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U.S. Department of Labor
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August 1983

In this issue:
U.S. and European labor markets,
employment in the first half of 1983, and
job creation in employee-owned firms.

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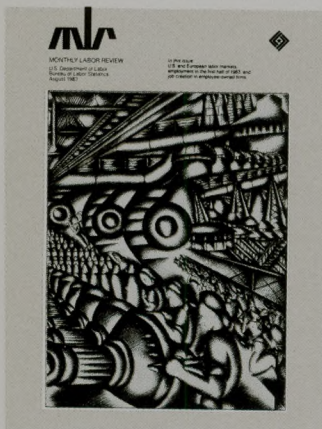
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

AUGUST 1983
VOLUME 106, NUMBER 8

Henry Lowenstern, Editor-in-Chief
Robert W. Fisher, Executive Editor

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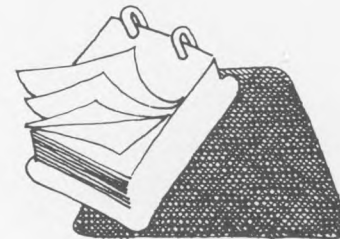
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Labor Month In Review



ECONOMIC STATUS. The Bureau of Labor Statistics published a new study examining the employment problems of workers in relation to their family and household economic status. The study is based largely on data for 1981 derived from the March 1982 Current Population Survey, and focuses on three basic problems: low earnings, involuntary part-time work, and unemployment. Some highlights:

Among the 65.3 million persons employed 50 weeks or more who usually worked full time, 5.2 million reported earnings of less than \$6,700, the minimum wage equivalent for a full year's work. Although a large number of these workers were self-employed, the majority were wage and salary workers.

Whites made up 4.4 million of these 5.2 million workers, with white women slightly outnumbering white men. There were 669,000 blacks and 328,000 Hispanics with earnings below \$6,700, despite year-round full-time work.

Low earnings were more prevalent among youth and older workers. Almost two-fifths of young men and women 16 to 19 years old and about one-quarter of both men and women 65 and over had earnings below \$6,700. The incidence of low earnings was almost twice as high for women as for men—11.4 percent, compared to 6.0 percent.

Almost 1 in 4 of the 5.2 million workers with low earnings from year-round, full-time work lived in families with total income below the poverty line. Among the women who maintained their families, nearly half of those with full-year earnings of less than \$6,700 fell below the poverty line, as they were unlikely to have other earners in the family.

Involuntary part-time work. Approximately two-thirds of the 14.6 million persons with some involuntary part-time

employment cited slack work or material shortages as the reason for their short hours. The remainder "could not find a full-time job."

Almost 50 percent of husbands but only one-quarter of the wives working part time did so involuntarily. Among men and women who maintained families alone, most of those working part time would have preferred full-time work.

One in 3 of the blacks and 1 in 4 of the Hispanics who worked part time involuntarily lived in a poor family compared with relatively few whites (1 in 7). Among black women who maintained families alone and had some involuntary part-time work, more than 50 percent were in poverty.

Unemployment and poverty. Of the 119.7 million persons who were in the labor force sometime during 1981, 23.4 million, or 19.5 percent, were reported as being unemployed for a week or more. Nearly two-thirds of these persons were in the labor force for the full year, and thus had a substantial period of employment. Nearly 6 million (one-fourth) were jobless only 1 to 4 weeks. However, there was also a significant number, three-fourths of a million, who were jobless all year.

Persons most likely to encounter unemployment were under 25 years of age, with 30 percent reporting some joblessness in 1981. Those persons who make up the bulk of the labor force—25 to 54—had an unemployment incidence of about 17 percent, while those 55 and over, who often retire from the labor force, had the lowest incidence of unemployment—about 10 percent.

Viewed in a family context, the highest incidence of unemployment (nearly one-third) and the longest spells were experienced by those generally young persons who are classified as

"other" family members. For men and women who maintained their families alone, the likelihood of being unemployed sometime during the year was a little more than 20 percent.

Blacks faced the greatest probability of being unemployed. Almost 34 percent of black women who maintained families had some unemployment, compared with 25 percent for whites and 20 percent for Hispanics.

For women who maintained families alone, unemployment was usually accompanied by income below the poverty level. Almost 56 percent did not have incomes greater than the poverty level for their family size.

Family budgets squeezed. Even though a family's income may not fall below established poverty levels as a result of unemployment, changes in its living standard could still be great. In 1981, 10.4 million of the 23.4 million workers with some unemployment were members of families with incomes exceeding \$20,000. While these income levels are more than twice some poverty lines, they may represent much lower levels compared with previous years and may involve curbs in family consumption, debts, and other possible sacrifices.

Median family income of persons undergoing some unemployment in 1981 was almost 33 percent lower than it was for those without unemployment. The difference—which may also reflect other labor market problems, such as low wages—was even greater for husbands, men and women who maintained their own families, and men and women who lived alone or with nonrelatives.

Copies of the study, *Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status*, BLS Bulletin 2169, are for sale (\$4) by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402. □

Labor market contrasts: United States and Europe

*Employment outlook is more favorable
for the U.S. than for Europe;
demographic pressures are easing
in the U.S. but intensifying abroad;
Europe has a much larger group
of long-term unemployed*

JANET L. NORWOOD

Analysis of data on the U.S. labor market cannot be done in isolation. The economic growth so necessary to sustain a vigorous recovery in this country simply cannot be achieved without simultaneous recovery abroad. Thus, if we are to evaluate effectively the state of our own economy, we must give attention as well to developments abroad.

As the world economies have become more closely tied together, we find that some of Europe's experiences presage our own. More recently, however, it is becoming clear that many of our experiences may well become a part of Europe's future. Nowhere is this more true than in labor market behavior. This article reviews some of the similarities—and the differences—in labor market conditions between the United States and Western Europe.

Beyond the jobless rate

Each month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics compiles the latest data on the U.S. employment situation. In spite of the comprehensive body of data that we publish, the most sensitive number—and the one on which the headlines are based—is the overall unemployment rate. That “magic

number” is, of course, important; but we must look far beyond it to understand what is happening. Indeed, the focus on a single number—the unemployment rate—may distort our view both of the U.S. economy and of the economies of the Western European countries.

It is not easy to compare conditions across national boundaries. In addition to the differences in such factors as demographic composition, political policy, and economic institutions, we need to take account of the differing backgrounds of experience in labor market developments that have occurred over the last decade on both sides of the Atlantic. During the 1970's, for example, the United States saw unprecedented labor force growth as larger numbers of women than ever before entered the labor force, and the postwar baby-boom generation reached working age. The U.S. economy created more than 20 million jobs, and the movement of employment away from the goods-producing sector into the service-producing sector accelerated. Some of these same developments took place in Europe, but the magnitude and the pace of the changes there were quite different. Indeed, European labor force growth and job creation experience have been very different from our own.

These differences and their effects on attitudes toward policy were discussed at a recent conference in England by experts from Western Europe and North America. The ques-

Janet L. Norwood is Commissioner of Labor Statistics. This article is drawn from her commencement address at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Mass., May 29, 1983. Constance Sorrentino and Philip Rones assisted in preparing the analysis.

far more pessimistically by the Europeans than by the Americans. The attitudes at the conference were shaped by the historical framework and expectations of future developments. The Western European countries had very little job growth during the decade of the 1970's; and in most of the European countries, there was little if any expansion of the labor force.

Through the mid-1980's, the working-age population under 25 in the United States is expected to decline, whereas it will increase in Europe. And productivity and cost performance on both sides of the Atlantic have been quite poor. The United States looks toward recovery from one of the longest and steepest recessions in its history—a recovery which starts with a jobless rate that is higher than in most other countries (except for Great Britain and Canada) but with a larger proportion of our population employed. (See table 1.) We need to look, then, at both employment and unemployment when we make comparisons. Let us examine a few of these labor market developments.

Fewer women at work in Europe. The most dramatic change in the U.S. labor force in the past two decades has been the unprecedented entry of large numbers of women into the work force and their sustained commitment to the world of work. More than half of all American women of working age are now in the labor force. In Europe, only Scandinavian women exceed this level. Economic activity by women in the rest of Europe is rising but, in general, remains well below the U.S. level. Table 2 shows the civilian labor force participation rates of women for selected years. A transformation of major proportions in the role of women in working life has been occurring here and is beginning to

accelerate in most of Europe. The differences are primarily a matter of degree and of timing.

In the United States, single and divorced women have long had relatively high labor force participation rates for obvious economic reasons. Their rates are not far behind those of men. However, the most striking feature of greater female participation in the work force is the proportion of married women who work. American wives have entered the work force in significantly increasing numbers, especially since 1970, and European wives are increasing their labor force participation.

Declining fertility rates have tended to reduce the home responsibilities of women, facilitating their rising labor force activity in many countries. Women are having fewer children, but even young children do not seem to be the obstacle to employment that they once were. Only 1 of 5 American married women with children under the age of 6 was in the labor force in 1960; now about half are. In Sweden, the proportion is even higher. Both here and in much of Europe, it is no longer true that women automatically quit work upon marriage or after childbirth.

Women today are probably much better off than their mothers, but they are not as well off as their brothers. In most European countries—as in the United States—women are working primarily in the low-paying occupations in the low-paying industries.

Youth unemployment high. Young people also tend to be concentrated in low-paying jobs—when they work. Youth unemployment rates are at very high levels in both Europe and in the United States. More than 1 of 5 teenagers in the U.S. labor force is unemployed, as is 1 of 7 young adults

Table 1. Civilian unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted), 1974–83, and employment-population ratios, selected years, for selected countries, approximating U.S. concepts

| Year | United States | Canada | France ¹ | Germany ¹ | Great Britain ^{1,2} | Italy ³ | Netherlands | Sweden |
|---|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| Unemployment rates: | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 2.0 |
| 1975 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 1.6 |
| 1976 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 1.6 |
| 1977 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| 1978 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 45.2 | 2.2 |
| 1979 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 45.3 | 2.1 |
| 1980 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 46.2 | 2.0 |
| 1981 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 47.7 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 49.1 | 2.5 |
| 1982 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 48.5 | 45.8 | 12.3 | 4.8 | (5) | 3.1 |
| 1983: first quarter | 10.3 | 12.5 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 13.7 | 5.2 | (5) | 3.3 |
| Employment-population ratio:⁶ | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 57.4 | 54.5 | 56.2 | 56.6 | 59.4 | 47.4 | (5) | 63.1 |
| 1980 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 53.1 | 51.6 | 58.6 | 46.1 | 445.8 | 65.6 |
| 1981 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 452.5 | 51.1 | 56.0 | 45.9 | 444.9 | 465.3 |
| 1982 | 57.8 | 56.9 | 452.1 | 450.3 | (5) | 45.2 | (5) | 465.0 |

¹Quarterly figures for France, Germany, and Great Britain are calculated by applying annual adjustment factors to current published data and, therefore, should be viewed as less precise indicators of unemployment under U.S. concepts than the annual figures.

²Preliminary revision based on new British unemployment series.

³Quarterly rates are for the first month of the quarter. Major changes in the Italian labor force survey, introduced in 1977, resulted in a large increase in persons enumerated as unemployed. However, many persons reported that they had not actively sought work in the past 30 days, and they have been provisionally excluded for comparability with

U.S. concepts. Inclusion of such persons would more than double the Italian unemployment rate shown.

⁴Preliminary.

⁵Not available.

⁶Data relate to civilian employment approximating U.S. concepts as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional working-age population, except for Germany, where the institutionalized population is included.

Table 2. Civilian labor force participation rates for women, selected countries, 1960, 1970, and 1981

| Country | 1960 | 1970 | 1981 |
|---------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| United States | 37.7 | 43.3 | 52.1 |
| France ¹ | 41.6 | 40.1 | 43.1 |
| Germany | 41.2 | 38.4 | 238.6 |
| Great Britain | 39.5 | 42.0 | 248.1 |
| Italy | 32.2 | 26.2 | 30.1 |
| Sweden | ³ 46.1 | 50.0 | ² 60.3 |

¹1960 data are for October; 1970 and 1981 data are for March.

²Preliminary.

³1961.

NOTE: Data relate to the civilian labor force approximating U.S. concepts as a percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of working age, except for Germany which includes the institutionalized population. See Constance Sorrentino, "International comparisons of labor force participation, 1960-81," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1983, pp. 23-36.

Italian, and Dutch youth now meet or surpass these high U.S. levels, while West Germany manages to maintain much lower rates, especially for teenagers. (See table 3.)

During the 1960's and early 1970's, much was made of the fact that European countries in general had low levels of youth unemployment. In Germany, youth rates were about the same as adult rates. Elsewhere in Europe, youth unemployment rates were higher than rates for adults, but the disparity in Europe was not nearly so large as in the United States.

During the same period, the United States was experiencing, simultaneously, a rapid expansion in both the youth population and in their participation rates. Also causing upward pressure on our jobless rates were the very high rates of labor force participation among students, whose movement into and out of the labor force gives them higher unemployment rates than those for youths who are not in school.

Since the late 1970's, the traditional gap between the U.S. and European youth unemployment rates has narrowed or disappeared. The mid and later 1970's were a time of dramatic turnaround in demographic trends. During the early to mid-1960's, when the U.S. birth rate began to fall, European birth rates began to rise. These young Europeans started to enter the labor market in the latter half of the 1970's. After many years of decline, youth participation rates in Europe also began to stabilize or even increase. Further, more European youth were beginning to adopt the American pattern of seeking work while in school, and increasing educational enrollments in post-compulsory schooling brought a rising tide of youth into the school vacation job market. The labor markets in Europe have not been able to absorb the greater supply of student jobseekers or the greater supply of new college graduates.

In the United States, the teenage population began to decline in 1978, as the baby-boom generation moved into older age groups. This development is expected to exert downward pressure on the unemployment rate throughout the present decade and into the 1990's. In Europe, the teenage population has only recently begun to decline; the 20- to 24-year-old age group, however, continues to increase.

Youth are expected to exert upward pressure on European unemployment rates for several years to come.

Concerns of the older population. Just as most industrial countries are experiencing serious problems at the lowest end of the age spectrum, there are also problems emerging at the other end of the spectrum—the older population. Unlike youth, older workers are not a high unemployment group; the problems here relate more to retirement and to income support systems.

Life expectancy has increased both here and in Europe. During the last two decades, the U.S. and European population over the age of 65 has grown by one-half. Compounding the normal increase in "dependency" that would accompany an aging population has been the decline in labor market activity of older workers.

In Europe, the changes in older worker labor market status preceded ours in timing and have been more serious. Not only has the older population of Europe been consistently a higher proportion of the total population, but their labor force participation rates have been substantially lower, and currently are less than half those in the United States.¹

The role of the older worker, in most countries, has become a policy paradox. Pressures on income-support systems point toward policies to induce older persons to work longer. In fact, the opposite trend is dominant. In the face of high unemployment rates, a new emphasis in many European countries has been placed on encouraging persons to retire early or to work part time while receiving a pension. The rationale is to create more opportunities for younger workers.

The costs of early retirement have been higher in Europe. But we are playing a good game of catchup. As the huge U.S. baby-boom generation grows older, there is probably no other labor market issue that incites such forceful policy debate and such intense political pressure.

Minorities. Europe preceded us in facing the issues raised by the aging of the population; however, our experience

Table 3. Youth unemployment rates for the United States and for European countries, 1982

| Country | All working ages | Under age 25 | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | Total | Teenagers | 20- to 24-year-olds |
| United States | 9.7 | 17.8 | 23.2 | 14.9 |
| France ¹ | 8.2 | 22.6 | 36.3 | 17.2 |
| Germany ² | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.1 |
| Great Britain ³ | 11.8 | 20.6 | 24.1 | 18.0 |
| Italy | 4.8 | 17.7 | 23.7 | 14.2 |
| Netherlands ³ | 10.1 | ⁴ 20.2 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Sweden | 3.1 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 6.0 |

¹Data are for October 1981.

²Data are for May 1981.

³Data are registered unemployed as percent of civilian labor force. Such data are understated in relation to U.S. concepts.

⁴Preliminary.

⁵Not available.

NOTE: Data relate to unemployment rates approximating U.S. concepts, except for Great Britain and the Netherlands.

with the labor force problems of minority groups far predates that in Europe.

Racial, ethnic, and other minority groups often have disadvantaged positions in the labor market. America's large black population as well as its increasing Hispanic population continue to have higher jobless rates than most other groups. Many of the European countries have experienced an inflow of foreign "guestworkers" who came to meet the labor shortages of the 1960's. Both the guestworker migrations in Europe and the majority of recent U.S. migrant flows from Mexico and other parts of Latin America derive from a similar situation—the existence of wide differences in standards of living across common or nearby borders.

Originally, the European guestworker flows were cyclical; foreign nationals flowed into the Northern European countries when demand was high and left when it was low, with little effect on the unemployment rate in the host country. As work contracts were renewed, however, many guestworkers began to put down roots in the host countries, marrying locally or bringing their wives and children from home. When the recession struck in 1974, increased job competition caused bans to be placed on new immigration by the host countries. While some guestworkers returned home, most stayed, and many entered the unemployment rolls. The children and wives of the guestworkers also entered the labor market, more than offsetting the numbers who had returned to their homelands. Further, there was a growing influx of illegal migrants.

These new problems that Europe has had to confront sound familiar to us. They include language as well as social and cultural differences. Foreigners tend to live in the large urban areas. The foreign youth of working age constitute a substantial and growing part of the youth unemployment problem in Europe—just as minority youth in the United States have a much harder time than others in finding successful job experiences.

Dynamics of the labor market

The comparative experience of women, of youth, of older workers, and of minorities points, in many instances, to relationships or trends previously considered unique to either the United States or to Europe that are now becoming shared experiences. There is one area in which we diverge sharply—the dynamic nature of the U.S. labor market.

We tend to focus on the employment and unemployment figures which are announced each month. These represent a snapshot of that particular month. But the monthly figures mask the very large flows of people who enter and leave the labor force or who change their employment status during the course of the month and from one month to the next.

Last year, the number of people unemployed in an average month in the United States was about 10.7 million. But the number of workers who experienced some spell of unemployment at some time during the entire year was at least 2½ times that number. Most people have relatively short

spells of unemployment, which are interspersed frequently with periods of employment and of inactive labor force status. In fact, if we compare the group of people who were unemployed in a given month with the group unemployed in the following month, we find that in normal times in the United States only about half are still unemployed; a quarter have found jobs, and the remaining quarter have left the labor force entirely. European countries have much lower levels of labor market flows than we do.

These differences in labor market dynamics show up best when we examine comparative unemployment duration and job creation. In the United States, even during the recent period of recession, the mean duration of unemployment is only about 4 months; in Europe, the average ranges from 7 to 10 months for most countries. On average, in 1982, 1 of 3 of the British and French unemployed were out of work for 1 year or longer. In contrast, fewer than 1 of 10 of the American unemployed had been jobless that long.

The point is that American workers tend to move into and out of employment and unemployment, whereas European joblessness tends to reflect a much larger group of long-term unemployed.

In terms of job creation, the United States has had extraordinarily large advances compared with Europe. Since 1970, as the U.S. labor force has increased, employment has grown by more than 20 million. In the four largest European countries, whose combined population closely approximates our own, employment has actually declined slightly since 1970. The following tabulation shows the civilian employment (in thousands) in the United States and in European countries (approximating U.S. concepts), 1970 and 1982, and the change for the period:

| | 1970 | 1982 | Change |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| United States | 78,678 | 99,526 | +20,848 |
| Four largest European countries, total | 89,290 | *88,920 | -370 |
| France | 20,320 | *20,980 | +660 |
| Germany | 26,100 | *25,090 | -1,010 |
| Great Britain | 23,780 | *22,460 | -1,320 |
| Italy | 19,090 | 20,390 | +1,300 |

*Preliminary.

