629	72,970	73,098	73,168	72,959	72,575	72,380
Households	1,192	1,208	1,204	1,291	1,248	1,161	1,225	1,192	1,202	1,201	1,200	1,242	1,229	1,220	1,234
Other	71,420	72,645	72,637	72,115	71,932	71,898	71,809	71,677	72,427	71,770	71,898	71,927	71,730	71,355	71,145
Self-employed workers	7,000	7,097	7,141	7,057	6,971	7,055	7,126	7,264	7,269	7,319	7,268	7,352	7,478	7,333	7,353
Unpaid family workers	413	390	425	410	410	408	434	413	382	397	390	409	372	415	381
PERSONS AT WORK¹															
Nonagricultural industries	90,209	91,377	91,323	90,922	90,125	90,892	90,548	90,596	91,282	91,020	90,501	90,508	91,054	90,220	90,238
Full-time schedules	73,590	74,339	73,915	73,360	72,803	73,028	72,649	72,335	73,036	72,662	72,430	72,112	71,700	71,215	71,408
Part time for economic reasons	4,064	4,499	5,026	5,288	5,071	5,563	5,717	5,834	5,763	5,444	5,492	5,648	6,600	6,574	6,484
Usually work full time	1,714	1,738	1,945	2,121	1,783	2,193	2,237	2,223	2,211	2,064	2,001	2,054	2,571	2,514	2,226
Usually work part time	2,350	2,761	3,081	3,167	3,287	3,370	3,480	3,611	3,552	3,380	3,491	3,594	4,029	4,060	4,258
Part time for noneconomic reasons	12,555	12,539	12,382	12,274	12,251	12,300	12,183	12,427	12,483	12,914	12,579	12,748	12,754	12,431	12,346

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

4. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

Selected categories	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
CHARACTERISTIC															
Total, 16 years and over	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.8	19.6	21.4	21.5	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7	24.0	24.2
Men, 20 years and over	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1
Women, 20 years and over	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.6	9.1
White, total	6.3	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	15.5	17.3	19.0	19.0	19.6	20.0	19.0	20.8	20.3	19.4	21.0	20.6	20.4	21.7	21.3
Men, 16 to 19 years	16.2	17.9	19.6	20.2	20.8	20.4	20.2	22.3	21.2	21.1	22.6	22.5	22.0	23.1	22.6
Women, 16 to 19 years	14.8	16.6	18.3	17.7	18.2	19.4	17.6	19.2	19.2	17.5	19.2	18.6	18.7	20.1	19.9
Men, 20 years and over	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.8	9.2
Women, 20 years and over	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.6	8.0
Black, total	14.3	15.6	16.8	17.3	16.8	17.3	18.0	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.8	20.2	20.2	20.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	38.5	41.4	44.1	42.2	41.2	42.3	46.0	48.1	49.8	52.6	49.7	51.6	48.5	46.7	50.1
Men, 16 to 19 years	37.5	40.7	41.9	39.6	36.3	40.7	48.5	48.3	50.6	58.1	48.3	50.1	51.2	48.0	53.7
Women, 16 to 19 years	39.8	42.2	46.6	45.1	46.7	44.2	43.1	47.8	48.9	46.2	51.2	53.1	45.4	45.2	46.1
Men, 20 years and over	12.4	13.5	15.5	16.5	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.8	17.2	19.8	19.8	19.0
Women, 20 years and over	11.9	13.4	13.6	14.1	13.3	14.5	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.1	15.7	16.3	16.7
Hispanic origin, total	10.1	10.4	11.5	11.0	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	13.9	13.5	13.9	14.6	14.6	15.2	15.7
Married men, spouse present	4.2	4.3	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.3	7.6	7.7
Married women, spouse present	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.4
Women who maintain families	9.2	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.0	11.6	12.4	11.2	12.5
Full-time workers	6.9	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.7
Part-time workers	8.8	9.4	10.2	9.2	9.6	10.8	10.0	10.9	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.3	10.5	10.1	11.4
Unemployed 15 weeks and over	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
Labor force time lost ¹	7.9	8.5	9.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.4	11.1	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.7	12.1	12.4
OCCUPATION															
White-collar workers	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.6
Professional and technical	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9
Salesworkers	4.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.1	6.3
Clerical workers	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.9
Blue-collar workers	10.0	10.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.2	15.6	15.9	16.5
Craft and kindred workers	6.6	7.5	8.5	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.6	11.4	10.9	12.2
Operatives, except transport	12.2	12.2	14.1	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.9	16.9	16.5	16.7	17.4	17.5	20.2	21.1	21.2
Transport equipment operatives	8.8	8.7	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.8	13.0	11.6	12.5	11.6	12.7	14.1
Nonfarm laborers	14.6	14.7	16.0	16.9	16.9	17.9	17.9	19.2	18.3	17.9	18.6	17.4	19.2	19.8	19.4
Service workers	7.9	8.9	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.1	11.3	9.9	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.6	11.2
Farmworkers	4.6	5.3	6.2	6.4	6.9	4.9	5.4	5.8	8.3	7.2	6.1	6.9	5.1	6.6	7.7
INDUSTRY															
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ²	7.4	7.7	8.4	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.7	11.1	11.5
Construction	14.1	15.6	17.8	18.1	18.7	18.1	17.9	19.4	18.8	19.2	20.3	20.3	22.6	23.0	21.9
Manufacturing	8.5	8.3	9.4	11.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.6	12.3	12.0	12.1	13.8	14.1	14.8
Durable goods	8.9	8.2	9.5	11.8	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.9	12.2	13.2	12.7	12.9	14.9	16.0	17.1
Nondurable goods	7.9	8.4	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.8	12.3	11.2	11.4
Transportation and public utilities	4.9	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.1	7.0	6.9	8.1	8.7
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.0	10.3	10.1	10.6	9.7	10.5	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.5
Finance and service industries	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.7
Government workers	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	11.0	12.1	14.1	14.8	16.2	12.8	14.0	14.6	18.2	16.3	13.8	14.3	12.5	12.6	15.9

¹ Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

² Includes mining, not shown separately.

5. Unemployment rates, by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total, 16 years and over	7.1	7.6	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8
16 to 19 years	17.8	19.6	21.4	21.5	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0	23.7	24.0	24.2
16 to 17 years	20.0	21.4	22.6	21.9	21.9	22.7	22.7	24.6	25.3	23.7	26.1	25.8	26.9	25.8	26.4
18 to 19 years	16.2	18.4	20.5	21.2	21.3	22.0	21.3	21.9	21.3	21.9	22.8	22.6	21.6	23.0	22.8
20 to 24 years	11.5	12.3	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.1	14.2	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.5	15.2	15.3	15.9	16.6
25 years and over	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.4
25 to 54 years	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.6	8.7	9.0
55 years and over	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.7
Men, 16 years and over	6.9	7.4	8.3	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.2
16 to 19 years	18.3	20.1	21.8	22.3	22.1	22.5	23.5	24.4	24.0	24.2	25.1	25.1	25.3	25.6	25.8
16 to 17 years	20.4	22.0	22.7	22.6	23.0	23.0	24.3	24.7	26.3	25.8	28.1	27.3	29.6	29.0	28.1
18 to 19 years	16.7	18.8	21.0	22.2	21.4	22.1	22.9	24.3	21.9	24.0	23.4	23.4	22.6	23.2	24.2
20 to 24 years	12.5	13.2	14.4	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.6	17.4	17.5	18.3
25 years and over	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.7
25 to 54 years	5.1	5.5	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.0	9.1	9.1	9.3
55 years and over	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.3
Women, 16 years and over	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.2
16 to 19 years	17.2	19.0	20.9	20.5	21.2	22.1	20.1	21.3	22.1	20.2	23.1	22.8	21.9	22.3	22.5
16 to 17 years	19.6	20.7	22.5	21.1	20.6	22.5	20.8	24.5	24.1	21.4	24.1	24.2	23.9	22.3	24.4
18 to 19 years	15.6	17.9	19.9	20.0	21.1	21.9	19.6	19.4	20.6	19.7	22.2	21.7	20.6	22.9	21.4
20 to 24 years	10.4	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.7	12.6	13.3	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.7	12.9	14.0	14.6
25 years and over	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.5	8.0
25 to 54 years	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.5
55 years and over	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9

6. Unemployed persons, by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Reason for unemployment	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED															
Lost last job	3,947	4,267	4,905	5,343	5,205	5,153	5,622	5,906	5,901	6,302	6,177	6,347	7,073	7,477	7,478
On layoff	1,488	1,430	1,826	2,042	1,860	1,740	1,828	1,946	1,969	2,071	2,079	2,180	2,669	2,572	2,587
Other job losers	2,459	2,837	3,079	3,301	3,345	3,413	3,794	3,959	3,932	4,231	4,098	4,167	4,404	4,905	4,891
Left last job	891	923	916	923	835	964	885	937	874	813	813	806	767	796	784
Reentered labor force	1,927	2,102	2,339	2,244	2,079	2,277	2,249	2,365	2,438	2,372	2,528	2,440	2,415	2,217	2,569
Seeking first job	872	981	996	1,021	1,055	1,100	1,044	1,081	1,154	1,088	1,249	1,328	1,326	1,312	1,230
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION															
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	51.7	51.6	53.6	56.1	56.7	54.3	57.4	57.4	56.9	59.6	57.4	58.1	61.1	63.4	62.0
On layoff	19.5	17.3	19.9	21.4	20.3	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.6	19.3	20.0	23.0	21.8	21.4
Other job losers	32.1	34.3	33.6	34.6	36.5	35.9	38.7	38.5	37.9	40.0	38.1	38.2	38.0	41.6	40.6
Job leavers	11.7	11.2	10.0	9.7	9.1	10.2	9.0	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.5
Reentrants	25.2	25.4	25.5	23.5	22.7	24.0	22.9	23.0	23.5	22.4	23.5	22.3	20.8	18.8	21.3
New entrants	11.4	11.9	10.9	10.7	11.5	11.6	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.6	12.2	11.4	11.1	10.2
PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE															
Job losers	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.7
Job leavers	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Reentrants	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3
New entrants	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1

7. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

Weeks of unemployment	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Less than 5 weeks	3,295	3,449	3,852	4,037	3,852	3,789	3,825	3,958	3,874	3,543	3,990	3,923	4,038	3,920	3,972
5 to 14 weeks	2,470	2,539	2,882	3,016	3,068	3,052	3,078	3,304	3,320	3,458	3,161	3,304	3,595	3,517	3,595
15 weeks and over	1,871	2,285	2,364	2,372	2,399	2,724	2,954	3,015	3,286	3,673	3,580	3,631	3,870	4,153	4,547
27 weeks and over	1,052	1,122	1,229	1,189	1,210	1,445	1,605	1,508	1,634	1,826	1,792	1,810	1,856	1,927	2,221
Mean duration, in weeks	8.20	11.62	11.35	11.83	11.90	12.78	13.49	15.07	16.52	18.47	17.88	18.21	20.14	22.26	23.26
Median duration, in weeks	11.9	13.7	13.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.6	16.5	15.6	16.2	16.6	17.2	17.2
Median duration, in weeks	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.6	8.5	9.0	9.8	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.6	10.1

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA FROM ESTABLISHMENT SURVEYS

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, AND EARNINGS DATA in this section are compiled from payroll records reported monthly on a voluntary basis to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its cooperating State agencies by 177,000 establishments representing all industries except agriculture. In most industries, the sampling probabilities are based on the size of the establishment; most large establishments are therefore in the sample. (An establishment is not necessarily a firm; it may be a branch plant, for example, or warehouse.) Self-employed persons and others not on a regular civilian payroll are outside the scope of the survey because they are excluded from establishment records. This largely accounts for the difference in employment figures between the household and establishment surveys.

Definitions

Employed persons are all persons who received pay (including holiday and sick pay) for any part of the payroll period including the 12th of the month. Persons holding more than one job (about 5 percent of all persons in the labor force) are counted in each establishment which reports them.

Production workers in manufacturing include blue-collar worker supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers closely associated with production operations. Those workers mentioned in tables 11-15 include production workers in manufacturing and mining; construction workers in construction; and nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; in wholesale and retail trade; in finance, insurance, and real estate; and in services industries. These groups account for about four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

Earnings are the payments production or nonsupervisory workers receive during the survey period, including premium pay for overtime or late-shift work but excluding irregular bonuses and other special

payments. **Real earnings** are earnings adjusted to reflect the effects of changes in consumer prices. The deflator for this series is derived from the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). The **Hourly Earnings Index** is calculated from average hourly earnings data adjusted to exclude the effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage-rate developments: fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available) and the effects of changes and seasonal factors in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries.

Hours represent the average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers for which pay was received and are different from standard or scheduled hours. **Overtime hours** represent the portion of gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums were paid.

Notes on the data

Establishment data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are periodically adjusted to comprehensive counts of employment (called "benchmarks"). The latest complete adjustment was made with the release of May 1982 data, published in the July 1982 issue of the *Review*. Consequently, data published in the *Review* prior to that issue are not necessarily comparable to current data. Earlier comparable unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data are published in a Supplement to *Employment and Earnings* (unadjusted data from April 1977 through February 1982 and seasonally adjusted data from January 1974 through February 1982) and in *Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-78*, BLS Bulletin 1312-11 (for prior periods).

A comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment data on employment appears in Gloria P. Green, "Comparing employment estimates from household and payroll surveys," *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1969, pp. 9-20. See also *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin 1910 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976).

8. Employment by industry, selected years, 1950-81

[Nonagricultural payroll data, in thousands]

Year	Total	Private sector	Goods-producing				Service-producing									
			Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Total	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate	Services	Government		
									Total	Wholesale trade	Retail trade			Total	Federal	State and local
1950	45,197	39,170	18,506	901	2,364	15,241	26,691	4,034	9,386	2,635	6,751	1,888	5,357	6,026	1,928	4,098
1955	50,641	43,727	20,513	792	2,839	16,882	30,128	4,141	10,535	2,926	7,610	2,298	6,240	6,914	2,187	4,727
1960 ¹	54,189	45,836	20,434	712	2,926	16,796	33,755	4,004	11,391	3,143	8,248	2,629	7,378	8,353	2,270	6,083
1964	58,283	48,686	21,005	634	3,097	17,274	37,278	3,951	12,160	3,337	8,823	2,911	8,660	9,596	2,348	7,248
1965	60,765	50,689	21,926	632	3,232	18,062	38,839	4,036	12,716	3,466	9,250	2,977	9,036	10,074	2,378	7,696
1966	63,901	53,116	23,158	627	3,317	19,214	40,743	4,158	13,245	3,597	9,648	3,058	9,498	10,784	2,564	8,220
1967	65,803	54,413	23,308	613	3,248	19,447	42,495	4,268	13,606	3,689	9,917	3,185	10,045	11,391	2,719	8,672
1968	67,897	56,058	23,737	606	3,350	19,781	44,160	4,318	14,099	3,779	10,320	3,337	10,567	11,839	2,737	9,102
1969	70,384	58,189	24,361	619	3,575	20,167	46,023	4,442	14,705	3,907	10,798	3,512	11,169	12,195	2,758	9,437
1970	70,880	58,325	23,578	623	3,588	19,367	47,302	4,515	15,040	3,993	11,047	3,645	11,548	12,554	2,731	9,823
1971	71,214	58,331	22,935	609	3,704	18,623	48,278	4,476	15,352	4,001	11,351	3,772	11,797	12,881	2,696	10,185
1972	73,675	60,341	23,668	628	3,889	19,151	50,007	4,541	15,949	4,113	11,836	3,908	12,276	13,334	2,684	10,649
1973	76,790	63,058	24,893	642	4,097	20,154	51,897	4,656	16,607	4,277	12,329	4,046	12,857	13,732	2,663	11,068
1974	78,265	64,095	24,794	697	4,020	20,077	53,471	4,725	16,987	4,433	12,554	4,148	13,441	14,170	2,724	11,446
1975	76,945	62,259	22,600	752	3,525	18,323	54,345	4,542	17,060	4,415	12,645	4,165	13,892	14,686	2,748	11,937
1976	79,382	64,511	23,352	779	3,576	18,997	56,030	4,582	17,755	4,546	13,209	4,271	14,551	14,871	2,733	12,138
1977	82,471	67,344	24,346	813	3,851	19,682	58,125	4,713	18,516	4,708	13,808	4,467	15,303	15,127	2,727	12,399
1978	86,697	71,026	25,585	851	4,229	20,505	61,113	4,923	19,542	4,969	14,573	4,724	16,252	15,672	2,753	12,919
1979	89,823	73,876	26,461	958	4,463	21,040	63,363	5,136	20,192	5,204	14,989	4,975	17,112	15,947	2,773	13,147
1980	90,406	74,166	25,658	1,027	4,346	20,285	64,748	5,146	20,310	5,275	15,035	5,160	17,890	16,241	2,866	13,375
1981	91,105	75,081	25,481	1,132	4,176	20,173	65,625	5,157	20,551	5,359	15,192	5,301	18,592	16,024	2,772	13,253

¹Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959.

9. Employment by State

[Nonagricultural payroll data, in thousands]

State	October 1981	September 1982	October 1982 ^P	State	October 1981	September 1982	October 1982 ^P
Alabama	1,355.4	1,312.5	1,315.3	Montana	291.5	283.0	280.3
Alaska	182.8	197.7	191.7	Nebraska	632.2	612.7	611.7
Arizona	1,050.2	1,023.1	1,033.0	Nevada	422.4	417.6	416.3
Arkansas	748.8	731.6	732.3	New Hampshire	399.4	398.0	393.6
California	10,127.6	9,957.1	9,955.6	New Jersey	3,109.5	3,070.1	3,066.1
Colorado	1,295.2	1,279.6	1,285.4	New Mexico	478.6	477.9	477.6
Connecticut	1,442.2	1,415.4	1,416.5	New York	7,344.8	7,250.8	7,283.4
Delaware	260.4	258.9	258.6	North Carolina	2,407.2	2,344.3	2,350.0
District of Columbia	605.5	604.7	602.9	North Dakota	256.5	254.0	255.1
Florida	3,731.4	3,726.4	3,757.0	Ohio	4,363.4	4,217.3	4,209.1
Georgia	2,192.3	2,149.9	2,158.3	Oklahoma	1,212.8	1,203.3	1,196.6
Hawaii	400.1	393.4	397.5	Oregon	1,023.0	975.3	973.8
Idaho	333.1	317.0	314.8	Pennsylvania	4,733.8	4,487.0	4,486.7
Illinois	4,784.9	4,600.8	4,583.6	Rhode Island	406.1	394.7	394.6
Indiana	2,124.0	2,030.3	2,011.0	South Carolina	1,201.0	1,173.8	1,180.1
Iowa	1,098.3	1,049.5	1,050.2	South Dakota	237.7	232.6	233.1
Kansas	953.1	918.9	919.9	Tennessee	1,756.3	1,709.0	1,706.1
Kentucky	1,208.7	1,148.8	1,148.6	Texas	6,244.7	6,211.0	6,196.3
Louisiana	1,649.4	1,611.2	1,614.4	Utah	567.9	564.6	563.8
Maine	419.1	414.1	413.3	Vermont	204.2	203.5	204.5
Maryland	1,708.3	1,669.9	1,680.7	Virginia	2,175.4	2,172.3	2,172.2
Massachusetts	2,668.1	2,619.3	2,621.8	Washington	1,599.0	1,574.9	1,566.3
Michigan	3,404.2	3,222.4	3,208.9	West Virginia	636.9	598.5	596.8
Minnesota	1,782.6	1,714.9	1,712.1	Wisconsin	1,943.4	1,882.6	1,875.3
Mississippi	826.1	795.9	796.2	Wyoming	221.1	218.2	215.8
Missouri	1,989.3	1,968.7	1,960.9	Virgin Islands	36.0	34.7	34.6

p= preliminary.

10. Employment by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

[Nonagricultural payroll data, in thousands]

Industry division and group	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. P	Nov. P
TOTAL	90,406	91,105	90,996	90,642	90,460	90,459	90,304	90,083	90,166	89,839	89,535	89,312	89,267	88,878	88,715
PRIVATE SECTOR	74,166	75,081	75,088	74,725	74,596	74,609	74,445	74,231	74,313	74,007	73,900	73,640	73,504	73,133	72,974
GOODS-PRODUCING	25,658	25,481	25,176	24,908	24,684	24,631	24,450	24,289	24,255	23,994	23,840	23,657	23,530	23,242	23,086
Mining	1,027	1,132	1,202	1,206	1,201	1,203	1,197	1,182	1,152	1,124	1,100	1,086	1,075	1,065	1,051
Construction	4,346	4,176	4,071	4,026	3,966	3,974	3,934	3,938	3,988	3,940	3,927	3,899	3,883	3,854	3,850
Manufacturing	20,285	20,173	19,903	19,676	19,517	19,454	19,319	19,169	19,115	18,930	18,813	18,672	18,572	18,323	18,185
Production workers	14,214	14,021	13,717	13,488	13,431	13,290	13,179	13,042	13,008	12,852	12,760	12,647	12,566	12,340	12,222
Durable goods	12,187	12,117	11,901	11,724	11,622	11,575	11,490	11,375	11,332	11,203	11,133	10,993	10,900	10,663	10,563
Production workers	8,442	8,301	8,061	7,885	7,793	7,759	7,685	7,576	7,553	7,443	7,388	7,272	7,191	6,982	6,896
Lumber and wood products	690.5	668.7	628	615	607	611	607	615	617	615	614	614	616	612	616
Furniture and fixtures	465.8	467.3	462	457	452	449	446	443	442	442	439	443	439	433	433
Stone, clay, and glass products	662.1	638.2	620	610	596	596	590	584	586	580	579	574	571	564	559
Primary metal industries	1,142.2	1,121.1	1,082	1,053	1,038	1,024	1,007	976	945	926	906	889	865	831	811
Fabricated metal products	1,613.1	1,592.4	1,553	1,529	1,515	1,505	1,496	1,481	1,472	1,452	1,446	1,427	1,414	1,380	1,370
Machinery, except electrical	2,494.0	2,507.0	2,511	2,486	2,459	2,446	2,419	2,389	2,377	2,322	2,274	2,230	2,208	2,142	2,109
Electric and electronic equipment	2,090.6	2,092.2	2,077	2,049	2,055	2,048	2,038	2,034	2,034	2,026	2,018	2,011	1,995	1,969	1,965
Transportation equipment	1,899.7	1,892.6	1,830	1,791	1,777	1,778	1,774	1,748	1,755	1,745	1,759	1,719	1,709	1,662	1,638
Instruments and related products	711.3	726.8	727	725	720	718	716	713	713	708	708	702	701	692	688
Miscellaneous manufacturing	418.0	410.7	411	409	403	400	397	392	390	387	390	384	382	378	374
Nondurable goods	8,098	8,056	8,002	7,952	7,895	7,879	7,829	7,794	7,783	7,727	7,680	7,679	7,672	7,660	7,622
Production workers	5,772	5,721	5,656	5,603	5,548	5,531	5,494	5,466	5,455	5,409	5,372	5,375	5,375	5,358	5,326
Food and kindred products	1,708.0	1,674.3	1,664	1,661	1,657	1,663	1,658	1,643	1,652	1,637	1,643	1,628	1,629	1,647	1,640
Tobacco manufactures	68.9	69.8	69	68	69	68	68	67	67	67	65	65	63	62	61
Textile mill products	847.7	822.5	804	794	780	777	760	773	759	741	741	737	735	735	725
Apparel and other textile products	1,263.5	1,244.0	1,235	1,222	1,201	1,201	1,186	1,165	1,165	1,161	1,126	1,145	1,143	1,143	1,134
Paper and allied products	692.8	687.8	681	677	674	670	668	664	661	658	657	653	657	649	650
Printing and publishing	1,252.1	1,265.8	1,276	1,276	1,275	1,276	1,278	1,274	1,274	1,269	1,267	1,269	1,269	1,269	1,266
Chemicals and allied products	1,107.4	1,107.3	1,103	1,100	1,095	1,093	1,088	1,082	1,079	1,073	1,068	1,070	1,066	1,060	1,062
Petroleum and coal products	197.9	215.6	215	214	210	208	207	206	207	205	205	205	209	208	205
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	726.8	736.1	725	716	712	708	703	706	704	704	700	699	694	683	676
Leather and leather products	232.9	233.0	230	224	222	215	213	214	211	212	208	208	207	204	203
SERVICE-PRODUCING	64,748	65,625	65,820	65,734	65,776	65,828	65,854	65,794	65,911	65,845	65,695	65,655	65,737	65,636	65,629
Transportation and public utilities	5,146	5,157	5,150	5,128	5,125	5,115	5,100	5,094	5,101	5,078	5,044	5,025	5,031	5,009	5,009
Wholesale and retail trade	20,310	20,551	20,623	20,524	20,630	20,670	20,655	20,584	20,652	20,595	20,615	20,550	20,492	20,437	20,388
Wholesale trade	5,275	5,359	5,375	5,357	5,346	5,343	5,336	5,323	5,331	5,307	5,299	5,278	5,272	5,251	5,232
Retail trade	15,035	15,192	15,248	15,167	15,284	15,327	15,319	15,261	15,321	15,288	15,316	15,272	15,220	15,186	15,156
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,160	5,301	5,324	5,331	5,326	5,326	5,336	5,335	5,342	5,352	5,359	5,360	5,367	5,358	5,364
Services	17,890	18,592	18,815	18,834	18,831	18,867	18,904	18,929	18,963	18,988	19,042	19,048	19,084	19,087	19,127
Government	16,241	16,024	15,908	15,917	15,864	15,850	15,859	15,852	15,853	15,832	15,635	15,672	15,763	15,745	15,741
Federal	2,866	2,772	2,749	2,756	2,741	2,737	2,736	2,730	2,728	2,739	2,737	2,739	2,734	2,723	2,726
State and local	13,375	13,253	13,159	13,161	13,123	13,113	13,123	13,122	13,125	13,093	12,898	12,933	13,029	13,022	13,015

p = preliminary

11. Hours and earnings, by industry division, selected years, 1950-81

[Gross averages, production or nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls]

Year	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
	Private sector			Mining			Construction			Manufacturing		
1950	\$53.13	39.8	\$1.335	\$67.16	37.9	\$1.772	\$69.68	37.4	\$1.863	\$58.32	40.5	\$1.440
1955	67.72	39.6	1.71	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.90	37.1	2.45	75.30	40.7	1.85
1960 ¹	80.67	38.6	2.09	105.04	40.4	2.60	112.67	36.7	3.07	89.72	39.7	2.26
1964	91.33	38.7	2.36	117.74	41.9	2.81	132.06	37.2	3.55	102.97	40.7	2.53
1965	95.45	38.8	2.46	123.52	42.3	2.92	138.38	37.4	3.70	107.53	41.2	2.61
1966	98.82	38.6	2.56	130.24	42.7	3.05	146.26	37.6	3.89	112.19	41.4	2.71
1967	101.84	38.0	2.68	135.89	42.6	3.19	154.95	37.7	4.11	114.49	40.6	2.82
1968	107.73	37.8	2.85	142.71	42.6	3.35	164.49	37.3	4.41	122.51	40.7	3.01
1969	114.61	37.7	3.04	154.80	43.0	3.60	181.54	37.9	4.79	129.51	40.6	3.19
1970	119.83	37.1	3.23	164.40	42.7	3.85	195.45	37.3	5.24	133.33	39.8	3.35
1971	127.31	36.9	3.45	172.14	42.4	4.06	211.67	37.2	5.69	142.44	39.9	3.57
1972	136.90	37.0	3.70	189.14	42.6	4.44	221.19	36.5	6.06	154.71	40.5	3.82
1973	145.39	36.9	3.94	201.40	42.4	4.75	235.89	36.8	6.41	166.46	40.7	4.09
1974	154.76	36.5	4.24	219.14	41.9	5.23	249.25	36.6	6.81	176.80	40.0	4.42
1975	163.53	36.1	4.53	249.31	41.9	5.95	266.08	36.4	7.31	190.79	39.5	4.83
1976	175.45	36.1	4.86	273.90	42.4	6.46	283.73	36.8	7.71	209.32	40.1	5.22
1977	189.00	36.0	5.25	301.20	43.4	6.94	295.65	36.5	8.10	228.90	40.3	5.68
1978	203.70	35.8	5.69	332.88	43.4	7.67	318.69	36.8	8.66	249.27	40.4	6.17
1979	219.91	35.7	6.16	365.07	43.0	8.49	342.99	37.0	9.27	269.34	40.2	6.70
1980	235.10	35.3	6.66	397.06	43.3	9.17	367.78	37.0	9.94	288.62	39.7	7.27
1981	255.20	35.2	7.25	439.19	43.7	10.05	398.52	36.9	10.80	318.00	39.8	7.99
	Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, and real estate			Services		
1950				\$44.55	40.5	\$1.100	\$50.52	37.7	\$1.340			
1955				55.16	39.4	1.40	63.92	37.6	1.70			
1960 ¹				66.01	38.6	1.71	75.14	37.2	2.02			
1964	\$118.78	41.1	\$2.89	74.66	37.9	1.97	85.79	37.3	2.30	\$70.03	36.1	\$1.94
1965	125.14	41.3	3.03	76.91	37.7	2.04	88.91	37.2	2.39	73.60	35.9	2.05
1966	128.13	41.2	3.11	79.39	37.1	2.14	92.13	37.3	2.47	77.04	35.5	2.17
1967	130.82	40.5	3.23	82.35	36.6	2.25	95.72	37.1	2.58	80.38	35.1	2.29
1968	138.85	40.6	3.42	87.00	36.1	2.41	101.75	37.0	2.75	83.97	34.7	2.42
1969	147.74	40.7	3.63	91.39	35.7	2.56	108.70	37.1	2.93	90.57	34.7	2.61
1970	155.93	40.5	3.85	96.02	35.3	2.72	112.67	36.7	3.07	96.66	34.4	2.81
1971	168.82	40.1	4.21	101.09	35.1	2.88	117.85	36.6	3.22	103.06	33.9	3.04
1972	187.86	40.4	4.65	106.45	34.9	3.05	122.98	36.6	3.36	110.85	33.9	3.27
1973	203.31	40.5	5.02	111.76	34.6	3.23	129.20	36.6	3.53	117.29	33.8	3.47
1974	217.48	40.2	5.41	119.02	34.2	3.48	137.61	36.5	3.77	126.00	33.6	3.75
1975	233.44	39.7	5.88	126.45	33.9	3.73	148.19	36.5	4.06	134.67	33.5	4.02
1976	256.71	39.8	6.45	133.79	33.7	3.97	155.43	36.4	4.27	143.52	33.3	4.31
1977	278.90	39.9	6.99	142.52	33.3	4.28	165.26	36.4	4.54	153.45	33.0	4.65
1978	302.80	40.0	7.57	153.64	32.9	4.67	178.00	36.4	4.89	163.67	32.8	4.99
1979	325.58	39.9	8.16	164.96	32.6	5.06	190.77	36.2	5.27	175.27	32.7	5.36
1980	351.25	39.6	8.87	176.46	32.2	5.48	209.60	36.2	5.79	190.71	32.6	5.85
1981	382.18	39.4	9.70	190.95	32.2	5.93	229.05	36.3	6.31	208.97	32.6	6.41

¹ Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959.