This disparity in employment change is greater than can be explained by differences in economic growth or demographic factors. One reason for the difference is that almost the entire increase in U.S. employment since 1970 has been in the service sector. The proportion of employment in the goods-producing sector has declined markedly. Today, only about 1 in every 4 American workers is employed in manufacturing, mining, or construction. Employment in these industries has also been declining in Europe, but the growth in the service sector has not been large enough to make up for these reductions. (See table 4.)

Why does the United States have more labor mobility, more labor market flows, more short-term unemployment, and more job creation than Europe?

Table 4. Civilian employment in the United States and European countries by economic sector, selected years, 1970-82

[In thousands]

| Year | United States | France | Germany | Great Britain ¹ | Italy |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| Agriculture:² | | | | | |
| 1970 | 3,567 | 2,821 | 2,262 | 782 | 3,839 |
| 1978 | 3,550 | 1,927 | 1,536 | 666 | 3,053 |
| 1979 | 3,508 | 1,887 | 1,479 | 654 | 2,985 |
| 1980 | 3,529 | 1,841 | 1,436 | 657 | 2,896 |
| 1981 | 3,519 | 1,800 | 1,402 | 647 | 2,731 |
| 1982 | 3,571 | (3) | 1,371 | (3) | 2,525 |
| Goods-producing:⁴ | | | | | |
| 1970 | 26,080 | 7,917 | 12,465 | 10,531 | 7,586 |
| 1978 | 28,810 | 7,611 | 10,958 | 9,372 | 7,626 |
| 1979 | 29,797 | 7,489 | 11,086 | 9,344 | 7,641 |
| 1980 | 29,136 | 7,412 | 11,145 | 8,948 | 7,767 |
| 1981 | 28,995 | 7,208 | 10,885 | ⁵ 8,028 | 7,722 |
| 1982 | 27,070 | (3) | ⁵ 10,480 | (3) | 7,594 |
| Service-producing: | | | | | |
| 1970 | 49,031 | 9,605 | 11,442 | 13,071 | 7,656 |
| 1978 | 63,688 | 11,575 | 12,675 | 14,587 | 9,187 |
| 1979 | 65,519 | 11,742 | 12,942 | 14,778 | 9,471 |
| 1980 | 66,638 | 11,874 | 13,164 | 14,760 | 9,715 |
| 1981 | 67,883 | 11,968 | 13,261 | ⁵ 14,373 | 10,003 |
| 1982 | 68,888 | (3) | ⁵ 13,215 | (3) | 10,277 |

¹Includes Northern Ireland.

²Includes forestry, hunting, and fishing.

³Not available.

⁴Manufacturing, mining, and construction.

⁵Preliminary.

NOTE: Some small adjustments made to the overall employment data in the tabulation on p. 6 could not be made to the sectoral employment data for France, Germany, and Great Britain.

Certainly, differences in history and cultural attitudes play an important role in mobility patterns. European workers seem much more reluctant to change jobs voluntarily than their American counterparts. There is also less of a tendency to change residence in search of jobs. In the United States, mobility is considered desirable, even though the search for a better job may entail some unemployment. Americans are still experiencing sharp shifts in regional economic development and opportunity. In addition, young Americans tend to do more job changing before settling into more permanent careers than European youth do.

However, it is much more than history, tradition, and sectoral shifts that explain these labor market differences. Institutional differences are also important, as are differences in the social insurance systems of the United States and Europe. There are also international differences in layoff practices and job security procedures. In Europe, employers often cut working hours during periods of reduced orders; the lost hours are reimbursed by government-subsidized benefits. When the 1974-75 recession came, these short-time work mechanisms saved thousands of European workers from becoming unemployed.

Most of the European-style job security and job continuity practices are absent or are much weaker in the United States.

American employers are quicker to respond to labor market conditions by hiring or dismissing workers. In general, American workers must be fully unemployed to collect unemployment benefits.

A look ahead

At present, estimates place the number of unemployed persons in the industrial countries of Europe at about 18 million. More than 11 million are jobless in the United States. Recent forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and others starkly illustrate the magnitude of the problems before us. The recession has been long and steep, and the countries of Western Europe and North America have before them the formidable task of restoring labor market health.

Since December, the U.S. employment situation has improved considerably. The jobless rate has declined, employment has increased, especially in the hard-hit manufacturing sector, and factory hours have risen sharply. But improvement has not yet begun in Europe. In fact, most of the forecasts suggest continued increases in unemployment in most European countries through the first half of 1984.

The high unemployment levels in this country have come at a time when demographic pressures are easing. In Europe, however, demographic pressures are becoming more intense and will continue at least until the mid-1980's. Structural declines are occurring in several major industries on both sides of the Atlantic, and high joblessness among the minority population is a matter of great concern in both Europe and the United States. But the fact that Europe has a much larger group of long-term unemployed persons than the United States suggests that the road back to labor market health may be even rockier abroad.

The success of recovery in the United States rests partly on Europe. No major country—the United States included—has been able to expand successfully in a stagnant world. The scope for a purely national recovery is limited, because all developed countries have become inextricably linked together by world trade, capital flows, exchange rates, and the international monetary system. Foreign trade has long been a crucial part of European prosperity, and it is increasingly becoming a crucial part of our prosperity. More than ever, the United States is an interdependent part of a world economy. □

FOOTNOTE

¹See Constance Sorrentino, "International comparisons of labor force participation, 1960-81," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1983, p. 30, table 4.

Employment on the rise in the first half of 1983

Economic activity picked up during the first half, with employment increasing and unemployment edging down; analysts turned to the issue of how strong and durable the expansion would be

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After going through a long and deep recession, the U.S. economy began to turn up in the first half of 1983, with particularly strong growth registered in the second quarter. The civilian unemployment rate, which had reached a post-World War II high of 10.8 percent in December 1982, gradually declined to 10.0 percent by June 1983. The number of nonfarm jobs increased by 1.1 million over the same period, after having declined by 2.8 million in the prior year and a half. These labor force developments coincided with other indicators pointing to improvement in the economy. Housing starts were up considerably from the lackluster performance shown throughout most of 1981 and 1982. The index of industrial production increased steadily from its November 1982 low of 134.9 to 144.3 in May. And consumer spending, an essential element in any recovery, began to show signs of strength.

It is important to note, however, that not all economic indicators could be interpreted in a positive manner. Com-

pared to current price inflation, short- and long-term interest rates were still very high and, coupled with a 72-percent rate of manufacturing capacity utilization, gave credence to many analysts' contentions and to survey results of business intentions that nonfarm expenditures on plant and equipment, essential to the enhancement of long-term growth prospects, were likely to decline in real terms once again in 1983.¹ In addition, the continuing strong showing of the dollar relative to other currencies weakened U.S. export competitiveness.

Measures of economic activity are most meaningful when examined in an historical context. Accordingly, the first part of this article presents an overview of how the recent situation compared with that of other recoveries. This is followed by a more detailed discussion of the employment and unemployment situation in early 1983.

Recoveries compared

Table 1 contains information comparing percentage changes for a variety of economic indicators from the trough of the seven complete postwar recessions (as designated by the

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National Bureau of Economic Research—NBER) through the first 6 months of recovery, with that of the current period. (For purposes of this analysis, December 1982—the month that dated the turning point in the labor force data—is used as the trough. The NBER subsequently designated a trough date of November 1982.)

Before examining the data, it is important to understand some of the limitations and hazards of the approach used here.² First, the NBER reference trough dates do not necessarily correspond to the specific trough of each data series shown in table 1. Moreover, the difference with which each series lags behind or leads the NBER trough date is not always the same. Thus, it will not necessarily be the case that apparent dissimilarities in the behavior of any given economic indicator across recoveries actually confirm the existence of differences. Second, the economy is always changing, and the future is not simply a duplicate of the past. One expects differences to emerge, some of which may derive from structural changes which in turn may impair our ability to evaluate the relative strength or weakness of a cyclical recovery based on these data. Third, the speed of a recovery is related, in part, to the depth and duration of the prior recession. In this context, comparison of the current recovery with the 1958 and 1975 recovery periods might be most appropriate because their depth is most similar. Keeping these limitations in mind, what do the data shown in table 1 suggest?

The increases registered in the current recovery for each employment indicator shown in table 1—civilian, total nonfarm payroll, and manufacturing payroll employment—compare very favorably with the gains posted in prior periods.³ For example, the 2-percent increase in manufacturing payroll jobs, coming off a very deep recession, compares with gains of less than 1 percent in the first 6 recovery months following the two other most severe postwar down-

turns—1973–75 and 1957–58.

In terms of economic indicators, neither real gross national product (GNP) nor industrial production have bounced back with quite the vigor shown in most prior recoveries, particularly if one focuses on the 1958 and 1975 periods. For example, the index of industrial production increased 6.7 percent between December 1982 and May 1983; this compares with increases of 9.5 percent in the first 6 months of the 1958 recovery and 9.3 percent in the first 6 months of the 1975 recovery. However, private housing starts had advanced more in percentage terms than had been registered in any of the other postwar recovery periods, while non-residential fixed investment showed a gain not much different from the past.

With that background, we turn our attention to changes in employment and unemployment over the first 6 months of 1983.

Job gains

Table 2 contains information on nonfarm employment changes by industry between July 1981–December 1982, and December 1982–June 1983. It should be emphasized that this table should not be used to determine how much employment in certain industries has recovered from cyclical declines. This is essentially because structural changes often occur at the same time. Such changes reflect international competition, changes in product demand, technological innovations, and other factors. For example, few expect automobile employment to return to its early 1979 prerecession peak even with a full and robust *cyclical* recovery.

After declining by 2.8 million over the course of the last recession to 88.7 million, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs—as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' survey of establishments—advanced by 1.1 million during the first

Table 1. Percent changes in selected economic indicators from postwar business cycle troughs through the first 6 months of recovery, seasonally adjusted

| 6-month recovery periods ¹ | Civilian employment | Nonfarm payroll employment | Manufacturing payroll employment | Manufacturing average weekly hours | Real gross national product ² | Industrial production index | Non-residential fixed investment ² | Private housing starts ³ | Retail sales ⁴ |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| October 1949 to April 1950 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 13.9 | 10.1 | 17.0 | 5.3 |
| May 1954 to November 1954 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -0.4 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 22.5 | 4.5 |
| April 1958 to October 1958 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 27.6 | 1.6 |
| February 1961 to August 1961 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 7.9 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 2.1 |
| November 1970 to May 1971 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 24.4 | 5.7 |
| March 1975 to September 1975 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 9.3 | -1.2 | 27.3 | 5.9 |
| July 1980 to January 1981 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 25.1 | 2.5 |
| December 1982 to June 1983 ⁵ | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 39.9 | 3.4 |

¹Dates for business cycle troughs are designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Subsequent to this analysis, the NBER designated November 1982 as the trough of the most recent cycle; December 1982 was the low point for many labor market indicators.

²Measured in 1972 dollars at an annual rate. These series are estimated on a quarterly basis so that the calculations are based on the quarter within which each recovery date falls.

³Measured as an annual rate of housing starts.

⁴Measured in 1972 dollars.

⁵The changes in the index of industrial production, private housing starts, and retail sales refer to the December–May period since that was all that was available at the time this article was written. The change in nonresidential fixed investment is based on the last quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983 since further data were not available. The change in real gross national product uses the Commerce Department's "flash" estimate for the second quarter of 1983.

Table 2. Changes in nonfarm payroll employment for selected industry categories, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| Industries | July 1981 to December 1982 | | December 1982 to June 1983 | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Actual change in employment | Percent change in employment | Actual change in employment | Percent change in employment |
| Total | -2,819 | -3.1 | +1,095 | +1.2 |
| Total private | -2,570 | -3.4 | +1,223 | +1.7 |
| Goods-producing | -2,659 | -10.3 | +453 | +2.0 |
| Mining | -122 | -10.4 | -45 | -4.3 |
| Construction | -372 | -8.9 | +131 | +3.4 |
| Manufacturing | -2,165 | -10.6 | +367 | +2.0 |
| Durable goods | -1,672 | -13.7 | +271 | +2.6 |
| Lumber and wood products | -65 | -9.6 | +65 | +10.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | -44 | -9.3 | +19 | +4.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | -88 | -13.7 | +21 | +3.8 |
| Primary metal products | -318 | -28.0 | +16 | +2.0 |
| Fabricated metal products | -249 | -15.5 | +26 | +1.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | -450 | -17.9 | -5 | -0.2 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | -151 | -7.2 | +60 | +3.1 |
| Transportation equipment | -228 | -11.9 | +65 | +3.8 |
| Instruments and related products | -38 | -5.2 | -6 | -0.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | -42 | -10.1 | +10 | +2.7 |
| Nondurable goods | -493 | -6.1 | +96 | +1.3 |
| Food and kindred products | -46 | -2.8 | +11 | +0.7 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | -2 | -2.8 | +4 | -5.8 |
| Textile mill products | -108 | -12.9 | +18 | +2.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | -125 | -9.9 | +20 | +1.8 |
| Paper and allied products | -39 | -5.6 | +4 | +0.6 |
| Printing and publishing | -7 | -0.6 | +13 | +1.0 |
| Chemicals and allied products | -53 | -4.8 | -3 | -0.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products | -17 | -7.9 | -1 | -0.5 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | -63 | -8.4 | +36 | +5.3 |
| Leather and leather products | -33 | -13.4 | +2 | +0.9 |
| Service-producing | -160 | -0.2 | +642 | +1.0 |
| Transportation and public utilities | -174 | -3.4 | -11 | -0.2 |
| Wholesale trade | -182 | -3.4 | +13 | +0.3 |
| Retail trade | -188 | -1.2 | +188 | +1.2 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | +57 | +1.2 | +84 | +1.6 |
| Services | +576 | +3.1 | +496 | +2.6 |
| Government | -249 | -1.6 | -128 | -0.8 |
| Federal government | -28 | -1.0 | -2 | -0.1 |
| State and local government | -221 | -1.7 | -126 | -1.0 |

half of 1983. Of equal interest is the fact that employment gains were fairly widespread. For example, of the 186 industries which comprise the BLS diffusion index, fully 67 percent registered over-the-month job increases in June 1983, compared with only 32 percent in November 1982. Moreover, three-quarters of the industries had registered increases since December 1982.

Jobs in the service-producing sector, which had declined by 160,000 during the recession, increased by 649,000 in the first half of 1983. This overall figure masks some im-

portant differences among industry divisions within this sector. Not surprisingly, most of the job growth occurred in the services industry (495,000), which had grown during the recession as well. Two industries which had posted recession declines in employment—transportation and public utilities and wholesale trade—showed essentially no job increases between December 1982 and June 1983. Perhaps more important is the behavior of government employment, particularly at the State and local level. In all prior 6-month recovery periods, State and local government had posted fairly strong employment gains. This is the precise opposite of the current situation. Between December 1982 and June 1983, jobs in State and local governments actually declined. While, in part, the lack of growth is certainly reflective of the aging of the postwar baby-boom generation and the consequent lessened demand for teachers and other school personnel, it also reflects fiscal problems at the State and local levels.⁴

The goods-producing sector, which accounted for almost all of the July 1981–December 1982 recession cutbacks, posted a December 1982–June 1983 increase of 450,000 jobs, or about 17 percent of the total lost during the recession. Most cyclically sensitive industries, particularly construction and those in durable goods manufacturing, showed improvement during the first half of 1983. Employment in construction, which had been devastated by the prolonged housing slump of 1981–82, increased by 130,000. Consistent with this improvement, the unemployment rate among construction workers declined from 22 percent to 18.1 percent between December 1982 and June 1983. While hovering around or just below the 1-million mark throughout much of 1981 and 1982, new housing starts increased to 1.7 million (at an annual rate) in the second quarter of 1983, well above the level of the previous year. A major uncertainty for the future, however, remains the behavior of interest rates, home mortgage rates in particular.

Jobs in manufacturing, which bore the brunt of the recession with declines totaling 2.2 million, increased by 365,000 in the first half of 1983. Most of the gains occurred in durable goods manufacturing. Particularly noteworthy increases occurred in lumber and wood products (showing its links to the housing recovery), electrical equipment, and transportation equipment, especially automobiles. Automobile industry employment increased by about 115,000 (seasonally adjusted) between its November 1982 low point and June 1983. This gain reflected a combination of factors.

First, car production was up from an annual rate of about 6 million units at the end of 1982 to around 7 million units in the second quarter of 1983. Second, there had been a slight increase in the production share (and sales share) of the larger, more accessorized cars which have somewhat higher employment requirements relative to the smaller automobiles. Third and last, domestic car sales, at an annual rate of just over 7 million in June, were up from the latter part of 1982, in part stemming from a variety of incentive

programs. The latter, however, produced some uncertainty concerning the future, as such campaigns often result in "buying sales from the future." This suggests that the employment level can only be maintained if real economic growth is strong enough to take up the slack from the sales decline that normally occurs when incentive campaigns are discontinued.

Employment in stone, clay, and glass products, and primary and fabricated metals also showed improvement. The machinery industry, however, showed virtually no job increase in the first half of 1983 (after the effects of a strike were factored out); a significant turnaround in business investment in equipment will be required before this industry recovers much. Moreover, mining employment was down 45,000 from December 1982.

Concomitant with the overall improvement in the number of jobs has been some reduction in unemployment. The following tabulation shows the unemployment rates for selected industry categories, seasonally adjusted.

| | July 1981 | Dec. 1982 | June 1983 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Mining | 5.9 | 18.1 | 18.2 |
| Construction | 15.2 | 22.0 | 18.1 |
| Manufacturing | 7.4 | 14.8 | 11.5 |
| Durable goods | 7.2 | 17.1 | 12.2 |
| Primary metals | 7.9 | 28.6 | 19.4 |
| Fabricated metals | 8.3 | 18.9 | 13.9 |
| Machinery | 5.3 | 14.1 | 13.5 |
| Electrical equipment | 6.1 | 12.7 | 10.1 |
| Auto manufacturing | 12.7 | 23.0 | 13.3 |

With the exception of mining, all industries showed some degree of improvement from December 1982, although none were down to prerecession levels (July 1981). (The auto industry, in particular, has been struggling since early 1979, so the limitation of comparisons to the present recession is quite misleading; indeed, unemployment among auto workers was last below 10 percent in July 1979.) The extent to which these changes reflected employer recalls, rather than the unemployed finding a job in another industry or dropping out of the labor force, cannot be answered with these data. However, the increase in manufacturing and construction jobs does suggest that recalls were an important reason for the better unemployment situation.

Other recovery indicators

The workweek. In recessions, employers not only lay off workers and cut back on hiring, but they also reduce hours worked, including overtime, among many of those who remain on the job. Between July 1981 and December 1982, the manufacturing workweek dropped from 39.9 to 39.0 hours. During the course of a recovery, conversely, employers tend to restore hours worked before recalling those on layoff or hiring new workers.⁵ In fact, the factory workweek, at 40.1 hours in June 1983, was just over 1 hour above the December 1982 level. If job market prospects

were brightening, then we should also expect that the number of workers on part-time schedules for economic reasons, such as slack work, would be declining. The following tabulation shows the number of nonagricultural workers at work part time (seasonally adjusted quarterly averages in thousands).

| | Involuntary part-timers | | Voluntary part-timers | |
|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| | Total | Usually work full time | Usually work part time | Total |
| 1981 | | | | |
| III | 4,497 | 1,731 | 2,766 | 12,498 |
| IV | 5,093 | 2,019 | 3,074 | 12,394 |
| 1982 | | | | |
| I | 5,389 | 2,050 | 3,339 | 12,313 |
| II | 5,681 | 2,173 | 3,508 | 12,579 |
| III | 5,964 | 2,222 | 3,742 | 12,612 |
| IV | 6,413 | 2,254 | 4,159 | 12,372 |
| 1983 | | | | |
| I | 6,510 | 2,075 | 4,535 | 12,208 |
| II | 5,913 | 1,753 | 4,160 | 12,154 |

The number of persons involuntarily working part time fell by 600,000 in the second quarter of 1983 after increasing steadily from the middle of 1981 to a peak of 6.5 million in the first quarter of 1983. About 55 percent of this decline was accounted for by persons who normally work a full-time schedule (35 hours per week or more).