12. Weekly hours, by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

[Gross averages, production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls]

Industry division and group	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
PRIVATE SECTOR	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.0	34.4	35.0	34.9	34.9	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.7	34.6
MANUFACTURING	39.7	39.8	39.3	39.1	37.6	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.8	38.8	38.9
Overtime hours	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Durable goods	40.1	40.2	39.7	39.5	38.2	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.4	38.9	39.0	39.1
Overtime hours	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
Lumber and wood products	38.5	38.7	37.7	37.7	35.0	37.9	37.6	37.6	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.1	38.6
Furniture and fixtures	38.1	38.4	37.6	37.9	33.6	37.7	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.6	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.8	40.6	40.1	39.7	38.6	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.3	40.2	40.2	40.2
Primary metal industries	40.1	40.5	39.6	39.2	38.3	39.4	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.9	38.9	38.8	37.8	38.0	38.4
Fabricated metal products	40.4	40.3	39.7	39.5	38.1	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.2	38.8	38.9	38.9
Machinery, except electrical	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.4	39.3	40.7	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.5	39.0	39.3	39.0
Electric and electronic equipment	39.8	39.9	39.4	39.5	38.3	39.8	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.3	38.8	39.0	39.1
Transportation equipment	40.6	40.9	40.4	39.7	39.0	40.5	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.0	40.5	39.8	40.0	40.5
Instruments and related products	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.0	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.1	39.8	39.3	39.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.5	37.3	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.0	39.1	38.7	38.6	36.8	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5
Overtime hours	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Food and kindred products	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.8	39.1	40.2	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.1	39.4	39.7	39.4
Textile mill products	40.1	39.6	38.7	37.8	32.3	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.7	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.6
Apparel and other textile products	35.4	35.7	35.5	35.1	31.4	35.5	35.0	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.2	35.0	35.2	35.0	34.9
Paper and allied products	42.2	42.5	42.0	41.8	41.3	42.3	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.0	41.9	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.7
Printing and publishing	37.1	37.3	37.1	37.1	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.1	36.8	37.1	37.0	36.8	37.0	36.9	37.0
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.9	41.2	40.8	40.8
Petroleum and coal products	41.8	43.2	42.5	42.7	44.3	43.5	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.1	43.3	43.9	44.0	42.7	43.2
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	40.0	40.3	39.6	39.4	37.9	40.0	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.2	39.7	39.6	39.1	39.3
Leather and leather products	36.7	36.8	36.5	36.1	34.1	35.6	35.8	35.6	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.0	35.7	35.0	35.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.4	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.4
RETAIL TRADE	30.2	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.9	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.8
SERVICES	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.6

NOTE: The industry divisions of mining, construction, tobacco manufactures (a major manufacturing group, nondurable goods), transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate are no longer shown. This is because the seasonal component in these is small

relative to the trend-cycle, or irregular components, or both, and consequently cannot be precisely separated.
p=preliminary.

13. Hourly earnings, by industry division and major manufacturing group

[Gross averages, production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls]

Industry division and group	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. P	Nov. P
PRIVATE SECTOR	\$6.66	\$7.25	\$7.47	\$7.45	\$7.55	\$7.54	\$7.55	\$7.58	\$7.63	\$7.64	\$7.67	\$7.70	\$7.76	\$7.79	\$7.80
Seasonally adjusted	(¹)	(¹)	7.45	7.46	7.52	7.53	7.54	7.59	7.65	7.67	7.71	7.74	7.72	7.76	7.78
MINING	9.17	10.05	10.39	10.41	10.65	10.62	10.62	10.65	10.66	10.82	10.91	10.93	11.04	10.96	10.99
CONSTRUCTION	9.94	10.80	11.18	11.26	11.59	11.32	11.33	11.32	11.46	11.41	11.53	11.60	11.68	11.81	11.69
MANUFACTURING	7.27	7.99	8.20	8.27	8.42	8.34	8.37	8.42	8.45	8.50	8.55	8.51	8.59	8.56	8.62
Durable goods	7.75	8.53	8.77	8.83	8.92	8.89	8.91	8.94	9.01	9.06	9.11	9.09	9.16	9.13	9.17
Lumber and wood products	6.55	7.00	7.16	7.16	7.38	7.27	7.28	7.24	7.41	7.59	7.64	7.61	7.70	7.62	7.59
Furniture and fixtures	5.49	5.91	6.05	6.12	6.28	6.19	6.21	6.21	6.23	6.30	6.34	6.39	6.41	6.43	6.46
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.50	8.27	8.54	8.56	8.70	8.62	8.65	8.72	8.80	8.86	8.93	8.93	9.03	9.01	8.99
Primary metal industries	9.77	10.81	11.10	11.08	11.23	11.20	11.15	11.24	11.23	11.31	11.37	11.49	11.54	11.43	11.53
Fabricated metal products	7.45	8.20	8.42	8.53	8.55	8.57	8.64	8.69	8.79	8.83	8.85	8.85	8.90	8.85	8.92
Machinery, except electrical	8.00	8.81	9.08	9.18	9.19	9.20	9.18	9.24	9.26	9.27	9.30	9.33	9.40	9.35	9.37
Electric and electronic equipment	6.94	7.62	7.83	7.90	7.98	7.96	8.01	8.03	8.05	8.09	8.18	8.24	8.31	8.34	8.39
Transportation equipment	9.35	10.39	10.74	10.76	10.79	10.82	10.89	10.89	11.08	11.21	11.25	11.18	11.24	11.29	11.35
Instruments and related products	6.80	7.43	7.68	7.81	7.93	7.94	8.00	8.07	8.16	8.23	8.31	8.40	8.44	8.48	8.54
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.46	5.96	6.11	6.19	6.27	6.29	6.32	6.35	6.38	6.41	6.40	6.39	6.49	6.51	6.56
Nondurable goods	6.55	7.18	7.38	7.44	7.67	7.54	7.57	7.65	7.66	7.70	7.77	7.74	7.84	7.80	7.88
Food and kindred products	6.85	7.43	7.61	7.67	7.82	7.74	7.79	7.90	7.92	7.90	7.88	7.85	7.91	7.86	8.00
Tobacco manufactures	7.74	8.88	9.04	8.96	9.21	9.56	9.72	10.05	9.93	10.35	10.42	9.53	9.57	9.56	10.20
Textile mill products	5.07	5.52	5.73	5.72	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.81	5.82	5.86	5.88	5.92
Apparel and other textile products	4.56	4.96	5.04	5.04	5.18	5.13	5.15	5.18	5.16	5.18	5.17	5.18	5.20	5.20	5.24
Paper and allied products	7.84	8.60	8.89	8.96	9.06	8.99	9.03	9.11	9.14	9.28	9.41	9.45	9.63	9.52	9.60
Printing and publishing	7.53	8.18	8.42	8.48	8.58	8.56	8.59	8.59	8.61	8.66	8.74	8.79	8.90	8.88	8.92
Chemicals and allied products	8.30	9.12	9.42	9.53	9.68	9.68	9.71	9.81	9.83	9.95	10.02	10.03	10.20	10.24	10.25
Petroleum and coal products	10.10	11.38	11.58	11.59	11.91	12.29	12.32	12.50	12.52	12.53	12.42	12.42	12.62	12.55	12.71
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	6.52	7.16	7.31	7.38	7.51	7.49	7.45	7.52	7.56	7.64	7.65	7.64	7.76	7.72	7.79
Leather and leather products	4.58	4.99	5.11	5.15	5.19	5.22	5.24	5.32	5.32	5.36	5.30	5.33	5.41	5.39	5.39
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.87	9.70	10.05	10.06	10.10	10.13	10.07	10.14	10.17	10.20	10.29	10.43	10.46	10.47	10.52
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.48	5.93	6.04	6.02	6.17	6.16	6.16	6.18	6.20	6.20	6.21	6.22	6.26	6.30	6.31
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.96	7.57	7.79	7.81	7.94	7.94	7.93	7.97	8.03	8.01	8.07	8.11	8.14	8.17	8.18
RETAIL TRADE	4.88	5.25	5.32	5.31	5.43	5.42	5.43	5.44	5.47	5.47	5.48	5.48	5.52	5.55	5.57
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5.79	6.31	6.52	6.47	6.56	6.62	6.59	6.64	6.77	6.71	6.78	6.87	6.90	6.96	7.01
SERVICES	5.85	6.41	6.67	6.66	6.79	6.79	6.77	6.81	6.85	6.84	6.87	6.90	6.99	7.05	7.07

¹ Not available.

p = preliminary.

14. Hourly Earnings Index, for production workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

[1977 = 100]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Nov. 1981	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982 ^P	Nov. 1982 ^P	Percent change from: Nov. 1981 to Nov. 1982	Nov. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982 ^P	Nov. 1982 ^P	Percent change from: Oct. 1982 to Nov. 1982
PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars)	143.2	150.4	150.8	151.1	5.5	143.0	148.9	149.9	150.1	150.8	151.0	0.1
Mining	153.4	163.2	162.1	162.8	6.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Construction	136.3	142.5	143.8	141.2	3.5	135.7	140.6	140.7	140.4	142.1	140.5	-1.2
Manufacturing	146.4	154.7	154.7	155.4	6.1	146.4	153.3	154.2	154.7	154.6	155.3	5
Transportation and public utilities	144.6	151.4	151.7	152.4	5.4	143.5	148.9	150.3	149.9	150.9	151.2	2
Wholesale and retail trade	140.8	146.7	147.1	147.4	4.7	141.3	145.7	146.5	146.8	147.6	147.9	2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142.6	150.7	151.8	152.8	7.1	142.6	148.6	150.6	151.3	152.6	152.8	1
Services	142.3	149.7	150.5	151.0	6.1	142.2	148.7	149.7	149.7	150.8	150.8	0
PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant dollars)	92.7	93.2	93.2	(²)	(²)	92.3	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	(²)	(²)

¹ This series is not seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle, irregular components, or both, and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

² Not available.
p = preliminary.

15. Weekly earnings, by industry division and major manufacturing group

[Gross averages, production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls]

Industry division and group	Annual average		1981		1982										
	1980	1981	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P	Nov. ^P
PRIVATE SECTOR															
Current dollars	\$235.10	\$255.20	\$262.20	\$262.24	\$255.95	\$262.39	\$261.99	\$262.27	\$265.52	\$267.40	\$269.98	\$271.04	\$270.05	\$270.31	\$269.88
Seasonally adjusted	(¹)	(¹)	261.50	261.10	258.69	263.55	263.15	264.89	267.75	267.68	269.08	269.35	268.66	269.27	269.19
Constant (1977) dollars	172.74	170.13	169.71	169.30	164.70	168.31	168.37	167.80	168.16	167.33	167.90	168.24	167.42	167.06	(¹)
MINING	397.06	439.19	461.32	466.37	456.89	463.03	465.16	454.76	454.12	463.10	463.68	463.43	462.58	460.32	\$456.09
CONSTRUCTION	367.78	398.52	414.78	417.75	385.95	406.39	419.21	415.44	429.75	427.88	438.14	436.16	430.99	439.33	423.18
MANUFACTURING															
Current dollars	288.62	318.00	325.54	329.97	312.38	326.93	327.27	325.85	329.55	334.05	332.60	331.89	334.15	333.84	337.90
Constant (1977) dollars	212.06	212.00	210.71	213.02	201.02	209.70	210.33	208.48	208.71	209.04	206.84	206.40	207.16	206.33	(¹)
Durable goods	310.78	342.91	351.68	356.73	336.28	352.93	352.84	350.45	355.90	360.59	357.11	356.33	357.24	357.90	\$362.22
Lumber and wood products	252.18	270.90	269.93	272.80	248.71	272.63	273.73	270.05	285.29	297.53	294.90	295.27	298.76	293.37	292.97
Furniture and fixtures	209.17	226.94	230.51	238.07	204.10	231.51	233.50	230.39	231.76	238.77	233.31	243.46	241.66	244.98	246.77
Stone, clay, and glass products	306.00	335.76	345.87	343.26	325.38	337.90	344.27	347.93	355.52	361.49	362.56	362.56	365.72	365.81	364.99
Primary metal industries	391.78	437.81	440.67	438.77	431.23	443.52	434.85	434.99	430.11	439.96	437.75	440.07	438.52	432.05	443.91
Fabricated metal products	300.98	330.46	337.64	345.47	323.19	337.66	342.14	338.91	346.33	349.67	344.27	346.04	346.21	346.04	350.56
Machinery except electrical	328.00	360.33	372.28	381.89	360.25	374.44	370.87	367.75	367.62	367.09	363.63	364.80	367.54	366.52	369.18
Electric and electronic equipment	276.21	304.04	311.63	319.16	304.04	316.81	316.40	313.17	315.56	319.56	319.84	322.18	322.43	326.09	331.41
Transportation equipment	379.61	424.95	438.19	445.46	414.34	437.13	439.96	441.05	455.39	466.34	456.75	447.20	443.98	456.12	464.22
Instruments and related products	275.40	300.17	313.34	317.87	306.10	317.60	320.80	318.77	327.22	330.85	328.25	335.16	335.91	334.11	340.75
Miscellaneous manufacturing	211.30	231.25	241.35	242.03	229.48	241.54	244.58	242.57	245.63	247.43	244.48	246.65	250.51	253.24	256.50
Nondurable goods	255.45	280.74	288.56	291.65	277.65	291.04	289.93	291.47	284.14	297.99	299.15	299.54	304.19	301.86	305.74
Food and kindred products	271.95	294.97	302.88	309.87	302.63	307.28	303.81	306.52	312.05	312.05	312.05	310.86	315.61	312.04	317.60
Tobacco manufactures	294.89	344.54	350.75	341.38	332.48	366.15	362.56	367.83	369.40	397.44	383.46	363.09	379.93	376.66	393.72
Textile mill products	203.31	218.59	224.62	220.79	179.71	219.46	217.15	215.39	219.44	220.60	216.13	222.91	223.85	228.14	231.47
Apparel and other textile products	161.42	177.07	180.43	178.92	155.40	180.58	180.77	178.19	180.08	183.89	183.02	183.37	182.52	183.56	184.45
Paper and allied products	330.85	365.50	376.05	382.59	374.18	377.58	376.55	380.80	379.31	389.76	391.46	393.12	401.57	396.98	403.20
Printing and publishing	279.36	305.11	314.07	321.39	312.31	317.58	318.69	316.11	315.99	319.55	322.51	326.11	331.08	328.56	331.82
Chemicals and allied products	344.45	379.39	391.87	398.35	394.94	397.85	395.20	399.27	401.06	406.96	407.81	408.22	420.24	417.79	422.30
Petroleum and coal products	422.18	491.62	499.10	493.73	514.51	518.64	522.37	550.00	549.63	553.83	546.48	546.48	572.95	547.18	556.70
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	260.80	288.55	291.67	295.94	283.88	298.85	295.77	297.04	300.13	306.36	302.94	303.31	307.30	304.17	308.48
Leather and leather products	168.09	183.63	187.03	187.46	172.83	184.27	186.54	187.26	191.52	196.71	191.33	192.95	192.06	189.19	192.42
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	351.25	382.18	393.96	395.36	388.85	397.10	392.73	393.43	394.60	399.84	403.37	409.90	405.85	405.19	406.07
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	176.46	190.95	192.68	194.45	191.89	194.66	194.66	195.91	197.78	199.02	202.45	202.77	200.95	200.97	200.66
WHOLESALE TRADE	267.96	292.20	300.69	302.25	300.13	303.31	303.72	304.45	308.35	309.19	312.31	313.05	312.58	314.55	314.93
RETAIL TRADE	147.38	158.03	158.54	160.89	157.47	159.35	159.64	161.02	163.01	164.65	168.24	168.24	166.70	165.39	165.43
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	209.60	229.05	236.02	234.21	237.47	239.64	239.22	240.37	245.75	242.23	245.44	249.38	249.09	251.95	253.06
SERVICES	190.71	208.97	216.78	217.12	219.32	220.68	220.03	221.33	222.63	224.35	227.40	227.70	228.57	229.83	229.78

¹ Not available.

p = preliminary.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA are compiled monthly by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor from monthly reports of unemployment insurance activity prepared by State agencies. Railroad unemployment insurance data are prepared by the U.S. Railroad Retirement Board.

Definitions

Data for all programs represent an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under State programs, Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen, and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees, and the Railroad Insurance Act.

Under both State and Federal unemployment insurance programs for civilian employees, insured workers must report the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment before they are defined as unem-

ployed. Persons not covered by unemployment insurance (about 10 percent of the labor force) and those who have exhausted or not yet earned benefit rights are excluded from the scope of the survey. **Initial claims** are notices filed by persons in unemployment insurance programs to indicate they are out of work and wish to begin receiving compensation. A claimant who continued to be unemployed a full week is then counted in the insured unemployment figure. The **rate of insured unemployment** expresses the number of insured unemployed as a percent of the average insured employment in a 12-month period.

An **application** for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year. **Number of payments** are payments made in 14-day registration periods. The **average amount of benefit payment** is an average for all compensable periods, not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments. However, **total benefits** paid have been adjusted.

16. Unemployment insurance and employment service operations

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

Item	1981			1982									
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
All programs:													
Insured unemployment	2,753	3,228	3,935	4,681	4,723	4,892	4,760	4,388	4,327	4,495	4,398	4,283	4,391
State unemployment insurance program: ¹													
Initial claims ²	1,996	2,286	3,272	3,328	2,272	2,418	2,347	1,989	2,399	2,655	2,358	2,342	2,443
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	2,592	3,061	3,778	4,470	4,376	4,282	4,067	3,729	3,707	3,912	3,831	3,712	3,828
Rate of insured unemployment	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4
Weeks of unemployment compensated	9,424	10,052	14,592	15,962	15,631	18,144	16,158	13,679	14,648	14,655	15,015	14,547	13,786
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment	\$108.92	\$110.52	\$112.83	\$114.83	\$116.95	\$117.10	\$117.61	\$118.08	\$118.64	\$117.28	\$118.97	\$120.78	\$122.75
Total benefits paid	\$997,757	\$1,080,810	\$1,592,546	\$1,764,206	\$1,781,830	\$2,072,642	\$1,849,881	\$1,573,444	\$1,692,150	\$1,679,378	\$1,746,195	\$1,710,573	\$1,646,554
State unemployment insurance program: ¹ (Seasonally adjusted data)													
Initial claims ²	2,187	2,233	2,106	2,304	2,354	2,521	2,442	2,379	2,528	2,317	2,814	2,902	2,688
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	3,171	3,403	3,593	3,604	3,644	3,777	3,939	3,925	3,995	3,959	4,137	4,446	4,680
Rate of insured unemployment	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3
Unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen: ³													
Initial claims ¹	11	9	11	8	8	10	9	8	10	10	11	11	10
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	26	22	19	16	13	11	10	9	8	7	7	8	9
Weeks of unemployment compensated	116	91	93	65	49	48	37	31	29	25	24	25	28
Total benefits paid	\$12,952	\$10,043	\$10,155	\$7,098	\$5,304	\$5,141	\$4,013	\$3,395	\$3,314	\$2,821	\$2,793	\$2,900	\$3,378
Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees: ⁴													
Initial claims	20	16	17	17	12	13	13	11	14	13	12	13	16
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	32	36	39	40	40	38	33	29	28	29	27	26	28
Weeks of unemployment compensated	112	127	174	162	154	172	146	120	123	120	118	111	109
Total benefits paid	\$11,719	\$13,491	\$18,891	\$18,040	\$17,517	\$19,677	\$16,806	\$13,526	\$13,922	\$13,445	\$13,140	\$12,303	\$12,119
Railroad unemployment insurance:													
Applications	21	13	19	22	11	9	5	5	36	68	68	14	20
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume)	40	44	54	75	67	65	57	44	44	55	55	61	82
Number of payments	86	83	117	153	140	154	130	95	93	100	100	137	159
Average amount of benefit payment	\$197.26	\$207.08	\$212.33	\$213.39	\$214.07	\$215.71	\$209.48	\$200.75	\$199.15	\$202.54	\$202.54	\$216.14	\$212.35
Total benefits paid	\$15,994	\$16,377	\$25,292	\$30,544	\$28,011	\$33,853	\$26,262	\$19,110	\$18,574	\$17,998	\$17,998	\$31,123	\$31,638
Employment service: ⁵													
New applications and renewals			4,081			7,439			10,965				
Nonfarm placements			731			1,232			1,902				

¹ Initial claims and State insured unemployment include data under the program for Puerto Rican sugarcane workers.

² Excludes transition claims under State programs.

³ Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with other programs.

⁴ Excludes data on claims and payments made jointly with State programs.

⁵ Cumulative total for fiscal year (October 1-September 30). Data computed quarterly.

NOTE: Data for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands included. Dashes indicate data not available.

p = preliminary.

r = revised.

PRICE DATA

PRICE DATA are gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail and primary markets in the United States. Price indexes are given in relation to a base period (1967 = 100, unless otherwise noted).

Definitions

The **Consumer Price Index** is a monthly statistical measure of the average change in prices in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Effective with the January 1978 index, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing CPI's for two groups of the population. One index, a new CPI for All Urban Consumers, covers 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population; and the other index, a revised CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, covers about half the new index population. The All Urban Consumers index includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, drugs, transportation fares, doctor's and dentist's fees, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. The quantity and quality of these items is kept essentially unchanged between major revisions so that only price changes will be measured. Prices are collected from over 18,000 tenants, 24,000 retail establishments, and 18,000 housing units for property taxes in 85 urban areas across the country. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Because the CPI's are based on the expenditures of two population groups in 1972-73, they may not accurately reflect the experience of individual families and single persons with different buying habits.

Though the CPI is often called the "Cost-of-Living Index," it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities. They only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.

Producer Price Indexes measure average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. The sample used for calculating these indexes contains about 2,800 commodities and about 10,000 quotations per month selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, and public utilities sectors. The universe includes all commodities produced or imported for sale in commercial transactions in primary markets in the United States.

Producer Price Indexes can be organized by stage of processing or by commodity. The stage of processing structure organizes products by degree of fabrication (that is, finished goods, intermediate or semifinished goods, and crude materials). The commodity structure organizes products by similarity of end-use or material composition.

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States, from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire.

Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

In calculating Producer Price Indexes, price changes for the various commodities are averaged together with implicit quantity weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1972. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage of processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability of product groupings, and a number of special composite groupings.

Price indexes for the output of selected SIC industries measure average price changes in commodities produced by particular industries, as defined in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1972* (Washington, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1972). These indexes are derived from several price series, combined to match the economic activity of the specified industry and weighted by the value of shipments in the industry. They use data from comprehensive industrial censuses conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Notes on the data

Beginning with the May 1978 issue of the *Review*, regional CPI's cross classified by population size, were introduced. These indexes will enable users in local areas for which an index is not published to get a better approximation of the CPI for their area by using the appropriate population size class measure for their region. The cross-classified indexes will be published bimonthly. (See table 19.)

For further details about the new and the revised indexes and a comparison of various aspects of these indexes with the old unrevised CPI, see *Facts About the Revised Consumer Price Index*, a pamphlet in the Consumer Price Index Revision 1978 series. See also *The Consumer Price Index: Concepts and Content Over the Years*, Report 517, revised edition (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1978).

For interarea comparisons of living costs at three hypothetical standards of living, see the family budget data published in the *Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1977*, Bulletin 1966 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1977), tables 122-133. Additional data and analysis on price changes are provided in the *CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*, both monthly publications of the Bureau.

As of January 1976, the Wholesale Price Index (as it was then called) incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1972 values of shipments. From January 1967 through December 1975, 1963 values of shipments were used as weights.

For a discussion of the general method of computing consumer, producer, and industry price indexes, see *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies*, Bulletin 1910 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976), chapters 13-15. See also John F. Early, "Improving the measurement of producer price change," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1978, pp. 7-15. For industry prices, see also Bennett R. Moss, "Industry and Sector Price Indexes," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1965, pp. 974-82.

17. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, annual averages and changes, 1967-81

[1967=100]

Year	All items		Food and beverages		Housing		Apparel and upkeep		Transportation		Medical care		Entertainment		Other goods and services	
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1967	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...
1968	104.2	4.2	103.6	3.6	104.0	4.0	105.4	5.4	103.2	3.2	106.1	6.1	105.7	5.7	105.2	5.2
1969	109.8	5.4	108.8	5.0	110.4	6.2	111.5	5.8	107.2	3.9	113.4	6.9	111.0	5.0	110.4	4.9
1970	116.3	5.9	114.7	5.4	118.2	7.1	116.1	4.1	112.7	5.1	120.6	6.3	116.7	5.1	116.8	5.8
1971	121.3	4.3	118.3	3.1	123.4	4.4	119.8	3.2	118.6	5.2	128.4	6.5	122.9	5.3	122.4	4.8
1972	125.3	3.3	123.2	4.1	128.1	3.8	122.3	2.1	119.9	1.1	132.5	3.2	126.5	2.9	127.5	4.2
1973	133.1	6.2	139.5	13.2	133.7	4.4	126.8	3.7	123.8	3.3	137.7	3.9	130.0	2.8	132.5	3.9
1974	147.7	11.0	158.7	13.8	148.8	11.3	136.2	7.4	137.7	11.2	150.5	9.3	139.8	7.5	142.0	7.2
1975	161.2	9.1	172.1	8.4	164.5	10.6	142.3	4.5	150.6	9.4	168.6	12.0	152.2	8.9	153.9	8.4
1976	170.5	5.8	177.4	3.1	174.6	6.1	147.6	3.7	165.5	9.9	184.7	9.5	159.8	5.0	162.7	5.7
1977	181.5	6.5	188.0	6.0	186.5	6.8	154.2	4.5	177.2	7.1	202.4	9.6	167.7	4.9	172.2	5.8
1978	195.3	7.6	206.2	9.7	202.6	8.6	159.5	3.4	185.8	4.9	219.4	8.4	176.2	5.1	183.2	6.4
1979	217.7	11.5	228.7	10.9	227.5	12.3	166.4	4.3	212.8	14.5	240.1	9.4	187.6	6.5	196.3	7.2
1980	247.0	13.5	248.7	8.7	263.2	15.7	177.4	6.6	250.5	17.7	267.2	11.3	203.7	8.5	213.6	8.8
1981	272.3	10.2	267.8	7.7	293.2	11.4	186.6	5.2	281.3	12.3	295.1	10.4	219.0	7.5	233.3	9.2

18. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers and revised CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. city average—general summary and groups, subgroups, and selected items

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)						
	1981	1982						1981	1982					
	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
All items	279.9	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	279.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6
Food and beverages	270.3	278.1	280.2	280.8	279.9	280.1	279.6	270.7	278.4	280.5	281.2	280.2	280.4	279.9
Housing	303.5	313.8	317.5	319.2	320.1	319.7	320.7	303.3	313.7	317.5	319.3	320.5	320.0	321.2
Apparel and upkeep	191.5	191.5	190.8	189.7	191.8	194.9	195.5	190.6	190.6	189.6	188.7	190.7	194.1	194.6
Transportation	287.2	285.6	292.8	296.1	296.2	295.3	295.5	288.9	287.1	294.5	297.9	298.0	296.9	297.0
Medical care	304.8	323.8	326.4	330.0	333.3	336.0	338.7	304.0	322.3	324.8	328.1	331.3	333.9	336.5
Entertainment	225.5	234.4	235.6	236.6	237.4	238.3	240.3	223.4	231.1	232.3	233.5	233.9	234.8	236.5
Other goods and services	245.2	255.0	255.8	257.2	258.3	266.6	271.2	241.4	252.4	253.1	254.5	255.7	262.8	267.8
Commodities	257.9	261.5	265.1	266.5	266.4	266.6	267.5	258.4	261.7	265.4	266.9	266.8	267.0	267.9
Commodities less food and beverages	248.0	249.8	254.0	255.7	255.9	256.1	257.6	248.7	250.1	254.5	256.3	256.5	256.8	258.3
Nondurables less food and beverages	266.4	261.0	266.3	268.2	268.8	269.9	271.0	268.6	262.6	268.2	270.3	270.7	271.8	272.9
Durables	232.9	239.8	243.2	244.7	244.6	244.1	246.0	232.0	238.9	242.3	243.9	244.0	243.6	245.4
Services	318.6	331.8	334.9	337.0	338.9	339.7	340.3	319.2	332.4	335.7	337.9	340.0	340.5	341.2
Rent, residential	213.6	221.8	222.6	224.8	226.0	226.9	228.9	213.2	221.3	222.1	224.3	225.5	226.4	228.4
Household services less rent	387.2	403.0	407.7	409.4	411.7	410.4	409.2	391.8	408.2	413.3	415.3	418.1	416.5	415.6
Transportation services	281.0	291.3	294.7	297.2	297.8	298.7	300.5	279.9	290.0	293.2	295.7	296.5	296.9	298.4
Medical care services	329.7	350.2	353.0	357.3	361.0	364.0	366.9	328.3	348.0	350.7	354.7	358.3	361.1	363.9
Other services	247.8	255.9	257.0	258.0	259.7	266.3	268.4	246.6	254.4	255.5	256.6	258.4	264.0	266.1
Special indexes:														
All items less food	279.0	286.0	289.7	291.5	292.5	292.9	294.0	279.1	285.6	289.4	291.4	292.4	292.8	293.9
All items less mortgage interest costs	263.6	270.3	273.6	275.1	275.6	276.7	278.0	264.0	270.3	273.7	275.3	275.8	276.7	277.9
Commodities less food	245.9	247.8	251.9	253.5	253.8	253.9	255.4	246.6	248.1	252.4	254.1	254.4	254.7	256.1
Nondurables less food	260.7	256.2	261.2	263.0	263.0	264.6	265.7	263.0	257.8	263.0	265.0	265.4	266.5	267.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	299.5	293.4	301.0	304.3	304.2	304.2	305.5	301.5	294.4	302.4	305.8	305.5	305.6	306.9
Nondurables	269.5	270.7	274.4	275.7	275.5	276.2	276.5	270.7	271.5	275.4	276.8	276.5	277.2	277.4
Services less rent	338.7	352.8	356.5	358.5	360.5	361.3	361.6	339.7	353.8	357.7	359.9	362.2	362.5	362.9
Services less medical care	315.1	327.5	330.7	332.5	334.1	334.8	335.1	315.8	328.3	331.7	333.6	335.6	335.8	336.3
Domestically produced farm foods	259.5	267.1	270.3	270.7	268.4	268.0	266.6	258.6	266.0	269.2	269.7	267.4	267.0	265.5
Selected beef cuts	275.5	281.6	289.1	287.4	280.8	279.3	272.0	276.5	283.1	290.6	288.8	281.9	280.7	273.2
Energy	414.9	402.1	418.6	424.5	424.5	424.2	425.0	417.9	403.1	420.4	426.5	426.1	425.6	426.0
All items less energy	269.4	278.3	280.7	282.0	282.7	283.1	284.0	268.3	277.0	279.4	280.8	281.5	281.9	282.8
All items less food and energy	265.9	274.9	277.3	278.7	279.8	280.4	281.5	264.8	273.6	276.0	277.6	278.7	279.2	280.4
Commodities less food and energy	223.4	229.9	232.1	233.1	233.6	234.1	236.0	222.6	229.1	231.3	232.4	232.8	233.6	235.4
Energy commodities	448.2	410.2	430.8	438.2	436.6	433.3	431.9	448.9	410.5	431.6	439.0	437.3	433.8	432.3
Services less energy	315.3	327.2	329.9	331.8	333.6	334.2	334.4	316.0	327.9	330.6	332.6	334.7	334.8	335.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar, 1967 = \$1	\$0.357	\$0.348	\$0.344	\$0.342	\$0.342	\$0.341	\$0.340	\$0.358	\$0.349	\$0.345	\$0.343	\$0.342	\$0.342	\$0.341

18. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)						
	1981		1982					1981		1982				
	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	270.3	278.1	280.2	280.8	279.9	280.1	279.6	270.7	278.4	280.5	281.2	280.2	280.4	279.9
Food	277.6	285.5	287.8	288.5	287.4	287.6	287.0	277.8	285.7	288.0	288.6	287.5	287.7	287.2
Food at home	272.1	279.8	282.6	282.8	280.8	280.6	279.4	271.3	278.8	281.6	281.9	279.8	279.7	278.5
Cereals and bakery products	275.0	283.3	283.6	284.3	284.8	284.6	285.0	274.0	282.0	282.3	283.0	283.4	283.4	283.7
Cereals and cereal products (12/77 = 100)	150.0	154.5	154.5	154.8	154.5	154.3	154.0	151.5	155.4	155.5	155.8	155.5	155.2	154.9
Flour and prepared flour mixes (12/77 = 100)	139.3	141.8	142.1	143.5	141.6	141.4	139.9	140.9	142.1	142.5	144.0	142.1	141.8	140.3
Cereal (12/77 = 100)	156.1	165.7	166.1	166.3	166.5	166.9	167.5	157.9	167.8	168.2	168.5	168.6	169.0	169.7
Rice, pasta, and cornmeal (12/77 = 100)	151.1	150.2	149.4	148.9	149.3	148.2	147.6	152.7	151.5	150.6	150.0	150.5	149.4	148.7
Bakery products (12/77 = 100)	144.0	148.3	148.6	149.0	149.4	149.4	149.7	142.8	147.2	147.4	147.8	148.1	148.2	148.6
White bread	238.4	243.8	242.4	246.1	246.6	246.1	246.7	235.5	240.0	238.3	241.9	242.5	241.9	242.6
Other breads (12/77 = 100)	141.6	146.3	145.6	145.1	146.2	147.1	146.5	143.6	148.2	147.5	147.0	148.2	149.0	148.4
Fresh biscuits, rolls, and muffins (12/77 = 100)	144.8	149.7	149.9	148.9	150.5	149.5	151.0	141.7	146.0	146.2	145.4	146.6	145.6	147.1
Fresh cakes and cupcakes (12/77 = 100)	143.9	149.0	149.2	148.9	149.5	150.3	150.1	141.7	147.4	147.5	147.2	147.6	148.7	148.5
Cookies (12/77 = 100)	145.7	150.5	150.7	150.0	149.6	150.9	152.2	146.4	151.4	151.5	150.9	150.6	152.1	153.2
Crackers, bread, and cracker products (12/77 = 100)	133.2	139.6	140.9	141.8	141.3	140.8	141.9	134.0	141.0	142.1	143.2	142.6	142.3	143.3
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecake, and donuts (12/77 = 100)	144.4	147.3	148.9	148.5	148.9	149.2	148.7	144.9	149.9	151.5	151.1	151.5	151.8	151.4
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products and fresh pies, tarts, and turnovers (12/77 = 100)	148.9	153.6	156.3	156.2	156.6	154.7	154.4	142.8	146.7	149.4	149.2	149.5	148.1	147.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	256.4	261.0	266.0	268.5	265.4	267.8	265.1	256.0	260.7	265.8	268.3	265.1	267.7	265.0
Meats, poultry, and fish	262.2	268.2	274.3	276.2	273.7	275.3	272.4	261.7	267.7	273.9	275.8	273.3	275.1	272.1
Meats	262.5	269.7	277.2	278.8	276.5	278.4	274.9	262.1	269.0	276.5	278.2	275.8	277.9	274.6
Beef and veal	274.9	281.1	288.2	286.7	280.5	279.1	272.2	275.3	281.9	289.0	287.4	280.8	279.8	272.7
Ground beef other than canned	267.4	269.4	274.6	272.5	268.1	265.4	262.4	268.6	270.7	275.9	273.9	269.0	267.0	263.7
Chuck roast	287.8	287.2	295.4	296.2	289.7	286.9	281.9	297.2	296.2	304.9	305.3	298.9	295.9	290.4
Round roast	245.1	252.4	257.0	251.8	245.0	245.4	237.9	250.1	255.9	260.1	254.7	249.2	249.2	240.5
Round steak	259.0	269.2	278.8	271.2	263.4	262.0	253.4	254.9	267.8	277.2	269.4	261.1	260.6	251.0
Sirloin steak	273.3	282.3	294.1	295.6	285.5	285.2	266.3	275.1	283.8	295.5	298.0	286.8	286.7	268.0
Other beef and veal (12/77 = 100)	163.4	169.0	173.3	173.3	169.7	169.3	164.9	161.3	167.5	171.9	171.0	168.0	167.6	163.4
Pork	238.6	249.9	259.5	265.4	268.2	277.1	277.9	239.3	249.2	258.9	264.9	267.6	276.3	277.0
Bacon	240.1	267.7	280.7	283.9	295.6	315.5	312.4	245.1	271.9	285.3	288.7	300.4	320.7	317.7
Chops	223.1	230.0	241.2	248.9	248.0	252.5	252.3	221.3	228.2	238.6	247.3	246.3	250.6	250.0
Ham other than canned (12/77 = 100)	109.4	111.1	112.6	115.3	116.8	122.1	126.5	107.5	108.3	109.6	112.4	113.8	119.1	123.4
Sausage	298.7	313.3	326.3	331.9	332.2	341.2	342.1	302.1	314.2	327.2	332.9	333.5	342.5	343.2
Canned ham	241.9	249.9	253.2	255.3	257.6	259.7	267.2	244.7	253.2	256.4	258.7	261.1	263.5	271.4
Other pork (12/77 = 100)	134.1	138.9	145.4	150.3	150.8	153.8	151.3	134.5	138.2	144.7	149.5	150.0	153.0	150.5
Other meats	261.6	264.0	268.5	272.0	272.8	272.1	272.2	260.5	263.2	267.8	271.3	272.3	271.7	272.2
Frankfurters	261.2	262.7	268.8	274.2	275.6	275.3	274.8	262.4	261.8	268.3	273.4	274.9	274.7	272.0
Bologna, liverwurst, and salami (12/77 = 100)	147.6	150.7	154.6	156.5	157.5	156.6	158.5	146.9	150.7	154.6	156.6	157.6	156.6	158.5
Other lunchmeats (12/77 = 100)	131.8	134.3	135.5	137.3	138.3	138.9	140.1	130.2	132.3	133.4	135.1	136.1	136.7	137.9
Lamb and organ meats (12/77 = 100)	143.4	141.2	143.1	143.9	142.3	140.5	137.0	145.0	144.4	146.5	147.3	146.6	143.6	140.6
Poultry	196.6	196.0	197.5	199.6	196.2	196.2	195.4	194.7	194.1	195.8	197.8	194.4	194.2	193.2
Fresh whole chicken	194.0	196.8	199.1	201.2	193.8	194.8	192.6	189.9	194.7	197.0	198.8	191.8	192.5	190.3
Fresh and frozen chicken parts (12/77 = 100)	129.2	128.3	129.3	129.4	128.2	127.1	126.8	129.7	126.5	127.5	127.9	126.5	125.4	124.9
Other poultry (12/77 = 100)	127.2	124.3	124.6	127.3	127.7	127.9	128.5	126.1	123.9	124.3	126.9	127.4	127.4	128.0
Fish and seafood	360.8	366.3	365.2	370.2	367.6	369.4	367.1	358.2	365.0	364.2	368.7	365.8	368.4	366.0
Canned fish and seafood (12/77 = 100)	140.5	139.8	139.9	140.5	139.4	139.3	138.6	140.3	139.2	139.4	139.9	138.8	138.7	138.1
Fresh and frozen fish and seafood (12/77 = 100)	135.6	139.4	138.6	141.3	140.4	141.5	140.5	134.0	138.9	138.3	140.8	139.7	141.3	140.2
Eggs	185.9	172.3	162.5	173.6	161.2	175.2	175.8	187.2	173.4	163.4	174.7	162.3	176.1	176.7
Dairy products	244.6	247.0	246.3	247.5	247.5	247.0	247.1	244.2	246.3	245.7	246.8	246.8	246.3	246.4
Fresh milk and cream (12/77 = 100)	134.7	135.7	135.2	135.6	135.4	135.1	135.0	134.4	135.1	134.7	135.1	134.8	134.5	134.5
Fresh whole milk	220.2	222.0	221.3	221.6	221.2	220.8	220.8	219.5	221.1	220.4	220.7	220.3	219.9	220.0
Other fresh milk and cream (12/77 = 100)	135.2	135.7	135.4	136.2	136.0	135.6	135.3	135.2	135.2	134.9	135.7	135.5	135.0	134.7
Processed dairy products (12/77 = 100)	143.3	145.2	144.9	145.9	146.3	146.1	146.2	143.6	145.5	145.2	146.2	146.6	146.3	146.5
Butter	247.2	251.1	250.9	251.1	252.1	252.2	252.6	249.7	253.7	253.4	253.7	254.6	254.7	255.1
Cheese (12/77 = 100)	140.9	144.0	143.2	144.2	144.8	144.9	144.7	140.7	144.3	143.6	144.5	145.1	145.2	145.0
Ice cream and related products (12/77 = 100)	149.9	148.7	149.6	150.4	150.6	149.3	150.4	149.9	147.9	148.7	149.6	149.6	148.4	149.6
Other dairy products (12/77 = 100)	137.0	139.7	138.7	141.3	140.7	141.1	141.0	138.1	140.4	139.4	142.0	141.6	141.8	141.7
Fruits and vegetables	275.2	297.9	305.6	299.7	291.4	284.1	280.7	270.8	293.6	301.0	295.3	286.7	278.8	275.0
Fresh fruits and vegetables	273.5	311.7	325.9	313.8	296.9	283.5	277.4	267.2	305.1	318.6	307.1	289.7	275.2	268.4
Fresh fruits	291.4	318.8	340.8	332.4	336.1	329.0	317.1	279.5	306.9	327.0	320.5	323.2	313.6	300.4
Apples	237.0	299.8	321.4	331.8	314.5	285.5	250.7	236.5	300.1	321.9	333.3	316.7	286.6	251.9
Bananas	254.9	261.6	267.9	245.4	233.7	240.7	227.8	253.3	259.3	265.5	243.6	231.3	238.5	226.7
Oranges	328.5	362.1	406.8	438.2	473.0	516.3	520.8	299.9	328.3	367.5	399.9	433.5	466.8	465.7
Other fresh fruits (12/77 = 100)	160.9	168.2	177.1	161.6	163.9	152.1	148.0	154.7	162.4	170.3	156.1	158.1	146.4	142.4
Fresh vegetables	256.8	305.1	311.9	296.4	260.2	241.0	240.2	256.1	303.7	311.1	295.0	259.6	240.6	239.7
Potatoes	290.4	320.3	344.9	370.9	328.1	272.4	243.8	287.7	313.6	339.7	366.0	323.4	269.6	240.5
Lettuce	258.3	291.6	269.1	254.5	246.3	236.1	259.2	257.2	293.5	270.0	253.0	247.5	237.9	260.9
Tomatoes	207.3	226.5	275.6	270.2	194.3	184.9	210.5	206.4	230.6	279.9	274.9	198.2	187.9	213.7
Other fresh vegetables (12/77 = 100)</														

18. Continued — Consumer Price Index — U.S. city average

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)						
	1981	1982					1981	1982						
	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
FOOD AND BEVERAGES — Continued														
Food — Continued														
Food at home — Continued														
Fruits and vegetables — Continued														
Cut corn and canned beans except lima (12/77=100)	137.7	140.7	141.1	141.0	143.6	141.3	140.8	135.5	138.5	138.8	138.6	141.2	138.8	138.4
Other canned and dried vegetables (12/77=100)	134.6	134.6	135.2	135.4	135.6	134.8	133.9	133.3	133.2	133.8	134.1	134.2	133.3	132.4
Other foods at home	326.4	332.6	332.6	332.2	333.3	333.6	334.8	327.1	333.5	333.1	334.0	334.5	335.7	335.7
Sugar and sweets	359.9	365.7	366.8	369.5	370.1	371.2	370.6	360.2	365.6	366.9	369.7	370.3	371.3	370.6
Candy and chewing gum (12/77=100)	148.8	150.0	150.4	150.5	150.0	149.7	149.4	148.7	149.9	150.5	150.6	150.1	149.8	149.3
Sugar and artificial sweeteners (12/77=100)	157.1	160.5	161.4	164.6	166.7	167.5	167.3	158.4	161.8	162.8	166.1	168.2	169.0	168.8
Other sweets (12/77=100)	145.2	148.9	148.9	149.8	149.6	151.1	151.0	144.0	147.0	146.9	147.9	147.5	148.9	148.9
Fats and oils (12/77=100)	268.5	260.6	260.7	259.3	258.3	258.4	258.4	268.1	260.6	260.7	259.3	258.2	258.3	258.4
Margarine	256.6	259.7	261.2	258.4	257.9	259.3	258.4	255.9	259.3	260.8	258.0	257.3	258.5	257.8
Nondairy substitutes and peanut butter (12/77=100)	176.5	156.0	156.5	154.9	154.2	151.2	151.2	175.2	154.2	154.9	153.1	152.4	149.5	149.5
Other fats, oils, and salad dressings (12/77=100)	130.5	129.6	129.1	129.2	128.5	129.4	129.7	130.3	130.2	129.7	129.7	129.0	130.0	130.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	414.8	425.6	424.8	422.8	423.8	424.2	427.5	416.0	427.3	426.6	424.4	425.3	425.9	429.2
Cola drinks, excluding diet cola	301.1	306.1	305.9	302.9	304.3	305.0	308.9	297.7	303.6	303.3	300.4	301.7	302.8	306.2
Carbonated drinks, including diet cola (12/77=100)	142.3	144.3	143.1	143.3	144.8	144.6	146.2	139.6	142.3	141.2	141.1	142.6	142.3	144.0
Roasted coffee	343.1	369.3	365.1	364.3	365.5	362.9	362.0	338.9	364.3	360.1	359.3	360.4	357.9	357.2
Freeze dried and instant coffee	329.9	344.3	344.3	344.9	344.9	343.1	343.6	332.7	343.9	343.8	344.4	344.4	342.5	343.2
Other noncarbonated drinks (12/77=100)	135.6	138.9	140.0	139.2	137.7	138.8	139.1	135.5	139.1	140.2	139.5	137.8	139.0	139.3
Other prepared foods	260.5	267.5	267.8	268.0	269.9	269.9	270.5	262.3	269.3	269.5	269.8	271.5	271.7	272.2
Canned and packaged soup (12/77=100)	133.1	135.7	136.3	136.9	137.9	137.4	136.8	135.6	137.7	138.3	138.9	140.0	139.5	138.7
Frozen prepared foods (12/77=100)	144.1	147.8	147.3	146.7	149.1	148.9	148.5	142.8	147.3	146.8	146.0	148.5	148.4	147.9
Snacks (12/77=100)	152.0	153.5	153.2	152.7	153.1	153.0	153.3	155.3	155.6	155.2	154.8	155.1	155.0	155.4
Seasonings, olives, pickles, and relish (12/77=100)	146.2	152.8	153.3	152.7	154.1	155.3	156.5	144.8	151.9	152.4	152.1	153.2	154.4	155.6
Other condiments (12/77=100)	143.5	150.2	150.6	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.1	145.5	151.9	152.4	153.2	153.6	154.0	153.9
Miscellaneous prepared foods (12/77=100)	144.5	148.5	148.3	149.3	150.2	149.7	151.4	143.9	148.7	148.5	149.5	150.3	149.9	151.6
Other canned and packaged prepared foods (12/77=100)	140.5	143.5	144.5	144.6	145.4	145.9	145.8	141.9	144.9	145.8	145.9	146.8	147.3	145.2
Food away from home	296.2	304.8	305.9	307.6	308.7	309.8	310.7	299.0	307.8	309.0	310.7	311.8	312.9	313.8
Lunch (12/77=100)	143.9	148.2	148.9	149.6	150.3	150.7	151.2	145.3	149.8	150.5	151.2	152.0	152.3	152.8
Dinner (12/77=100)	143.2	147.1	147.4	148.1	148.6	149.2	149.5	144.8	148.8	149.1	149.8	150.3	150.9	151.2
Other meals and snacks (12/77=100)	143.9	148.5	149.2	150.5	156.7	151.5	152.1	144.8	149.2	149.9	151.1	151.3	152.1	152.7
Alcoholic beverages	201.4	208.0	208.4	209.2	210.1	210.1	210.6	204.3	210.1	210.4	211.3	212.1	212.2	212.8
Alcoholic beverages at home (12/77=100)	130.5	135.0	135.0	135.5	136.1	135.9	136.2	132.5	136.2	136.3	136.9	137.4	137.2	137.6
Beer and ale	202.5	210.3	210.6	211.4	211.9	211.4	212.7	203.1	209.4	209.6	210.5	210.9	210.5	211.8
Whiskey	144.0	148.2	148.3	148.9	149.6	149.8	150.0	146.4	149.0	149.1	149.8	150.4	150.5	150.7
Wine	228.2	236.9	235.3	236.5	238.9	237.5	236.4	244.9	242.7	245.0	247.1	246.2	244.8	244.8
Other alcoholic beverages (12/77=100)	116.3	119.0	119.7	119.6	120.3	120.3	120.3	115.7	118.9	119.6	119.6	120.5	120.4	120.3
Alcoholic beverages away from home (12/77=100)	135.5	139.1	140.3	140.8	141.2	142.5	142.7	136.4	140.6	141.6	142.1	142.4	143.9	144.0
HOUSING	303.5	313.8	317.5	319.2	320.1	319.7	320.7	303.3	313.7	317.5	319.3	320.5	320.0	321.2
Shelter	326.6	336.7	340.9	342.8	344.2	342.6	342.8	328.1	338.3	342.6	344.6	346.5	344.7	345.2
Rent, residential	213.6	221.8	222.6	224.8	226.0	226.9	228.9	213.2	221.3	222.1	224.3	225.5	226.4	228.4
Other rental costs	308.7	323.6	327.3	330.0	333.9	343.0	341.6	308.4	322.6	326.3	329.4	333.3	341.1	339.5
Lodging while out of town	324.2	346.6	352.2	356.5	362.0	363.1	358.0	323.3	344.0	349.4	354.2	359.5	360.7	355.6
Tenants' insurance (12/77=100)	140.0	144.4	145.5	145.6	147.5	147.3	149.3	140.1	143.8	144.8	144.8	146.6	146.3	147.3
Homeownership	366.7	377.4	382.8	384.5	385.9	383.0	382.8	369.7	380.5	386.0	388.0	390.1	387.0	387.1
Home purchase	272.5	279.3	285.6	287.7	287.9	286.8	289.9	271.4	278.1	284.4	286.8	287.3	286.4	289.7
Financing, taxes, and insurance	501.8	516.2	521.8	524.3	527.3	519.9	514.3	508.3	523.8	529.7	532.4	536.8	528.9	524.3
Property insurance	392.5	396.7	400.6	401.5	402.5	404.8	405.8	394.7	399.2	402.7	403.7	404.6	407.4	408.5
Property taxes	207.4	218.3	218.8	219.3	221.8	223.7	224.5	209.2	220.2	220.7	221.1	223.7	225.6	226.4
Contracted mortgage interest cost	681.3	678.5	686.7	690.4	694.0	681.2	672.0	662.5	681.4	690.0	694.0	699.6	686.3	678.8
Mortgage interest rates	239.5	240.2	238.3	237.3	238.8	235.3	230.0	240.5	242.1	240.2	239.2	241.2	237.5	232.4
Maintenance and repairs	320.8	334.5	336.1	334.7	335.9	338.4	339.4	319.2	330.9	332.4	331.5	332.5	334.6	335.4
Maintenance and repair services	351.1	367.0	369.1	366.9	368.5	372.5	374.1	354.2	368.0	370.0	368.1	369.6	373.4	374.9
Maintenance and repair commodities	249.3	257.8	258.3	258.7	258.8	257.7	257.3	244.0	251.3	252.1	252.9	253.0	251.8	251.2
Paint and wallpaper, supplies, tools, and equipment (12/77=100)	146.7	154.2	153.3	153.4	154.2	153.0	152.8	139.9	147.0	146.0	146.5	147.3	145.9	145.7
Lumber, awnings, glass, and masonry (12/77=100)	124.4	124.5	124.7	125.0	124.1	123.6	122.8	122.3	121.9	122.1	122.5	121.7	121.3	120.4
Plumbing, electrical, heating, and cooling supplies (12/77=100)	132.4	135.1	136.2	137.1	136.3	136.1	135.4	132.1	134.9	136.0	136.6	135.6	135.3	134.6
Miscellaneous supplies and equipment (12/77=100)	131.7	136.3	138.4	138.3	138.8	139.0	139.4	133.7	138.2	140.6	140.5	140.9	141.2	141.8
Fuel and other utilities	330.1	345.4	352.2	354.7	356.3	359.5	363.4	330.9	346.5	353.6	356.2	357.7	361.0	364.7
Fuels	419.0	438.0	448.4	452.0	454.0	458.5	464.5	418.4	437.4	448.3	451.9	453.8	458.4	464.0
Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas	672.7	644.6	656.6	659.9	659.9	662.8	677.2	675.9	647.7	659.7	662.9	662.7	665.4	679.7
Fuel oil	704.3	670.6	684.8	688.6	686.8	685.9	699.1	707.1	673.3	687.5	691.1	689.1	688.1	101.2
Other fuels (6/78 = 100)	165.0	165.7	165.6	166.0	169.2	176.8	183.7	166.4	167.1	166.9	167.4	170.5	178.0	184.8
Gas (piped) and electricity	360.6	389.0	398.9	402.1	404.4	409.2	413.4	359.3	387.8	398.2	401.5	403.7	408.6	412.4
Electricity	303.0	314.9	327.5	330.5	333.7	332.5	327.0	302.7	314.4	327.0	330.8	333.7	332.5	326.3
Utility (piped) gas	434.5	494.6	497.2	500.2	500.6	517.6	542.0	430.8	490.8	493.8	496.9	497.5		

18. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)						
	1981	1982						1981	1982					
	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
HOUSING—Continued														
Fuel and other utilities—Continued														
Other utilities and public services	189.4	198.9	200.4	201.4	202.4	203.6	204.5	189.8	199.5	201.1	202.1	203.1	204.3	205.3
Telephone services	154.3	161.6	163.2	163.8	164.2	165.5	166.2	154.5	161.9	163.5	164.2	164.6	165.9	166.6
Local charges (12/77 = 100)	121.5	128.9	131.2	131.9	132.5	134.3	135.2	121.8	129.2	131.6	132.3	132.9	134.8	135.7
Interstate toll calls (12/77 = 100)	116.6	120.0	119.6	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	116.6	120.4	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.2
Intrastate toll calls (12/77 = 100)	105.5	109.3	109.8	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.4	105.3	109.0	109.4	109.6	109.6	109.7	110.1
Water and sewerage maintenance	305.2	323.5	324.9	327.7	331.9	332.4	334.1	307.3	326.7	328.0	330.8	334.8	335.4	337.1
Household furnishings and operations	225.6	233.4	233.7	234.1	233.4	234.2	235.4	222.2	230.0	230.4	230.9	230.0	231.0	232.3
Housefurnishings	188.7	194.7	194.7	194.7	193.3	194.3	195.9	186.6	192.5	192.6	192.7	191.3	192.4	193.9
Textile housefurnishings	210.4	220.9	220.2	218.6	220.4	222.1	223.2	214.1	223.9	223.3	221.1	222.9	225.0	226.4
Household linens (12/77 = 100)	130.1	135.4	134.6	131.9	132.9	135.4	136.4	132.0	136.8	135.9	133.3	134.1	136.4	137.6
Curtains, drapes, slipcovers, and sewing materials (12/77 = 100)	132.2	140.1	140.1	140.8	142.2	141.6	142.0	135.2	142.8	143.0	143.2	144.7	144.8	145.3
Furniture and bedding	207.9	215.1	214.4	214.2	210.3	213.3	215.8	203.8	211.3	210.9	210.5	206.9	210.3	212.3
Bedroom furniture (12/77 = 100)	137.4	144.5	143.0	144.8	141.4	145.5	146.7	132.3	140.7	139.7	141.2	137.3	142.1	143.5
Sofas (12/77 = 100)	119.3	119.1	117.5	117.7	117.0	117.2	119.4	119.0	119.4	118.2	118.1	117.5	117.7	119.6
Living room chairs and tables (12/77 = 100)	117.0	122.8	123.2	121.9	121.1	123.1	122.6	118.5	122.9	123.3	122.0	123.4	123.4	122.9
Other furniture (12/77 = 100)	137.3	141.6	142.3	140.9	137.1	137.8	140.6	133.0	137.0	137.7	136.3	133.3	134.1	136.0
Appliances including TV and sound equipment	147.8	151.4	151.4	151.6	151.3	151.5	152.0	147.2	151.1	151.2	151.5	151.2	151.4	151.9
Television and sound equipment (12/77 = 100)	109.1	108.8	108.6	108.7	108.3	108.2	108.5	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.8	107.5	107.4	107.6
Television	105.0	104.3	104.4	104.0	103.9	103.7	103.5	103.8	103.0	103.1	102.7	102.7	102.6	102.1
Sound equipment (12/77 = 100)	113.8	113.9	113.5	114.0	113.3	113.2	114.1	112.8	113.0	112.7	113.2	112.6	112.5	113.3
Household appliances	175.3	183.6	183.8	184.2	184.1	184.7	185.4	175.1	183.8	184.2	184.8	184.6	185.1	185.9
Refrigerators and home freezers	177.0	186.2	187.7	187.4	187.4	190.2	191.1	181.6	191.8	193.2	192.9	192.9	196.1	196.9
Laundry equipment (12/77 = 100)	130.5	136.6	136.7	137.3	137.3	137.6	140.0	129.8	136.8	136.9	137.5	137.5	137.9	140.4
Other household appliances (12/77 = 100)	118.9	124.3	123.9	124.4	124.3	124.0	123.5	117.1	122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	122.0	121.7
Stoves, dishwashers, vacuums, and sewing machines (12/77 = 100)	118.2	123.7	123.1	123.3	122.7	123.4	122.9	115.9	121.4	121.6	122.2	121.4	121.5	121.4
Office machines, small electric appliances, and air conditioners (12/77 = 100)	119.8	124.9	124.8	125.6	126.0	124.6	124.0	118.4	123.3	123.0	123.9	124.2	122.5	122.0
Other household equipment (12/77 = 100)	134.2	138.3	139.0	139.6	138.2	137.8	139.6	132.4	136.0	136.9	137.5	136.0	135.6	137.6
Floor and window coverings, infants', laundry, cleaning, and outdoor equipment (12/77 = 100)	135.4	141.4	142.3	142.7	142.9	143.3	143.4	129.6	133.9	134.9	135.4	135.4	135.9	136.0
Clocks, lamps, and decor items (12/77 = 100)	128.7	131.4	132.2	132.3	129.8	129.7	131.3	124.5	127.4	128.2	128.3	125.1	124.9	126.4
Tableware, serving pieces, and nonelectric kitchenware (12/77 = 100)	141.1	144.4	145.6	145.9	143.8	141.6	145.1	137.9	139.8	141.4	141.9	140.0	137.6	141.3
Lawn equipment, power tools, and other hardware (12/77 = 100)	127.2	132.1	131.9	133.2	132.3	133.4	134.8	131.2	137.4	137.1	138.5	137.2	138.8	140.1
Housekeeping supplies	274.3	285.5	286.5	288.4	288.7	289.2	290.1	271.2	281.8	283.1	285.0	284.9	285.7	286.7
Soaps and detergents	263.3	278.8	280.8	281.4	279.4	282.8	283.5	265.3	275.2	277.0	277.6	275.4	278.9	279.7
Other laundry and cleaning products (12/77 = 100)	136.7	143.3	143.8	145.3	144.6	145.6	146.8	136.6	142.3	142.7	144.2	143.6	144.5	145.7
Cleansing and toilet tissue, paper towels and napkins (12/77 = 100)	141.8	146.0	146.5	147.7	148.5	148.0	148.9	142.4	145.6	146.1	147.4	148.3	147.9	148.9
Stationery, stationery supplies, and gift wrap (12/77 = 100)	128.1	132.0	132.5	134.3	135.4	136.8	137.6	130.8	135.3	136.0	137.8	138.6	140.0	140.7
Miscellaneous household products (12/77 = 100)	142.8	149.3	150.2	150.3	150.7	150.2	150.9	137.8	144.1	144.9	145.1	145.5	145.0	145.6
Lawn and garden supplies (12/77 = 100)	136.6	144.8	144.0	145.3	145.7	143.8	142.3	129.0	136.6	136.7	138.1	138.1	136.4	135.1
Housekeeping services	300.5	311.3	311.7	312.5	312.9	313.4	313.8	298.9	310.2	310.9	311.6	312.2	312.7	313.2
Postage	308.0	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	308.1	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5
Moving, storage, freight, household laundry, and drycleaning services (12/77 = 100)	145.5	153.1	154.2	155.3	156.1	156.6	157.0	145.2	153.3	154.5	155.4	156.4	156.8	157.2
Appliance and furniture repair (12/77 = 100)	131.3	136.6	137.0	137.5	137.7	138.3	139.0	130.5	135.1	135.5	136.0	136.1	136.7	137.4
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.5	191.5	190.8	189.7	191.8	194.9	195.5	190.6	190.6	189.6	188.7	190.7	194.1	194.6
Apparel commodities	182.1	180.9	180.0	178.6	180.8	184.1	184.6	181.5	180.5	179.4	178.2	180.3	183.8	184.1
Apparel commodities less footwear	178.4	176.7	175.6	174.0	176.9	180.4	180.9	177.7	176.0	174.7	173.4	176.2	179.9	180.2
Men's and boys'	183.6	183.8	183.1	182.4	183.7	186.5	188.6	182.9	183.7	183.2	182.6	183.5	186.6	188.6
Men's (12/77 = 100)	115.9	115.9	115.4	114.9	115.9	117.7	119.0	115.8	116.2	115.8	115.4	116.2	118.2	119.4
Suits, sport coats, and jackets (12/77 = 100)	109.8	108.1	107.3	105.5	108.0	110.6	111.6	102.0	101.4	100.6	99.2	101.2	103.5	104.3
Coats and jackets (12/77 = 100)	102.4	99.9	99.5	98.2	99.1	103.7	103.7	104.9	101.5	101.1	99.8	100.3	106.4	106.4
Furnishings and special clothing (12/77 = 100)	134.3	138.7	138.0	138.7	138.4	138.6	141.0	130.0	135.3	134.7	135.3	134.9	135.8	137.7
Shirts (12/77 = 100)	123.0	121.2	121.5	121.6	121.9	123.8	125.2	125.5	123.1	123.8	123.6	123.9	126.2	128.1
Dungarees, jeans, and trousers (12/77 = 100)	109.2	110.3	109.7	109.5	110.5	111.4	112.4	114.7	115.6	115.2	115.0	116.0	116.9	118.0
Boys' (12/77 = 100)	118.1	118.8	118.5	118.6	118.4	120.2	121.7	116.4	117.1	116.9	116.9	116.7	118.3	119.8
Coats, jackets, sweaters, and shirts (12/77 = 100)	111.9	111.5	110.7	109.0	110.5	113.7	114.5	113.5	112.0	111.5	109.7	111.3	114.6	115.3
Furnishings (12/77 = 100)	125.6	131.2	131.9	132.1	131.1	132.6	133.6	121.8	127.2	128.0	128.2	127.2	128.6	129.5
Suits, trousers, sport coats, and jackets (12/77 = 100)	119.9	119.6	119.4	120.7	119.5	120.3	122.7	116.6	117.3	117.1	118.3	117.1	117.3	119.7
Women's and girls'	161.2	159.1	157.3	154.6	159.2	163.6	163.0	162.7	160.8	158.4	156.2	160.9	165.7	164.7
Women's (12/77 = 100)	106.8	105.7	104.4	102.1	105.4	108.7	108.1	108.1	107.1	105.4	103.5	106.9	110.5	109.8
Coats and jackets	167.3	158.3	156.4	154.9	163.0	169.7	170.5	171.4	165.7	162.9	161.8	171.0	176.9	176.8
Dresses	166.9	162.0	160.1	152.8	158.5	165.1	162.6	151.5	147.1	145.4	138.4	145.9	151.2	149.2
Separates and sportswear (12/77 = 100)	100.4	101.2	100.2	96.7	98.3	101.4	102.0	102.3	101.9	101.0	97.6	99.1	102.6	102.9
Underwear, nightwear, and hosiery (12/77 = 100)	123.0	128.1	127.9	127.7	129.3	129.7	129.9	123.4	127.9	127.6	127.4	129.0	129.4	129.6
Suits (12/77 = 100)	92.4	83.4	78.6	77.6	85.6	92.7	88.6	110.2	100.6	92.7	93.1	99.8	111.9	106.7
Girls' (12/77 = 100)	109.2	106.3	105.8	106.3	108.2	109.6	109.9	108.4	106.2	105.2	105.4	107.4	108.9	108.7
Coats, jackets, dresses, and suits (12/77 = 100)	99.8	96.9	95.1	98.8	101.4	102.5	104.5	99.8	95.0	92.4	96.0	99.4	100.5	102.3
Separates and sportswear (12/77 = 100)	112.0	105.9	106.0	103.6	105.8	107.8	106.0	110.6	108.0	107.7	104.1	105.9	108.5	105.2
Underwear, nightwear, hosiery, and accessories (12/77 = 100)	119.6	122.4	122.9	123.8	124.0	124.4	126.0	118.5	121.5	121.9	122.7	123.0	123.5	125.1

18. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)								
	1981	1982						1981	1982							
		Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.		Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
APPAREL AND UPKEEP—Continued																
Apparel commodities—Continued																
Apparel commodities less footwear—Continued																
Infants' and toddlers'	268.5	269.0	268.7	268.8	272.4	276.8	275.8	281.6	279.3	278.2	277.8	283.0	288.1	286.8		
Other apparel commodities	216.2	209.7	209.9	209.7	210.8	212.6	213.1	206.2	198.8	198.9	198.7	199.5	201.2	201.7		
Sewing materials and notions (12/77 = 100)	118.1	119.3	119.2	120.0	121.5	121.9	119.3	116.3	117.7	117.6	118.5	119.6	120.0	117.7		
Jewelry and luggage (12/77 = 100)	149.0	142.5	142.8	142.2	142.6	144.1	145.6	141.1	133.5	133.6	133.1	133.3	134.7	136.2		
Footwear	204.2	206.5	206.6	206.4	204.4	206.2	206.8	204.1	206.9	206.7	206.7	204.1	205.9	206.7		
Men's (12/77 = 100)	129.3	132.4	132.1	132.3	130.9	132.4	133.2	130.3	134.5	134.1	134.3	132.7	134.1	135.0		
Boys' and girls' (12/77 = 100)	131.1	131.5	132.1	131.7	128.7	129.4	129.5	132.2	134.6	134.8	134.4	131.3	131.9	132.1		
Women's (12/77 = 100)	124.9	125.8	125.8	125.6	125.4	126.5	126.9	122.5	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.1	122.4	122.8		
Apparel services	263.2	274.7	275.3	276.6	277.4	279.2	281.3	262.1	272.3	273.0	274.3	275.2	277.2	279.7		
Laundry and drycleaning other than coin operated (12/77 = 100)	157.1	164.4	164.8	165.4	165.6	166.7	167.2	156.4	162.8	163.3	163.8	164.1	165.2	165.8		
Other apparel services (12/77 = 100)	137.5	142.9	143.1	144.1	145.0	145.9	148.2	138.3	143.1	143.4	144.6	145.5	146.6	149.3		
TRANSPORTATION	287.2	285.6	292.8	296.1	296.2	295.3	295.5	288.9	287.1	294.5	297.9	298.0	296.9	297.0		
Private	283.9	281.5	288.9	292.3	292.4	291.1	291.1	286.4	284.0	291.6	295.1	295.2	293.8	293.8		
New cars	192.5	197.5	198.1	198.6	198.7	197.7	197.7	192.7	197.3	197.9	198.5	198.6	197.5	197.4		
Used cars	278.2	291.4	298.2	302.4	304.4	306.7	306.7	278.2	291.4	298.2	302.4	304.4	306.7	306.7		
Gasoline	409.9	370.4	392.3	400.3	398.4	394.2	390.6	411.3	371.7	393.8	401.6	399.7	395.5	391.9		
Automobile maintenance and repair	301.3	313.6	316.0	318.0	319.2	320.6	321.9	301.8	314.4	316.8	318.7	320.0	321.3	322.6		
Body work (12/77 = 100)	148.7	155.7	156.3	157.5	158.2	159.4	160.4	147.2	154.0	154.7	156.0	156.8	158.1	159.4		
Automobile drive train, brake, and miscellaneous mechanical repair (12/77 = 100)	144.0	150.8	151.6	151.9	152.5	153.1	153.2	146.5	154.9	155.7	156.1	156.6	157.1	157.2		
Maintenance and servicing (12/77 = 100)	140.3	145.0	146.8	147.9	148.5	148.9	149.3	140.3	144.4	146.2	147.3	147.8	148.2	148.6		
Power plant repair (12/77 = 100)	144.0	150.1	150.8	151.7	152.4	153.3	154.3	143.5	149.6	150.3	151.2	151.9	152.8	153.8		
Other private transportation	247.5	255.7	258.7	260.8	260.8	260.0	261.4	250.6	258.8	261.8	264.0	263.9	263.0	264.1		
Other private transportation commodities	212.7	216.9	217.5	216.3	214.8	213.9	214.4	216.1	219.4	220.0	218.8	217.1	216.3	216.9		
Motor oil, coolant, and other products (12/77 = 100)	148.0	149.9	150.7	151.5	153.2	152.5	151.9	144.8	148.4	149.0	150.3	151.8	151.2	151.0		
Automobile parts and equipment (12/77 = 100)	136.0	138.8	139.2	138.2	136.8	136.3	136.7	138.9	140.9	141.2	140.1	138.6	138.1	138.6		
Tires	189.4	192.3	192.8	191.8	189.5	188.5	189.6	194.6	196.0	196.4	195.5	193.0	192.1	193.2		
Other parts and equipment (12/77 = 100)	133.4	138.0	138.3	136.6	135.8	135.8	135.4	134.3	138.4	138.6	136.8	136.0	135.8	135.4		
Other private transportation services	259.1	268.4	272.2	275.1	275.5	274.7	276.4	262.2	271.8	275.5	278.9	278.9	277.9	279.1		
Automobile insurance	264.6	271.6	274.0	275.4	275.8	276.9	283.9	264.3	271.3	273.5	274.9	275.2	276.3	283.2		
Automobile finance charges (12/77 = 100)	184.4	186.3	192.0	193.6	193.5	189.6	185.2	183.1	185.9	191.2	192.6	192.9	188.9	184.6		
Automobile rental, registration, and other fees (12/77 = 100)	120.2	133.3	133.3	137.4	138.0	138.9	138.8	120.0	133.7	133.8	138.4	138.8	140.0	139.8		
State registration	147.9	174.2	174.3	183.6	183.8	183.7	183.7	148.0	173.8	173.9	183.2	183.4	183.3	183.2		
Drivers' licenses (12/77 = 100)	109.9	127.7	127.7	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.8	109.8	127.9	127.9	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1		
Vehicle inspection (12/77 = 100)	128.3	126.7	126.7	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.5	129.1	128.3	128.3	129.9	129.9	129.9	129.9		
Other vehicle-related fees (12/77 = 100)	141.2	149.2	149.3	151.0	151.9	154.5	154.2	146.5	156.2	156.3	158.7	159.4	163.0	162.7		
Public	330.8	342.1	345.6	347.2	348.1	353.3	356.3	326.6	335.1	337.9	339.8	341.0	345.4	348.2		
Airline fare	372.0	388.9	396.0	397.4	397.5	409.5	413.7	372.9	385.2	392.4	393.2	393.5	407.0	411.1		
Intercity bus fare	361.3	366.0	363.7	368.3	370.5	368.9	370.6	362.1	367.5	365.4	370.6	372.3	371.0	372.5		
Intracity mass transit	301.7	308.3	309.2	311.0	312.8	312.6	315.2	301.3	307.1	307.9	310.3	312.3	312.1	314.7		
Taxi fare	289.3	297.6	298.0	299.3	299.2	299.2	300.2	298.1	307.2	307.6	308.7	309.3	309.3	309.9		
Intercity train fare	315.0	337.9	338.2	338.4	338.6	338.4	338.4	314.9	337.9	338.2	338.4	338.6	338.4	338.4		
MEDICAL CARE	304.8	323.8	326.4	330.0	333.3	336.0	338.7	304.0	322.3	324.8	328.1	331.3	333.9	336.5		
Medical care commodities	192.1	204.1	205.6	206.5	208.2	209.9	211.6	192.9	204.8	206.3	207.1	208.8	210.5	212.1		
Prescription drugs	178.6	190.4	191.8	193.4	195.6	197.2	199.4	179.4	191.4	192.7	194.4	196.6	198.2	200.5		
Anti-infective drugs (12/77 = 100)	136.8	142.5	143.3	144.2	146.0	147.5	149.1	139.6	144.1	145.1	146.0	147.4	149.2	151.2		
Tranquilizers and sedatives (12/77 = 100)	141.9	153.8	154.9	156.1	157.6	158.8	161.5	141.3	153.8	154.7	155.8	157.4	158.6	161.1		
Circulatories and diuretics (12/77 = 100)	129.5	137.0	138.4	139.3	140.7	141.5	143.0	130.5	136.8	138.2	139.1	140.6	141.3	142.8		
Hormones, diabetic drugs, biologicals, and prescription medical supplies (12/77 = 100)	161.9	175.4	177.2	179.6	181.6	182.3	183.5	162.8	176.9	178.6	181.1	183.1	183.8	185.1		
Pain and symptom control drugs (12/77 = 100)	144.1	153.7	154.6	155.4	157.6	159.5	161.7	144.2	155.2	156.0	157.1	159.3	161.4	163.6		
Supplements, cough and cold preparations, and respiratory agents (12/77 = 100)	136.8	145.9	146.3	147.9	149.6	150.8	152.3	136.1	146.0	146.4	148.1	149.8	150.9	152.4		
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies (12/77 = 100)	137.0	145.1	146.3	146.4	147.2	148.4	149.2	137.9	145.9	147.1	147.1	147.9	149.1	149.8		
Eyeglasses (12/77 = 100)	127.4	130.9	131.6	131.6	131.6	131.9	132.6	126.0	129.7	130.4	130.4	130.3	130.5	131.4		
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	217.3	233.4	235.2	234.9	236.6	239.3	240.7	219.5	235.0	236.8	236.2	237.9	240.6	241.9		
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies (12/77 = 100)	132.7	139.5	141.1	142.2	142.9	143.5	144.1	133.8	140.4	142.0	143.2	144.2	144.8	145.1		
Medical care services	329.7	350.2	353.0	357.3	361.0	364.0	366.9	328.3	348.0	350.7	354.7	358.3	361.1	363.9		
Professional services	286.4	299.2	301.2	302.8	304.4	305.9	306.6	286.2	299.3	301.3	302.9	304.6	306.1	306.9		
Physicians' services	307.9	324.0	326.4	328.7	330.4	332.3	334.2	310.9	327.0	329.4	331.6	333.5	335.4	337.4		
Dental services	271.6	282.1	283.9	284.8	286.4	287.7	287.0	269.5	280.3	282.1	282.9	284.4	285.7	285.0		
Other professional services (12/77 = 100)	138.9	143.4	143.8	144.8	145.6	145.9	146.1	134.9	140.2	140.7	141.5	142.5	142.7	143.9		
Other medical care services	382.1	411.9	415.7	423.2	429.4	434.1	439.8	380.3	408.5	412.1	419.4	425.4	429.9	435.6		
Hospital and other medical services (12/77 = 100)	159.0	170.6	171.6	174.7	177.1	178.3	180.0	157.9	169.1	170.0	172.9	175.2	176.5	178.3		
Hospital room	503.0	543.8	546.8	557.8	565.5	570.1	576.8	498.9	536.7	539.4	549.7	557.6	562.1	569.1		
Other hospital and medical care services (12/77 = 100)	157.2	167.6	168.5	171.2	173.6	174.7	176.0	156.1	166.6	167.5	170.0	172.2	173.3	174.7		

18. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

General summary	All Urban Consumers						Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)							
	1981	1982					1981	1982						
	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
ENTERTAINMENT	225.5	234.4	235.6	236.6	237.4	238.3	240.3	223.4	231.1	232.3	233.5	233.9	234.8	236.5
Entertainment commodities	228.9	238.8	239.6	241.1	240.5	240.8	242.9	224.2	232.8	233.8	235.5	234.4	235.0	236.6
Reading materials (12/77 = 100)	138.7	148.5	149.4	150.4	149.4	150.1	153.1	138.3	147.7	148.6	149.7	148.9	149.6	152.4
Newspapers	267.1	281.6	283.9	285.9	286.3	288.5	290.4	266.9	281.2	283.4	285.6	286.0	288.2	290.1
Magazines, periodicals, and books (12/77 = 100)	141.9	154.4	155.0	156.1	153.8	153.9	159.2	141.9	154.2	154.8	156.0	153.6	153.8	159.2
Sporting goods and equipment (12/77 = 100)	128.3	132.8	132.7	132.8	133.2	132.9	134.3	121.4	124.9	125.3	125.7	124.9	125.0	125.8
Sport vehicles (12/77 = 100)	129.4	135.4	135.7	135.4	135.7	135.3	137.1	118.6	122.6	123.9	124.1	122.4	122.8	123.6
Indoor and warm weather sport equipment (12/77 = 100)	119.2	121.0	119.6	120.3	119.7	120.5	120.6	117.3	119.2	117.1	118.0	117.5	118.1	118.3
Bicycles	194.4	199.4	197.6	198.3	199.4	199.0	198.7	195.9	200.7	198.8	199.4	200.4	200.0	199.9
Other sporting goods and equipment (12/77 = 100)	126.6	127.6	127.9	129.4	130.3	129.4	131.9	126.2	127.9	128.3	129.8	130.9	129.8	132.1
Toys, hobbies, and other entertainment (12/77 = 100)	131.3	135.5	136.1	137.3	136.9	137.1	137.1	130.5	134.4	134.9	136.1	135.7	136.0	136.1
Toys, hobbies, and music equipment (12/77 = 100)	129.6	134.8	135.9	137.2	136.4	136.4	136.4	126.2	131.4	132.4	133.7	132.8	132.9	133.0
Photographic supplies and equipment (12/77 = 100)	126.0	130.0	130.3	130.8	130.2	130.1	129.6	127.8	131.2	131.5	131.9	131.4	131.3	130.6
Pet supplies and expenses (12/77 = 100)	138.3	141.0	140.6	142.0	142.5	143.4	143.9	139.9	141.8	141.5	143.0	143.6	144.6	145.0
Entertainment services	221.0	228.7	230.5	230.8	233.5	235.2	237.2	223.3	229.2	230.9	231.3	234.2	235.8	237.6
Fees for participant sports (12/77 = 100)	136.4	141.6	142.5	141.8	143.4	146.0	148.0	138.9	142.9	143.8	143.0	144.8	147.4	149.4
Admissions (12/77 = 100)	128.3	133.0	133.5	135.5	137.4	136.4	136.6	128.2	132.1	132.6	134.6	136.5	135.5	135.6
Other entertainment services (12/77 = 100)	123.1	125.7	127.9	127.8	128.3	128.8	129.6	124.2	126.4	128.7	128.8	129.2	129.6	130.5
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	245.2	255.0	255.8	257.2	258.3	266.6	271.2	241.4	252.4	253.1	254.5	255.7	262.8	267.8
Tobacco products	225.3	237.4	237.8	239.2	240.1	246.8	257.3	224.5	236.6	237.0	238.3	239.3	246.1	256.6
Cigarettes	228.1	240.4	240.7	242.2	243.1	250.6	262.3	227.2	239.6	239.9	241.3	242.3	249.8	261.4
Other tobacco products and smoking accessories (12/77 = 100)	134.0	141.0	141.8	142.1	142.4	142.6	142.9	134.7	141.1	142.0	142.2	142.5	142.8	143.1
Personal care	236.9	246.5	247.8	249.4	250.6	251.1	252.9	234.1	244.7	246.0	247.5	248.8	249.3	250.9
Toilet goods and personal care appliances	231.6	244.5	246.3	247.7	249.5	249.1	251.5	231.4	245.4	247.0	248.6	250.5	250.0	252.1
Products for the hair, hairpieces, and wigs (12/77 = 100)	134.9	142.1	143.2	145.0	145.0	144.6	147.8	131.8	141.7	142.6	144.2	144.4	144.0	146.9
Dental and shaving products (12/77 = 100)	139.8	150.1	150.5	150.9	153.1	153.3	155.2	138.0	148.6	148.9	149.5	151.6	151.8	153.5
Cosmetics, bath and nail preparations, manicure and eye makeup implements (12/77 = 100)	131.2	137.6	139.6	139.9	141.3	140.7	141.4	131.6	138.5	140.1	140.5	142.0	141.4	142.1
Other toilet goods and small personal care appliances (12/77 = 100)	133.7	140.5	140.8	141.8	142.5	142.4	142.2	138.2	144.0	144.4	145.4	146.2	146.2	145.8
Personal care services	242.3	249.2	250.1	251.8	252.5	253.8	255.1	237.1	244.4	245.4	246.9	247.6	248.9	250.0
Beauty parlor services for women	243.9	251.3	252.3	254.4	255.0	256.3	258.3	236.7	245.0	245.9	247.9	248.7	249.8	251.6
Haircuts and other barber shop services for men (12/77 = 100)	135.6	138.9	139.4	139.8	140.2	141.1	141.0	134.5	137.7	138.2	138.5	139.0	139.9	139.8
Personal and educational expenses	284.6	292.8	293.3	294.5	295.8	316.1	319.3	284.8	294.6	295.2	296.4	297.9	317.4	320.4
Schoolbooks and supplies	254.5	264.2	264.6	264.8	265.3	280.5	283.0	258.3	268.4	268.8	269.0	269.6	284.3	286.8
Personal and educational services	291.7	299.8	300.3	301.7	303.1	324.4	327.7	291.6	301.4	302.0	303.4	305.1	325.6	328.7
Tuition and other school fees	149.0	151.4	151.5	152.0	152.6	165.6	167.2	149.3	152.0	152.1	152.5	153.2	166.2	167.7
College tuition (12/77 = 100)	148.2	151.0	151.2	151.8	151.9	164.9	166.8	148.1	151.3	151.4	152.0	152.0	165.0	166.9
Elementary and high school tuition (12/77 = 100)	151.6	152.2	152.2	152.2	154.6	168.7	168.6	152.2	152.9	152.9	152.9	155.6	169.6	169.6
Personal expenses (12/77 = 100)	152.3	163.6	164.5	166.0	167.4	169.4	171.9	150.4	163.6	164.6	166.1	167.6	169.6	171.7
Special indexes:														
Gasoline, motor oil, coolant, and other products	404.3	366.1	387.3	395.0	393.2	389.2	385.7	405.4	367.2	388.6	396.2	394.4	390.3	386.9
Insurance and finance	419.0	431.5	436.5	439.1	441.3	436.0	432.9	417.6	430.9	436.0	438.8	441.7	436.3	433.9
Utilities and public transportation	292.7	311.0	316.6	318.7	320.3	323.8	326.5	291.6	309.8	315.6	317.8	319.4	322.8	325.4
Housekeeping and home maintenance services	335.9	349.8	351.2	350.3	351.4	353.8	355.0	337.3	350.4	351.8	351.0	352.2	354.6	355.7

19. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Cross classification of region and population size class by expenditure category and commodity and service group

[December 1977 = 100]

Category and group	Size class A (1.25 million or more)			Size class B (385,000-1.250 million)			Size class C (75,000-385,000)			Size class D (75,000 or less)		
	1982			1982			1982			1982		
	June	Aug.	Oct.	June	Aug.	Oct.	June	Aug.	Oct.	June	Aug.	Oct.
Northeast												
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY												
All items	147.7	149.0	151.8	155.5	155.8	156.6	163.5	161.2	160.7	156.9	155.3	155.8
Food and beverages	145.9	144.9	145.1	144.1	143.4	142.4	148.8	148.9	147.0	142.9	142.9	141.9
Housing	151.6	153.3	157.7	165.2	164.5	164.9	182.1	174.5	172.9	169.3	163.7	163.0
Apparel and upkeep	118.6	119.6	122.2	122.8	122.4	127.0	128.3	128.4	128.5	123.4	124.8	131.4
Transportation	157.2	159.4	160.7	164.6	166.5	166.6	162.2	164.7	165.2	161.2	163.7	164.6
Medical care	147.5	150.0	151.4	150.2	156.1	158.1	152.7	157.2	161.5	155.4	156.1	157.0
Entertainment	136.5	139.7	140.6	137.5	137.4	139.9	136.4	136.8	138.1	141.1	143.8	144.8
Other goods and services	139.8	141.7	150.0	142.1	143.2	151.4	146.7	148.1	154.3	144.0	144.6	153.4
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP												
Commodities	144.6	145.3	147.7	151.5	151.6	152.4	153.8	152.3	152.0	150.6	149.8	150.9
Commodities less food and beverages	143.8	145.5	149.3	155.1	155.6	157.2	156.2	153.9	154.3	154.3	153.1	155.2
Services	151.8	153.8	157.1	161.9	162.4	163.3	179.1	175.6	175.0	166.8	163.8	163.5
North Central Region												
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY												
All items	159.6	162.2	163.1	155.3	157.0	158.9	155.2	158.9	155.9	156.4	160.2	159.0
Food and beverages	144.1	143.7	143.5	142.8	142.7	142.6	145.0	144.9	143.8	148.7	149.2	149.2
Housing	175.1	179.8	181.2	163.3	165.6	168.5	162.1	169.4	162.6	164.0	171.4	167.8
Apparel and upkeep	114.0	117.0	118.8	123.0	124.1	128.7	124.7	126.7	127.8	120.5	120.1	121.9
Transportation	165.1	166.1	164.5	163.2	165.0	164.1	165.7	166.7	165.0	163.1	164.1	163.1
Medical care	153.0	155.8	157.9	155.2	161.2	162.7	155.6	157.7	160.9	158.3	161.0	163.7
Entertainment	137.1	138.8	140.7	129.5	131.7	133.5	139.2	139.9	142.5	131.5	131.4	133.3
Other goods and services	141.4	142.3	150.5	152.5	153.3	161.4	141.2	142.8	148.1	148.3	150.2	157.3
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP												
Commodities	149.4	150.9	151.9	148.5	148.8	149.7	148.8	150.8	148.2	147.9	149.1	147.6
Commodities less food and beverages	151.9	154.2	155.8	150.9	151.3	152.6	150.5	153.4	150.1	147.6	149.0	147.0
Services	174.8	179.0	179.7	166.2	170.3	173.7	165.6	172.0	168.6	169.8	177.8	177.0
South												
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY												
All items	156.3	156.9	158.1	158.4	159.1	159.6	157.6	158.6	159.1	156.5	158.8	159.8
Food and beverages	146.7	147.2	146.8	146.9	146.5	146.4	146.0	146.0	145.6	147.7	147.5	147.5
Housing	165.2	165.0	166.1	167.2	167.9	167.5	167.0	167.8	167.3	164.6	168.4	169.7
Apparel and upkeep	124.9	124.0	127.5	123.6	122.6	125.3	118.6	121.0	123.7	109.4	107.9	112.4
Transportation	163.4	165.3	164.7	167.0	168.6	167.7	165.1	166.4	166.0	163.3	165.6	164.5
Medical care	152.8	156.2	160.9	154.5	157.3	161.3	162.5	166.2	169.4	166.6	169.3	173.9
Entertainment	132.0	131.7	135.5	143.1	145.0	147.3	142.7	142.1	144.5	145.2	148.1	149.7
Other goods and services	144.1	145.6	152.9	143.3	143.6	152.5	144.5	145.2	153.3	150.4	152.3	153.2
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP												
Commodities	149.1	149.7	150.1	150.9	150.9	151.7	149.2	149.6	149.9	149.7	149.6	150.6
Commodities less food and beverages	150.1	150.8	151.6	152.6	152.8	154.0	150.6	151.2	151.8	150.5	150.5	152.0
Services	166.5	166.9	169.2	169.8	171.5	171.5	170.6	172.4	173.2	166.8	172.6	173.6
West												
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY												
All items	160.8	160.3	160.3	158.6	159.9	160.1	149.7	153.3	152.6	159.9	158.5	158.1
Food and beverages	146.4	147.5	148.3	148.9	148.6	148.6	145.1	144.9	145.7	149.9	150.6	150.8
Housing	170.1	167.7	166.9	165.6	166.6	166.0	150.3	155.6	153.4	165.5	160.5	158.7
Apparel and upkeep	120.0	119.8	120.7	125.2	124.9	126.5	122.3	122.8	123.8	140.5	138.5	138.6
Transportation	167.7	169.9	169.4	165.9	169.7	169.8	163.5	167.0	166.0	162.8	166.2	165.7
Medical care	164.4	167.1	168.9	159.5	163.3	165.1	159.6	167.0	168.8	166.2	168.5	169.6
Entertainment	138.5	135.8	136.6	139.4	141.0	142.4	134.2	135.7	136.2	150.6	153.1	154.9
Other goods and services	147.0	149.3	155.4	149.1	149.8	155.0	139.9	141.7	148.0	153.3	154.4	164.2
COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP												
Commodities	147.8	148.8	149.4	149.5	151.0	151.6	147.5	149.9	150.6	151.3	149.2	147.7
Commodities less food and beverages	148.4	149.4	149.9	149.7	152.1	152.9	148.5	152.0	152.6	152.0	148.7	146.4
Services	178.1	175.5	174.8	171.1	172.1	171.8	152.8	158.1	155.4	172.5	172.1	173.4

20. Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average, and selected areas

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

Area ¹	All Urban Consumers							Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (revised)						
	1981	1982						1981	1982					
	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
U.S. city average ²	279.9	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	279.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6
Anchorage, Alaska (10/67=100)	...	263.8	...	263.6	...	263.4	...	...	258.0	...	259.1	...	258.9	...
Atlanta, Ga.	281.5	...	291.1	...	295.6	...	297.8	283.0	...	282.9	...	297.1	...	298.7
Baltimore, Md.	...	283.6	...	286.1	...	289.2	...	...	283.7	...	287.0	...	288.8	...
Boston, Mass.	...	272.5	...	279.2	...	282.9	...	...	272.0	...	278.7	...	282.7	...
Buffalo, N.Y.	262.5	...	265.8	...	267.7	...	277.1	261.2	...	264.1	...	265.5	...	274.3
Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind.	276.1	287.7	291.8	293.1	293.2	294.0	294.4	276.3	287.0	291.5	292.7	292.5	292.9	293.2
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	...	288.7	...	293.3	...	300.2	...	...	291.2	...	295.9	...	302.8	...
Cleveland, Ohio	282.8	...	297.8	...	312.2	...	316.6	282.3	...	297.0	...	310.6	...	314.1
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex.	295.5	...	304.8	...	304.3	...	306.7	288.8	...	300.5	...	300.2	...	302.5
Denver-Boulder, Colo.	...	313.4	...	319.9	...	324.5	...	...	319.5	...	326.3	...	331.3	...
Detroit, Mich.	281.5	285.9	289.1	292.4	292.7	294.9	295.2	278.2	282.7	286.0	289.3	289.3	291.2	291.2
Honolulu, Hawaii	259.3	...	269.0	...	269.4	...	275.2	259.1	...	268.9	...	269.5	...	274.7
Houston, Tex.	300.0	...	313.9	...	318.6	...	317.6	295.9	...	310.9	...	315.3	...	314.9
Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas	272.6	...	281.6	...	285.0	...	289.3	271.3	...	280.1	...	283.6	...	287.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif.	281.3	287.1	290.1	289.3	289.1	288.2	289.5	284.9	290.6	293.9	293.0	292.8	291.7	292.8
Miami, Fla. (11/77=100)	...	155.7	...	155.1	...	156.1	...	...	157.0	...	156.9	...	157.5	...
Milwaukee, Wis.	...	292.9	...	296.5	...	302.4	...	...	296.0	...	299.6	...	306.3	...
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis.	291.6	...	304.1	...	313.8	...	307.7	291.6	...	303.8	...	313.3	...	307.6
New York, N.Y.-Northeastern N.J.	268.0	270.9	276.7	277.3	278.5	280.7	284.5	267.0	269.4	275.3	276.1	277.1	278.9	282.7
Northeast, Pa. (Scranton)	...	270.2	...	275.1	...	276.0	...	...	272.1	...	277.3	...	277.1	...
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	274.7	275.1	279.7	281.1	281.3	283.0	281.8	275.2	274.7	279.1	280.9	280.7	282.1	281.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	277.7	...	285.1	...	291.4	...	300.7	278.4	...	285.9	...	291.8	...	300.3
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	...	282.1	...	292.5	...	288.2	...	...	279.7	...	290.6	...	285.8	...
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	...	285.7	...	290.2	...	294.1	...	...	284.5	...	289.2	...	293.1	...
San Diego, Calif.	...	329.2	...	334.8	...	325.6	...	...	323.3	...	329.4	...	321.1	...
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	297.0	...	304.6	...	304.3	...	302.4	295.6	...	303.4	...	302.8	...	301.3
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	...	301.2	...	296.6	...	302.2	...	...	297.1	...	292.9	...	298.3	...
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	...	278.4	...	281.3	...	286.5	...	...	283.3	...	286.3	...	291.9	...

¹The areas listed include not only the central city but the entire portion of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined for the 1970 Census of Population, except that the Standard Consolidated

Area is used for New York and Chicago.
²Average of 85 cities.

c= corrected.

21. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1967=100]

Commodity grouping	Annual average 1981	1981		1982										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
FINISHED GOODS														
Finished goods	269.8	274.7	275.4	277.9	277.9	277.3	277.3	277.8	279.9	281.7	282.4	281.4	284.1	284.9
Finished consumer goods	271.3	275.2	275.8	278.3	278.6	277.7	277.3	277.7	280.1	282.1	282.7	282.0	284.2	285.2
Finished consumer foods	253.6	252.7	252.9	256.4	258.2	257.1	260.0	262.3	263.4	260.6	259.8	259.9	257.8	257.6
Crude	263.8	260.0	273.9	280.6	282.5	263.3	266.6	259.9	254.7	241.0	238.6	227.8	232.0	235.6
Processed	250.6	249.9	249.0	252.1	254.0	254.5	257.3	260.3	262.0	260.2	259.6	260.6	258.0	257.4
Nondurable goods less foods	319.6	325.4	326.3	329.3	330.3	328.8	325.7	324.3	328.7	335.3	336.7	338.4	339.7	342.4
Durable goods	218.6	224.7	225.4	226.2	224.0	223.9	224.1	225.0	225.9	226.7	227.7	223.2	231.1	230.8
Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy	208.8	213.6	213.9	217.4	219.6	220.5	222.3	223.1	223.5	223.7	224.0	225.4	227.4	228.1
Capital equipment	264.3	273.0	274.1	276.2	275.0	275.8	277.2	278.1	279.2	280.2	281.4	279.5	283.8	284.0
INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS														
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	306.0	309.0	309.4	311.0	311.1	310.6	309.9	309.8	309.9	311.1	311.0	310.7	310.0	310.1
Materials and components for manufacturing	286.1	289.5	289.3	290.4	290.9	290.4	290.6	291.4	289.8	289.2	289.1	290.2	289.5	288.9
Materials for food manufacturing	260.4	246.8	245.6	250.7	252.8	252.0	254.4	260.0	260.7	259.7	258.3	257.6	254.7	251.4
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	285.8	289.4	288.8	289.0	289.3	288.8	287.6	287.6	285.4	283.1	282.9	282.4	280.3	279.5
Materials for durable manufacturing	312.1	314.9	314.0	313.6	313.1	310.9	311.0	311.0	307.5	308.0	307.2	310.2	310.0	309.8
Components for manufacturing	259.3	266.9	267.8	269.8	270.9	271.8	272.6	273.6	273.6	273.9	274.6	276.1	276.9	277.0
Materials and components for construction	287.6	290.2	291.1	292.0	293.0	293.3	294.0	293.7	294.5	294.3	293.3	293.4	293.2	293.0
Processed fuels and lubricants	595.4	595.1	598.1	604.4	596.8	593.0	579.9	570.9	581.1	600.7	603.8	593.2	590.2	594.3
Manufacturing industries	498.6	496.4	499.0	505.9	497.8	496.1	487.5	481.4	491.7	506.9	511.0	497.4	496.9	502.5
Nonmanufacturing industries	680.8	682.2	685.6	691.3	684.2	678.3	661.1	649.5	659.5	683.0	685.2	677.5	672.1	674.9
Containers	276.1	280.6	280.2	282.5	285.5	286.3	287.0	287.0	286.5	286.3	285.6	285.5	285.1	284.7
Supplies	263.8	267.2	268.3	269.8	270.4	270.6	272.1	273.4	273.4	273.1	272.9	272.5	272.3	273.0
Manufacturing industries	253.1	259.2	261.0	262.6	263.3	264.5	265.3	266.7	266.7	266.8	267.1	267.3	267.4	267.2
Nonmanufacturing industries	269.6	271.6	272.4	273.8	274.4	274.1	276.0	277.2	277.1	276.7	276.2	275.5	275.1	276.3
Feeds	230.4	212.0	214.6	214.8	212.0	208.1	213.1	214.2	213.1	210.3	203.7	198.4	193.3	199.5
Other supplies	276.4	283.7	284.1	285.7	287.3	287.9	288.9	290.1	290.4	290.5	291.3	291.5	292.1	292.2
CRUDE MATERIALS														
Crude materials for further processing	329.0	313.9	311.5	318.4	321.6	320.0	322.6	328.3	325.6	323.4	320.5	316.3	312.2	313.4
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	257.4	238.3	233.7	242.6	248.3	247.9	254.4	262.6	259.9	255.5	250.7	242.9	236.3	236.3
Nonfood materials	482.3	476.3	478.6	481.5	479.3	475.2	469.9	470.2	467.7	469.8	471.1	474.3	475.4	479.0
Nonfood materials except fuel	413.7	397.8	396.2	399.5	394.8	387.1	378.8	376.6	370.0	369.2	369.6	369.6	372.2	369.5
Manufacturing industries	429.4	411.7	409.8	413.2	407.5	398.4	389.0	386.3	378.9	378.4	378.9	379.1	382.4	379.3
Construction	261.8	264.8	265.2	267.6	270.5	273.2	273.3	274.5	274.2	271.4	270.7	269.1	267.1	267.3
Crude fuel	751.2	792.5	813.0	812.9	824.5	839.7	851.2	864.8	883.9	901.3	906.9	926.3	919.4	955.3
Manufacturing industries	864.9	915.8	942.5	940.3	954.4	974.7	989.1	1006.7	1,032.0	1,053.9	1,060.9	1,086.1	1,077.5	1,124.8
Nonmanufacturing industries	674.0	708.2	724.0	725.6	735.4	746.6	755.8	766.4	780.5	794.5	798.9	813.9	808.3	835.2
SPECIAL GROUPINGS														
Finished goods excluding foods	273.3	280.0	280.9	283.0	282.4	281.9	281.1	281.0	283.4	286.7	287.9	286.6	290.8	291.9
Finished consumer goods excluding foods	276.5	282.4	283.2	285.2	284.9	284.0	282.3	281.8	284.8	288.8	290.1	289.1	293.3	294.6
Finished consumer goods less energy	233.6	237.2	237.6	240.5	241.3	241.3	243.0	244.3	245.1	244.5	244.7	243.8	246.4	246.5
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	310.1	314.5	314.9	316.4	316.4	316.0	315.1	314.6	314.7	316.1	316.3	316.0	315.5	315.7
Intermediate materials less energy	285.2	288.5	288.7	289.9	290.7	290.5	291.0	291.6	290.8	290.4	290.0	290.6	290.1	289.9
Intermediate foods and feeds	250.3	235.2	235.2	238.8	239.4	237.7	240.9	245.0	245.1	243.6	240.6	238.4	234.8	234.6
Crude materials less agricultural products	545.6	540.7	543.5	546.1	543.9	538.4	531.6	531.5	529.1	531.5	532.2	536.2	537.9	542.3
Crude materials less energy	254.0	235.8	231.6	239.1	243.4	242.8	247.3	252.8	248.7	245.1	241.5	235.6	230.0	229.3

¹ Data for July 1982 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

r=revised.

22. Producer Price Indexes, by commodity groupings

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

Code	Commodity group and subgroup	Annual average 1967	1981		1982										
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	All commodities	293.4	295.5	295.8	298.3	298.6	298.0	298.0	298.6	299.3	300.4	300.4	299.5	299.9	300.4
	All commodities (1957-59 = 100)	311.3	313.5	313.8	316.5	316.8	316.2	316.2	316.8	317.6	318.7	318.7	317.8	318.2	318.7
	Farm products and processed foods and feeds	251.5	242.5	241.0	246.0	248.4	247.5	251.6	255.8	255.3	252.4	250.1	247.5	243.9	244.0
	Industrial commodities	304.1	309.3	310.0	311.8	311.6	311.0	309.9	309.6	310.6	312.8	313.4	312.9	314.4	315.1
	FARM PRODUCTS AND PROCESSED FOODS AND FEEDS														
01	Farm products	254.9	237.4	234.6	242.2	247.1	244.7	250.6	256.5	252.7	246.6	242.0	234.4	229.1	230.6
01-1	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	267.3	254.0	280.5	289.2	290.1	257.3	267.6	271.5	264.5	239.1	237.7	220.3	222.3	232.5
01-2	Grains	248.4	226.5	213.6	225.2	223.2	220.9	226.0	228.2	225.7	212.8	197.2	187.3	183.2	198.6
01-3	Livestock	248.0	231.1	225.0	236.8	251.2	255.6	267.6	282.9	277.5	270.3	268.4	259.0	248.5	239.1
01-4	Live poultry	201.2	175.0	171.4	186.8	197.3	197.7	186.2	192.7	207.2	212.5	189.3	196.5	177.1	181.6
01-5	Plant and animal fibers	242.0	198.5	188.4	198.2	193.5	199.5	207.4	214.1	203.1	220.8	207.5	196.8	198.1	195.3
01-6	Fluid milk	287.4	288.2	286.7	287.6	285.8	282.5	280.3	278.8	278.9	279.0	278.8	281.9	285.0	285.9
01-7	Eggs	187.1	209.7	195.5	187.0	200.6	204.0	192.1	164.3	159.3	171.7	171.7	173.3	177.9	172.5
01-8	Hay, haysseeds, and oilseeds	274.1	221.1	218.8	218.4	217.6	213.7	222.8	227.3	219.3	220.0	218.1	201.8	194.3	204.8
01-9	Other farm products	273.8	273.1	280.2	280.1	273.7	273.0	274.2	273.9	271.8	265.5	274.4	276.8	274.0	276.3
02	Processed foods and feeds	248.7	244.3	243.6	247.1	248.1	248.1	251.1	254.4	255.8	254.6	253.6	253.6	251.0	250.4
02-1	Cereal and bakery products	255.5	256.5	255.1	256.6	253.3	253.3	253.5	252.8	252.7	253.0	253.2	254.1	253.2	254.6
02-2	Meats, poultry, and fish	246.2	240.0	236.1	243.7	247.9	250.0	258.2	267.6	271.2	266.0	262.3	265.7	256.9	251.5
02-3	Dairy products	245.6	246.9	247.2	247.7	248.0	248.0	248.4	248.5	248.7	248.6	249.0	249.3	250.0	250.2
02-4	Processed fruits and vegetables	261.2	270.5	271.8	273.2	276.3	275.9	275.2	273.8	275.8	274.4	274.9	273.2	273.7	273.1
02-5	Sugar and confectionery	275.9	244.1	247.6	256.8	257.2	255.0	256.0	265.3	269.1	275.7	286.0	279.1	276.7	281.1
02-6	Beverages and beverage materials	248.0	251.4	251.9	253.9	255.1	256.4	256.6	256.5	256.7	256.9	257.3	256.8	258.4	258.9
02-7	Fats and oils	227.4	221.5	219.1	216.6	216.8	213.7	218.1	222.3	221.8	221.3	216.0	211.6	214.9	209.0
02-8	Miscellaneous processed foods	250.1	250.1	250.1	250.9	250.9	249.5	248.0	248.6	248.1	248.1	245.9	246.9	247.7	247.9
02-9	Prepared animal feeds	230.2	214.7	217.2	217.4	214.9	211.4	216.3	217.4	216.4	213.9	207.9	204.5	200.1	205.7
	INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES														
03	Textile products and apparel	199.7	203.6	203.4	205.0	205.6	205.0	205.4	205.4	205.0	204.1	203.9	203.8	202.6	203.5
03-1	Synthetic fibers (12/75 = 100)	156.3	161.6	161.5	162.9	163.2	161.3	163.0	163.4	162.8	161.5	163.1	163.4	162.0	162.1
03-2	Processed yarns and threads (12/75 = 100)	138.0	140.3	139.6	139.2	140.7	140.5	140.4	141.0	139.4	135.9	135.9	136.6	129.5	136.7
03-3	Gray fabrics (12/75 = 100)	146.8	147.4	147.2	148.2	147.3	146.6	146.3	145.9	146.0	144.9	144.5	143.5	143.6	143.0
03-4	Finished fabrics (12/75 = 100)	125.2	126.5	125.6	126.8	127.1	125.6	125.4	125.2	124.0	123.8	124.4	123.8	123.4	123.1
03-81	Apparel	186.0	190.8	191.0	192.7	193.2	193.4	194.1	194.5	195.0	194.8	193.5	193.5	193.5	193.8
03-82	Textile housefurnishings	226.7	233.4	233.6	237.6	240.8	241.4	241.8	239.5	239.7	238.2	240.7	242.5	240.5	240.5
04	Hides, skins, leather, and related products	260.9	259.8	260.7	261.8	261.6	260.6	263.4	263.2	261.8	263.1	263.2	264.8	264.7	264.3
04-2	Leather	319.8	311.3	312.3	319.0	317.7	313.3	310.6	309.8	307.7	307.4	304.7	309.2	309.5	312.8
04-3	Footwear	240.9	239.8	240.1	238.9	238.6	239.8	244.8	244.5	244.2	247.3	247.3	248.2	249.2	249.1
04-4	Other leather and related products	241.8	245.4	245.4	247.5	248.1	248.1	248.1	248.1	245.6	246.9	249.9	252.9	252.4	250.9
05	Fuels and related products and power	694.5	698.1	702.5	705.1	697.8	689.7	670.6	662.2	677.3	701.1	705.7	701.8	699.6	707.3
05-1	Coal	497.2	512.7	515.2	525.3	529.9	529.6	532.6	534.0	533.6	538.0	539.1	541.4	539.7	540.3
05-2	Coke	456.4	469.7	469.7	469.7	469.7	467.5	467.5	467.5	462.0	460.3	460.0	460.7	453.0	452.3
05-3	Gas fuels ²	939.4	983.0	1,003.7	987.9	987.6	990.5	992.7	1,001.2	1,027.5	1,054.3	1,073.7	1,116.6	1,133.6	1,190.9
05-4	Electric power	367.2	378.3	384.2	392.8	392.9	403.7	406.3	407.1	405.7	416.0	415.3	415.4	409.1	405.2
05-61	Crude petroleum ³	803.5	785.9	787.2	787.2	770.3	744.8	717.9	717.8	718.2	718.4	718.7	718.8	735.8	734.1
05-7	Petroleum products, refined ⁴	805.9	798.3	798.6	801.9	789.7	770.6	733.5	713.2	739.4	776.5	781.8	763.1	754.9	759.9
06	Chemicals and allied products	287.6	292.0	291.8	292.9	293.6	294.6	294.3	295.0	293.3	291.6	291.6	291.4	290.4	290.5
06-1	Industrial chemicals ⁵	363.3	363.7	362.8	362.9	362.2	361.4	357.8	357.1	351.2	349.1	349.7	349.3	347.6	345.8
06-21	Prepared paint	249.8	254.5	256.4	258.9	258.9	258.9	258.9	264.7	264.7	264.7	265.1	265.1	265.1	265.1
06-22	Paint materials	300.1	308.3	305.8	306.6	306.4	306.8	306.7	306.9	304.9	304.5	302.3	303.0	303.0	302.3
06-3	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	193.5	198.2	198.9	202.2	204.4	205.9	208.9	209.9	209.7	210.0	211.1	212.6	214.7	215.4
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible	295.6	282.5	280.4	272.8	274.2	290.1	282.6	288.4	287.5	278.2	254.2	254.1	242.3	239.6
06-5	Agricultural chemicals and chemical products	285.0	295.7	294.9	296.8	298.0	297.1	295.8	294.8	294.1	291.5	290.6	290.1	289.4	287.3
06-6	Plastic resins and materials	289.2	293.2	294.2	286.1	287.3	285.5	286.0	283.2	282.1	280.9	282.4	281.5	281.6	281.4
06-7	Other chemicals and allied products	254.2	259.9	260.0	263.8	264.9	268.5	270.0	272.7	273.8	271.1	271.8	270.7	268.1	271.7
07	Rubber and plastic products	232.6	238.0	238.3	237.3	239.3	240.8	241.1	242.1	242.5	242.0	243.6	243.3	243.0	242.6
07-1	Rubber and rubber products	256.2	264.4	264.6	262.5	266.0	266.7	266.6	269.0	269.3	268.8	272.5	271.7	271.1	270.2
07-11	Crude rubber	281.8	279.0	280.8	281.8	282.1	283.5	283.3	283.7	282.5	280.3	278.6	276.5	272.4	270.8
07-12	Tires and tubes	250.6	255.9	255.4	253.6	256.7	253.7	253.4	254.9	255.3	255.0	257.9	255.7	255.8	254.8
07-13	Miscellaneous rubber products	251.4	266.7	267.2	263.8	268.8	274.3	274.7	278.8	279.5	279.4	280.6	287.5	287.1	286.5
07-2	Plastic products (6/78 = 100)	128.5	130.3	130.6	130.5	131.0	132.3	132.6	132.5	132.8	132.5	132.3	132.5	132.4	132.4
08	Lumber and wood products	292.8	282.1	285.4	285.5	285.2	285.3	286.5	284.6	289.0	288.6	284.4	283.0	279.6	279.9
08-1	Lumber	325.1	306.6	309.9	310.0	308.1	308.2	312.4	310.5	315.8	319.2	312.7	311.3	306.8	305.1
08-2	Millwork	273.4	271.8	273.7	277.1	278.6	276.5	276.6	276.3	280.5	282.3	280.2	279.5	278.6	280.3
08-3	Plywood	245.7	233.5	239.7	237.4	235.1	236.5	234.0	230.5	239.2	232.4	229.3	228.4	224.0	227.8
08-4	Other wood products	239.1	239.3	239.4	238.2	238.7	238.6	237.7	237.4	236.0	236.0	235.8	235.6	235.8	233.1

See footnotes at end of table.