Job losers, leavers, and entrants. Over the course of a business cycle, the reason that people experience unemployment tends to change. During a recession, the number of job losers—those on layoff expecting recall and those permanently separated from their jobs—increases markedly, while the number of voluntary terminations to look for new jobs tends to edge down. In periods of expansion and recovery, the opposite trends are evident. Table 3 contains information on the number of unemployed persons by reason.

The number of persons on layoff increased steadily through the end of 1982; layoffs, which were only 16.5 percent of the unemployed in the third quarter of 1981, rose to 21 percent by the fourth quarter of 1982. Throughout the first half of 1983, there was a continual decline in the number of persons on layoff. However, other job losers, those permanently separated from their jobs, showed very little improvement from the last quarter of 1982, although their numbers had ceased to increase.

Duration of unemployment. Large increases in the number of newly unemployed persons—those who at the time of the survey report less than 5 weeks of unemployed job search—always occur during a recession. The result is an initial decrease in the average duration of unemployment.

As the recession runs its course, the duration of unemployment begins to increase as individuals have a more difficult time finding jobs. In a recovery period, the new flows into unemployment begin to taper off, in part because employers are laying off fewer workers. As a result, despite shrinking in the aggregate, the pool of unemployed persons becomes disproportionately composed of those who have been unemployed for a long time, and thus the average duration continues to rise for a period of time.

From table 3 it can be seen that the number of persons entering unemployment (less than 5 weeks duration) increased almost continuously throughout the recession to a peak of almost 4 million in the fourth quarter of 1982. Since then, short-term joblessness has declined by about 400,000, though virtually all of it occurred in the first quarter. In addition, the number of persons jobless for 5 to 14 weeks also dipped over this time period.

Consistent with past recoveries, the two measures of duration—the mean and the median—continued to increase in 1983, despite the modest improvement in the labor market. The mean duration rose from 14.0 weeks in the third quarter of 1981 to 20.5 weeks in the second quarter of 1983, while the median increased from 6.9 to 11.8 weeks over the same period. Moreover, the number of persons unemployed for 6 months or more continued to increase, reaching 2.8 million in the second quarter of 1983.

Discouraged workers. Another useful indicator of the state of the labor market is the movement in the number of persons who want jobs but are not looking because they believe no work is available—so-called discouraged workers. Like unemployment, this series registers increases in bad times and decreases as economic expansion gets underway. The following tabulation shows the number of discouraged workers for selected quarters (seasonally adjusted, in thousands) over the most recent 2-year period.

| | Total | Men | Women | White | Black |
|-----------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1981 | | | | | |
| III | 1,108 | 389 | 718 | 747 | 326 |
| IV | 1,191 | 439 | 751 | 800 | 339 |
| 1982 | | | | | |
| I | 1,331 | 509 | 822 | 875 | 455 |
| II | 1,487 | 577 | 911 | 995 | 449 |
| III | 1,638 | 595 | 1,043 | 1,072 | 502 |
| IV | 1,849 | 690 | 1,159 | 1,247 | 529 |
| 1983 | | | | | |
| I | 1,764 | 707 | 1,057 | 1,193 | 543 |
| II | 1,709 | 693 | 1,016 | 1,261 | 409 |

The number of discouraged workers increased throughout 1981 and 1982 before declining by 140,000 between the end of 1982 and the second quarter of 1983. Women and blacks continue to be overrepresented among the discouraged. Women were about 60 percent of the discouraged total in the second quarter of 1983, whereas they comprise

only 43 percent of the labor force. The black share of discouraged workers was even more disproportionate—24 percent, versus only 11 percent of the labor force.

Worker groups

Because the primary purpose of this article has been to examine certain key cyclical indicators, not much has been said about the specific groups that make up the work force. This section briefly presents such information.

Employment. Employment, as measured by the monthly Current Population Survey of households, increased by 840,000 between the first and second quarters of 1983. After bottoming out at 99.1 million in the first quarter, civilian employment stood at 99.9 million by the second quarter. This was still more than 800,000 below the prerecession peak of the second quarter of 1981. The number of employed adult men, which had dropped substantially during the recession, increased by 570,000 but was still about 700,000 below prerecession levels. Employment among adult women was up 325,000 between the first and second quarters of 1983. Teenage employment, on the other hand, continued to decline in 1983 (it has declined since early 1980) as both their population and proportion in the labor force dropped. Among other major worker groups, both white workers and workers of Hispanic origin posted gains. Employment among black workers, who continue to be the most severely affected population in the labor market, was, however, little changed.

The employment-civilian population ratio, a measure of the proportion of the population that is employed, is another illuminating measure of labor market performance. This ratio is sensitive to both employment and population changes and is a useful barometer of the economy's ability to provide jobs for the (usually) growing population. Table 4 contains information for various worker groups.

The overall employment ratio declined throughout the recession and into the first quarter of 1983—from 59 to

Table 3. Reason for, and duration of unemployment, quarterly averages 1981–83, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Reason and duration | 1981 | | 1982 | | | | 1983 | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Reason | | | | | | | | |
| Lost last job | 4,171 | 4,859 | 5,372 | 6,003 | 6,583 | 7,330 | 6,779 | 6,676 |
| On layoff | 1,330 | 1,770 | 1,829 | 2,007 | 2,323 | 2,506 | 2,033 | 1,904 |
| Other job losers | 2,841 | 3,089 | 3,543 | 3,996 | 4,260 | 4,824 | 4,745 | 4,772 |
| Left last job | 920 | 937 | 890 | 864 | 806 | 808 | 863 | 799 |
| Reentered labor force | 2,047 | 2,255 | 2,222 | 2,371 | 2,452 | 2,499 | 2,513 | 2,426 |
| Seeking first job | 944 | 1,015 | 1,071 | 1,115 | 1,279 | 1,276 | 1,163 | 1,312 |
| Duration | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,391 | 3,852 | 3,823 | 3,802 | 3,965 | 3,971 | 3,569 | 3,574 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,469 | 2,851 | 3,082 | 3,311 | 3,381 | 3,507 | 3,191 | 3,016 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,205 | 2,352 | 2,705 | 3,288 | 3,687 | 4,474 | 4,622 | 4,488 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,093 | 1,204 | 1,431 | 1,633 | 1,806 | 2,089 | 1,911 | 1,677 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,112 | 1,149 | 1,274 | 1,655 | 1,881 | 2,385 | 2,712 | 2,810 |
| Mean (average) duration, in weeks | 14.0 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 20.5 |
| Median duration, in weeks | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 10.5 | 11.8 |

Table 4. Employment-civilian population ratios and unemployment rates for selected worker groups, quarterly averages 1981-83, seasonally adjusted

| Selected categories | 1981 | | 1982 | | | | 1983 | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I | II |
| Employment-civilian population ratios: | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 59.0 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 57.3 | 57.1 | 57.4 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 44.4 | 43.0 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 74.1 | 73.2 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 71.6 | 71.0 | 70.5 | 71.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 48.5 | 48.6 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 48.6 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 48.4 |
| White workers | 60.0 | 59.5 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 58.8 | 58.3 | 58.1 | 58.5 |
| Black workers | 50.9 | 50.7 | 50.2 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 48.8 | 49.1 | 49.1 |
| Hispanic workers | 57.0 | 56.8 | 56.6 | 55.6 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 54.9 |
| Women who maintain families | 53.2 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 53.1 | 53.9 | 52.6 | 52.0 | 51.1 |
| Married women, spouse present | 47.4 | 47.3 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 47.8 |
| Married men, spouse present | 76.9 | 76.2 | 75.7 | 75.2 | 74.5 | 73.9 | 73.6 | 73.9 |
| Unemployment rates: | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.1 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 19.1 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 23.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 6.1 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 9.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| White workers | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| Black workers | 15.8 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.7 |
| Hispanic workers | 9.8 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 15.9 | 14.1 |
| Women who maintain families | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| Married women, spouse present | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Married men, spouse present | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Full-time workers | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 |
| Part-time workers | 9.5 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 11.3 |

57.1 percent. By the second quarter of 1983, the ratio had increased slightly to 57.4 percent.

The overall ratio, however, masks several significant differences between groups of workers. Among teenagers, the ratio fell from 44.4 percent in the third quarter of 1981 to 40.9 percent in the second quarter of 1983, as declines in employment greatly exceeded those in the size of their population. The ratio for adult men declined more than 3 percentage points during the course of the recession to a low of 70.5 percent in the first 3 months of 1983. By the second quarter of 1983, their ratio had risen to 71.0 percent. In contrast, the ratio for adult women was just slightly reduced in the recession. The contrasting picture between men and women is largely attributable to the nature of their industrial and occupational attachment; the cyclically sensitive sectors of the economy still employ men disproportionately.

Among white, black, and Hispanic workers, the ratio fell substantially during the recession. Since bottoming out at 58.1 percent in the first quarter of 1983, the ratio for white workers had edged up to 58.5 percent by the middle of 1983. The employment ratio of black workers inched up from 48.8 percent at the end of 1982 to 49.1 percent, with the entire gain posted in the first quarter of 1983. In contrast to these modest increases, the ratio for Hispanic workers was up 1.3 percentage points from the low point reached in the last quarter of 1982 to the second quarter of 1983.

The ratio for married men, as expected, showed a high degree of cyclical sensitivity, whereas that for married women changed little and, by the second quarter of 1983, was

actually slightly above the level posted for the middle of 1981. (This modest increase was, however, well below the long-term trend, which means that, while employment growth in the last recession almost matched population growth, in nonrecession periods employment has increased faster than the population of married women.) Among women who maintain families, the employment-population ratio changed little until the end of 1982. Since then, the ratio declined from 52.6 to 51.1 percent, as the number of employed women who maintain families declined in the first half of 1983 while their population was little changed.

Unemployment. The unemployment situation had improved by mid-1983, though the rate remained very high by historical standards. After reaching a postwar high of 10.8 percent in December 1982, the unemployment rate (civilian basis) was down to 10 percent in June 1983. While most worker groups experienced some improvement, there were a few notable exceptions. In particular, the rate for black workers, at 20.7 percent in the second quarter of 1983, had increased almost continuously since early 1981. In addition, the rate among women who maintain families, at 13 percent, was slightly above the rate registered at the end of 1982.

Labor force growth

Growth in the labor force has slowed somewhat in recent years, in part, because of the smaller number of persons reaching labor force age, the performance of the economy, and a slowdown in the rate of increase in labor force participation among women. At 111.2 million in the second quarter of 1983, the labor force had grown 1.1 million over the year. This compares with increases of 1.3 and 2.1 million over the previous 2 years. The following tabulation provides information (not seasonally adjusted) on the labor force levels (in thousands) and participation rates (the proportion of the civilian population either employed or unemployed) for the second quarters of 1982 and 1983 for teenagers and adults.

| | Second quarter 1982 | | Second quarter 1983 | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Labor force | Participation rate | Labor force | Participation rate |
| Total | 110,099 | 64.0 | 111,189 | 63.9 |
| Teenagers | 8,709 | 55.0 | 8,343 | 54.4 |
| Adult women | 43,407 | 52.5 | 44,184 | 52.7 |
| Adult men | 57,983 | 78.9 | 58,662 | 78.5 |

The number of adult women and men in the labor force each rose over the year, although the increase for women—780,000—was below those of previous years. The teenage labor force decline was due to declines in both their participation rate and population.

BY MIDYEAR, unemployment had inched down, and employment had shown considerable growth. How strong and durable the recovery will be remains to be seen. □

—FOOTNOTES—

¹ See Congressional Budget Office, *The Outlook for Economic Recovery* (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983). According to the Commerce Department's latest survey, business capital outlays in 1983 will average 3.1 percent less than in 1982, after adjustment for inflation. However, as the year progresses outlays are expected to pick up. See Eileen Alt Powell, "Plant and Equipment Outlays to Pick Up, U.S. Says, but 1983 Total Will Fall 3.1%," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 10, 1983, p. 3.

² For an excellent treatment of economic indicators, see Geoffrey Moore and Julius Shiskin, *Indicators of Business Expansions and Contractions* (New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1967).

³ Statistics on payroll employment and hours are collected by State agen-

cies from payroll records of employers and are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the sample survey of households conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A description of the two surveys appears in *Employment and Earnings*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, monthly.

⁴ Data Resources, Inc., *Review of the U.S. Economy*, May 1983, pp. 1.58-1.60.

⁵ Philip L. Rones, "Response to recession: reduce hours or jobs?" *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1981, pp. 3-11.

Labor force activity of women

During the past 20 years, women in OECD countries have been making the major occupational change from work in the home to work in the labor market. An effect of the recession has been to slow down their labor force growth. Nevertheless, in those sectors of the economy where the demand for labor remained strong, employment of women actually expanded. The aggregate data presented in this study demonstrated that the female rate of participation is still rising and it is therefore expected that, as the economies of the OECD countries begin to expand during the post-recessionary period, there will be a renewed surge of women into the labor market. This prediction of a continued increase in participation rates is also justified by the changing structure of labor supply in some countries.

The prediction of a continued increase in women's labor force participation is probably also supported by the changing structure of labor supply in some countries. The tendency towards smaller families and the growing acceptance of working wives are factors which will contribute to the continuing increase in the participation of married women. In some countries there has been an increasing number of single-parent families headed by women who have very high levels of labor force participation rates. If this trend continues it will affect the structure of labor supply. In addition, in many countries there are a great number of social and labor market governmental policies which will influence women's participation in the labor market. Government policy in the area of child care and early education, access to educational and training opportunities and the implementation of equal employment opportunity policy will in time change the labor market behavior of women. The expected future upward trend in the supply of female labor will therefore be a dominant influence on the structural labor market situation in many countries in the years ahead.

—ALICE H. AMSDEN, ed.

The Economics of Women and Work
(New York, St. Martin's Press, 1980),
pp. 384-85.

Job-creating performance of employee-owned firms

Data from a recent survey suggest that companies can use employee ownership to improve economic performance and equity; employee-owned firms create jobs three times faster than their conventional counterparts

COREY ROSEN AND KATHERINE KLEIN

Contrary to popular belief, employee buyouts of troubled companies actually represent only a small percentage of all employee-owned companies—most employee ownership plans are set up in profitable ongoing companies. Further, employee-owned firms have an impressive record of job creation, with an average annual employment gain three times that of comparable conventional firms. Most of the plans provide for substantial employee control over company policy, giving employees full voting rights on their shares. The average employee-owned firm has 630 employees; all industries are represented, although there is some concentration in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing.

These are conclusions from a recent survey conducted by the National Center for Employee Ownership. Although they are preliminary and must be regarded cautiously, they seem to support the contention that employee ownership can be a mechanism to improve business performance and economic equity.¹

Survey techniques

Because the current interest in employee ownership only dates back to the mid-1970's, there have been few meth-

odologically sound evaluations of such plans. In particular, there have been no studies focusing only on firms in which a majority of the workers own a majority of the business (majority employee-owned firms). Many advocates view this type of firm as the most theoretically interesting and desirable. If employee ownership is to work at all it should be especially effective in these companies. Moreover, the notion of an employee-owned company presents an intriguing alternative both to the traditional capitalist and socialist models of economic organization.

As part of a 3-year project to evaluate the dynamics of employee-owned companies, the National Center for Employee Ownership conducted a special survey of the structural characteristics and job-creation performance of majority employee-owned companies.

The center surveyed 130 such firms with 10 or more employees in 1977 and each subsequent year to 1982. We chose the companies from newspaper, by word-of-mouth, and from other research. As a result of this compiling technique, we ended up with a disproportionate number of employee buyouts of failing companies (as the drama of buyouts attracts media attention). We do not believe, however, that there are other major sampling biases.

The survey was performed between October 1982 and January 1983. Of the 130 firms identified, eight were too new for meaningful responses (other than certain structural characteristics), eight had gone out of business, four had

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been sold to another firm, and two were no longer majority employee owned, reducing the usable universe to 108 firms. Sixty-three of these firms answered the survey, with 43 providing usable employment data. We also acquired information by telephone on the structural characteristics only of 35 additional companies. The 43 firms supplying employment data were basically similar to the 98 (63 respondents plus 35 from a telephone survey) for which we have structural information, except that buyouts were overrepresented among them (30.2 percent, compared with 18.5 percent). However, we have controlled for this factor in our analysis.

To analyze the employment data, we looked at the annual average percentage change in full-time employment in the 43 firms providing such data from the time the plan was established until the present (1982). If a company's plan pre-dated 1973, however, we used that date as a base. (This decision contributed to a conservative bias, of course, because the hypothesis is that the establishment of the plan will spur employment increases.) Eight of the 43 companies providing written employment data fell into this category. We then took the average annual employment percent change and compared it to the annual average employment percent change for the basic economic sector to which the company belongs. (Eight broad sectors were used.) The difference between the two figures was noted for each company. The sums of these differences for the 43 firms and for various sub-categories formed the basis for the evaluation.

Companies that started as employee-owned firms after 1973, or companies that closed were not used in the analysis. Total employment gains and losses from startup and closings were noted separately, however.

How the plans work

There have been periodic waves of interest in employee ownership over the past 10 years, but only in the last decade did the idea achieve the potential to become a significant part of the way companies do business. In large part, this new interest stems from a series of tax incentives created for the most popular plan—ESOP (Employee Stock Ownership Plan). At the same time, growing interest in creating a more participatory and productive workplace has spurred many companies to consider extending ownership to employees. In some cases, employee ownership has been used to save jobs in companies that might otherwise close; the employees either buy out the company or trade wages for stock. Also, a number of worker cooperatives were formed out of the “alternative lifestyle” movement of the late 1960's and 1970's.

ESOPs. In an ESOP, a company sets up a trust and contributes stock or cash to buy stock to it. The trust allocates the stock to the accounts of individual employees, either on the basis of relative compensation or some more egalitarian approach. Employees acquire vested rights to these allocated amounts

over time, but usually must become 100 percent vested within 10 years. Generally, all full-time employees with 1 year of service are eligible to participate in the ESOP, although members of collective bargaining units can be excluded, provided they have the right to bargain to be included. Companies receive tax deductions (or in some cases, tax credits) for their contributions. The most common ESOP is simply one in which an ongoing firm contributes varying amounts of stock to make employees at least partial owners. ESOPs have a number of other uses as well:

- Unlike other employee benefit plans, ESOPs can be used to borrow money. In this approach, the ESOP borrows funds and purchases new issues of company stock, which the company uses to acquire assets. The company then makes tax-deductible contributions to the ESOP to enable it to repay the loan. In effect, this means the company is deducting the principal and interest portions of the loan, not just the interest, from its taxable income.
- Employees can set up a shell corporation, which in turn sets up an ESOP, which then borrows funds to buy the assets of a company which might otherwise close. In some cases, employees may take wage reductions in order to help assure that the new company can repay the loans, but rarely do employees directly purchase stock.
- ESOPs can be used to transfer stock in closely-held companies. In this situation, the business' owner has the firm contribute cash to the ESOP trust, or has the trust borrow the money. The trust uses these tax-deductible contributions to purchase the owner's shares at fair market value. The owner need only pay capital gains tax on the transaction, and the employees acquire the firm without putting up their own money.²

There were at least 5,000 companies with ESOPs in 1982, with the typical ESOP owning 15 to 35 percent of the company's stock (this percentage is growing, as ESOPs acquire more stock over time).³ At least 10 percent of these companies had a majority of their stock owned by the employees.⁴

Cooperatives. In a cooperative, each member owns one voting share, but may own any number of nonvoting shares. Only workers can be members, although cooperatives may hire nonmember workers. Cooperative members usually make a financial contribution to join the firm, and share in the company's profits. Net earnings returned to members are nontaxable to the corporation. Many cooperatives were formed as “alternative businesses,” but an increasing number are now found in more conventional endeavors.⁵

Others. A diminishing number of companies provide for ownership through direct purchase plans in which all employees participate (sometimes stock is offered at reduced

prices), or through some idiosyncratic mechanism (for instance, the owner simply gives the stock to employees). However, these approaches have lost popularity since the development of the ESOP.

Characteristics of respondent

The law regarding ESOPs requires that all publicly traded companies provide full voting rights to participants on their allocated shares. Only one of the 98 firms was publicly traded (that is not surprising because majority employee ownership restricts the market for shares). Privately held firms must pass through voting rights only on limited issues. In our sample, however, 16 of the 54 ESOPs provided voting rights on all issues involving allocated shares; another eight provided voting rights either on vested shares or on a broader range of issues than those legally required. This is interesting in light of a common perception that ESOPs are rarely democratically structured (that is, provide full voting rights). Although many of the ESOPs in the sample were not democratically structured, the significant number that were suggest that the ESOP mechanism can be easily adapted to democratic issues.

Companies were asked to indicate why they set up their ownership plan. Of the 92 responses, 17 (18.5 percent) were buyouts of companies that would have otherwise closed, 27 (29.3 percent) were set up to transfer ownership from a retiring owner in an ongoing business to the firm's employees, 9 (9.8 percent) were divestitures of profitable subsidiaries of conglomerates to their employees, 23 (25 percent) were gradual transfers of ownership in ongoing companies, and 16 (17.3 percent) started as employee owned. Because it was easier to identify buyout cases, we believe the actual percentage of buyouts is overstated.

These results clearly indicate that employee ownership is not primarily a response to plant closings. They also suggest that a number of companies become employee owned as a business strategy. In fact, if "startups" and "gradual transfers" are combined, almost half the firms are accounted for. The use of ESOPs to arrange for business continuity in independently held companies is a major cause for almost a third of the firms becoming employee owned.

These results suggest that ESOPs are the most popular vehicles for creating majority employee-owned companies, although almost a third of the firms are worker cooperatives. The cooperatives are smaller, however, employing only 10.1 percent of the total employees in the sample, while ESOP companies employ 76 percent.

Job growth—democratic vs nondemocratic firms

Data for the 43 firms providing employment information strongly indicate that employee-owned companies grow at a much faster rate than all companies in their economic sector. Overall, employee-owned companies averaged an annual employment growth rate 2.78 percent higher than that of comparable conventional firms. Over a 10-year pe-

riod, this would mean 31 percent more jobs. To derive this figure, employment growth for individual companies whose plans were started at different times was compared with employment growth in their sector for the same time period; therefore, it is not possible to compare employment growth in employee-owned and conventional companies for a particular year. However, the average annual employment increase for the sectors studied was 1.14 percent between 1977 and 1982. A comparable figure cannot be obtained for the employee-owned companies because plans started at different times. But, the fact that employment growth was 2.78 percent higher per year in employee-owned companies suggests that such firms were growing about three times as fast as conventional firms (about 3.92 to 1.14 percent per year).

The reasons for this growth are, of course, speculative. Previous studies of employee-owned companies have indicated that such companies are more profitable and productive than conventional firms. A 1978 study found that companies with employee ownership plans were 1.5 times as profitable as comparable conventional firms, and that the ratio increased with the percentage of equity the employees owned.⁶ A 1980 study reported that ESOP companies had an average annual productivity growth rate 1.52 percent higher than comparable non-ESOP firms.⁷ Both of these studies were exploratory, however, and there are no other methodologically sound studies, other than a few case studies, on which to base conclusions about profits and productivity. Still, in the absence of a better explanation, these studies suggest a very plausible explanation for the job-creation success of employee-owned firms.

We also evaluated the employment consequence of startups and shutdowns. Three new companies were created after 1973, and another was started in 1969, but was so small in 1973 that it practically amounted to a startup. Hence, we did not include it in this analysis because its employment growth was so spectacular that the results would have been biased. These four new firms created approximately 4,000 new jobs (3,600 in the one company). Eight companies closed during the 1977-82 study period, eliminating approximately 1,000 jobs. (In some cases, we had to estimate the number of jobs the companies had at their peak employment.) These numbers suggest that startups and closings would not cause a downward revision of the employment for the 43 firms.

The job-creation results are interesting in light of what may be some conservative biases in the methodology. First, the two smallest firms in the sample had 12 and 20 employees, respectively. Some studies have indicated that independent firms with fewer than 20 employees generate 51 percent of the net new jobs.⁸ While this conclusion has been recently challenged, researchers agree that smaller firms are somewhat more prolific at creating jobs. Of the 43 firms providing employment data for this study, only 7 had fewer than 50 employees; 13 had fewer than 100; and 33, fewer than 500. The average number of employees per firm was

630. This indicates that there was some bias in the sample towards medium-sized companies—companies that probably are less likely to create jobs than smaller firms.

There are also some theoretical reasons to believe that there will be pressure in employee-owned companies to underconsume labor.⁹ Employee-owners benefit from not slicing up the pie into more pieces and, thus, should prefer to work longer or harder, or invest more in machinery, rather than hire new workers. This should be especially true in companies employees actually control. Again this would push the employment numbers downward.

The relatively small number of responding companies makes further elaboration of the data hazardous, but with this caveat in mind we can look at the relative performance of different categories of employee-owned companies. Keep in mind that the numbers reported represent the difference between employment growth in employee-owned companies and employment growth for all firms in the parent sector. Table 1 provides a summary of the differences, by selected characteristics.

Several things are striking about the data. First, democratic firms create relatively fewer jobs than do nondemocratic firms, although they are still growing considerably faster than comparable conventional firms. This difference probably also accounts for the difference between ESOPs and cooperatives, as just over half of the ESOPs are nondemocratic, while all cooperatives are, by definition, democratic.

The difference between democratic and nondemocratic firms can probably be explained by the argument made earlier that workers in employee-owned companies will seek

to keep new hiring down. When workers control the firm, they are, obviously, in a better position to do this. It could be argued that democratic firms are less successful than nondemocratic firms, but there are reasons to believe this is not the case. A 1978 study found a small, but positive, correlation between the pass through of voting rights and profitability,¹⁰ and, as will be discussed later, managers in democratic firms are more likely than managers in nondemocratic firms to report that ownership has contributed to the company's economic performance. Moreover, employee-owned democratic firms are doing much better than conventional firms, which are almost all undemocratic. In other words, democratic firms tend more than nondemocratic firms to hold down employment initially, but their financial success seems to "overcompensate" for this and subsequently drives employment up.

Table 1 shows that firms which cite a philosophical or incentive reason for installing their plan (respondents were given seven potential reasons) are particularly successful in generating new employment. This suggests that when companies use employee ownership as a basic part of their business strategy, they are more likely to succeed than if they use employee ownership primarily for financial or other reasons. Preliminary data from our ongoing research project generally seem to confirm this observation. Employee-owned firms that are the result of employee buyouts do less well than other firms, although still better than conventional firms, no doubt because the firms being bought were in financial difficulty when they became employee owned. The success that these firms have had (they too generate significantly more new jobs than conventional firms) suggests how effective ownership can be.

Finally, there is a large difference in the performance of employee-owned companies between sectors, with the manufacturing sectors doing especially well, and durable goods leading the others by a wide margin. Unfortunately, an explanation of this intriguing difference would be entirely speculative. There is no theoretical or empirical evidence to suggest why this difference emerges. The possibility that this is simply a random artifact of the small number of cases involved cannot be ignored—as, indeed, it cannot be ignored in any of the data in the table.

Are managers satisfied with employee ownership?

Respondents were asked to indicate whether employee ownership was responsible for "changes in your company's performance," and whether company performance had improved since the change to employee ownership. Only 51 respondents answered these questions. The others indicated that their plans were too new for meaningful assessment or that they did not have reliable data on this point.

The responses were categorized as (1) positive change (those responding yes to both questions and those who did not respond yes to the second, but specifically indicated that employee ownership had helped prevent things from getting

Table 1. Difference in annual average employment growth rate of employee-owned firms versus all firms in the parent sector, by selected characteristics

| Characteristic | Number of firms with employee ownership plans | Growth rate difference, employee-owned firms versus all firms in parent sector (in percent) |
|--|---|---|
| Sector | | |
| Durable goods | 11 | 4.58 |
| Nondurable goods | 16 | 2.45 |
| Other | 16 | .19 |
| Plan type: | | |
| ESOP | 27 | 3.75 |
| Cooperative | 11 | .20 |
| Other | 5 | 1.80 |
| Reason for plan:¹ | | |
| Buyout ² | 13 | 1.46 |
| Philosophical or incentive | 20 | 3.87 |
| Voting provision:³ | | |
| Democratic firms | 20 | 1.05 |
| Democratic ESOPs ⁴ | 13 | -2.00 |
| Nondemocratic firms | 14 | 4.10 |
| Nondemocratic ESOPs ⁴ | 14 | 4.10 |

¹These do not add to 43 because for the "other" category, the reasons were too diverse to make the category useful.

²Employee purchases of companies that would otherwise close.

³Do not add to 43 because nine firms had partially democratic plans too diverse to allow for meaningful analysis.

⁴The "n" here is too small to draw meaningful statistical conclusions.

worse), (2) a small positive change (respondents who specifically made this statement), and (3) no effect. None of the respondents indicated the plan had made things worse.

Management perceptions about employee ownership are unreliable in measuring the effectiveness of a plan. It is to be expected that respondents, almost all of whom had a hand in creating the plans, and all of whom benefit from them, would have generally positive perceptions. The purpose here, however, was to determine if respondents in certain kinds of plans were more likely to provide positive responses. The following tabulation shows managers' perception of employee-ownership plans (in percent):

| | Number of responses | Successful | Somewhat successful | No impact |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Total plans | 51 | 68.6 | 23.5 | 7.8 |
| Democratic | 27 | 81.5 | 14.8 | 3.7 |
| Nondemocratic .. | 19 | 58.0 | 26.3 | 15.8 |
| Other plans | 5 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 0 |

While the number of respondents is too small to draw

definitive conclusions, the difference between democratic and nondemocratic firms is striking. Almost all respondents indicate at least some positive gains from employee ownership, but those from democratic firms were more enthusiastic. This, at least, suggests that the reason democratic employee-owned firms tend to generate relatively fewer new jobs than nondemocratic employee-owned firms (but still more than conventional firms) is not that they are less economically proficient, but that they are more likely to hold down new hiring. It also is interesting in that our respondents were all managers. Clearly, they believed that democratic organizations can be very successful. In fact, it is apparent that democratic organizations are more successful, at least when employees are owners. Although only a speculation, it seems reasonable to argue that in some nondemocratic firms, there may be a tendency for employees who are beneficial owners to become disgruntled with their lack of input, and actually become demotivated. Our larger study of employee-owned companies will address this point in detail. □

—FOOTNOTES—

¹ For detailed arguments for and against employee ownership, see *Employee Ownership: A Handbook* (Arlington, Va., National Center for Employee Ownership, 1982).

² Corey Rosen, "Selling a Small Business to its Employees Through an ESOP," *Journal of Small Business Management*, April 1982, pp. 57-62.

³ See *Employee Ownership*, and Thomas Marsh and Dale McAllister, "ESOPs Tables," *Journal of Corporation Law*, Spring 1982, pp. 551-623.

⁴ Marsh and McAllister, "ESOPs Tables."

⁵ *Employee Ownership: A Handbook*.

⁶ For a summary of the study, see "Employee-owned companies: is the difference measurable?" *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1978, pp. 23-28. For the full study see Michael Conte and Arnold Tannenbaum, *Employee Ownership* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Institute for Social Re-

search, 1980).

⁷ Marsh and McAllister, "ESOPs Tables."

⁸ See David Birch, *The Job Generation Process* (Cambridge, MIT Press, 1979); and Catherine Armington and Marjorie Odle, *Sources of Employment Growth, 1978-80* (Washington, The Brookings Institution, May 1982).

⁹ Katrina Berman, "Worker Owned Plywood Cooperatives," in Joyce Rothschild-Whitt and Frank Lindenfield, eds., *Workplace Democracy and Social Change* (New York, Porter-Sargent Publishers, 1983), pp. 168-69; and Roger McClain, "Empirical Implications of Worker Participation in Management," in Derek Jones and Jan Svenjar, eds., *Participatory and Self-Managed Firms* (New York, Lexington Books, 1982).

¹⁰ Conte and Tannenbaum, *Employee Ownership*.

Recent employment trends in the lumber and wood products industry

*Because of the high proportion of lumber
which is used in homebuilding,
the lumber and wood products industry
has been weakened by decreased demand for
new housing during the 1980 and 1981-82 recessions*

MARY BETH W. SCAGGS

Persistently high interest rates throughout the 1980 and 1981-82 recessions, along with the relatively brief and weak recovery between the downturns, contributed to one of the worst postwar declines in the construction industry. Much attention, both public and private, has been focused on this industry as the recessions worsened. Although receiving less attention, the industries closely tied to the construction sector have also suffered. In particular, the lumber and wood products industry was severely hurt because approximately 40 percent of the lumber consumed in the United States is used in residential construction.

The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) has identified two distinct recessions for the U.S. economy during the 1980's. The first began in January 1980 and lasted until July 1980; the second began in July 1981 and ended in November 1982.¹ Some analysts have asserted the existence of only one prolonged economic downturn.² The data for the lumber and wood products industry appear to indicate the existence of one prolonged recession lasting from March 1979 until July 1982 as employment never fully recovered to its pre-1980 recession level before plunging deeper during the 1981-82 downturn.

Losing more than one-fifth of its total employment between March 1979 and July 1982 when the more than 3-

year decline ended, the job loss for the lumber and wood products industry was about the same as that suffered during the 1973-75 recession.³ Since July 1982, the situation in the industry has improved. Employment has increased by more than 13 percent, with most of the gain occurring in 1983. Employment losses for the lumber industry were not evenly distributed on a regional basis. The Pacific Coast and the major lumber-employing States of the South each account for about one-quarter of U.S. employment in the industry. However, the Pacific Coast was clearly more hard hit, losing more than two and a half times as many jobs as the South between 1979 and 1982. This was mainly because of a greater decline in housing starts in the West.

This article focuses on the relationship between the lumber industry and the housing industry. After a brief overview of the lumber industry, the two recessions are examined with regard to changes in mortgage interest rates and housing starts and their effect on employment and hours in the industry. Employment trends in the 10 largest lumber-employing States during the past two business contractions are also discussed.

Industry profile

Slightly more than one-fifth of the land area in the United States is classified as commercial timberland according to the Forest Service.⁴ The types of lumber produced can be divided into two categories—softwood and hardwood.

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Softwood lumber, which accounts for about four-fifths of total lumber production, is harvested from coniferous trees, for example, pine. The residential construction sector, consisting of new housing, remodeling, repair, and mobile homes, consumes approximately half of total softwood production. Therefore, demand for softwood lumber is closely tied to conditions experienced in the housing sector of the economy. Less than 10 percent of the softwood consumed in the United States is used in the nonresidential construction sector. The major producing regions for softwood lumber are the South, with 44.5 percent of U.S. total softwood production, and the Pacific Coast, producing 40.7 percent. Hardwood lumber, such as oak and maple, is mainly used for furniture, materials handling, and floors. Demand for hardwood is also affected by activity in the housing market. The South accounts for more than half of total hardwood production in the United States.⁵

Secular trends

Long-term employment trends in the lumber industry show an overall decline. Between 1950 and 1979, employment dropped by nearly 8 percent or 70,000 jobs, and the industry's share of manufacturing employment fell almost 2 percentage points to 3.6 percent of the total. On the other hand, employment in construction rose considerably during the same period. The effects of the 1980 and 1981-82 downturns can be readily seen by comparing the change in employment between 1950 and 1979 with that of the 1950-82 period. The declines in employment for the lumber industry deepened while the gains slackened for construction. The following tabulation presents employment levels (annual averages in thousands) and changes for these industries in selected periods during 1950-82:

| Industry | Employment level | | | Percentage change | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 1950 | 1979 | 1982 | 1950 to 1979 | 1950 to 1982 |
| Lumber and wood products | 837.0 | 766.9 | 603.4 | -8 | -28 |
| Construction | 2,364.0 | 4,463.0 | 3,911.0 | +89 | +65 |

The long-term decline of employment in the lumber and wood products industry can be partly explained by economic and demographic factors, efficiency of construction, and substitution of materials. The historical trend of ever-increasing house size appears to be undergoing a reversal because of economic and demographic developments. Rising housing, land, and energy costs, along with record mortgage interest rates, have caused consumers to shift their demand towards smaller homes. The average family size is declining and more single people are buying houses, decreasing further the desire for large homes. Consequently, less wood is required to build smaller houses.

Decreasing lumber and wood products employment can also be attributed to increasing efficiency and substitution.

A rise in the construction of prefabricated housing units has resulted in more efficient use of lumber and wood products, causing a decline in their usage. Also contributing to the decline is the availability of substitute materials. For example, aluminum and vinyl are replacing wood for use in exterior siding; steel is being used for framing in apartment buildings; concrete slab is replacing wood for use in foundations; and carpeting is replacing the demand for hardwood floors.⁶

Prime first-time home buyers, according to the U.S. League of Savings Association, are between age 25 and 35. During 1970-80, the noninstitutional population of people aged 25 to 34 rose by almost half, to nearly 37 million. The Census Bureau estimates that more than 41 million Americans will reach age 30 during the 1980's, almost 10 million more than in the 1970's.⁷ This surge in the number of potential first-time home buyers is expected to increase substantially the demand for housing. More and more single-person households are being formed in addition to the traditional married couple two-person or family households, increasing further the desire for new housing. According to U.S. League's 1981 Home Buyers Survey, nearly 30 percent of the buyers in 1981 were single, compared with only 17 percent in 1977. But despite these demographic trends, the high inflation and interest rates that persisted during the two most recent recessions helped to cause serious decline in the housing industry.

Recent trends

Housing costs. As the number of potential first-time home buyers has increased, the cost of owning a home has also risen. (For information on housing market indicators during the past two business declines, see table 1.) Prices of new single-family homes increased throughout the 1980 and 1981-82 recessions.⁸ Between 1979 and 1982, the price of a new single-family home rose by almost one-quarter, to \$87,600. However, the annual increase in prices slowed with each successive year during the period.