22. Continued — Producer Price Indexes, by commodity groupings

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

Code	Commodity group and subgroup	Annual average 1981	1981		1982										
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES — Continued															
09	Pulp, paper, and allied products	273.8	280.4	281.0	285.5	286.3	287.4	288.5	289.6	289.5	289.1	289.1	289.2	289.2	289.6
09-1	Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	270.8	275.8	275.6	276.1	276.8	276.6	275.3	274.8	274.1	272.6	272.6	271.8	270.4	269.9
09-11	Woodpulp	397.1	413.7	413.7	410.3	410.3	411.6	389.9	393.3	388.0	368.3	369.2	367.2	352.5	349.4
09-12	Wastepaper	175.7	144.5	143.4	135.2	128.8	129.2	128.1	121.5	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0
09-13	Paper	279.8	287.4	287.2	289.2	289.8	289.6	289.4	288.2	287.8	286.3	286.1	286.0	285.6	281.7
09-14	Paperboard	258.1	261.6	260.0	259.7	261.4	261.1	261.2	258.8	255.9	255.0	255.5	250.7	248.0	247.6
09-15	Converted paper and paperboard products	258.8	263.1	263.2	263.9	264.7	264.5	264.3	264.3	264.5	264.4	264.4	264.2	263.9	265.0
09-2	Building paper and board	231.7	232.1	230.3	233.8	231.4	239.6	236.3	240.2	240.0	239.8	243.8	242.8	241.5	240.4
10	Metals and metal products	300.4	304.2	303.3	304.7	304.2	302.9	303.1	302.8	299.3	299.5	300.2	301.8	302.1	301.0
10-1	Iron and steel	333.8	340.0	339.9	343.1	342.9	342.5	342.8	341.3	338.3	337.5	337.4	336.6	337.6	336.3
10-17	Steel mill products	337.6	348.6	348.9	350.6	350.3	350.5	352.2	352.1	349.9	349.0	348.7	348.4	349.8	349.3
10-2	Nonferrous metals	285.8	281.1	277.1	274.4	273.6	267.2	266.1	263.6	253.4	256.4	256.1	263.4	263.2	262.0
10-3	Metal containers	315.6	318.1	316.8	324.3	326.2	327.2	330.0	330.2	329.9	330.0	328.8	328.7	328.7	327.0
10-4	Hardware	263.2	271.5	272.0	274.1	274.8	278.2	278.5	278.9	280.3	281.2	280.3	280.4	280.8	280.8
10-5	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	267.5	273.1	274.0	274.6	276.4	279.1	280.3	281.0	282.6	283.3	274.7	277.0	277.8	278.2
10-6	Heating equipment	224.2	228.8	229.9	233.4	233.1	235.4	236.0	237.2	238.5	238.9	238.6	239.3	238.7	238.9
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products	295.5	303.2	303.0	303.4	304.0	304.5	305.2	304.9	305.3	303.9	304.4	304.2	303.7	302.8
10-8	Miscellaneous metal products	270.5	278.0	278.3	281.2	278.7	279.0	279.7	288.5	283.9	283.2	288.9	289.3	289.7	288.5
11	Machinery and equipment	263.3	270.4	272.0	274.1	275.4	276.2	277.6	278.2	278.6	279.6	279.7	280.3	280.9	281.3
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment	288.3	300.8	302.8	303.1	304.6	306.4	306.8	308.2	309.7	311.0	311.4	313.6	317.0	318.1
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment	320.8	329.6	332.0	337.0	337.9	339.2	341.5	343.5	343.9	346.1	346.4	347.5	346.6	347.8
11-3	Metalworking machinery and equipment	301.3	307.9	312.9	315.9	317.2	317.8	319.6	320.7	321.2	322.5	322.4	322.6	322.4	323.0
11-4	General purpose machinery and equipment	288.7	296.2	297.9	300.0	301.3	302.0	303.4	303.8	303.5	304.8	304.5	304.5	305.5	306.0
11-6	Special industry machinery and equipment	307.9	315.0	316.4	320.4	320.7	321.3	322.9	323.9	325.0	327.1	326.9	327.0	327.9	329.1
11-7	Electrical machinery and equipment	220.2	226.0	227.0	228.7	229.5	230.3	231.7	231.3	231.5	231.6	232.0	232.5	233.0	233.0
11-9	Miscellaneous machinery	252.6	259.8	260.4	261.4	264.0	264.9	266.1	267.9	268.5	269.5	270.3	271.1	270.9	271.7
12	Furniture and household durables	198.5	202.1	202.9	203.5	204.6	205.5	206.0	206.5	207.0	206.8	207.4	207.7	208.4	208.3
12-1	Household furniture	219.7	225.1	226.6	227.5	227.4	227.6	229.7	230.0	230.2	230.0	231.4	231.6	231.3	231.6
12-2	Commercial furniture	257.5	263.3	263.9	266.7	271.2	273.6	274.2	275.2	276.0	277.4	278.0	278.6	278.8	279.1
12-3	Floor coverings	178.7	182.3	181.4	180.3	180.6	180.6	181.1	181.3	181.9	181.2	179.4	180.3	180.3	180.2
12-4	Household appliances	187.3	190.9	191.3	193.4	195.3	197.3	197.8	198.9	199.6	200.2	200.1	200.4	200.5	200.3
12-5	Home electronic equipment	89.2	88.0	89.6	89.3	89.6	89.1	87.9	88.0	88.4	87.2	88.0	87.7	88.0	87.3
12-6	Other household durable goods	281.0	285.3	286.2	283.4	283.7	285.0	285.9	285.4	286.1	285.1	287.4	288.1	293.8	294.5
13	Nonmetallic mineral products	309.5	313.7	313.5	315.6	319.0	319.9	320.2	321.2	320.9	321.1	320.4	320.2	321.2	321.5
13-11	Flat glass	212.6	218.5	216.1	216.2	216.2	216.2	216.2	226.4	226.4	226.1	226.1	221.1	221.1	225.3
13-2	Concrete ingredients	296.3	298.5	298.7	306.2	308.4	309.8	309.5	312.5	312.7	311.8	311.7	311.2	311.9	311.7
13-3	Concrete products	291.2	293.4	293.6	295.5	295.9	296.3	297.7	298.2	298.5	298.8	298.3	298.6	298.7	298.1
13-4	Structural clay products, excluding refractories	249.8	256.5	257.5	257.5	257.7	257.7	258.1	258.6	258.9	259.3	258.8	259.5	259.5	264.3
13-5	Refractories	302.4	308.9	311.3	316.8	335.1	337.4	338.7	339.5	340.4	340.4	341.2	341.3	341.3	337.7
13-6	Asphalt roofing	407.5	410.2	405.6	401.3	400.4	394.4	386.7	385.5	396.4	399.8	392.5	400.2	405.1	397.5
13-7	Gypsum products	256.2	251.3	249.7	250.4	255.0	260.7	263.2	259.4	256.4	255.8	253.9	253.9	255.1	254.9
13-8	Glass containers	328.7	335.5	335.5	335.4	352.2	356.0	358.1	358.1	358.1	358.1	357.3	357.9	358.4	358.5
13-9	Other nonmetallic minerals	463.8	473.5	474.7	474.7	478.7	479.6	479.1	471.3	465.2	466.6	466.2	466.2	470.4	471.3
14	Transportation equipment (12/68 = 100)	235.4	246.3	246.8	248.6	245.2	245.2	245.8	247.5	249.1	249.8	251.2	245.0	256.4	256.1
14-1	Motor vehicles and equipment	237.6	248.9	249.5	250.8	246.8	246.8	247.2	249.2	251.1	252.0	253.3	245.0	258.1	257.5
14-4	Railroad equipment	336.1	341.3	340.1	345.8	345.8	346.3	343.5	342.8	342.8	342.6	354.7	354.7	357.5	357.5
15	Miscellaneous products	265.7	269.5	267.6	268.3	273.5	272.7	273.2	272.2	271.5	273.4	272.4	280.3	285.9	285.7
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition	211.9	212.7	213.3	218.4	220.1	220.7	221.0	221.8	221.9	222.0	224.4	224.7	223.7	223.7
15-2	Tobacco products	268.3	278.2	278.2	278.2	306.6	306.6	306.7	307.0	307.0	311.5	311.3	328.8	366.0	365.1
15-3	Notions	259.8	269.7	269.7	270.3	270.4	271.5	271.5	280.1	280.1	280.1	280.3	280.3	280.3	280.1
15-4	Photographic equipment and supplies	210.0	209.0	209.1	209.9	210.5	212.1	214.2	210.6	210.4	208.9	210.6	211.6	210.2	210.2
15-5	Mobile homes (12/74 = 100)	156.8	159.3	159.3	159.5	159.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.4	162.6	162.5	162.8	161.5	161.4
15-9	Other miscellaneous products	347.4	344.8	344.6	342.2	341.1	334.5	334.1	331.3	328.6	333.7	326.5	344.7	344.7	344.6

¹ Data for July 1982 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

² Prices for natural gas are lagged 1 month.

³ Includes only domestic production.

⁴ Most prices for refined petroleum products are lagged 1 month.

⁵ Some prices for industrial chemicals are lagged 1 month.

r = revised.

23. Producer Price Indexes, for special commodity groupings

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

Commodity grouping	Annual average 1981	1981		1982										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
All commodities — less farm products	295.7	299.4	300.0	302.0	301.9	301.4	300.9	301.2	302.2	†303.9	304.3	303.9	304.7	305.2
All foods	251.8	247.4	247.6	251.6	253.2	251.6	254.7	257.9	259.0	†256.6	255.9	255.4	252.9	252.1
Processed foods	252.1	247.6	246.5	250.5	251.9	252.1	255.1	259.0	260.8	†259.5	258.9	259.3	256.5	255.0
Industrial commodities less fuels	263.7	269.0	269.4	271.1	271.5	271.7	272.3	272.8	272.4	†272.5	272.7	272.6	274.4	274.4
Selected textile mill products (Dec. 1975 = 100)	135.8	138.4	137.9	139.3	139.7	139.0	139.0	138.7	138.2	†137.6	137.6	137.7	137.3	137.1
Hosiery	134.3	136.5	136.7	136.9	136.9	137.5	138.0	138.5	138.5	†138.5	138.5	138.7	138.7	139.7
Underwear and nightwear	203.4	205.7	206.3	213.9	215.6	215.9	215.9	217.4	217.4	†218.6	218.1	219.0	219.2	219.4
Chemicals and allied products, including synthetic rubber and fibers and yarns	278.4	283.2	283.1	284.3	285.1	285.6	285.6	286.1	284.5	†282.9	283.4	283.2	282.3	282.4
Pharmaceutical preparations	186.9	192.5	193.3	196.8	199.3	201.1	204.5	205.8	205.4	†205.9	207.2	209.3	211.5	212.3
Lumber and wood products, excluding millwork	303.0	286.4	290.7	289.9	287.9	288.5	290.5	288.1	294.5	†294.6	289.2	287.9	283.4	283.5
Steel mill products, including fabricated wire products	337.6	348.6	348.9	350.6	350.3	350.5	352.2	352.1	349.9	†348.4	348.4	348.1	349.4	348.5
Finished steel mill products, excluding fabricated wire products	336.2	347.2	347.5	349.3	348.9	349.2	351.0	350.9	348.6	†347.7	347.3	347.0	348.6	348.0
Finished steel mill products, including fabricated wire products	336.2	347.2	347.5	349.3	348.9	349.2	351.0	350.9	348.6	†347.0	347.0	346.7	348.2	347.2
Special metals and metal products	279.4	286.8	286.6	287.9	286.0	285.3	285.6	286.3	285.2	†285.7	286.6	284.2	289.9	289.0
Fabricated metal products	280.0	287.0	287.1	289.4	289.0	289.9	290.8	292.6	292.8	†292.0	293.9	294.1	294.1	293.1
Copper and copper products	203.8	198.9	195.4	194.5	194.1	190.8	191.6	193.0	179.7	†179.2	180.1	181.4	179.2	181.8
Machinery and motive products	256.7	265.8	266.9	268.9	268.1	268.5	269.6	270.7	271.7	†272.8	273.3	270.8	276.3	276.7
Machinery and equipment, except electrical	288.5	296.4	298.4	300.7	302.3	303.1	304.6	305.7	306.2	†307.6	307.7	308.3	308.9	309.6
Agricultural machinery, including tractors	297.3	312.5	314.7	315.1	316.0	318.4	319.0	319.9	321.3	†321.8	321.5	324.6	329.8	331.3
Metalworking machinery	329.7	338.3	341.2	343.8	344.9	346.4	348.8	349.3	350.1	†352.6	353.2	353.6	354.2	354.3
Numerically controlled machine tools (Dec. 1971 = 100)	239.3	242.2	242.0	240.1	239.8	239.9	239.9	239.9	240.0	†239.2	239.6	239.8	239.8	239.8
Total tractors	324.7	342.2	342.3	346.9	346.9	349.1	352.4	353.6	354.1	†354.8	354.8	359.9	360.8	360.7
Agricultural machinery and equipment less parts	289.8	303.5	305.8	306.5	307.4	309.7	310.3	311.0	312.2	†312.8	312.5	315.1	319.5	320.8
Farm and garden tractors less parts	300.1	319.6	319.7	319.7	319.7	323.5	323.5	325.0	325.8	†325.4	324.8	331.8	334.9	334.9
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors less parts	295.2	303.5	310.9	311.6	313.2	314.6	315.6	316.1	317.9	†319.1	319.0	319.1	325.9	328.6
Industrial valves	315.9	323.4	325.3	328.6	330.2	330.5	331.1	331.2	330.6	†332.7	329.2	329.4	329.3	329.6
Industrial fittings	302.1	304.1	304.1	304.1	304.1	304.1	309.1	309.1	309.1	†310.2	310.2	309.2	307.3	307.3
Construction materials	283.0	284.1	285.2	286.6	286.9	287.5	288.2	288.2	289.5	†289.2	288.2	287.9	287.7	287.6

¹ Data for July 1982 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication. r=revised.

24. Producer Price Indexes, by durability of product

[1967=100]

Commodity grouping	Annual average 1981	1981		1982										
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Total durable goods	269.8	275.4	276.0	277.6	277.4	277.4	278.1	278.5	278.3	†278.9	279.1	278.7	281.4	281.2
Total nondurable goods	312.4	311.4	311.4	314.7	315.4	314.2	313.6	314.5	316.0	†317.6	317.3	315.9	314.3	315.5
Total manufactures	286.0	289.7	289.9	291.9	292.0	291.4	291.1	291.3	292.4	†293.7	293.9	293.1	293.9	294.0
Durable	269.7	275.8	276.5	278.0	277.8	277.8	278.7	279.2	279.3	†279.9	280.1	279.7	282.4	282.4
Nondurable	303.6	304.5	304.3	306.8	307.2	305.9	304.1	304.0	306.3	†308.5	308.6	307.3	305.9	306.3
Total raw or slightly processed goods	330.7	323.3	323.6	328.9	330.6	329.7	331.9	335.1	333.4	†333.2	331.8	330.3	328.2	331.1
Durable	271.2	253.4	247.8	253.8	253.7	250.1	245.3	239.7	225.4	†225.3	225.7	227.0	225.1	220.0
Nondurable	334.0	327.4	328.2	333.4	335.2	334.5	337.2	341.1	340.3	†340.1	338.6	336.9	334.8	338.2

¹ Data for July 1982 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication. r=revised.

25. Producer Price Indexes for the output of selected SIC industries

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

1972 SIC code	Industry description	Annual average 1981	1981		1982										
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MINING															
1011	Iron ores (12/75 = 100)	167.6	171.3	171.3	171.3	171.3	171.3	171.3	177.1	177.1	177.1	177.1	177.1	177.1	
1092	Mercury ores (12/75 = 100)	346.0	354.1	343.7	347.9	313.7	325.0	327.0	308.3	307.5	306.2	287.5	289.4	312.5	
1211	Bituminous coal and lignite	493.7	507.8	510.3	520.9	525.8	524.9	527.9	529.9	530.0	533.5	534.7	536.3	536.0	
1311	Crude petroleum and natural gas	898.6	907.5	921.7	919.7	913.9	905.4	893.3	901.2	914.3	†924.3	926.7	938.4	946.7	
1442	Construction sand and gravel	277.4	279.8	280.7	287.4	289.9	293.1	292.6	295.0	295.8	†296.0	296.5	296.0	297.3	
1455	Kaolin and ball clay (6/76 = 100)	138.7	143.4	143.4	149.6	149.6	151.7	151.7	151.7	151.7	151.7	151.7	151.7	151.7	
MANUFACTURING															
2011	Meatpacking plants	243.1	237.0	234.1	237.6	244.4	247.3	254.0	264.7	265.8	†258.2	253.0	253.1	242.6	
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats	241.4	248.9	247.0	245.6	251.0	248.6	253.0	266.2	274.0	†272.6	275.4	282.3	277.5	
2016	Poultry dressing plants	192.0	172.8	166.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
2021	Creamery butter	274.8	279.5	275.0	275.0	276.4	276.8	275.3	274.9	274.9	275.0	276.3	276.8	276.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

25. Continued — Producer Price Indexes for the output of selected SIC industries

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

1972 SIC code	Industry description	Annual average 1967	1981		1982										
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
MANUFACTURING — Continued															
2022	Cheese, natural and processed (12/72 = 100)	215.7	215.9	218.4	218.6	217.9	216.7	216.5	217.1	218.1	218.0	218.8	218.7	221.2	221.0
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts (12/72 = 100)	211.9	212.5	212.7	212.8	212.8	210.9	214.2	214.2	214.2	213.6	213.6	216.5	216.5	216.5
2033	Canned fruits and vegetables	248.5	256.4	258.9	260.8	262.6	262.4	262.3	262.6	265.1	263.9	263.2	260.1	261.1	260.9
2034	Dehydrated food products (12/73 = 100)	177.6	181.4	182.1	184.0	181.8	181.5	181.5	178.5	178.5	180.4	180.0	179.6	181.0	181.0
2041	Flour mills (12/71 = 100)	196.0	191.5	189.2	191.5	187.5	187.3	192.5	188.4	189.1	185.5	180.2	182.2	179.6	184.8
2044	Rice milling	277.2	235.4	215.1	205.9	192.2	183.5	177.9	183.0	180.3	177.6	183.0	183.0	175.2	175.2
2048	Prepared foods, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100)	124.5	116.4	116.0	116.0	115.9	114.6	115.4	116.7	115.6	114.7	113.3	109.6	107.6	108.1
2061	Raw cane sugar	273.5	224.3	230.8	247.6	245.1	233.0	242.9	269.2	286.7	311.5	318.1	295.6	291.3	293.0
2063	Beet sugar	314.3	230.4	250.5	266.4	272.2	272.2	269.7	277.3	277.3	287.9	297.4	300.8	298.1	299.5
2067	Chewing gum	309.8	303.2	303.2	303.3	303.3	303.3	303.4	303.4	303.4	303.3	304.7	304.7	304.8	306.0
2074	Cottonseed oil mills	199.0	167.2	182.4	184.9	170.5	158.1	164.7	167.9	170.2	174.6	173.1	164.5	157.6	164.2
2075	Soybean oil mills	245.8	221.2	221.9	223.1	220.4	216.6	225.8	232.0	226.4	224.1	205.5	200.6	198.3	205.6
2077	Animal and marine fats and oils	288.0	272.3	266.6	260.4	262.6	271.8	273.3	271.5	272.3	264.3	242.4	241.2	232.1	239.7
2083	Malt	282.5	275.4	275.4	267.1	267.1	267.1	259.1	259.8	259.8	259.8	259.8	251.2	251.2	240.6
2085	Distilled liquor, except brandy (12/75 = 100)	134.7	137.9	137.9	140.1	137.9	140.2	140.2	139.8	139.8	139.8	140.4	140.4	140.4	141.3
2091	Canned and cured seafoods (12/73 = 100)	187.8	188.3	188.5	187.2	187.0	187.7	188.2	188.0	188.4	187.8	184.3	186.2	186.3	186.4
2092	Fresh or frozen packaged fish	369.1	360.8	369.5	396.8	389.2	419.1	432.2	425.9	441.3	417.4	426.4	446.7	453.9	457.9
2095	Roasted coffee (12/72 = 100)	238.1	239.2	240.4	245.1	247.7	248.8	250.6	248.0	247.8	246.7	246.4	244.7	246.0	247.7
2098	Macaroni and spaghetti	252.0	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	259.5	255.5	255.5
2111	Cigarettes	277.7	288.4	288.4	288.4	319.7	319.7	319.7	319.9	319.9	324.9	324.9	345.1	387.4	387.0
2121	Cigars	170.0	174.5	174.5	174.5	178.6	178.6	179.6	179.6	179.6	179.6	176.6	176.8	176.8	176.8
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco	320.7	326.1	326.1	326.1	349.4	349.4	349.4	353.6	353.6	358.3	358.3	375.1	358.5	358.5
2211	Weaving mills, cotton (12/72 = 100)	232.7	229.8	227.6	227.3	227.1	226.4	226.3	226.4	224.4	222.0	221.7	218.6	215.4	220.7
2221	Weaving mills, synthetic (12/77 = 100)	136.7	139.8	139.5	139.8	139.7	140.0	139.2	138.5	137.9	137.2	137.1	136.4	136.3	135.1
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks (12/75 = 100)	113.5	115.1	115.2	115.6	115.6	116.1	116.2	116.9	116.9	116.9	117.0	117.0	116.8	118.5
2254	Knit underwear mills	210.2	212.8	213.0	225.2	225.2	225.9	226.0	226.1	228.8	230.9	231.1	231.2	231.4	231.4
2257	Circular knit fabric mills (6/76 = 100)	110.9	112.4	111.8	112.4	113.2	110.7	110.2	109.9	108.3	108.7	108.6	108.0	107.7	107.7
2261	Finishing plants, cotton (6/76 = 100)	144.9	143.5	141.4	140.5	140.3	140.8	141.6	141.5	141.4	140.3	139.8	138.4	136.8	136.2
2262	Finishing plants, synthetics, silk (6/76 = 100)	126.5	129.1	128.6	129.4	129.9	128.5	128.5	128.4	127.6	126.8	128.7	128.1	127.4	127.7
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs	154.2	157.0	156.7	155.5	155.7	155.7	156.1	156.4	157.2	156.3	155.4	156.1	156.1	155.9
2281	Yarn mills, except wool (12/71 = 100)	221.7	219.9	217.2	216.3	215.7	215.4	214.4	214.7	213.8	213.2	213.1	211.8	212.5	212.5
2282	Throwing and winding mills (6/76 = 100)	139.3	145.6	146.0	145.7	150.3	150.0	151.0	152.7	149.4	140.6	140.4	142.5	124.4	143.7
2284	Thread mills (6/76 = 100)	151.4	157.0	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.8	156.7	156.6	156.6	156.5	158.0	157.9	157.8	157.8
2298	Cordage and twine (12/77 = 100)	134.8	139.3	140.7	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	142.6	142.6	142.6
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats	224.0	228.4	230.5	233.7	233.6	233.8	234.4	234.6	236.3	237.2	238.8	240.0	240.0	240.1
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear	209.5	212.6	213.4	217.4	215.9	216.9	217.3	217.5	217.8	218.1	216.1	219.4	219.4	220.9
2322	Men's and boys' underwear	230.6	233.0	233.0	246.9	246.9	247.4	247.4	247.4	251.2	251.2	251.2	250.7	251.3	252.1
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear (12/75 = 100)	114.6	113.9	113.9	115.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers	186.2	186.9	187.1	188.4	188.4	188.4	194.1	195.8	195.8	195.6	195.6	195.6	195.5	192.9
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing	248.6	253.2	253.3	252.5	254.2	254.9	255.2	254.7	254.1	252.9	253.1	252.3	252.0	251.5
2331	Women's and misses' blouses and waists (6/78 = 100)	120.6	126.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.6	126.4	123.8	123.8	123.8	125.5
2335	Women's and misses' dresses (12/77 = 100)	121.3	124.1	122.7	123.0	123.0	123.1	122.9	123.7	123.7	123.6	122.7	122.8	122.9	122.9
2341	Women's and children's underwear (12/72 = 100)	169.7	171.6	171.6	174.7	174.8	175.0	175.0	176.6	178.8	178.8	179.4	178.1	178.6	177.9
2342	Brassieres and allied garments (12/75 = 100)	136.7	138.9	140.1	145.1	148.8	148.8	148.8	148.8	148.1	148.1	148.4	150.2	149.8	149.7
2361	Children's dresses and blouses (12/77 = 100)	120.9	122.5	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.2	122.2	122.2	119.4	120.3	118.6	118.6	117.0
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves	289.3	289.2	289.2	293.8	297.4	295.5	295.5	295.5	294.5	294.5	288.2	288.2	287.4	287.4
2394	Canvas and related products (12/77 = 100)	132.0	137.6	139.9	144.9	144.9	147.2	145.7	145.9	143.1	143.1	143.8	145.4	148.0	148.0
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings (12/77 = 100)	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0
2421	Sawmills and planing mills (12/71 = 100)	228.2	216.5	218.6	218.0	216.9	216.9	218.8	217.4	220.1	221.9	217.5	216.3	213.5	211.7
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood (12/75 = 100)	142.0	129.0	134.5	132.5	130.5	131.8	129.1	125.9	133.6	129.6	126.7	128.6	124.7	128.0
2439	Structural wood members, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100)	156.6	154.2	153.2	153.9	153.5	152.6	153.4	152.8	154.2	156.1	155.1	154.4	154.1	153.8
2448	Wood pallets and skids (12/75 = 100)	152.5	150.4	149.9	149.8	149.0	148.2	145.9	144.7	144.2	144.1	143.8	143.8	144.3	144.1
2451	Mobile homes (12/74 = 100)	156.9	159.3	160.3	160.4	160.5	162.7	163.0	163.2	163.5	163.4	163.7	162.6	162.4	162.4
2492	Particleboard (12/75 = 100)	173.6	166.9	170.3	172.6	170.7	177.7	178.2	178.0	178.1	176.7	174.5	175.3	173.4	173.7
2511	Wood household furniture (12/71 = 100)	197.4	202.0	202.8	203.6	204.3	205.1	207.4	207.7	208.0	208.2	208.0	208.0	208.8	209.1
2512	Upholstered household furniture (12/71 = 100)	174.0	179.5	182.1	184.4	179.3	179.3	181.8	182.3	182.3	181.3	185.5	185.9	183.2	183.7
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings	192.3	197.5	198.0	204.4	205.6	205.6	205.7	205.9	205.9	205.7	210.4	210.4	210.3	210.3
2521	Wood office furniture	254.2	257.0	257.6	261.9	270.7	270.8	270.8	270.8	270.8	270.9	272.4	272.4	272.4	272.4
2611	Pulp mills (12/73 = 100)	252.4	262.5	262.5	258.6	258.6	260.7	253.6	249.7	244.3	236.5	237.2	235.4	232.6	229.4
2621	Paper mills, except building (12/74 = 100)	156.2	159.7	159.6	162.0	162.0	162.0	161.3	160.3	160.6	160.1	159.9	159.8	159.8	159.1
2631	Paperboard mills (12/74 = 100)	151.7	153.5	152.7	152.5	153.4	153.0	152.8	151.3	149.8	148.9	149.4	146.5	144.8	144.6
2647	Sanitary paper products	343.4	344.1	344.6	344.6	344.6	344.5	344.5	343.6	346.2	346.9	349.2	350.0	349.5	358.5
2654	Sanitary food containers	244.8	253.3	253.3	254.0	256.9	260.0	259.9	259.9	259.9	261.4	262.2	263.2	263.1	263.1
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and similar products (12/75 = 100)	163.0	167.6	170.0	176.4	176.5	176.5	176.5	176.5	176.7	176.7	177.5			