Table 1. Housing market indicators, 1979-82

| Indicator | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Price of a new single-family home | \$70,900 | \$78,700 | \$85,300 | \$87,600 |
| Mortgage interest rate (in percent) | 10.78 | 12.66 | 14.70 | 15.14 |
| Housing starts (million units) | 1.745 | 1.292 | 1.084 | 1.062 |
| Lumber production (billion board feet) | 37.445 | 31.858 | 29.592 | 26.960 |
| Softwood (billion board feet) | 30.151 | 24.800 | 22.757 | 21.883 |
| Hardwood (billion board feet) | 7.294 | 7.058 | 6.835 | 5.077 |
| | Percent change | | | |
| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1979-82 |
| Price of new single-family home | +11.0 | +8.4 | +2.7 | +23.6 |
| Mortgage interest rate | +17.4 | +16.1 | +3.0 | +40.4 |
| Housing starts | -26.0 | -16.1 | -2.0 | -39.1 |
| Lumber production | -14.9 | -7.1 | -8.9 | -28.0 |
| Softwood | -17.7 | -8.2 | -3.8 | -27.4 |
| Hardwood | -3.2 | -3.2 | -25.7 | -30.4 |

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Federal Home Loan Bank Board; and the National Forest Products Association.

Home mortgage interest rates contributed to the inflation that persisted during the downturns. The effective interest rate on a newly built family home rose from more than 10 percent in 1979 to more than 15 percent in 1982.⁹ However, rates had declined to a level between 12.4 and 13.5 percent in the first half of 1983.

Housing and lumber production activity. The rise in the cost of homeownership has very likely outpaced the ability of many potential buyers to afford a new home. Therefore, even though demographic trends point toward an increase in demand for new housing, the residential construction sector along with its supplier industries—including lumber and wood products—have been hurt by the two most recent business declines. An examination of recent housing starts and lumber production activity illustrates the problems experienced in these sectors.

Between 1979 and 1982, housing starts fell by almost 40 percent to only slightly more than 1 million units in 1982.¹⁰ The decreases continued through the 4-year period but the yearly rate of decline slowed considerably. Because of the drop in housing starts, the demand for lumber and wood products decreased dramatically during the period, causing annual lumber production to fall almost 30 percent.¹¹

Softwood lumber production losses have been greater in these construction-related downturns than those for hardwood lumber production because of its larger share of total lumber production. Softwood lumber production was hardest hit in 1980, whereas 1982 was the most difficult year for hardwood lumber.

Employment. The lumber industry historically has led the economy at the start of cyclical declines in business activity. Employment trends followed this pattern in the 1980 recession. After reaching a peak level of 775,000 jobs in March 1979, employment began to decline 10 months before the official start of the 1980 recession. Employment decreased significantly during the next 15 months, dropping 120,000. Although jobs in the lumber industry increased from July 1980 until December 1980, the gain yielded an employment level of 692,000, nearly 11 percent below the March 1979 prerecession peak, illustrating the incompleteness of the recovery. Following December 1980, employment resumed its decline which continued until July 1982. The following tabulation shows the seasonally adjusted employment declines in the lumber and wood products industry during 1979–82 explained above:

| Peak | Trough | Peak level | Trough level | Change | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------|---------|
| | | | | Net | Percent |
| Mar. 1979 | June 1980 | 775,000 | 655,000 | -120,000 | -15.5 |
| Dec. 1980 | July 1982 | 692,000 | 600,000 | -92,000 | -13.3 |

Examination of changes in employment for the components of the lumber industry over the 1980 and 1981–82

Table 2. Employment levels and declines in lumber and wood products industry, by three-digit Standard Industrial Classifications, seasonally adjusted

| Standard industrial classification | Percent of total industry employment (1979 annual average) | Employment ¹ (in thousands) | | Change | |
|---|--|--|-----------|--------|---------|
| | | March 1979 | July 1982 | Number | Percent |
| Logging camps and logging contractors, sic 241 | 11.5 | 89.0 | 76.0 | -13.0 | -14.6 |
| Sawmills and planing mills, sic 242 | 30.9 | 238.0 | 179.0 | -59.0 | -24.8 |
| Millwork, plywood and structural members, sic 243 | 29.5 | 229.0 | 177.0 | -52.0 | -22.7 |
| Wood containers, sic 244 | 6.1 | 48.0 | 38.0 | -10.0 | -20.8 |
| Wood buildings and mobile homes, sic 245 | 10.9 | 85.0 | 61.0 | -24.0 | -28.2 |
| Miscellaneous wood products, sic 249 | 11.0 | 85.0 | 71.0 | -14.0 | -16.5 |

¹Peak-to-trough dates specific to the lumber and wood products industry as a whole, as opposed to official National Bureau of Economic Research peak-to-trough dates.

recessions shows that the wood buildings and mobile homes industry experienced the largest percent decline. The highest job loss occurred in the sawmills and planing mills industry. Table 2 presents seasonally adjusted employment changes for the components of the industry during the two recent business downturns.

All told, the industry lost more than one-fifth of its total employment between March 1979 and July 1982. The job loss was about the same as that of the 1973–75 recession. The magnitude of the decline conveys how a supplier industry to the housing sector can be impacted by a construction-related recession. Although the absolute decline in employment in the construction sector was greater than that for the lumber industry over the past two recessions, the 22.6-percent decline for the latter industry was greater than the loss of the former, 18.4 percent.

At this time, construction industry employment appears to have ended its decline but has not shown any signs of a robust recovery. The drop in employment for the lumber and wood products industry ended in July 1982. Since then, the number of jobs in the industry has increased by more than 13 percent or 79,000 to a level of 679,000 in June 1983. However, employment in the lumber industry is still more than 12 percent or 96,000 below March 1979's prerecession peak level.

Hours. In general, employers tend to cut back on their employees' hours before instituting layoffs, with hours consequently starting to decrease before employment at the beginning of a business contraction.¹² This condition only held true for the lumber industry during the 1980 downturn.

Furthermore, the amount and duration of the decline in average weekly hours was greater for the 1980 than for the 1981–82 downturn.

Average weekly hours for production workers in the lumber industry reached a peak level of 40.3 in April 1978. Employment in the industry did not begin to decline until a year later. Although the level of hours fluctuated somewhat during 1978 and 1979, the trough was not reached until April 1980. Average weekly hours fell by more than 7 percent, or 3 hours, for the 2-year period.

Average weekly hours peaked again in January 1981, lagging employment declines by 1 month. The lead period between hours and employment decreases with the onset of the 1981–82 recession was considerably less than that of 1980. The lack of a lead could be because of the industry's failure to completely recover from the effects of the 1980 decline. Hours troughed in April 1982, resulting in a total drop of almost 6 percent, or 2.3 hours.¹³

Aggregate hours provide a better composite indicator of business cycle activity than employment or average weekly hours alone. Using aggregate hours provides information which reflects adjustments made by firms in both the length of the workweek and the size of the work force.

Aggregate hour activity in the lumber industry reached a peak in March 1979, 10 months before the official start of the 1980 recession for the general economy. Unlike average weekly hours, there was not a lead between the peak turning point for aggregate hours and the peak for employment.

The index of aggregate hours fell 23.5 points from 107.4 between March 1979 and June 1980.¹⁴ A weak recovery period followed which lasted only until January 1981 and the level of aggregate hours, like employment, did not recover to its peak level. Another downturn followed which continued until March 1982, resulting in an additional loss of nearly 20 points. The overall decline between 1979 and 1982 amounted to 32.8 points, a loss about equal to the 32.6-point decline suffered during 1973–75.

Employment by State. The 10 largest lumber-employing States account for one-half of total U.S. employment in the industry. The Pacific Coast States of Oregon, California, and Washington are the three largest employers for the lumber and wood products industry in the United States, where about one-quarter of national employment in the industry is concentrated. With the exception of Wisconsin, the 10th-ranking State, the remaining States are located in the South. These Southern States include, in order of declining employment, Texas, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia. These six States account for almost one-quarter of nationwide employment in the industry.

The Pacific Coast States lost almost one-third of their total employment in the lumber industry between 1979 and 1982 because of the declines in the construction sector. The largest yearly decrease in jobs was registered in 1982. Or-

egon has the largest number of lumber workers in the United States and lumber employment accounted for almost 8 percent of total employment in the State in 1979. Consequently, the 1980 and 1981–82 recessions had a significant impact on Oregon's economy. Oregon lost nearly one-third of its lumber industry's employment between 1979 and 1982, a loss of more than 25,000 jobs. This is the largest drop in lumber employment experienced by any of the States during these two most recent recessions. California's lumber industry experienced a greater percentage decline in employment, more than 35 percent, although the number of lost jobs, 24,200, was slightly less than for Oregon. Washington lost close to 28 percent of its lumber industry's jobs between 1979 and 1982. Jobs in Wisconsin's lumber industry decreased by almost one-fifth over the same period.

Lumber employment in the six largest employing States in the South for the industry fell almost 14 percent between 1979 and 1982, with the largest yearly drop occurring in 1982. Mississippi and Virginia lost nearly one-quarter of their jobs in the lumber industry during the last two recessions, while Alabama lost about 18 percent, North Carolina lost about 14 percent, and Georgia lost about 10 percent. Texas was the least affected by the recessions, with employment remaining relatively stable over the period. The following text tabulation lists the lumber and wood products industry's 10 largest employing States, plus shows their employment levels (annual averages in thousands) in 1979 and 1982 and the percent change between the 2 years:

| <i>State</i> | <i>1979</i> | <i>1982</i> | <i>Percent change</i> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Oregon | 81.2 | 55.5 | - 31.7 |
| California | 68.7 | 44.5 | - 35.2 |
| Washington | 53.9 | 39.0 | - 27.6 |
| Texas | 36.9 | 37.0 | + 0.3 |
| North Carolina | 36.3 | 31.2 | - 14.0 |
| Alabama | 30.8 | 25.3 | - 17.9 |
| Georgia | 30.5 | 27.5 | - 9.8 |
| Mississippi | 25.4 | 19.3 | - 24.0 |
| Virginia | 24.6 | 18.8 | - 23.6 |
| Wisconsin | 23.3 | 18.8 | - 19.3 |

The impact of the past two recessions was not evenly distributed between the South and the Pacific Coast. The experience of the housing industry in the South and West during the past two recessions helps to explain the disparity in lumber employment trends. The South has been characterized as a growth area with regard to population and business activity. The housing industry in the South was hurt by the two recent recessions, but not as much as the Western region of the United States, which includes the Pacific Coastal States. Housing starts in the West decreased by more than half between 1979 and 1982, whereas the South's housing starts fell by only one-quarter between 1979 and 1981 and increased slightly more than 5 percent in 1982. There were nearly three times as many houses started in the

South as in the West in 1982, growing from just over one and a half times as many as in 1979.

Other reasons that have been cited to explain the weakened position of the lumber industry in the West include transportation costs and high labor costs. Additionally, the

decline in the value of the Canadian dollar has made Canadian timber relatively less expensive.¹⁵ Therefore, it is not surprising that the lumber industry lost more than two and a half times as many jobs in the Pacific Coast as in the South. □

—FOOTNOTES—

¹ Subsequent to this analysis, the National Bureau of Economic Research designated November 1982 as the trough of the 1981–82 recession.

² See Stephen H. Wildstrom, "One Recession or Two?" *Data Resources U.S. Review*, October 1982, pp. 1.12–1.14.

³ Statistics on employment and hours are from the Current Employment Statistics Program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which are collected by cooperating State agencies from employer reports of payroll records. A description of the program can be found in the Bureau of Labor Statistics publication, *Employment and Earnings*. Monthly employment and hours statistics are seasonally adjusted.

⁴ According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service's publication, *An Analysis of the Timber Situation in the United States, 1952–2030*, commercial timberland is land that is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood per acre per year.

⁵ *An Analysis of the Timber Situation*, p. 142.

⁶ *An Analysis of the Timber Situation*, pp. 23–25.

⁷ Statistics on population are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

⁸ The Bureau of the Census computes a quarterly price index of new one-family homes sold with like characteristics of homes built in 1977 in its report *Price Index of New One-Family Houses Sold*. These characteristics include floor area, number of stories, number of bathrooms, air conditioning, parking, foundation type, geographic division within region, metropolitan area location, fireplace, and lot size. Use of the index which

is estimated as an average sales price, makes comparison of housing costs more meaningful over time.

⁹ Interest rates presented are calculated by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which conducts a nationwide survey of all major types of lenders to determine the effective interest rate for the conventional first mortgage loan for a newly built family home. According to the board, the effective interest rate is the contract interest rate plus initial fees and charges amortized over 10 years, on the basis of an assumed prepayment at the end of that time. The annual effective mortgage interest rates are weighted averages.

¹⁰ Housing starts statistics are calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Housing starts presented are annual rates of private housing units started.

¹¹ Lumber production statistics are calculated by the National Forest Products Association.

¹² For a further discussion of employers' responses to recessions, see Phillip L. Rones, "Response to recession: reduce hours or jobs?" *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1981, pp. 3–10.

¹³ Because of unusually severe winter weather conditions, average weekly hours fell to an extremely low level in January 1982.

¹⁴ The index of aggregate hours is prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the average of the monthly aggregates in 1977.

¹⁵ "The Battered Fortunes of the Forest Products Industry," *Business Week*, Sept. 13, 1982, pp. 70–76.

A Review Essay

The evolution of fair labor standards: a study in class conflict

*Using a rigorous, quantitative approach,
one scholar tracks the growth
of legislation designed to guarantee
U.S. workers fair pay and hours of work,
finding in these laws a history of attempts
to balance the social power of labor and capital*

HORST BRAND

In a provocative new book entitled *Wages and Hours: Labor Reform in the Twentieth Century*,¹ economist Ronnie Steinberg reviews the uneven development of minimum wage and maximum hours legislation in the United States. On the basis of quantitative evidence at both the Federal and State levels, Steinberg concludes that such protective laws have arisen from an ongoing class struggle in which the social rights of workers are pitted against employers' legal claims of equality of bargaining power under freedom of contract. Thus, passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 was an outgrowth of the political ascendancy of the worker during troubled economic times, as evident in the elections of 1936.

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A new theory and method

In perusing Steinberg's study, one cannot help contrasting it with the magisterial work by John R. Commons and John B. Andrews, *Principles of Labor Legislation*, which was last published in the thirties.² As its title suggests, Steinberg's book is more narrowly focused than the Commons-Andrews volume, which took the range of laws affecting labor conditions as its purview. Steinberg is concerned with the political forces that compelled the adoption of wage and hours legislation, while Commons and Andrews were primarily interested in the juridical evolution of labor law and the social conditions that gave rise to it. Commons and Andrews presented their subject in terms of the historical record, while Steinberg develops a social-indicator, rigorously quantitative method to trace the course of protective

labor legislation and its link to broader political, economic, and demographic factors. She claims much merit for this method, arguing that it makes for more systematic treatment of the subject than the evolutionary approach of other authors, and she devotes much space to detailing it. In this, she has undoubtedly made an original contribution, if at the expense of researching the less quantifiable records of hearings, testimony, and reports, which permit intensive analysis of the forces underlying the adoption of legislation. (Such records and reports are, in fact, not listed in the otherwise extensive bibliography, except for certain U.S. Department of Labor and Bureau of the Census materials.)

In Steinberg's view (as well as in the view of Commons and Andrews and other authors), labor legislation is an attempt to remedy the unequal bargaining power of workers. Throughout the latter part of the 19th century and the early 20th century, the relation between employer and worker was seen as based upon a contract freely entered upon by both parties. During this period, wage and hour laws were repeatedly struck down by the courts "because judges believed that labor and capital bargained as equals and, therefore, that labor did not need state protection." This juridical position in effect favored the liberty of the employer over the protection of the worker.

Like Steinberg, Commons and Andrews rejected this position. Detailing the pressures that impinged upon workers' self-defense, they wrote, "Unemployment . . . , immigration, child labor, education, prison labor . . . are conditions which determine the bargaining power of the laborer." And . . . "[Labor] legislation goes beyond the legal face of things, and looks at the bargaining power which precedes the contract."

Steinberg's notion of what the remedy for unequal bargaining power has meant for the social balance of power between labor and capital is far more radical than that of the earlier authors. For Commons and Andrews, adoption of protective labor legislation was continuous in its legal philosophy with the freedom-of-contract doctrine; they broadened the precept of property rights to include the wage earner's "right to seek an employer and to acquire property in the form of wages." They thus sought to preserve the integrity of constitutional law. Steinberg rejects any such continuity. Protective labor laws, she writes, "require explicit government intervention, they run directly counter to the dominant freedom-of-contract norm guiding legal relations." Furthermore, "the division of interest groups during the almost continuous controversies surrounding the enactment and emendation of these laws facilitates . . . the use of a class-orientated conflict model to explain changes in the law." The worker is dependent for his livelihood upon the employer, but he also is a free citizen, able with proper organization to invoke the state's authority in advancing a new set of rights. Protective labor legislation thus becomes an arena of class struggle, the demand for social rights by workers being pitted against employer resistance

fortified by juridical precepts of equality of bargaining power under freedom of contract.

The antithesis postulated by Steinberg has great explanatory potential. It remains true, nonetheless, that conservative elements have also at times favored protective labor laws and other social legislation as a means to safeguarding social peace and to repress the ascendancy of liberal or radical forces.

Today and yesterday

Steinberg confines her study to the social rights incorporated in the wage and hour standards of 28 States, and in Federal legislation. The laws examined govern wage payment and wage collection; minimum wages; equal pay; maximum hours; overtime; and nightwork. She focuses upon the adoption and coverage of these laws, and leaves aside evaluation of their enforcement and impact because of lack of data suitable to the social indicator method. Her findings are generally quite interesting and worth closer study, although only a few general observations can be offered here.

First, the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) in 1938 spelled a historical breakthrough in employee coverage under all six types of wage-hour laws enumerated above. For example, the Federal minimum wage covered 39 percent of all employed male adults and 57 percent of all female adults in 1940, while in 1930 and earlier decennial census years, State laws had covered no men, and 12 percent of women, or fewer. (By 1970, 90 percent of all employed adults and minors were covered.) Overtime regulations, which extended to but 14 percent and 6 percent of employed men and women in 1930, covered 40 percent and 30 percent by 1940 (and 70 percent by 1970). Equal pay laws, which arose under the pressure from women workers who often substituted for men during World War II, had covered only 2 percent of employed women between 1920 and 1940, but swept 23 percent of all employees under their provisions by 1950, and 78 percent by 1970.

The comparatively high proportion of workers covered by FLSA soon after its passage contrasts with the large discrepancy between adoption of wage-hour legislation by the States, and coverage provided by these laws, especially prior to 1940. For example, by 1920, 76 percent of the States in Steinberg's sample regulated maximum hours and 92 percent regulated wage payments and collection. The laws, however, covered only 12 percent and 45 percent of employed workers. The data thus reveal both disparities between adoption and coverage of protective legislation, and differences in coverage among various kinds of such legislation.

Discrepancies between adoption and coverage may be explained by attempts to accommodate the conflicting interests and legal conceptions of capital and labor: Legislation is adopted, but restricted to a minority of employees. Variation in coverage among types of protection, which also came to pervade Federal wage-hour regulation, although in

a less pronounced manner than it did State regulation, was related to the degree to which a given law would be expected to interfere with work arrangements. Wage payment and collection laws do this least, if at all, while maximum hour and overtime provisions may compel unwelcome reordering of such arrangements. Even under FLSA, overtime coverage today remains significantly less than minimum wage and equal pay coverage.

Still another kind of discrepancy among worker protection laws exists, this one between Federal and State coverage of workers by wage-hour legislation. In 1970, only 21 percent of employed men had minimum wage protection under State laws, according to Steinberg, but 68 percent had it under FLSA. Overtime legislation covered 23 percent of employed men under the former, 50 percent under the latter.