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25. Continued—Producer Price Indexes for the output of selected SIC industries

[1967=100 unless otherwise specified]

1972 SIC code	Industry description	Annual average 1967	1981		1982											
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ¹	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
3021	Rubber and plastic footwear (12/71 = 100)	184.4	185.0	185.2	186.1	188.4	189.1	189.0	186.6	187.0	187.1	186.8	185.9	185.9	185.8	
3031	Reclaimed rubber (12/73 = 100)	194.1	200.3	200.3	200.3	200.4	207.2	209.2	209.5	210.7	209.9	207.4	207.6	207.5	207.0	
3079	Miscellaneous plastic products (6/78 = 100)	128.9	130.8	131.0	131.1	131.6	132.8	133.2	133.0	133.1	132.9	132.7	132.7	132.7	132.6	
3111	Leather tanning and finishing (12/77 = 100)	150.7	146.8	147.5	150.8	149.3	147.9	146.8	147.4	147.3	147.4	146.5	148.5	148.7	149.6	
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic (12/75 = 100)	169.3	170.6	171.3	173.1	172.2	173.5	174.9	175.1	171.6	175.3	175.5	175.7	175.8	175.8	
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic	217.1	212.7	212.4	208.5	209.8	210.3	217.0	216.2	220.1	220.8	220.6	222.2	223.3	223.3	
3171	Women's handbags and purses (12/75 = 100)	155.5	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	157.8	159.0	159.0	159.3	
3211	Flat glass (12/71 = 100)	175.3	180.1	177.4	177.5	177.5	177.5	177.5	177.5	187.9	187.9	187.7	186.3	186.3	187.8	
3221	Glass containers	328.6	335.4	335.4	335.3	352.1	355.8	358.0	358.0	358.0	358.0	357.2	357.7	358.3	358.3	
3241	Cement, hydraulic	329.6	330.3	330.3	339.6	341.5	341.5	341.1	341.9	341.9	339.8	336.0	335.1	336.2	335.4	
3251	Brick and structural clay tile	296.5	300.5	300.5	298.9	299.4	299.4	303.4	304.5	305.0	305.9	307.2	307.5	307.5	316.9	
3253	Ceramic wall and floor tile (12/75 = 100)	133.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.4	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	
3255	Clay refractories	310.2	315.2	319.9	329.6	354.4	355.6	355.2	355.5	356.2	356.3	357.7	357.9	357.9	351.2	
3259	Structural clay products, n.e.c.	222.6	231.7	236.6	225.6	226.0	225.9	215.9	215.8	215.9	215.9	216.5	219.5	219.5	219.4	
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures	254.9	259.3	260.1	261.1	260.6	260.8	261.8	265.4	265.5	264.2	263.9	267.1	269.1	270.3	
3262	Vitreous china food utensils	335.0	344.7	344.7	347.7	347.7	347.3	346.5	355.5	360.2	360.2	349.8	349.8	350.3	359.4	
3263	Fine earthenware food utensils	309.1	315.0	315.0	315.1	315.0	314.9	316.2	316.9	316.9	316.9	314.8	314.8	321.3	322.7	
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100)	160.1	163.7	163.7	164.3	164.3	164.2	164.0	166.3	167.4	167.4	164.8	166.9	166.9	169.1	
3274	Concrete block and brick	270.4	274.2	275.1	274.9	276.4	276.4	276.5	276.7	277.0	277.5	274.7	276.8	276.9	275.2	
3273	Ready-mixed concrete	298.7	299.4	299.6	301.9	301.9	302.5	303.9	305.5	305.5	306.3	304.8	305.4	306.1	305.6	
3274	Lime (12/75 = 100)	172.5	173.5	173.8	178.8	183.7	185.7	186.3	188.0	188.3	188.3	188.2	188.1	187.8	187.8	
3275	Gypsum products	256.9	252.5	250.6	250.9	253.9	260.5	262.5	258.8	256.2	256.5	254.3	254.7	255.8	253.1	
3291	Abrasive products (12/71 = 100)	232.9	241.0	241.0	241.3	248.3	249.8	250.2	251.7	252.1	252.1	252.3	252.3	252.3	252.3	
3297	Nonclay refractories (12/74 = 100)	185.3	190.2	190.3	191.2	198.3	200.4	202.3	203.2	203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8	203.8	203.7	
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills	342.8	353.0	353.3	354.7	354.4	354.4	356.1	355.9	353.7	353.3	352.8	352.3	354.0	353.4	
3313	Electrometallurgical products (12/75 = 100)	121.8	125.4	125.3	125.3	123.4	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.4	120.4	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes	316.2	326.4	326.7	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	327.0	325.6	325.6	324.3	322.5	
3317	Steel pipes and tubes	341.5	362.3	363.0	363.7	364.1	365.8	365.9	365.9	365.7	364.1	361.6	361.0	361.0	360.6	
3321	Gray iron foundries (12/68 = 100)	299.7	305.2	306.1	307.9	310.0	311.5	311.9	311.1	311.5	311.4	311.3	309.7	314.4	314.2	
3333	Primary zinc	326.3	337.5	315.7	308.6	311.2	292.0	273.4	256.6	259.7	266.4	277.0	291.6	302.9	304.8	
3334	Primary aluminum	333.1	332.5	332.8	324.1	320.2	320.8	312.4	308.8	307.9	305.7	308.0	304.4	303.5	306.0	
3351	Copper rolling and drawing	212.3	209.2	207.1	204.8	203.9	198.4	196.4	197.4	190.0	189.5	190.1	190.9	191.3	193.8	
3353	Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil (12/75 = 100)	175.8	180.2	180.8	181.8	181.7	181.2	179.9	178.0	178.0	177.1	177.2	176.3	175.8	175.8	
3354	Aluminum extruded products (12/75 = 100)	180.1	181.4	181.1	180.8	180.8	180.5	180.2	180.2	180.1	179.6	178.0	177.7	175.4	175.4	
3355	Aluminum rolling, drawing, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100)	159.1	166.2	166.1	166.1	166.5	166.3	162.9	163.0	165.4	164.7	164.5	165.9	160.0	160.7	
3411	Metal cans	305.1	306.0	304.9	310.8	314.0	313.6	318.6	318.7	318.7	318.6	318.0	318.1	318.0	316.7	
3425	Hand saws and saw blades (12/72 = 100)	201.4	205.0	206.0	211.6	214.8	214.9	215.3	221.3	221.4	221.5	221.2	221.2	221.2	221.4	
3431	Metal sanitary ware	265.5	271.6	271.8	271.3	272.8	275.1	275.8	275.5	276.1	276.9	276.9	276.4	278.1	278.1	
3465	Automotive stampings (12/75 = 100)	146.0	149.7	149.1	150.1	144.7	144.2	144.3	144.5	144.5	144.5	153.3	153.5	154.1	153.7	
3482	Small arms ammunition (12/75 = 100)	159.0	159.9	163.9	167.5	167.5	166.3	166.3	170.3	170.3	170.3	175.9	175.9	175.9	175.9	
3493	Steel springs, except wire	245.9	254.1	256.1	255.8	257.4	256.4	254.3	254.5	254.4	252.5	253.5	253.5	253.7	253.7	
3494	Valves and pipe fittings (12/71 = 100)	248.9	253.5	255.7	257.7	258.9	259.1	260.3	260.9	260.6	261.8	260.1	260.0	259.8	259.9	
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings	361.3	378.6	379.3	378.6	377.7	379.8	385.5	385.4	385.4	383.8	385.6	382.4	383.2	382.1	
3519	Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.	311.9	326.4	325.4	329.4	332.0	332.6	334.2	338.4	339.1	341.1	343.8	347.1	347.3	347.5	
3531	Construction machinery (12/76 = 100)	156.8	161.6	159.7	162.5	162.4	163.3	164.3	165.2	165.4	166.5	166.7	166.8	166.2	167.1	
3532	Mining machinery (12/72 = 100)	282.5	290.8	292.9	295.5	298.4	300.9	302.4	304.0	304.2	304.5	303.4	303.5	305.4	306.4	
3533	Oilfield machinery and equipment	395.8	418.2	420.3	427.2	429.2	435.8	439.3	438.4	438.7	439.3	439.6	439.1	436.9	437.0	
3534	Elevators and moving stairways	253.9	260.7	265.6	264.3	269.8	271.6	271.8	275.5	275.5	273.5	275.5	275.3	274.2	277.7	
3542	Machine tools, metal forming types (12/71 = 100)	306.9	312.3	319.3	319.7	322.8	324.5	325.2	325.5	326.5	333.6	333.6	333.3	333.5	334.0	
3546	Power driven hand tools (12/76 = 100)	147.3	149.5	150.0	153.3	153.2	153.9	154.7	156.3	156.3	158.4	157.5	157.2	157.5	158.3	
3552	Textile machinery (12/69 = 100)	243.5	247.9	249.9	252.3	253.5	255.0	256.2	257.3	259.2	260.1	259.8	259.3	261.3	262.0	
3553	Woodworking machinery (12/72 = 100)	225.0	229.1	229.1	233.7	232.9	233.4	234.7	234.7	234.9	230.4	230.6	230.6	230.7	231.1	
3576	Scales and balances, excluding laboratory	226.2	226.3	226.5	228.3	228.8	229.8	229.6	229.5	230.6	231.9	231.9	231.9	232.0	232.1	
3592	Carburetors, pistons, rings, valves (6/76 = 100)	178.0	182.7	187.3	185.3	189.6	190.4	192.8	195.4	195.9	196.9	197.2	197.6	198.2	198.2	
3612	Transformers	209.9	222.0	222.0	220.5	222.2	222.4	223.3	224.7	225.2	225.0	226.0	224.6	223.9	223.8	
3623	Welding apparatus, electric (12/72 = 100)	227.5	233.2	235.8	236.8	236.9	232.3	237.6	237.6	237.6	241.6	237.5	237.7	237.8	238.0	
3631	Household cooking equipment (12/75 = 100)	141.2	141.9	142.6	146.0	146.8	147.2	146.2	147.1	146.9	148.3	150.4	151.0	151.1	151.8	
3632	Household refrigerators, freezers (6/76 = 100)	132.8	137.9	137.9	140.1	141.1	142.3	142.5	143.2	144.3	145.5	145.9	145.9	145.4	145.4	
3633	Household laundry equipment (12/73 = 100)	174.3	178.4	178.8	180.1	180.5	186.2	186.9	188.6	189.0	189.1	189.7	190.1	190.5	190.4	
3635	Household vacuum cleaners	159.1	161.0	160.8	165.6	165.2	165.7	165.4	165.5	165.6	165.6	159.4	159.5	159.2	157.0	
3636	Sewing machines (12/75 = 100)	146.8	156.0	156.0	156.0	155.8	155.8	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3	153.0	153.0	153.6	153.6	
3641	Electric lamps	277.3	284.8	281.3	282.1	286.1	283.6	296.6	294.5	293.9	291.8	291.9	296.3	302.9	303.0	
3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices (12/72 = 100)	249.6	262.1	262.1	257.9	259.0	258.1	260.0	262.7	260.8	260.1	260.3	261.3	261.9	261.6	
3646	Commercial lighting fixtures (12/75 = 100)	154.8	159.3	159.2	159.2	161.1	162.4	163.5	167.7	166.5	165.9	165.9	165.4	165.7	165.9	
3648	Lighting equipment, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100)	155.9	162.4	163.1	162.8	167.8	168.8	170.9	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2	
3671	Electron tubes receiving type	309.7	327.8	342.2	374.1	374.2	374.4	374.5	374.4	374.5	375.4	376.0	380.7	380.8	414.5	
3674	Semiconductors and related devices	90.9	92.0	91.7	90.9	90.2	90.0	89.5	89.5	89.5	90.6	90.5	90.8	88.4	88.3	
3675	Electronic capacitors (12/75 = 100)	170.3	168.1	166.6	167.4	169.7	168.4	167.6	166.6	166.8	165.7	166.2	165.5	164.4	163.8	
3676	Electronic resistors (12/75 = 100)	141.4	143.0	142.8	143.7	144.0	143.4	144.4	145.2	144.9	144.4	144.6	144.8	145.2	145.4	
3678	Electronic connectors (12/75 = 100)	154.9	155.8	155.8	155.9	156.2	156.7	156.4	156.4	156.4	159.1	160.9	159.8	160.9	160.4	
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet	182.2	182.7	182.7	182.0	184.3	190.5	195.5	195.8	196.2	196.3	196.3				

PRODUCTIVITY DATA

PRODUCTIVITY DATA are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from establishment data and from estimates of compensation and output supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

Definitions

Output is the constant dollar gross domestic product produced in a given period. Indexes of **output per hour of labor input**, or labor productivity, measure the value of goods and services produced per hour of labor. **Compensation per hour** includes wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. The data also include an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplementary payments for the self-employed, except for nonfinancial corporations, in which there are no self-employed. **Real compensation per hour** is compensation per hour adjusted by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Unit labor cost measures the labor compensation cost required to produce one unit of output and is derived by dividing compensation by output. **Unit nonlabor payments** include profits, depreciation, interest, and indirect taxes per unit of output. They are computed by subtracting compensation of all persons from the current dollar gross domestic product and dividing by output. In these tables, **unit nonlabor costs** contain all the components of unit nonlabor payments except unit profits. **Unit profits** include corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustments per unit of output.

The **implicit price deflator** is derived by dividing the current dollar estimate of gross product by the constant dollar estimate, making the deflator, in effect, a price index for gross product of the sector reported.

The use of the term "man hours" to identify the labor component of productivity and costs, in tables 26 through 29, has been discontinued. **Hours of all persons** is now used to describe the labor input of payroll workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family workers. **Output per all-employee hour** is now used to describe labor productivity in nonfinancial corporations where there are no self-employed.

Notes on the data

In the business sector and the nonfarm business sector, the basis for the output measure employed in the computation of output per hour is Gross Domestic Product rather than Gross National Product. Computation of hours includes estimates of nonfarm and farm proprietor hours.

Output data are supplied by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. Quarterly manufacturing output indexes are adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to annual estimates of output (gross product originating) from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Compensation and hours data are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Beginning with the September 1982 issue of the *Review*, all of the productivity and cost measures contained in these tables are based on revised output and compensation measures released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in July as part of the regular revision cycle of the National Income and Product Accounts. Measures of labor input have been revised to reflect results of the 1980 census, and seasonal factors have been recomputed for use in the preparation of quarterly measures. The word "private" is no longer being used as part of the series title of one of the two business sector measures prepared by BLS; no change has been made in the definition or content of the measures as a result of this change.

26. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years, 1950-81
[1977=100]

Item	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Business sector:													
Output per hour of all persons	50.4	58.3	65.2	78.3	86.2	92.5	94.5	97.6	100.0	100.6	99.6	98.9	100.7
Compensation per hour	20.0	26.4	33.9	41.7	58.2	78.0	85.5	92.9	100.0	108.6	119.1	131.4	144.1
Real compensation per hour	50.5	59.6	69.5	80.1	90.8	95.9	96.3	98.9	100.0	100.9	99.4	96.7	96.0
Unit labor cost	39.7	45.2	52.0	53.3	67.5	84.4	90.5	95.1	100.0	108.0	119.5	132.9	143.1
Unit nonlabor payments	43.4	47.6	50.6	57.6	63.2	78.5	90.4	94.0	100.0	106.7	112.8	119.3	135.2
Implicit price deflator	41.0	46.0	51.6	54.7	66.0	82.4	90.5	94.7	100.0	107.5	117.2	128.3	140.4
Nonfarm business sector:													
Output per hour of all persons	56.3	62.8	68.3	80.5	86.8	92.9	94.7	97.8	100.0	100.6	99.3	98.5	99.9
Compensation per hour	21.8	28.3	35.7	42.8	58.7	78.5	86.0	93.0	100.0	108.6	118.8	130.9	143.6
Real compensation per hour	55.0	64.0	73.0	82.2	91.5	96.4	96.8	99.0	100.0	100.9	99.2	96.3	95.7
Unit labor cost	38.8	45.0	52.2	53.2	67.6	84.5	90.8	95.1	100.0	108.0	119.6	133.0	143.8
Unit nonlabor payments	42.7	47.8	50.4	58.0	63.7	75.8	88.5	93.5	100.0	105.3	110.3	119.1	134.8
Implicit price deflator	40.1	46.0	51.6	54.8	66.3	81.6	90.0	94.6	100.0	107.1	116.5	128.3	140.8
Nonfinancial corporations:													
Output per hour of all employees	(¹)	(¹)	¹ 68.0	¹ 81.9	¹ 87.4	¹ 92.8	¹ 95.5	¹ 98.2	100.0	¹ 100.9	¹ 100.7	¹ 100.3	¹ 102.0
Compensation per hour	(¹)	(¹)	¹ 37.0	¹ 43.9	¹ 59.4	¹ 78.5	¹ 86.1	¹ 92.9	100.0	¹ 108.5	¹ 118.7	¹ 130.9	¹ 143.5
Real compensation per hour	(¹)	(¹)	¹ 75.8	¹ 84.3	¹ 92.7	¹ 96.5	¹ 96.9	¹ 98.9	100.0	100.8	¹ 99.1	¹ 96.2	¹ 95.6
Unit labor cost	(¹)	(¹)	54.4	53.5	68.0	84.7	90.2	94.6	100.0	107.5	117.8	130.5	140.6
Unit nonlabor payments	(¹)	(¹)	54.6	60.8	63.1	75.6	90.8	95.0	100.0	104.2	106.9	117.7	134.8
Implicit price deflator	(¹)	(¹)	54.5	56.1	66.3	81.6	90.4	94.7	100.0	106.4	114.1	126.1	138.6
Manufacturing:													
Output per hour of all persons	49.4	56.4	60.0	74.5	79.1	90.8	93.4	97.5	100.0	100.9	101.5	101.7	104.5
Compensation per hour	21.5	28.8	36.7	42.8	57.6	76.3	85.4	92.3	100.0	108.3	118.9	132.8	146.4
Real compensation per hour	54.0	65.1	75.1	82.3	89.8	93.8	96.2	98.3	100.0	100.6	99.2	97.7	97.5
Unit labor cost	43.4	51.0	61.1	57.5	72.7	84.1	91.5	94.6	100.0	107.4	117.1	130.6	140.0
Unit nonlabor payments	54.3	58.5	61.1	69.3	65.0	69.3	87.3	93.7	100.0	102.5	99.9	97.1	108.8
Implicit price deflator	46.6	53.2	61.1	61.0	70.5	79.8	90.3	94.4	100.0	106.0	112.0	120.8	130.8

¹ Not available.

r = revised.

27. Annual changes in productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, 1971-81

Item	Year											Annual rate of change	
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1950-81	1960-81
Business sector:													
Output per hour of all persons	3.6	3.5	2.6	-2.4	2.2	3.3	2.4	0.6	-0.9	-0.7	1.8	2.5	2.1
Compensation per hour	6.6	6.5	8.0	9.4	9.6	8.6	7.7	8.6	9.7	10.4	9.6	6.2	7.3
Real compensation per hour	2.2	3.1	1.6	-1.4	0.5	2.6	1.2	0.9	-1.4	-2.8	-0.7	2.4	1.8
Unit labor cost	2.9	2.9	5.3	12.1	7.3	5.1	5.1	8.0	10.7	11.2	7.7	3.6	5.0
Unit nonlabor payments	7.6	4.5	5.9	4.4	15.1	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.7	5.8	13.3	3.5	4.7
Implicit price deflator	4.4	3.4	5.5	9.5	9.8	4.7	5.6	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.5	3.6	4.9
Nonfarm business sector:													
Output per hour of all persons	3.3	3.7	2.4	-2.5	2.0	3.2	2.2	0.6	-1.3	-0.9	1.4	2.2	1.9
Compensation per hour	6.6	6.7	7.6	9.4	9.6	8.1	7.5	8.6	9.3	10.2	9.7	5.9	7.0
Real compensation per hour	2.2	3.3	1.3	-1.4	0.4	2.2	1.0	0.9	-1.7	-2.9	-0.7	2.1	1.5
Unit labor cost	3.2	2.9	5.0	12.2	7.5	4.7	5.2	8.0	10.7	11.2	8.1	3.7	5.0
Unit nonlabor payments	7.4	3.2	1.3	5.9	16.7	5.7	6.9	5.3	4.7	8.0	13.1	3.5	4.6
Implicit price deflator	4.5	3.0	3.8	10.2	10.3	5.0	5.7	7.1	8.8	10.2	9.7	3.6	4.9
Nonfinancial corporations:													
Output per hour of all employees	r 4.7	r 2.9	r 2.4	r -3.7	r 2.9	r 2.9	r 1.8	r 0.9	r -0.2	r -0.4	r 1.7	(¹)	2.0
Compensation per hour	r 6.4	r 5.7	r 7.5	r 9.4	r 9.6	r 7.9	r 7.6	r 8.5	r 9.4	r 10.3	r 9.6	(¹)	6.9
Real compensation per hour	r 2.0	r 2.4	r 1.2	r -1.5	r 0.4	r 2.0	r 1.1	r 0.8	r -1.7	r -2.9	r -0.7	(¹)	1.4
Unit labor cost	1.6	2.8	4.9	13.6	6.5	4.9	5.7	7.5	9.6	10.7	7.8	(¹)	4.8
Unit nonlabor payments	7.4	2.7	1.5	7.1	20.1	4.6	5.3	4.2	2.6	10.1	14.6	(¹)	4.1
Implicit price deflator	3.5	2.8	3.8	11.4	10.9	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.2	10.5	10.0	(¹)	4.6
Manufacturing:													
Output per hour of all persons	6.1	5.0	5.4	-2.4	2.9	4.4	2.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.8	2.6	2.7
Compensation per hour	6.1	5.4	7.2	10.6	11.9	8.0	8.3	8.3	9.7	11.8	10.2	5.8	6.9
Real compensation per hour	1.8	2.0	0.9	-0.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	0.6	-1.4	-1.6	-0.2	2.0	1.4
Unit labor cost	0.0	0.3	1.7	13.3	8.8	3.4	5.7	7.4	9.0	11.6	7.2	3.1	4.1
Unit nonlabor payments	11.2	0.8	-3.3	-1.8	25.9	7.4	6.7	2.5	-2.6	-2.7	12.0	2.1	2.7
Implicit price deflator	3.1	0.5	0.3	9.0	13.1	4.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	7.8	8.4	2.8	3.7

¹ Not available.

r = revised.