There is no obvious explanation for this discrepancy. Historically, the State pioneered maximum hour legislation. In its early period, such legislation was meant to protect women and minors, and excluded men from its coverage. Because it was meant to protect health and the family, it was much less likely to be thrown out by the courts than State minimum wage laws. In fact, few minimum wage laws survived court challenge until FLSA supervened; some were repealed, and in 1930, only 3 percent of all employed persons were covered by them. "Minimum wage legislation marks a new stage in the long line of attempts to equalize the power of employer and employee in making the wage bargain," wrote Commons and Andrews. But the difficulty in obtaining broadly applicable minimum wage legislation did not arise merely from a resistant legal philosophy. It was surely rooted in economic conditions. Commons and Andrews cite a number of authoritative surveys conducted between 1915 and 1935, which showed that a large proportion of workers received wages falling well below standards of "simple decency and working efficiency," or a "living wage," as defined by such authorities as the Federal Women's Bureau, the N.Y. Industrial Commission, and the Texas Bureau of Labor Standards.

Perhaps the States could not readily overcome a legal philosophy that distinguished among the bargaining positions of different age and sex groups. But, as Steinberg notes, the Great Depression transformed notions of power relations in the labor market. ". . . [The] sex and age of the employee came to be seen as secondary to the more fundamental fact that all employees selling their labor in the free market bargained from a position subordinate to that of employers." As a result, while variations in the coverage of wage and hour legislation persist by industry, region, and demographic characteristics, they have consistently declined.

The FLSA revolution

In discussing the forces that underlay the passage of FLSA, Steinberg applies the previously mentioned model of class conflict. FLSA was, of course, an outcome of the great po-

litical upheavals brought on by the crisis of the thirties. Its passage was unquestionably facilitated by the results of the 1936 election. ". . . [The] transformation of the basis upon which each employee was accorded the right of government protection under the FLSA rested on nothing less than a national class conflict, as expressed in the 1936 elections." In a broad sense, I agree with this interpretation, but a difficulty must be confronted: Organized labor was anything but in the forefront of the struggle for FLSA. According to another analyst, Elizabeth Brandeis, ". . . [It] was not primarily responsible for the revolutionary gains in protective labor legislation achieved in the years of the New Deal," and ". . . [its] objections to one form after another of the [Roosevelt] administration proposal (added to the opposition of other groups) nearly caused final defeat of the measure."³

Considering that labor represents one of the antagonists in Steinberg's class conflict model, it is relevant to look briefly at the reasons why the unions appeared ambivalent at best about the Fair Labor Standards (FLS) bill. Labor probably feared that government regulation of wages and hours would remove these two core components of working conditions from collective bargaining. It was also concerned that minimum wages might become maximum wages in many industries, that skilled groups of workers could lose by comparison with unskilled workers, and that contracts currently calling for more than 40 or 44 hours per week might be invalidated, and thus reduce the earnings of covered workers. John L. Lewis, then the leading force in the newly founded CIO, objected to the FLS bill on grounds that it would interfere with collective bargaining, and would eventually compel a court decision "to determine whether after all American workmen are freemen or indentured servants."⁴ These fears proved unfounded, of course. Still, the view that organized labor took of the FLS bill as having the potential to shackle organizing drives and collective bargaining efforts, qualifies the notion that FLSA resulted from class conflict. Also fresh in the labor leaders' minds may have been the fact that, but a few years before, Hitler had destroyed the trade unions in Germany, while leaving protective and other social legislation untouched. This experience could have reinforced their belief that the independence of trade union organization and action from the state must take precedence over the social rights conferred by the state.

Notwithstanding the reservations of the trade union leadership about the FLS bill, Steinberg finds a "strong positive relationship between the extent of unionization in [given] industry categories and the extent of coverage of employees under labor standards . . ." Furthermore, she writes, "Coverage under labor legislation seemed to grow concomitantly with unionization." Unquestionably, the unions played an important role in advancing protective legislation, especially after the mid-thirties. But, as Elizabeth Brandeis wrote earlier, ". . . [Both] AFL and CIO State organizations have been apathetic toward raising State minimum wage

standards."⁵ And Steinberg's own evidence on the lag of State protective legislation indicates that her statistics for the period after the mid-thirties are valid mainly for the relation between unionization and Federal legislation.

LIMITING HERSELF METHODOLOGICALLY to a quantitative approach has not prevented Steinberg from developing a

challenging intellectual framework for understanding the evolution of workers' social rights in the United States. She also writes very well and with verve; few books in the field of labor economics and sociology are as readable and informative. This book is a worthy addition to the tradition of research in defense of the disadvantaged. □

—FOOTNOTES—

Ronnie Steinberg, *Wages and Hours: Labor and Reform in Twentieth Century America* (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1982).

³ John R. Commons and John B. Andrews, *Principles of Labor Legislation* (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1936).

⁴ Elizabeth Brandeis, "Organized Labor and Protective Labor

Legislation," in Milton Derber and Edwin Young, eds., *Labor and the New Deal* (Madison, The University of Wisconsin Press, 1957), pp. 195-237.

⁴ Brandeis, "Organized Labor," p. 223.

⁵ *Ibid.*

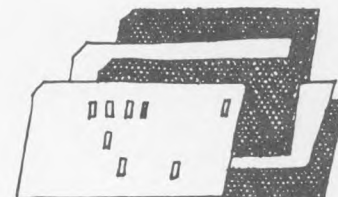
Time for leisure

Throughout history the amount of time spent at work has never consistently been much greater than that spent at other activities. Even a workweek of 14 hours a day for 6 days still leaves half the total time for sleeping, eating, and other activities. Economic development has led to a large secular decline in the workweek, so that whatever may have been true of the past, today it is below 50 hours in most countries, less than a third of the total time available. Consequently, the allocation and efficiency of nonworking time may now be more important to economic welfare than that of working time; yet the attention paid by economists to the latter dwarfs any paid to the former.

—GARY BECKER

"A Theory of the Allocation of Time,"
in ALICE H. AMSDEN, ed., *The Economics
of Women and Work*
(New York, St. Martin's Press, 1980), p. 52.

Research Summaries



Youth labor force marked turning point in 1982

ANNE MCDUGALL YOUNG

A turning point in the composition of the youth labor force was reached in 1982, as the last of the post-World War II baby-boom generation completed high school. Since reaching a peak in October 1979, the 16-to-24-year-old labor

force has dropped by 850,000, with 60 percent of the decrease occurring between October 1981 and October 1982.¹ (See table 1.) The number of young people completing high school will probably decline through the 1980's, as smaller cohorts of youth pass through the conventional school age groups.²

Labor force participation rates for most student and non-student groups either drifted down or were not significantly changed between October of 1981 and 1982. (See table 2.) An apparent rise in labor force activity among black students

Table 1. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, years of school completed, and sex, October 1981-82

(Numbers in thousands)

| Characteristic | Civilian noninstitutional population | | Civilian labor force | | Participation rate | | Unemployed | | Unemployment rate | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|------|------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| Total, 16 to 24 years | 36,946 | 36,452 | 24,583 | 24,076 | 66.5 | 66.0 | 3,642 | 4,331 | 14.8 | 18.0 |
| ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 to 24 years | 15,909 | 15,624 | 7,352 | 7,194 | 46.2 | 46.0 | 1,062 | 1,202 | 14.4 | 16.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 11,208 | 10,725 | 4,706 | 4,398 | 42.0 | 41.0 | 855 | 916 | 18.2 | 20.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,701 | 4,897 | 2,646 | 2,796 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 207 | 286 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| High school | 8,108 | 7,701 | 3,276 | 2,970 | 40.4 | 38.6 | 655 | 707 | 20.0 | 23.8 |
| College | 7,800 | 7,923 | 4,076 | 4,222 | 52.3 | 53.3 | 406 | 496 | 10.0 | 11.7 |
| Full-time students | 6,503 | 6,546 | 2,901 | 2,992 | 44.6 | 45.7 | 346 | 381 | 11.9 | 12.7 |
| Part-time students | 1,297 | 1,377 | 1,175 | 1,230 | 90.6 | 89.3 | 60 | 115 | 5.1 | 9.3 |
| Men, 16 to 24 years | 8,150 | 7,991 | 3,803 | 3,628 | 46.7 | 45.7 | 543 | 674 | 14.3 | 18.6 |
| High school | 4,224 | 4,045 | 1,805 | 1,589 | 42.7 | 39.3 | 348 | 417 | 19.3 | 26.2 |
| College | 3,925 | 3,945 | 1,998 | 2,038 | 50.9 | 51.7 | 194 | 258 | 10.2 | 12.7 |
| Full-time students | 3,324 | 3,336 | 1,438 | 1,481 | 43.3 | 44.9 | 167 | 186 | 11.6 | 12.6 |
| Part-time students | 601 | 609 | 560 | 557 | 93.2 | 91.5 | 27 | 72 | 4.8 | 12.9 |
| Women, 16 to 24 years | 7,759 | 7,633 | 3,549 | 3,566 | 45.7 | 46.7 | 519 | 528 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| High school | 3,884 | 3,656 | 1,471 | 1,381 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 307 | 290 | 20.9 | 21.0 |
| College | 3,875 | 3,978 | 2,078 | 2,184 | 53.6 | 54.9 | 212 | 238 | 10.5 | 10.9 |
| Full-time students | 3,179 | 3,210 | 1,463 | 1,511 | 46.0 | 47.1 | 179 | 195 | 12.2 | 12.9 |
| Part-time students | 696 | 768 | 615 | 673 | 88.4 | 87.6 | 33 | 43 | 5.4 | 6.4 |
| NOT ENROLLED | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 to 24 years | 21,037 | 20,828 | 17,231 | 16,882 | 81.9 | 81.1 | 2,580 | 3,129 | 15.0 | 18.5 |
| 16 to 19 years | 4,887 | 4,901 | 3,776 | 3,709 | 77.3 | 75.7 | 850 | 1,009 | 22.5 | 27.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 16,150 | 15,926 | 13,455 | 13,173 | 83.3 | 82.7 | 1,729 | 2,120 | 12.9 | 16.1 |
| Men, 16 to 24 years | 10,018 | 9,947 | 9,185 | 9,056 | 91.7 | 91.0 | 1,397 | 1,742 | 15.2 | 19.2 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 2,746 | 2,600 | 2,346 | 2,193 | 85.4 | 84.3 | 582 | 684 | 24.8 | 31.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,028 | 981 | 824 | 765 | 80.2 | 78.0 | 236 | 297 | 28.6 | 38.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,718 | 1,620 | 1,523 | 1,428 | 88.6 | 88.1 | 346 | 387 | 22.7 | 27.1 |
| 4 years of high school | 5,360 | 5,313 | 5,002 | 4,915 | 93.3 | 92.5 | 673 | 851 | 13.5 | 17.3 |
| 1 to 3 years of college | 1,280 | 1,333 | 1,229 | 1,262 | 96.0 | 94.7 | 100 | 148 | 8.1 | 11.7 |
| 4 years of college or more | 632 | 701 | 608 | 687 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 42 | 58 | 6.9 | 8.4 |
| Women, 16 to 24 years | 11,019 | 10,881 | 8,046 | 7,826 | 73.0 | 71.9 | 1,183 | 1,387 | 14.7 | 17.7 |
| Less than 4 years of high school | 2,396 | 2,455 | 1,155 | 1,159 | 48.2 | 47.2 | 361 | 382 | 31.2 | 33.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 893 | 910 | 434 | 442 | 48.6 | 48.6 | 178 | 172 | 41.0 | 38.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,504 | 1,545 | 723 | 719 | 48.1 | 46.5 | 183 | 212 | 25.3 | 29.5 |
| 4 years of high school | 6,091 | 5,903 | 4,671 | 4,464 | 76.7 | 75.6 | 663 | 769 | 14.2 | 17.2 |
| 1 to 3 years of college | 1,646 | 1,691 | 1,384 | 1,428 | 84.1 | 84.4 | 125 | 160 | 9.0 | 11.2 |
| 4 years of college or more | 885 | 833 | 835 | 775 | 94.4 | 93.0 | 34 | 76 | 4.1 | 9.8 |

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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was not statistically significant, reflecting the relatively large variance in small sample estimates. Most of the slippage in the participation rate for students, which began in 1978,

occurred among teenagers, especially those 16 and 17 years old. Reasons for this decline include discouragement with the prospects of getting a job in a slack labor market and

Table 2. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old, by school enrollment status, years of school completed, race, Hispanic origin, and sex, October 1981-82

[Numbers in thousands]

| Characteristic | Civilian noninstitutional population | | Civilian labor force | | Participation rate | | Unemployed | | Unemployment rate | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|------|------------|-------|-------------------|------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| WHITE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years | 13,312 | 13,010 | 6,577 | 6,400 | 49.4 | 49.2 | 820 | 942 | 12.5 | 14.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 9,285 | 8,873 | 4,242 | 3,967 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 663 | 744 | 15.6 | 18.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 4,027 | 4,137 | 2,335 | 2,431 | 58.0 | 58.8 | 160 | 198 | 6.8 | 8.2 |
| Men | 6,853 | 6,662 | 3,432 | 3,221 | 50.1 | 48.3 | 453 | 523 | 13.2 | 16.2 |
| Women | 6,459 | 6,348 | 3,145 | 3,179 | 48.7 | 50.1 | 368 | 419 | 11.7 | 13.2 |
| High school | 6,572 | 6,206 | 2,946 | 2,668 | 44.8 | 43.0 | 501 | 565 | 17.0 | 21.2 |
| College | 6,740 | 6,804 | 3,632 | 3,730 | 53.9 | 54.8 | 320 | 380 | 8.8 | 10.2 |
| Not enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years | 17,797 | 17,481 | 14,898 | 14,457 | 83.7 | 82.7 | 1,854 | 2,264 | 12.4 | 15.7 |
| Men | 8,562 | 8,399 | 7,996 | 7,774 | 93.4 | 92.6 | 1,045 | 1,289 | 13.1 | 16.6 |
| Women | 9,236 | 9,082 | 6,902 | 6,683 | 74.7 | 73.6 | 809 | 975 | 11.7 | 14.6 |
| School completed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| High school: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 4 years | 4,107 | 4,001 | 2,889 | 2,727 | 70.4 | 68.2 | 657 | 758 | 22.7 | 27.8 |
| 4 years | 9,778 | 9,524 | 8,417 | 8,111 | 86.1 | 85.2 | 980 | 1,188 | 11.6 | 14.6 |
| College: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to 3 years | 2,511 | 2,533 | 2,253 | 2,261 | 89.7 | 89.3 | 149 | 201 | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| 4 years | 1,402 | 1,423 | 1,339 | 1,357 | 95.5 | 95.4 | 68 | 117 | 5.1 | 8.6 |
| BLACK | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years | 2,083 | 2,062 | 598 | 591 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 207 | 217 | 34.6 | 36.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,598 | 1,519 | 368 | 319 | 23.0 | 21.0 | 167 | 149 | 45.3 | 46.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 485 | 544 | 229 | 271 | 47.3 | 49.8 | 42 | 68 | 18.1 | 25.3 |
| Men | 1,010 | 996 | 278 | 293 | 27.5 | 29.4 | 72 | 122 | 25.9 | 41.6 |
| Women | 1,072 | 1,066 | 320 | 298 | 29.9 | 28.0 | 135 | 95 | 42.2 | 31.9 |
| High school | 1,303 | 1,274 | 280 | 237 | 21.5 | 18.6 | 138 | 125 | 49.3 | 52.7 |
| College | 780 | 788 | 317 | 350 | 40.6 | 44.4 | 71 | 93 | 22.4 | 26.6 |
| Not enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years | 2,850 | 2,923 | 2,085 | 2,109 | 73.2 | 72.2 | 680 | 814 | 32.6 | 38.6 |
| Men | 1,292 | 1,341 | 1,065 | 1,105 | 82.4 | 82.4 | 332 | 419 | 31.2 | 37.9 |
| Women | 1,558 | 1,581 | 1,019 | 1,005 | 65.4 | 63.6 | 349 | 395 | 34.2 | 39.3 |
| School completed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| High school: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 4 years | 913 | 917 | 551 | 544 | 60.4 | 59.3 | 266 | 288 | 48.3 | 52.9 |
| 4 years | 1,501 | 1,523 | 1,144 | 1,137 | 76.2 | 74.7 | 338 | 406 | 29.6 | 35.7 |
| College: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to 3 years | 348 | 407 | 306 | 359 | 87.9 | 88.2 | 69 | 102 | 22.5 | 28.4 |
| 4 years or more | 88 | 74 | 84 | 71 | 95.5 | (1) | 7 | 17 | 8.3 | (1) |
| HISPANIC ORIGIN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years | 984 | 955 | 374 | 330 | 38.1 | 34.6 | 60 | 74 | 16.0 | 22.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 752 | 746 | 227 | 203 | 30.2 | 27.2 | 44 | 60 | 19.4 | 29.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 232 | 209 | 148 | 124 | 63.8 | 59.3 | 15 | 15 | 10.1 | 12.1 |
| Men | 517 | 499 | 207 | 163 | 40.0 | 32.7 | 37 | 38 | 17.9 | 23.3 |
| Women | 467 | 456 | 167 | 164 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 22 | 37 | 13.2 | 22.6 |
| High school | 627 | 605 | 180 | 142 | 28.7 | 23.5 | 36 | 52 | 20.0 | 36.6 |
| College | 357 | 351 | 194 | 189 | 54.4 | 53.8 | 23 | 24 | 11.9 | 12.7 |
| Not enrolled, total, 16 to 24 years | 1,701 | 1,643 | 1,278 | 1,171 | 75.1 | 71.3 | 197 | 251 | 15.4 | 21.4 |
| Men | 816 | 764 | 736 | 668 | 90.2 | 87.4 | 115 | 145 | 15.6 | 21.7 |
| Women | 885 | 879 | 542 | 506 | 61.3 | 57.6 | 82 | 106 | 15.2 | 20.9 |
| School completed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| High school: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 4 years | 891 | 822 | 620 | 534 | 69.6 | 65.0 | 111 | 132 | 18.0 | 24.7 |
| 4 years | 634 | 616 | 501 | 468 | 79.0 | 76.0 | 75 | 93 | 15.0 | 19.9 |
| College: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 to 3 years | 141 | 157 | 123 | 125 | 87.2 | 79.6 | 10 | 19 | 8.1 | 15.2 |
| 4 years or more | 36 | 46 | 33 | 45 | (1) | (1) | 1 | 6 | (1) | (1) |

¹Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

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

the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

greater competition, mostly with adult women, for part-time work. Among youth not in school, the trend generally has paralleled that of adults 25 years and over, with the rates for men moving slowly down, while those for women have been rising. Between October of 1981 and 1982, even these women were feeling the effects of the labor market pinch and their participation rate edged down.

In October 1982, white youth had the highest labor force participation rates, followed by Hispanics and blacks. These patterns have persisted historically among both high school and college students, as well as among youth no longer in school. Among young men out of school, the participation rate for Hispanics was midway between those of whites and blacks. Hispanic women out of school continued to have the lowest participation rate among all youth 16 to 24.

Unemployment rates

Unemployment rates for students and youth not in school rose sharply over the year ending in October 1982, reaching 16.7 and 18.5 percent, respectively. In past decades, students, most of whom seek part-time jobs, had higher unemployment rates than out-of-school youth. Beginning in 1980, this situation was reversed, partly because of the "aging" of the student group. Fewer students are now 16 and 17, ages at which unemployment rates are highest. Also, youth not in school, most of whom prefer full-time work, were experiencing difficulties in a slow job market.

Table 3. Occupation of employed persons 16 to 24 years old by school enrollment status and age, October 1982

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status and occupation | Enrolled | | Not enrolled | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 16 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 16 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years |
| Total employed | 3,485 | 2,510 | 2,703 | 11,053 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Full time | 8.4 | 35.2 | 64.2 | 82.6 |
| Part time | 91.6 | 64.8 | 35.8 | 17.4 |
| Employed full time, percent distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional and technical workers | 5.5 | 20.5 | 1.4 | 11.6 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 6.1 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 7.5 |
| Salesworkers | 9.9 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Clerical workers | 24.6 | 27.0 | 19.4 | 22.3 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 2.0 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 13.2 |
| Operatives, except transport | 6.8 | 6.4 | 14.6 | 12.5 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 5.5 | 4.2 | 12.6 | 7.8 |
| Private household workers | 2.0 | .2 | 1.7 | .5 |
| Other service workers | 25.6 | 16.3 | 19.4 | 12.6 |
| Farm workers | 9.9 | 1.5 | 6.8 | 3.6 |
| Employed part time, percent distribution | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Professional and technical workers | 3.5 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | .6 | 2.2 | .6 | 1.8 |
| Salesworkers | 12.3 | 12.1 | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| Clerical workers | 21.4 | 26.1 | 18.9 | 19.9 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 1.3 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 8.4 |
| Operatives, except transport | 3.3 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 9.9 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 14.3 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| Private household workers | 4.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Other service workers | 33.5 | 25.2 | 33.5 | 29.4 |
| Farm workers | 3.4 | .6 | 5.2 | 1.6 |

Table 4. School enrollment and labor force status of 1982 high school graduates and 1981-82 school dropouts 16 to 24 years old by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, October 1982

[Numbers in thousands]

| Characteristic | Civilian noninstitutional population | Civilian labor force | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| | | Number | Participation rate | Employed | Unemployed | |
| | | | | | Number | Percent |
| Total, 1982 high school graduates | 3,100 | 1,952 | 63.0 | 1,512 | 440 | 22.5 |
| Men | 1,508 | 976 | 64.7 | 769 | 207 | 21.2 |
| Women | 1,592 | 976 | 61.3 | 743 | 233 | 23.9 |
| White | 2,644 | 1,708 | 64.5 | 1,383 | 325 | 19.0 |
| Black | 384 | 211 | 54.9 | 99 | 112 | 53.0 |
| Hispanic origin | 174 | 99 | 57.0 | 65 | 34 | 34.3 |
| Enrolled in college | 1,568 | 695 | 44.3 | 586 | 109 | 15.7 |
| Men | 739 | 316 | 42.8 | 270 | 46 | 14.6 |
| Women | 829 | 379 | 45.7 | 316 | 63 | 16.6 |
| Full-time students | 1,419 | 577 | 40.6 | 483 | 94 | 16.3 |
| Part-time students | 149 | 118 | 79.2 | 103 | 15 | 12.7 |
| White | 1,376 | 635 | 46.1 | 540 | 95 | 15.0 |
| Black | 140 | 42 | 30.0 | 28 | 14 | (²) |
| Hispanic origin | 75 | 25 | 33.3 | 22 | 3 | (²) |
| Not enrolled in college | 1,532 | 1,257 | 82.0 | 926 | 331 | 26.3 |
| Men | 769 | 660 | 85.8 | 499 | 161 | 24.4 |
| Women | 763 | 597 | 78.2 | 427 | 170 | 28.5 |
| White | 1,268 | 1,073 | 84.6 | 843 | 230 | 21.4 |
| Black | 244 | 169 | 69.3 | 71 | 98 | 58.0 |
| Hispanic origin | 99 | 74 | 74.7 | 43 | 31 | (²) |
| Total, 1981-82 school dropouts ¹ | 668 | 421 | 63.0 | 246 | 175 | 41.6 |
| Men | 355 | 272 | 76.6 | 154 | 118 | 43.4 |
| Women | 313 | 149 | 47.6 | 92 | 57 | 38.3 |
| Single | 216 | 109 | 50.5 | 67 | 42 | 38.5 |
| Other marital status | 96 | 40 | 41.7 | 25 | 15 | (²) |
| White | 513 | 344 | 67.1 | 220 | 124 | 36.0 |
| Black | 135 | 70 | 51.9 | 20 | 50 | (²) |
| Hispanic origin | 73 | 45 | (²) | 26 | 19 | (²) |

¹Data refer to persons who dropped out of school between October 1981 and October 1982. In addition, 59,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school during this period.

²Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Detail for white, black, and Hispanic-origin groups will not add to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Unemployment rates increased sharply for white students and nonstudents over the year. Rates for black students in both high school and college showed no significant over-the-year change, but out-of-school black youth experienced substantial increases. Jobless rates for black youth were more than twice those of white youth across every educational attainment category. Among Hispanics, both students and those not in school experienced increased unemployment between October 1981 and 1982. Their unemployment rates remained between those of whites and blacks.

Occupations

The school enrollment status of youth is, of course, a major controlling factor in the occupational distribution of these workers. With worktime limited by class schedules, most students are employed only part time in jobs which

Table 5. Percent of recent high school graduates 16 to 24 years old enrolled in college by year of graduation, and race

| Year of graduation | Total | White | Black ¹ |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| 1970 | 52 | 52 | 48 |
| 1971 | 53 | 54 | 47 |
| 1972 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| 1973 | 47 | 48 | 35 |
| 1974 | 48 | 47 | 51 |
| 1975 | 51 | 51 | 46 |
| 1976 | 49 | 49 | 48 |
| 1977 | 51 | 51 | 50 |
| 1978 | 50 | 50 | 46 |
| 1979 | 49 | 50 | 46 |
| 1980 | 49 | 50 | 43 |
| 1981 | 54 | 55 | 43 |
| 1982 | 51 | 52 | 36 |

¹Black and other races, 1970-76; black only, 1977-82.

can accommodate varying working hours. In October 1982, 6 of 10 teenage students employed part time were clerical, private household, or service workers. (See table 3.) Teenagers not enrolled in school usually held full-time jobs. While the largest proportions were also in clerical and service jobs, 4 of 10 were operatives, nonfarm laborers, or craft workers.

Two-thirds of the 20- to 24-year-old students worked part time, with the largest proportions in clerical and service occupations. While 17 percent held professional or technical jobs, perhaps related to their college studies, only 3 percent of the teenage students held such jobs. The out-of-school youth 20 to 24 who worked full time were far more likely than their teenage counterparts to be in professional-technical and managerial jobs; relatively few were nonfarm laborers or service workers.

High school graduates and dropouts in 1982

About half (51 percent) of the 3.1 million youth who had graduated from high school in 1982 were enrolled in college by October. (See table 4.) This proportion was 3 percentage points lower than the 1981 peak, with little difference between men and women. However, after having been reasonably close for most years during the 1970's, the differences between college enrollment rates of whites and blacks widened in the early 1980's, with a particularly big drop between October of 1981 and 1982. A sharp decline in black enrollment was the principal cause of this widening gap. (See table 5.)

Eighty-two percent of the new high school graduates not enrolled in college were in the labor force by October 1982. Poor economic conditions led to a sharply higher unemployment rate—26.3 versus 21.4 percent—for the year-earlier graduates.

The number of youth who dropped out of school over the year—670,000—was lower than in recent years, reflecting primarily a decline in the population of 16-year-olds. At 41.6 percent, the unemployment rate for recent dropouts was more than 1.8 times the rate of the year's new high school graduates. □

FOOTNOTES

¹This report is based primarily on supplementary questions in the October 1982 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. Most data relate to persons 16 to 24 years of age in the civilian noninstitutional population in the week ending Oct. 16, 1982.

Sampling variability may be relatively large in cases where the numbers are small. Small estimates, or small differences between estimates, should be interpreted with caution. Standard errors for school age youth data were published in Special Labor Force Report 241, Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the most recent report in this series, see Anne McDougall Young, "Labor force patterns of students, graduates, and dropouts, 1981," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1982, pp. 39-42.

²See *Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex and Race: 1970 to 1981, Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 917 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982), table 3.

Registered nurses total 1.7 million; 77 percent employed in profession

As of November 1980, an estimated 1.7 million individuals in the United States were licensed to practice as registered nurses, according to the Department of Health and Human Services.¹ The great majority were white women. Only 2.7 percent of the nurses were men, while 7.2 percent were from racial or ethnic minority backgrounds. More than half were under age 40; the median age was 38.4 years.

Most of the registered nurses were married, 70.6 percent. In fact, almost half of all the 1.7 million nurses were married with children in the home. Almost 15 percent were never married and about 14 percent were widowed, divorced, or separated.

Among all the registered nurses in November 1980, almost two-thirds had obtained their basic nursing education in a diploma program; 19 percent, in an associate degree program; and 17 percent, in a baccalaureate program. When all the formal education related to nursing was taken into account, both basic and that which was received after the nurses had obtained their registered nurse licenses, it was estimated that about 18 percent of the nurses had associate degrees; 54 percent, diplomas; and 22 percent, baccalaureates. Another 5 percent had master's or doctoral degrees. About a third of those whose highest advanced degree was either a master's or doctorate had majored in education. Eighteen percent had focused on supervision or administration and 43 percent, on clinical practice.

Employment status

There were 1,272,851 registered nurses who were employed in nursing, 76.6 percent of the 1.7 million with current licenses to practice. The men had higher activity rates than the women, 86 percent compared to 76 percent. Registered nurses from minority groups were more likely to be employed than were the nonminority nurses, 89 percent compared with 76 percent. Thus, among the registered nurses

employed in nursing, an estimated 8.3 percent were from minority racial or ethnic backgrounds.

Registered nurses who were employed in nursing tended to be younger than those who were not. The median age of the employed nurses was 36.3 years. For those who were not employed in nursing, the median was 47.0 years. A larger proportion of those who were not employed in nursing were married than of those who were employed, 80 percent compared with 68 percent.

Almost a third of the registered nurses employed in nursing, 32 percent, were employed on a part-time basis. The 404,943 part-timers represented almost a quarter of the 1.7 million registered nurses in the country. Part-timers were far more prevalent among the married nurses than among those who were never married or were formerly married. They were particularly numerous among the married nurses with young children (less than 6 years old). Almost half of all married registered nurses with young children (42 percent) were employed in nursing on a part-time basis.

The employed registered nurses

Because registered nurses are employed in many different areas of the health delivery system, a review of employed nurses should consider the settings in which they are employed, the types of positions and the functions performed. The overwhelming majority of them work in hospitals and in staff-level positions. Almost two-thirds, or 835,647, of the 1,272,851 employed registered nurses were working in hospitals. An estimated 824,844 nurses, or 65 percent of the 1.3 million employed had position titles in their primary positions which could be considered staff nurse positions. In addition to these, there were about 58,000 nurses who were in specialized positions predominantly geared toward patient care. These included an estimated 19,070 clinical nursing specialists, 16,758 nurse midwives or practitioners, 14,580 nurse anesthetists, and 8,006 nurse clinicians. Given this distribution, it is not surprising that 64 percent of the 1.3 million employed nurses were estimated to spend at least half their time during a regular workweek in direct patient care. An estimated 45 percent of the 1.3 million spent at least three-quarters of their time in direct patient care.

About 11 percent, or 143,693, of those employed in nursing were estimated to hold more than one position in nursing. The type of work performed in what they considered their secondary position(s) was varied. However, a number of these nurses were estimated to be working through temporary employment services. Taking these secondary positions into account along with the employers identified for the nurses' principal positions, it was estimated that 39,138 registered nurses, or 3 percent of the 1.3 million employed nurses, were working through temporary employment services in November 1980. For about half of these nurses, 49 percent, the work received through the temporary service was their principal nursing position.

While almost a third of all employed nurses worked on a part-time basis, the ratio of full- to part-timers varied according to the field of employment. Thus, it was estimated that about 46 percent of the nurses employed in nursing homes and 42 percent in physician or dentist offices were part-timers. Among those employed in hospitals, 30.6 percent were part time. On the other hand, only 15 percent of the occupational health nurses and 20 percent of those in public or community health settings were part-timers. Considering all employed nurses working full time, the average annual hours worked (including paid vacation, and so forth) was 2,031. For the part-timers, it was 1,037—51 percent of the average full-time hours.

Differences among employed nurses are noted according to educational background, as well. Thus, nurses in higher-level and teaching positions were more likely to have advanced education. About 20 percent of the nurses in administrative positions and 40 percent of those in instructor type positions had master's degrees or doctorates. Among the clinical nursing specialists, it was estimated that 27.5 percent had at least a master's degree, and for nurse clinicians, 15 percent had at least a master's degree.

Among the nurse midwives or practitioners, 80 percent had no more than a baccalaureate degree. However, 78 percent had received formal nurse practitioner training, most of them in programs leading to a certificate. Among those who had formal nurse practitioner training, about 28 percent studied in family nurse practitioner programs, 20 percent in pediatric nurse practitioner programs, and 16 percent in adult nurse practitioner programs.

The average annual earnings of the registered nurses employed on a full-time basis in November 1980 were \$17,398. The earnings varied according to the field of employment and type of position. The lowest average earnings were found for the staff nurses in physician or dentist offices, \$12,048. General duty or staff nurses in hospitals averaged \$16,521, while those in hospital administrative positions averaged \$24,486.

Registered nurses not employed in nursing

Of the 388,537 individuals who had current licenses to practice in November 1980 but were not employed in nursing, 32,784, or 8 percent, were actively seeking nursing employment. These 32,784 nurses represented 2 percent of the 1.7 million registered nurses. More than two-thirds of those looking for nursing employment were seeking part-time jobs. The majority of those actively seeking nursing jobs had been looking for no more than 4 weeks.

An estimated 75,664 registered nurses were employed in non-nursing occupations. Of these, 6,480 were also included in the group seeking nursing employment. Approximately 32 percent of those in non-nursing occupations were in health-related occupations. Almost 40 percent of the non-nursing workers were employed part time, most of these in non-health related occupations.

Apart from those who were seeking nursing employment or were employed in a non-nursing capacity, there were an estimated 286,568 inactive registered nurses. Most of these, 80.7 percent, were married, and most of the married inactive nurses had children at home. In total, of the 286,568 inactive nurses, about half (142,000) were married with children in the home. Of the remaining inactive nurses, who were either not married or did not have children, about 117,500 were at least 50 years old. Thus, at most, about 27,000 of these inactive nurses were under age 50 and were not married with children at home.

The preceding excerpt is adapted from the full report, *The Registered Nurse Population: An Overview*, NTIS Accession No. HRP-090-4551, which is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal, Springfield, Virginia 22151. The cost is \$10 per copy. □

—FOOTNOTE—

¹There were 1,670,817 individuals with current licenses to practice as of November 1980, 8,435 of whom were abroad. The data in the report relate only to those located in the United States.

Vaccara wins Shiskin award

The fourth annual Julius Shiskin Award for Economic Statistics was presented in memory of Beatrice N. Vaccara. She was honored "for her major contributions to economic statistics including the development and application of input-output modeling and improvements to the system of business cycle indicators; and for her leadership and direction of practical, policy-oriented economic analysis while Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Economic Policy at Treasury and Director of the Bureau of Industrial Economics at Commerce."

The Shiskin award, honoring the late Commissioner of Labor Statistics, was presented at the annual dinner of the Washington Statistical Society, along with an honorarium of \$250, to the Beatrice Vaccara Memorial Fund.

Major Agreements Expiring Next Month



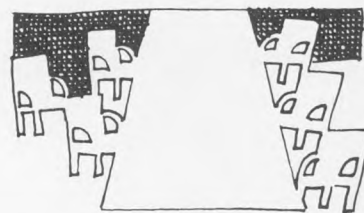
This list of selected collective bargaining agreements expiring in September is based on contracts on file in the Bureau's Office of Wages and Industrial Relations. The list includes agreements covering 1,000 workers or more.

| Employer and location | Industry | Labor organization ¹ | Number of workers |
|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. (Illinois) | Food products | Allied Industrial Workers | 1,500 |
| American Motors Corp. (Wisconsin) | Transportation equipment | Auto Workers | 8,300 |
| Anchor Hocking Corp. (Lancaster, Ohio) | Stone, clay, and glass products | Glass Workers | 3,000 |
| Associated Hotels of Atlantic City (New Jersey) | Hotels | Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees | 5,000 |
| Atlantic Steel Co. (Atlanta, Ga.) | Primary metals | Steelworkers | 1,300 |
| Bay Shipbuilding Corp. (Sturgeon Bay, Wis.) | Transportation equipment | Boilermakers | 1,050 |
| Champion International Corp., Champion Papers Division (Hamilton, Ohio) | Paper | Paperworkers | 1,400 |
| Cleveland Food Industry Committee, 2 Agreements (Interstate) | Retail trade | Food and Commercial Workers | 12,400 |
| Consumers Power Co. (Michigan) | Utilities | Utility Workers | 5,000 |
| Continental Telephone Co. of California (Bakersfield, Calif.) | Communication | Electrical Workers (IBEW) | 1,300 |
| Copperweld Steel Co. (Warren, Ohio) | Primary metals | Steelworkers | 2,150 |
| Cyclops Corp., Universal-Cyclops Specialty Steel Division (Pennsylvania) | Primary metals | Steelworkers | 1,600 |
| Daitch Crystal Dairies, Inc. (New York, N.Y.) | Retail trade | Retail, Wholesale and Department Store | 1,000 |
| Dravo Corp., Engineering Works Division (Pennsylvania) | Transportation equipment | Marine and Shipbuilding Workers | 1,300 |
| Dresser Industries, Inc. (Orleans, N.Y.) | Machinery | Steelworkers | 1,300 |
| Duval Corp., Sierrita/Esperanza/Clear Properties (Arizona) | Mining | Steelworkers; Operating Engineers; Teamsters (Ind.); and Laborers | 1,850 |
| Federal Paper Board Co., Inc. (Riegelwood, N.C.) | Paper | Paperworkers | 1,200 |
| Fluid Milk-Ice Cream Agreement (California) ² | Food products | Teamsters (Ind.) | 1,350 |
| Food Fair Stores, Inc. (Interstate) | Retail trade | Food and Commercial Workers | 1,700 |
| General American Transportation Corp. (Interstate) | Transportation equipment | Steelworkers | 3,500 |
| Greater Metropolitan Area Hospitality Association (Minneapolis, Minn.) | Restaurants | Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees | 2,500 |
| Hercules, Inc. (Radford, Va.) | Chemicals | Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers | 3,000 |
| Intalco Aluminum Corp. (Ferndale, Wash.) | Primary metals | Bellingham Metal Trades Council | 1,250 |
| Interlake, Inc. (Illinois) | Primary metals | Steelworkers | 1,600 |
| Kohler Co. (Kohler, Wis.) | Fabricated metal products | Auto Workers | 3,500 |
| Milk Dealers, Philadelphia and vicinity (Interstate) ² | Food products | Firemen and Oilers; and Teamsters (Ind.) | 1,700 |
| Motion Picture Laboratory Technicians (New York) | Amusements | Theatrical Stage Employees | 1,000 |
| NL Industries, Inc., Doehler-Jarvis Division (Interstate) | Primary metals | Auto Workers | 2,000 |
| Northeastern Ohio Food Industry Employers (Ohio) | Retail trade | Food and Commercial Workers | 4,800 |
| Northeastern States Boilermakers Employers (Interstate) ² | Construction | Boilermakers | 1,050 |
| Ohio Valley Field Agreement (Interstate) ² | Construction | Boilermakers | 2,650 |
| Owens-Illinois, Inc. (Wisconsin) | Stone, clay, and glass products | Glass Workers | 1,000 |
| Raytheon Co., Refrigeration Division (Amana, Iowa) | Electrical products | Machinists | 1,900 |
| Reed Rock Bit Co. and Reed Tubular Products Co. (Houston, Tex.) | Machinery | Steelworkers | 1,200 |
| Rheem Manufacturing Co. (Arkansas) | Machinery | Steelworkers | 1,200 |
| Rockwell International Corp., Automotive Operations (Interstate) | Transportation equipment | Steelworkers | 1,050 |
| Schnadig Corp. (Interstate) | Furniture | Upholsterers | 1,000 |
| South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. (South Carolina) | Utilities | Electrical Workers (IBEW) | 1,000 |
| Star-Kist Foods, Inc. (California) | Food products | Seafarers | 3,500 |
| Waldbaum, Inc. (New York, N.Y.) | Retail trade | Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store | 4,000 |
| Washington, D.C. Food Employers Labor Relations Association (Maryland, D.C., and Virginia) | Retail trade | Food and Commercial Workers | 3,800 |
| Whirlpool Corp., Fort Smith Division (Arkansas) | Electrical products | Allied Industrial Workers | 2,550 |
| Zenith Radio Corp. (Springfield, Mo.) | Electrical products | Electrical Workers (IBEW) | 1,500 |

¹Affiliated with AFL-CIO except where noted as independent (Ind.).