28. Quarterly indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted

[1977=100]

Item	Annual average		Quarterly indexes										
			1980				1981				1982		
	1980	1981	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Business sector:													
Output per hour of all persons	98.9	100.7	99.3	98.2	98.9	99.3	100.7	100.7	101.0	100.2	100.0	100.3	r 101.4
Compensation per hour	131.4	144.1	126.7	130.0	133.1	136.1	140.0	142.5	145.6	148.2	150.9	153.4	r 155.7
Real compensation per hour	96.7	96.0	97.0	96.4	96.9	96.2	96.2	96.4	95.7	95.6	96.5	97.1	r 96.8
Unit labor cost	132.9	143.1	127.6	132.3	134.7	137.0	139.0	141.5	144.2	147.9	150.9	152.9	r 153.6
Unit nonlabor payments	119.3	135.2	116.0	116.2	120.6	124.6	131.8	133.4	137.4	138.3	136.4	137.0	r 140.1
Implicit price deflator	128.3	140.4	123.7	126.9	129.9	132.8	136.5	138.8	141.9	144.6	146.0	147.5	r 149.0
Nonfarm business sector:													
Output per hour of all persons	98.5	99.9	98.7	97.6	98.4	99.2	100.4	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.2	99.4	r 100.4
Compensation per hour	130.9	143.6	126.2	129.3	132.6	135.7	139.5	142.0	145.1	147.7	150.4	152.7	r 155.1
Real compensation per hour	96.3	95.7	96.6	96.0	96.5	95.9	96.0	96.0	95.4	95.3	96.3	96.6	r 96.4
Unit labor cost	133.0	143.8	127.8	132.5	134.7	136.8	139.0	141.9	145.1	149.0	151.6	153.5	r 154.5
Unit nonlabor payments	119.1	134.8	115.2	116.7	120.3	124.4	131.5	132.8	136.7	138.4	136.7	137.2	r 140.3
Implicit price deflator	128.3	140.8	123.6	127.2	129.9	132.7	136.5	138.9	142.3	145.5	146.6	148.1	r 149.8
Nonfinancial corporations:													
Output per hour of all employees	r 100.3	r 102.0	r 100.2	r 99.3	r 100.6	r 101.1	r 102.3	r 102.2	r 102.2	r 101.6	r 101.6	r 102.3	p 103.5
Compensation per hour	r 130.9	r 143.5	r 126.1	r 129.3	r 132.6	r 135.6	r 139.6	r 141.9	r 144.8	r 147.7	r 150.7	r 153.0	p 155.2
Real compensation per hour	r 96.2	r 95.6	r 96.5	r 95.9	r 96.6	r 95.8	r 96.0	r 96.0	r 95.2	r 95.3	r 96.5	r 96.4	p 96.4
Total unit costs	131.0	143.4	125.0	130.4	132.9	135.8	138.3	141.7	144.7	149.1	151.8	153.8	p 154.8
Unit labor cost	130.5	140.6	125.8	130.2	131.9	134.1	136.5	138.9	141.7	145.4	148.3	149.5	p 150.0
Unit nonlabor costs	132.5	151.4	122.7	131.0	135.7	140.7	143.4	149.6	153.1	159.6	161.8	166.0	p 168.5
Unit profits	87.9	101.6	91.1	81.9	87.8	90.5	104.7	98.8	105.2	97.6	86.1	82.3	p 88.7
Implicit price deflator	126.1	138.6	121.1	124.8	127.7	130.6	134.5	136.8	140.2	143.2	144.3	145.6	p 147.2
Manufacturing:													
Output per hour of all persons	101.7	104.5	102.6	100.4	100.3	103.6	105.2	105.0	105.0	102.8	102.1	102.3	r 104.2
Compensation per hour	132.8	146.4	127.1	130.9	135.2	138.4	142.6	144.9	147.3	150.7	154.7	157.6	r 160.0
Real compensation per hour	97.7	97.5	97.3	97.1	98.5	97.8	98.0	97.9	96.8	97.2	99.0	99.7	r 99.4
Unit labor cost	130.6	140.0	123.9	130.3	134.9	133.6	135.5	138.0	140.3	146.6	151.5	154.0	r 153.6

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

29. Percent change from preceding quarter and year in productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rate

[1977 = 100]

Item	Quarterly percent change at annual rate						Percent change from same quarter a year ago					
	I 1981 to II 1981	II 1981 to III 1981	III 1981 to IV 1981	IV 1981 to I 1982	I 1982 to II 1982	II 1982 to III 1982	II 1980 to II 1981	III 1980 to III 1981	IV 1980 to IV 1981	I 1981 to I 1982	II 1981 to II 1982	III 1981 to III 1982
Business sector:												
Output per hour of all persons	0.0	1.1	-2.9	-1.0	1.4	r 4.2	2.5	2.2	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	r 0.4
Compensation per hour	7.5	9.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	r 6.1	9.7	9.4	8.9	7.8	7.6	6.9
Real compensation per hour	0.5	-2.6	-0.4	3.9	2.2	r -1.4	-0.1	-1.3	-0.6	0.3	0.8	1.1
Unit labor costs	7.5	7.8	10.6	8.4	5.5	r 1.8	6.9	7.1	7.9	8.6	8.1	r 6.5
Unit nonlabor payments	4.9	12.5	2.9	-5.4	1.7	r 9.3	14.8	13.9	11.0	3.5	2.7	r 2.0
Implicit price deflator	6.6	9.3	8.0	3.8	4.3	r 4.1	9.4	9.2	8.9	6.9	6.3	r 5.0
Nonfarm business sector:												
Output per hour of all persons	-1.3	-0.3	-3.5	0.6	0.8	r 4.0	2.5	1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.6	r 0.4
Compensation per hour	7.1	9.0	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.6	9.8	9.4	8.8	7.8	7.5	6.9
Real compensation per hour	0.1	-2.6	-0.5	4.3	1.4	-0.9	0.0	-1.2	-0.6	0.3	0.6	1.1
Unit labor costs	8.6	9.3	11.2	7.1	5.2	r 2.6	7.1	7.7	8.9	9.0	8.2	r 6.5
Unit nonlabor payments	4.0	12.1	5.1	-4.6	1.3	r 9.5	13.8	13.6	11.2	4.0	3.3	r 2.7
Implicit price deflator	7.1	10.2	9.2	3.3	4.0	r 4.7	9.2	9.6	9.6	7.4	6.6	r 5.3
Nonfinancial corporations:												
Output per hour of all employees	-0.4	r 0.2	r -2.4	r 0.3	r 2.7	P 4.6	2.9	r 1.6	r 0.5	r -0.6	0.3	P 1.3
Compensation per hour	r 6.8	r 8.4	r 8.2	r 8.4	r 6.2	P 5.9	9.8	9.2	r 8.9	r 8.0	8.0	P 7.2
Real compensation per hour	-0.1	r -3.1	r 0.3	r 5.0	r 1.6	P -1.6	r 0.0	-1.4	-0.5	r 0.5	1.0	P 1.3
Total unit costs	10.2	8.6	12.8	7.4	5.4	P 2.6	8.7	8.9	9.8	9.7	8.5	P 7.0
Unit labor costs	7.3	8.2	10.9	8.1	3.4	P 1.2	6.7	7.5	8.4	8.6	7.6	P 5.8
Unit nonlabor costs	18.5	9.8	17.8	5.7	r 10.7	P 6.4	14.2	12.9	13.4	12.8	10.9	P 10.1
Unit profits	-20.8	28.4	-25.9	-39.4	-16.7	P 35.4	20.7	19.7	7.9	-17.8	-16.7	P -15.6
Implicit price deflator	7.1	10.2	8.9	3.0	3.8	P 4.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	7.3	6.4	P 5.0
Manufacturing:												
Output per hour of all persons	-0.7	-0.1	-8.2	-2.4	0.8	r 7.3	4.5	4.7	-0.8	-2.9	-2.5	-0.8
Compensation per hour	6.6	6.8	9.6	11.1	7.8	r 6.2	10.7	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.7
Real compensation per hour	-0.4	-4.6	1.6	7.6	3.1	r -1.3	0.9	-1.7	-0.6	1.0	1.8	r 2.7
Unit labor costs	7.3	6.8	19.4	13.9	6.9	r -1.0	? 5.9	4.0	9.8	11.7	11.6	r 9.5

r = revised.

p = preliminary.

WAGE AND COMPENSATION DATA

DATA FOR THE EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX are reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by a sample of 2,000 private nonfarm establishments and 750 State and local government units selected to represent total employment in those sectors. On average, each reporting unit provides wage and compensation information on five well-specified occupations.

Data on negotiated wage and benefit changes are obtained from contracts on file at the Bureau, direct contact with the parties, and secondary sources.

Definitions

The **Employment Cost Index (ECI)** is a quarterly measure of the average change in the cost of employing labor. The rate of total compensation, which comprises wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits, is collected for workers performing specified tasks. Employment in each occupation is held constant over time for all series produced in the ECI, except those by region, bargaining status, and area. As a consequence, only changes in compensation are measured. Industry and occupational employment data from the 1970 Census of Population are used in deriving constant weights for the ECI. While holding total industry and occupational employment fixed, in the estimation of indexes by region, bargaining status, and area, the employment in those measures is allowed to vary over time in accord with changes in the sample. The rate of change (in percent) is available for wages and salaries, as well as for total compensation. Data are collected for the pay period including the 12th day of the survey months of March, June, September, and December. The statistics are neither annualized nor adjusted for seasonal influence.

Wages and salaries consist of earnings before payroll deductions, excluding premium pay for overtime, work on weekends and holidays, and shift differentials. Production bonuses, incentive earnings, commissions, and cost-of-living adjustments are included; nonproduction bonuses are included with other supplemental pay items in the benefits category; and payments-in-kind, free room and board, and tips are excluded. *Benefits* include supplemental pay, insurance, retirement and savings plans, and hours-related and legally required benefits.

Data on negotiated wage changes apply to private nonfarm industry collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 workers or more. Data on compensation changes apply only to those agreements covering 5,000 workers or more. *First-year* wage or compensation changes refer to average negotiated changes for workers covered by settlements reached in the period and implemented within the first 12 months after the effective date of the agreement. *Changes over the life*

of the agreement refer to all adjustments specified in the contract, expressed as an average annual rate. These measures exclude wage changes that may occur under cost-of-living adjustment clauses, that are triggered by movements in the Consumer Price Index. *Wage-rate changes* are expressed as a percent of straight-time hourly earnings; *compensation changes* are expressed as a percent of total wages and benefits.

Effective wage adjustments reflect all negotiated changes implemented in the reference period, regardless of the settlement date. They include changes from settlements reached during the period, changes deferred from contracts negotiated in an earlier period, and cost-of-living adjustments. The data also reflect contracts providing for no wage adjustment in the period. Effective adjustments and each of their components are prorated over all workers in bargaining units with at least 1,000 workers.

Notes on the data

The Employment Cost Index data series began in the fourth quarter of 1975, with the quarterly percent change in wages and salaries in the private nonfarm sector. Data on employer costs for employee benefits were included in 1980, to produce a measure of the percent change in employers' cost for employees' total compensation. State and local government units were added to the ECI coverage in 1981, providing a measure of total compensation change in the civilian nonfarm economy.

Data for the broad white-collar, blue-collar, and service worker groups, and the manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and service industry groups are presented in the ECI. Additional occupation and industry detail are provided for the wages and salaries component of total compensation in the private nonfarm sector. For State and local government units, additional industry detail is shown for both total compensation and its wages and salaries component.

Historical indexes (June 1981 = 100) of the quarterly rates of change presented in the ECI are also available.

For a more detailed discussion of the ECI, see chapter 25, "The Employment Cost Index," of the BLS *Handbook of Methods* (Bulletin 1910), and the *Monthly Labor Review* articles: "Employment Cost Index: a measure of change in the 'price of labor,'" July 1975; "How benefits will be incorporated into the Employment Cost Index," January 1978; and "The Employment Cost Index: recent trends and expansion," May 1982.

Additional data for the ECI and other measures of wage and compensation changes appear in *Current Wage Developments*, a monthly periodical of the Bureau.

30. Employment Cost Index, total compensation, by occupation and industry group

[June 1981 = 100]

Series	1980		1981				1982			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										September 1982	
Civilian nonfarm workers¹	—	—	—	100.0	102.6	104.5	106.3	107.5	110.1	2.4	7.3
Workers, by occupational group											
White-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	102.7	104.9	106.5	107.7	110.7	2.8	7.8
Blue-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	102.3	104.1	105.7	107.1	109.2	2.0	6.7
Service workers	—	—	—	100.0	102.8	104.2	107.2	108.3	110.8	2.3	7.8
Workers, by industry division											
Manufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.0	107.2	109.3	2.0	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	102.8	104.8	106.4	107.7	110.5	2.6	7.5
Services	—	—	—	100.0	104.4	107.1	108.2	109.2	113.5	3.9	8.7
Public administration ²	—	—	—	100.0	104.3	106.0	108.1	109.1	112.8	3.4	8.1
Private nonfarm workers	92.8	94.7	98.1	100.0	102.0	104.0	105.8	107.2	109.3	2.0	7.2
Workers, by occupational group											
White-collar workers	92.6	94.5	98.3	100.0	101.8	104.0	105.8	107.2	109.5	2.1	7.6
Blue-collar workers	93.0	94.9	97.8	100.0	102.2	104.0	105.6	107.0	109.0	1.9	6.7
Service workers	92.7	94.3	99.3	100.0	101.9	103.1	106.7	107.9	109.6	1.6	7.6
Workers, by industry division											
Manufacturing	92.6	94.7	98.0	100.0	102.1	104.0	106.0	107.2	109.3	2.0	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	92.9	94.7	98.2	100.0	102.0	103.9	105.7	107.1	109.3	2.1	7.2
State and local government workers	—	—	—	100.0	105.3	107.4	108.8	109.3	114.3	4.6	8.5
Workers, by occupational group											
White-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	105.7	107.8	109.1	109.5	114.9	4.9	8.7
Blue-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	104.2	105.9	108.2	108.9	112.7	3.5	8.2
Workers, by industry division											
Services	—	—	—	100.0	105.8	107.9	109.0	109.4	114.9	5.0	8.6
Schools	—	—	—	100.0	106.0	107.9	108.9	109.1	114.8	5.2	8.3
Elementary and secondary	—	—	—	100.0	106.3	108.3	109.3	109.5	115.6	5.6	8.7
Hospitals and other services ³	—	—	—	100.0	105.0	107.8	109.5	110.3	115.3	4.5	9.8
Public administration ²	—	—	—	100.0	104.3	106.0	108.1	109.1	112.8	3.4	8.1

¹Excludes household and Federal workers.

²Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

³Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

Note: Dashes indicate data not available.

31. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

[June 1981=100]

Series	1980		1981				1982			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										September 1982	
Civilian nonfarm workers¹	—	—	—	100.0	102.5	104.4	106.3	107.3	109.7	2.2	7.0
Workers, by occupational group											
White-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	102.6	104.7	106.7	107.6	110.4	2.6	7.6
Blue-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	102.4	104.0	105.5	106.7	108.6	1.8	6.1
Service workers	—	—	—	100.0	102.5	103.6	106.8	107.9	110.1	2.0	7.4
Workers, by industry division											
Manufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	102.1	104.0	105.9	107.0	108.8	1.7	6.6
Nonmanufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	102.7	104.5	106.5	107.5	110.1	2.4	7.2
Services	—	—	—	100.0	104.4	106.6	108.6	109.5	113.2	3.4	8.4
Public administration ²	—	—	—	100.0	103.8	105.5	107.5	108.4	111.9	3.2	7.8
Private nonfarm workers	93.5	95.4	98.0	100.0	102.0	103.8	105.9	107.1	109.0	1.8	6.9
Workers, by occupational group											
White-collar workers	93.3	95.2	98.1	100.0	101.8	103.9	106.2	107.3	109.4	2.0	7.5
Professional and technical workers	93.2	95.3	98.2	100.0	103.3	105.5	108.0	109.4	111.8	2.2	8.2
Managers and administrators	93.5	94.7	98.6	100.0	101.6	102.8	105.8	107.2	108.5	1.2	6.8
Salesworkers	92.2	94.8	96.2	100.0	98.0	101.9	102.2	101.8	104.5	2.7	6.6
Clerical workers	93.8	95.7	98.6	100.0	102.7	104.2	107.0	108.3	110.3	1.8	7.4
Blue-collar workers	93.8	95.7	97.7	100.0	102.3	103.9	105.4	106.6	108.5	1.8	6.1
Craft and kindred workers	94.0	96.1	97.8	100.0	102.9	104.3	106.2	107.6	109.6	1.9	6.5
Operatives, except transport	93.6	95.5	97.8	100.0	102.1	104.1	105.4	106.6	108.3	1.6	6.1
Transport equipment operatives	93.5	95.3	96.8	100.0	101.0	102.7	103.2	104.1	106.0	1.8	5.0
Nonfarm laborers	93.9	95.7	97.5	100.0	101.5	103.3	104.1	105.1	106.5	1.3	4.9
Service workers	93.4	94.8	99.2	100.0	101.8	102.7	106.7	107.9	109.3	1.3	7.4
Workers, by industry division											
Manufacturing	93.6	95.7	97.9	100.0	102.1	104.0	105.9	107.0	108.8	1.7	6.6
Durables	93.5	95.7	97.9	100.0	102.1	104.5	106.3	107.4	109.0	1.5	6.8
Nondurables	93.8	95.7	97.8	100.0	102.0	103.1	105.3	106.3	108.5	2.1	6.4
Nonmanufacturing	93.4	95.2	98.1	100.0	102.0	103.8	105.9	107.1	109.1	1.9	7.0
Construction	94.5	95.9	97.6	100.0	103.0	104.3	105.9	107.3	109.1	1.7	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	93.1	95.6	97.7	100.0	102.0	103.6	105.7	106.9	109.5	2.4	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	93.6	95.1	98.2	100.0	101.3	102.3	103.9	105.8	106.5	.7	5.1
Wholesale trade	93.0	95.9	98.5	100.0	102.0	103.4	106.3	108.9	109.0	.1	6.9
Retail trade	93.8	94.8	98.1	100.0	101.0	101.9	103.0	104.5	105.5	1.0	4.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	91.2	93.1	95.7	100.0	98.3	102.3	103.7	102.4	106.1	3.6	7.9
Services	94.2	95.7	99.6	100.0	103.6	105.8	108.8	110.0	112.5	2.3	8.6
State and local government workers	—	—	—	100.0	105.0	107.0	108.2	108.7	113.5	4.4	8.1
Workers, by occupational group											
White-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	105.4	107.5	108.5	108.9	114.2	4.9	8.3
Blue-collar workers	—	—	—	100.0	103.9	105.5	107.5	107.9	111.5	3.3	7.3
Workers, by industry division											
Services	—	—	—	100.0	105.5	107.6	108.4	108.8	114.2	5.0	8.2
Schools	—	—	—	100.0	105.7	107.7	108.3	108.5	114.2	5.3	8.0
Elementary and secondary	—	—	—	100.0	106.0	107.9	108.7	108.8	114.9	5.6	8.4
Hospitals and other services ³	—	—	—	100.0	104.6	107.3	108.8	109.5	114.3	4.4	9.3
Public administration ²	—	—	—	100.0	103.8	105.5	107.5	108.4	111.9	3.2	7.8

¹Excludes household and Federal workers.

²Consists of legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities.

³Includes, for example, library, social, and health services.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

32. Employment Cost Index, private nonfarm workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1981 = 100]

Series	1980		1981				1982			Percent change	
	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	3 months ended	12 months ended
										September 1982	
COMPENSATION											
Workers, by bargaining status ¹											
Union	92.4	94.7	97.6	100.0	102.5	104.8	106.5	108.4	110.6	2.0	7.9
Manufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	102.3	104.6	106.3	108.0	110.3	2.1	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	102.7	105.0	106.8	108.7	111.0	2.1	8.1
Nonunion	92.8	94.6	98.4	100.0	101.7	103.5	105.3	106.5	108.5	1.9	6.7
Manufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	101.8	103.5	105.7	106.6	108.4	1.7	6.5
Nonmanufacturing	—	—	—	100.0	101.7	103.5	105.2	106.4	108.6	2.1	6.8
Workers, by area size ¹											
Metropolitan areas	92.8	94.7	98.1	100.0	102.1	104.1	105.7	107.2	109.4	2.1	7.1
Other areas	91.9	94.2	98.1	100.0	101.8	103.2	106.2	107.0	108.6	1.5	6.7
WAGES AND SALARIES											
Workers, by bargaining status ¹											
Union	93.5	95.8	97.4	100.0	102.7	105.0	106.5	108.1	110.3	2.0	7.4
Manufacturing	93.8	96.1	97.7	100.0	102.6	104.7	105.9	107.3	109.5	2.1	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	93.1	95.5	97.1	100.0	102.8	105.2	107.0	108.8	111.1	2.1	8.1
Nonunion	93.4	95.1	98.2	100.0	101.6	103.2	105.6	106.5	108.3	1.7	6.6
Manufacturing	93.4	95.4	97.9	100.0	101.7	103.3	105.9	106.7	108.2	1.4	6.4
Nonmanufacturing	93.4	95.0	98.3	100.0	101.6	103.2	105.5	106.4	108.3	1.8	6.6
Workers, by region ¹											
Northeast	94.2	96.0	98.3	100.0	101.7	104.4	106.1	106.7	109.7	2.8	7.9
South	93.2	94.9	98.0	100.0	101.9	102.8	105.7	107.4	108.8	1.3	6.8
North Central	93.3	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.6	103.3	104.7	106.1	107.6	1.4	5.9
West	93.5	95.3	97.9	100.0	103.2	105.1	107.9	108.6	110.7	1.9	7.3
Workers, by area size ¹											
Metropolitan areas	93.5	95.4	97.9	100.0	102.1	104.0	105.9	107.1	109.1	1.9	6.9
Other areas	92.9	95.1	98.3	100.0	101.8	103.1	106.0	106.8	108.3	1.4	6.4

¹ The indexes are calculated differently from those for the occupation and industry groups. For a detailed description of the index calculation, see BLS *Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 1910.

33. Wage and compensation change, major collective bargaining settlements, 1977 to date

[In percent]

Measure	Annual average					Quarterly average								
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1980		1981				1982 ^P		
						III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Total compensation changes covering 5,000 workers or more, all industries:														
First year of contract	9.6	8.3	9.0	10.4	10.2	11.4	8.5	7.7	11.6	10.5	11.0	1.9	2.6	6.5
Annual rate over life of contract ..	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.1	8.3	7.2	6.1	7.2	10.8	8.1	5.8	1.2	2.1	4.9
Wage rate changes covering at least 1,000 workers, all industries:														
First year of contract	7.8	7.6	7.4	9.5	9.8	10.5	8.3	7.1	11.8	10.8	9.0	3.0	3.4	5.8
Annual rate over life of contract ..	5.8	6.4	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.4	6.5	6.2	9.7	8.7	5.7	2.8	3.2	4.8
Manufacturing:														
First year of contract	8.4	8.3	6.9	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	6.4	8.2	9.0	6.6	2.5	1.7	5.5
Annual rate over life of contract ..	5.5	6.6	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.7	7.5	5.4	2.7	1.6	4.2
Nonmanufacturing (excluding construction):														
First year of contract	8.0	8.0	7.6	9.5	9.8	9.5	8.2	8.0	11.8	8.6	9.6	2.7	6.2	5.6
Annual rate over life of contract ..	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.6	7.3	5.9	6.8	7.3	9.1	7.2	5.6	2.1	5.5	4.8
Construction:														
First year of contract	6.3	6.5	8.8	13.6	13.5	15.4	14.3	11.4	12.9	16.4	11.4	9.1	6.2	7.5
Annual rate over life of contract ..	6.3	6.2	8.3	11.5	11.3	13.0	12.0	10.3	11.1	12.4	11.7	8.9	6.4	7.1

p=preliminary.

34. Effective wage adjustments in collective bargaining units covering 1,000 workers or more, 1977 to date

Measure	Year					Year and quarter								
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1980		1981				1982 ^P		
						III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Average percent adjustment (including no change):														
All industries	8.0	8.2	9.1	9.9	9.5	3.5	1.3	1.7	3.2	3.3	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.3
Manufacturing	8.4	8.6	9.6	10.2	9.4	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.1	1.9	.9	.9	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	7.6	7.9	8.8	9.7	9.5	4.0	1.1	1.2	3.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.8
From settlements reached in period	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.6	2.5	1.7	.5	.4	1.1	.5	.4	.2	.4	.5
Deferred from settlements reached in earlier period	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	1.2	.3	.5	1.4	1.5	.4	.5	1.4	1.2
From cost-of-living clauses	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.2	.7	.6	.7	.7	1.2	.6	.3	.2	.6
Total number of workers receiving wage change (in thousands) ¹	—	—	—	—	8,648	—	—	3,855	4,701	4,364	3,225	2,877	3,425	3,654
From settlements reached in period	—	—	—	—	2,270	—	—	579	909	540	604	203	493	588
Deferred from settlements reached in earlier period	—	—	—	—	6,267	—	—	888	2,055	3,023	882	1,006	1,627	2,378
From cost-of-living clauses	—	—	—	—	4,593	—	—	2,639	2,669	2,934	2,179	1,913	1,550	2,126
Number of workers receiving no adjustments (in thousands)	—	—	—	—	145	—	—	4,937	4,092	4,428	5,568	5,628	5,080	4,851

¹ The total number of workers who received adjustments does not equal the sum of workers that received each type of adjustment, because some workers received more than one type of adjustment during the period.

p=preliminary.

WORK STOPPAGE DATA

WORK STOPPAGES include all known strikes or lockouts involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer. Data are based largely on newspaper accounts and cover all workers idle one shift or more in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effect on other establishments whose employees are idle owing to material or service shortages.

Estimates of days idle as a percent of estimated working time measures only the impact of larger strikes (1,000 workers or more). Formerly, these estimates measured the impact of strikes involving 6 workers or more; that is, the impact of virtually all strikes. Due to budget stringencies, collection of data on strikes involving 6 workers or more was discontinued with the December 1981 data.

35. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, 1947 to date						
Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved		Days idle	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year (in thousands)	In effect during month (in thousands)	Number (in thousands)	Percent of estimated working time
1947	270		1,629		25,720	
1948	245		1,435		26,127	.22
1949	262		2,537		43,420	.38
1950	424		1,698		30,390	.26
1951	415		1,462		15,070	.12
1952	470		2,746		48,820	.38
1953	437		1,623		18,130	.14
1954	265		1,075		16,630	.13
1955	363		2,055		21,180	.16
1956	287		1,370		26,840	.20
1957	279		887		10,340	.07
1958	332		1,587		17,900	.13
1959	245		1,381		60,850	.43
1960	222		896		13,260	.09
1961	195		1,031		10,140	.07
1962	211		793		11,760	.08
1963	181		512		10,020	.07
1964	246		1,183		16,220	.11
1965	268		999		15,140	.10
1966	321		1,300		16,000	.10
1967	381		2,192		31,320	.18
1968	392		1,855		35,567	.20
1969	412		1,576		29,397	.16
1970	381		2,468		52,761	.29
1971	298		2,516		35,538	.19
1972	250		975		16,764	.09
1973	317		1,400		16,260	.08
1974	424		1,796		31,809	.16
1975	235		965		17,563	.09
1976	231		1,519		23,962	.12
1977	298		1,212		21,258	.10
1978	219		1,006		23,774	.11
1979	235		1,021		20,409	.09
1980	187		795		20,844	.09
1981	145		729		16,908	.07
1981: January	6	12	12.0	29.6	257.9	.01
February	7	10	10.7	20.9	118.5	.01
March	16	20	201.6	207.8	861.8	.04
April	17	27	48.0	223.5	4,085.2	.20
May	18	27	85.1	259.0	4,454.0	.24
June	30	43	200.1	415.1	2,618.3	.13
July	23	38	80.1	125.4	1,575.5	.08
August	9	17	36.2	86.6	1,017.9	.05
September	5	10	26.3	65.2	898.8	.05
October	7	11	13.4	48.3	733.6	.04
November	5	6	11.9	13.5	140.9	.01
1982 P: January	2	4	6.1	11.4	199.9	.01
February	2	6	2.5	13.9	236.9	.01
March	3	8	8.3	21.3	352.2	.02
April	9	16	35.7	55.3	480.3	.02
May	14	21	43.7	60.3	636.1	.03
June	17	25	41.4	64.5	894.0	.04
July	11	22	36.3	62.2	830.9	.04
August	14	23	40.3	58.2	757.1	.04
September	14	27	39.0	42.2	2,090.8	.11
October	3	13	39.9	69.6	912.6	.05
November	1	6	2.2	43.7	816.5	.04

p = preliminary.

r = revised.

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