²Industry area (group of companies signing same contract).

Developments in Industrial Relations



Aluminum companies—Steelworkers accords

The Steelworkers union concluded bargaining with major aluminum producers on 3-year contracts that provided for no specified wage increases, continuation of the automatic cost-of-living pay adjustments (modified to make it less liberal), and reductions in some benefits and improvements in others. The companies involved were Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), Reynolds Metals Co., and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.

The 25,000 employees covered by the settlement will receive cost-of-living pay adjustments in each contract year only to the extent that the BLS Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers rises more than 1.5 percent. During the first 2 years, the possible quarterly adjustments will be at the rate of 1 cent an hour for each 0.3-point movement in the index (1967 = 100). In the third year, adjustments will be calculated at 1 cent for each 0.26-point movement in the index. Previously, the entire movement of the index was used in calculating adjustments, which were at the rate of 1 cent for each 0.26-point movement.

In the area of paid time off, the union agreed that employees will receive an extended vacation every seventh year, instead of every fifth year. The extended vacation remained at 10 weeks of time off with 13 weeks of pay, including the regular annual paid vacation for the year in which the extended vacation is taken. As before, employees will receive up to 5 weeks of vacation in all other years, but the vacation bonus provision was suspended for 1984 and 1985. Under this provision, workers had received \$112.50, \$75, or \$30 a week (in addition to usual vacation pay) depending upon when the vacation was taken.

The workers gave up the paid personal leave plan established in the 1980 settlement, under which they received 6 days off over the 3-year contract term. The employees also agreed to Sunday pay of time and one-quarter until January 1, 1986, when the premium will return to time and one-half.

Other terms of the settlement required the companies to give a 90-day notice of plant shutdowns, and established committees to study how to control health care costs.

A similar settlement was negotiated by the Aluminum, Brick, and Glass Workers for the 10,000 workers it represents at Alcoa and 7,500 at Reynolds.

Steelworkers official A. Robert Moffett described the agreement with the aluminum companies as a "major achievement" despite the concessionary aspects because all three companies lost money in the first quarter of 1983.

The settlement apparently was a "major achievement" for the union when compared with its February accord with major steel producers. The steel agreement called for an immediate pay cut of \$1.31 an hour (\$1.25 of which was to be restored in stages over the contract term) and reductions in some benefits. The major reason for the difference in settlements between the two industries is that steel has suffered larger losses in recent years, attributable in part to a larger loss of sales to foreign producers. (See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1983, pp. 47-48, for provisions of the steel settlement.)

The two other industries the Steelworkers settled with earlier in 1983 were cans (containers) and copper mining and processing (where some bargaining was continuing). The settlements in both of these industries were more comparable to the aluminum than to the steel accord.

Auto Workers settle with Deere and Co.

Deere and Co. followed the lead of Caterpillar Tractor Co. in negotiating a 3-year contract with the Auto Workers. The new contract did not provide for specified wage increases, but retained the provision for automatic quarterly cost-of-living pay adjustments, improved supplemental unemployment benefits, and established a profit-sharing plan. (See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1983, p. 42, for the terms of the Caterpillar agreement.)

A special immediate cost-of-living pay adjustment of 3.9 percent will, reportedly, average 39 cents an hour. Workers actively employed at some time between the October 1, 1982, termination date of the prior contract and June 3, 1983, also are scheduled to receive a one-time "settlement bonus" of 40 hours of pay on July 1, 1983. (Although the prior contract was scheduled to expire on October 1, 1982, its terms were extended and workers remained on the job, except for a one-shift strike just prior to the settlement.) The automatic cost-of-living pay adjustment formula was

"Developments in Industrial Relations" is prepared by George Ruben of the Division of Developments in Labor-Management Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and is largely based on information from secondary sources.

revised to provide that the quarterly adjustments (0.1 percent for each 0.26 percent movement in the BLS Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers) will now be calculated on base pay only, rather than the previous base pay plus shift differential pay. The result of this will be somewhat smaller cents-per-hour adjustments.

Under the new profit-sharing plan, employees will be guaranteed a payment in February 1985 of 32 cents for each hour worked in 1984. In other years, the payments will be determined by a formula that divides stockholders' equity and profits by sales.

The major change in supplemental unemployment benefits was a guarantee of 52 weeks coverage for laid-off workers with 10 years of service. Those with less service will continue to be covered for up to 26 weeks. Company financing of supplemental employment benefits also was increased.

The Deere settlement affected 29,000 agricultural and industrial equipment workers (including 11,500 on layoff) at 11 plants in Iowa and Illinois and parts depots in five States.

Newspaper Guild changes layoff provisions

The Newspaper Guild negotiated a 2-year contract with the AFL-CIO for more than 60 economists, reporters, and lobbyists employed by the labor federation. The accord was retroactive to the April 1 termination date of the prior contract. It called for a 4-percent pay increase on April 1, 1984.

In response to changes in layoff provisions sought by the Newspaper Guild, the AFL-CIO agreed to notify the union at least 2 weeks before serving any layoff notice on the workers. During the 2-week period, senior employees would be able to "bump" junior employees if they are qualified for the job. Previously, the federation had the final decision on who was laid off. Employees losing their jobs through bumping are to receive 2 weeks of pay if they are not given a 2-week notice of their termination date. Other benefits for all laid-off workers include 1.5 weeks of severance pay for each of the first 10 years of service, plus 1 week of pay for each additional year; and continuation of health and welfare benefits for 6 months. The employees also retain job recall rights for 1 year.

Communications contract focuses on displacements

The Communications Workers of America negotiated a contract with General Telephone Co. of the Southwest that included several provisions designed to aid employees who lose their jobs because of technological change. Earlier, the union negotiated similar provisions for employees of General Telephone Co. of California. (See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1983, p. 46.) These settlements could be indicative of the union's goals in current negotiations with the Bell companies, particularly in the area of technological change.

Under a new Employee Adjustment Income Plan, displaced workers will receive monthly benefits of \$250 to \$400 (depending on length of service) for 48 months or until age 62, whichever comes first. In addition, they may choose one of three options—\$3,000 in retraining assistance, a moving allowance, or continuation of medical insurance coverage for 2 years.

Wage terms for the 9,500 workers in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and New Mexico included average increases of 6.19 percent on May 16, 1983; 1.95 percent in November 1983; 5.25 percent in May 1984; 1.95 percent in November 1984; 4.82 percent in May 1985; and 1.45 percent in November 1985. Average pay was reportedly \$8.53 an hour under the prior agreement. A provision for automatic cost-of-living pay adjustments was terminated.

Other terms included optional retirement at unreduced pension rates after 30 years of service; \$500,000 major medical coverage (formerly \$100,000); a cap on the amount the company adds to workers' compensation benefits during periods when workers are idled by on-the-job injuries (previously, the company made up the full amount for the entire period of disability); an additional paid holiday; and establishment of an "Employee Participation Process" giving workers more voice in company decisions.

Crowell retires as head of Laundry Workers

The major business at the Laundry Workers convention was the retirement of Russell R. Crowell after 21 years as head of the union, and the election of Frank Ervolino as his successor. Crowell started in Local 3 in San Francisco and had served as the union's vice president for 4 years before becoming president.

Frank Ervolino, a vice president for 23 years, will head the union for a 5-year term. Ervolino started with the union's Buffalo local in 1948 as its business agent and had served as vice president of the local since 1950. His other posts included membership in the executive board of the Buffalo AFL-CIO and secretary-treasurer of the Buffalo and Western New York Hospital and Nursing Home Council.

The 100 delegates elected Sam Begler to an eighth term as secretary-treasurer, and elected three new vice presidents.

Insurance-food unions merger proposed

Delegates to the biennial convention of the Insurance Workers International Union approved a merger with the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union, subject to a vote by the Insurance Workers' membership. If approved, the proposal would then be submitted to the Food and Commercial Workers' international executive board for final approval.

Under the proposal, the Insurance Workers would become the Professional, Insurance, and Finance Division of the 1.3-million-member Food and Commercial Workers. Joseph Pollack, president of the Insurance Workers, would be

an associate director of the division; other officers would also hold posts. When positions in the division become vacant, they would be filled by experienced workers from the insurance industry.

International graphic unions merge

The Graphic Arts International Union and the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union merged to form the Graphic Communications International Union. Graphic Arts President Kenneth J. Brown heads the new organization, and International Printing President Sol Fishko is president emeritus. The new organization has about 200,000 members.

Lumber settlement averts scheduled strike

A scheduled strike against seven major Northwest lumber companies was averted when leaders of the Woodworkers and the Lumber Production and Industrial Workers unions accepted a 3-year compromise settlement for 21,000 workers. The employers, who had been hard-hit by the slowdown in the housing industry over the last 2 years, had offered a contract with no wage and benefit increase during the first 18 months, followed by a 2-percent pay increase in the second year and a 3-percent increase in the third. Under the compromise, average hourly pay of about \$11 an hour will not change during the first contract year, but wages will increase by 4 percent at the beginning of the second year, and 4.5 percent at the beginning of the final year.

Other terms included annual hourly increases of 25, 10, and 10 cents in employer payments into health and welfare funds, and adoption of a provision calling for union-management negotiations when the employer wants to contract out work.

The Woodworkers represent 12,000 of the workers; the balance are represented by the Lumber Production and Industrial Workers, an affiliate of the Carpenters union. The companies involved in the settlement are Weyerhaeuser Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Boise Cascade Corp., Champion International Corp., Publishers Paper Co., and Simpson Timber Co.

Home appliance contract

In the home appliance industry, a settlement between White-Westinghouse Corp. and the International Union of Electrical Workers provided annual hourly pay increases of 15, 17, and 18 cents, raising average pay to about \$9.60 an hour. The 3-year contract also calls for automatic semi-annual cost-of-living adjustments of 1 cent for each 0.2-percent rise in the BLS Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, up to 7 percent and above 9 percent in the first year and up to 10 percent and above 12 percent in the third year. In the second year, the size of possible adjustments will not be limited by a 2-

percentage point "corridor".

Other provisions included a \$35 a week rise (to \$185) in sickness and accident benefits; a \$2 increase (to \$14) in the monthly pension rate for each year of credited service; and a \$7 a month supplement to the pension rate for early retirees until they become eligible for social security benefits.

Chicago carpenters accept 1-year pay freeze

In the Chicago area, 27,000 carpenters followed the lead of other local construction unions and agreed to a 1-year pay freeze on homebuilding and new commercial work. The contract negotiated by the Carpenters and Joiners union did provide for a 40-cent-an-hour increase in employer payments for health care benefits. The unions that settled earlier also accepted only increased financing of benefits as part of a broad effort to obtain more jobs for their members in the face of adverse economic conditions and increasing inroads by nonunion firms.

The various unions bargain with the Mid-America Regional Bargaining Association, representing 600 companies in eight contractors' groups. The association was still bargaining with the Teamsters and Cement Masons unions.

Electricians in Los Angeles settle

Elsewhere in the construction industry, a settlement for 6,000 electricians in the Los Angeles area contained several provisions intended to help contractors using union workers to compete with companies using nonunion workers. Steve Harrington, president of Local 11 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said he hoped that the accord would save jobs, noting that about 10 percent of the local's members were unemployed.

The 3-year contract with the National Electrical Contractors Association did not provide for a guaranteed increase in the \$22.97 hourly pay rate for experienced workers. There was a provision for possible limited cost-of-living pay adjustments in the second and third years.

Other changes included elimination of two annual paid holidays; time and one-half pay for overtime work, instead of the previous double time pay; and establishment of a new category of employees called "pre apprentices" who will be paid \$8.05 an hour plus \$1.55 in supplementary benefits. All other workers receive \$5.58 in benefits.

According to Harrington, the most beneficial change was the incorporation into the contract of existing "letters of agreement" requiring the contractors to subcontract work only to firms using union workers. He expects such a requirement to be a major issue in coming negotiations for other trades in the area.

Exxon again offers early retirement

In a move to reduce the size of its work force, Exxon USA again offered early retirement to nonunion managerial,

professional, and technical employees in all operations except its research and development laboratories. The petroleum firm did not reveal details of the offer but did say that it was similar to the mid-1982 offer that resulted in an undisclosed number of early retirements. The 1982 offer, available to employees over age 50 with 14 years of service, consisted of a lump-sum severance payment plus a lifetime pension. According to a local union president, a 55-year-old worker with 30 years of service and earning \$3,000 a month retiring under the 1982 offer received severance pay of \$47,000 plus a \$900-a-month pension.

Mike Barras, president of the Baton Rouge Oil and Chemical Workers Union, which represents hourly workers at some of the company's Louisiana facilities, said the offer also should apply to members of his union, because, "[o]ur people view this as a benefit." Exxon explained that the current offer, like that of 1982, was not made to union-represented workers because it did not foresee a surplus of hourly workers.

First-year wage freeze for food workers

In St. Paul, Minn., 2,600 food clerks and 450 meat department workers were covered by 3-year accords that included a freeze on general wage increases during the first year, a cut in Sunday premium pay, and elimination of a night work premium.

Ken Kokaisel, president of Local 789 of the Food and Commercial Workers, said that the separate but similar agreements with five food store chains for the two units of workers were tailored to conform with the union's March settlements for workers in adjacent Minneapolis.

During the first contract year, employees would be eligible for progression pay increases according to the schedule of steps specified in the old contracts, which expired March 6, 1983. In the second and third years, all steps will be increased by 5 percent. At the time of the settlements, pay rates ranged from \$9.32 to \$11.95 an hour for full-time cashiers and stockers, and from \$5.23 to \$8.50 for part-time workers. Fully experienced meatcutters earned \$12.93 an hour.

Other provisions included time and one-half pay (formerly double time) for full-time employees working on Sunday; a 25-cent immediate reduction in the 50-cent-an-hour premium for hours worked after 9 p.m. and elimination of the payment in the second year; a 6-cent-an-hour increase in the employer's financing of pensions for the clerks, and 5 cents for the meatcutters; and a merger of health and welfare funds for the two groups, and an equalization of benefits.

Brewery offers retirement supplements

Nearly 1,000 employees of Pabst Brewing Co. in Milwaukee, Wis., were covered by a settlement that permits the company to eliminate 110 jobs by ending deliveries to

retail establishments in the city and transferring the function to local distributors. Affected workers will be permitted to bump workers in the brewery. In a move to alleviate the effect on workers, Pabst offered special retirement supplements to induce 130 long-time employees to leave. The \$165- to \$400-a-month payments will continue for a specified period, and are in addition to social security benefits and regular lifetime pensions.

The 1-year contract also permits Pabst to reduce costs by reorganizing departments and reassigning employees. The only other change was the 60-cent-an-hour pay increase, which brought average pay to \$13.47, and a \$500-increase in life insurance coverage. George Hilbert, president of Brewery Workers Local 9, said the wage provisions "aren't that spectacular because . . . the financial condition of the company is not all that great."

Whirlpool workers end 15-week strike

A 15-week strike against the Whirlpool Corp. in Evansville, Ind., ended when members of the International Union of Electrical Workers accepted a 4-year contract. The contract's provisions raised the average straight time hourly pay of \$9.92 by 16 cents in each of the first 3 years, and 20 cents in the final year. The automatic cost-of-living pay adjustment formula remained at 1 cent an hour for each 0.4-point movement in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (1967 = 100), but adjustments will be semiannual rather than quarterly. Also, each adjustment will be limited to 12 cents through 1985 and 16 cents in 1986, and the first 3 cents of any September 1983 adjustment will be diverted toward the cost of pensions.

The pension rate was increased to \$12 (from \$10) for each year of service effective immediately, and to \$13, \$14, and \$15 in February of 1984, 1985, and 1986. In another change for retirees, the hospitalization deductible was raised to \$250 a year, from \$100, and maximum lifetime coverage was increased to \$50,000, from \$30,000.

In a change in paid vacations, Whirlpool is permitted to end the traditional annual plant shutdown and schedule individual vacations.

The contract covered 4,200 active and 1,200 laid-off employees of the appliance plant.

Armco employees accept further concessions

In Middletown, Ohio, members of the Armco Employees Independent Federation approved a concessionary contract with Armco, Inc., similar to the contract the United Steelworkers had negotiated with other Armco facilities and with other major steel producers. (See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1983, pp. 47-48.). Terms at Middletown included an 82-cent-an-hour cut in base pay, elimination of some holidays, and elimination of automatic cost-of-living pay adjustments through August 1984. The contract, scheduled to

run through July 1986, covered 4,500 hourly workers; 500 others were on layoff.

A company official said that despite the concessions, the company and union still had to "overcome other problems that have kept us from being profitable." The plant, which produces flat-rolled carbon steel, had a \$14.7 million loss in the first quarter of 1983.

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Equal insurance coverage for spouses, says Court

The Supreme Court ruled that employers must treat male and female employees equally in providing health insurance for their spouses. In the case, *Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. v. EEOC*, the court found that the company had discriminated against a male employee by providing limited health insurance coverage of his wife's pregnancy costs, while providing full coverage of health costs for the spouses of female employees.

The case arose in 1979, when an employee, John McNulty, filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission asserting that Newport News had discriminated against him by covering only \$500 of his wife's hospital costs for delivery of a baby. As a result, the EEOC issued guidelines stating that "if an employer's insurance program covers the medical expenses of spouses of female employees, then it must equally cover the medical expenses of spouses of male employees, including those arising from pregnancy related conditions." The company then challenged the guidelines in a Federal district court, and the EEOC in turn filed an action alleging that the company discriminated on the basis of sex against male employees. The district court ruled in favor of Newport News, but a court of appeals reversed the decision, leading to the company's petition to the Supreme Court.

Writing for the majority, Justice Stevens said that the Newport News insurance plan "unlawfully gives married male employees a benefit package for their dependents that is less inclusive than the dependency coverage provided to married female employees." He explained that in enacting the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978, the Congress "unambiguously expressed its disapproval" of the Supreme Court's 1976 ruling in *General Electric Co. v. Gilberto*. In that case, the Supreme Court held that exclusion of disabilities caused by pregnancy from an employer's disability plan did not constitute discrimination based on sex. Justice Stevens said that the Pregnancy Discrimination Act indicated the Congress' rejection of the reasoning in that case—that differential treatment of pregnancy was not sex discrimination because only women can become pregnant.

Justices Rehnquist and Powell dissented, saying that the court had misread the 1978 law. . . . "Nothing in the Pregnancy Discrimination Act even arguably reaches beyond female employees affected by pregnancy."

The EEOC had about 50 complaints against companies that were contingent on the outcome of the Newport News case. An EEOC lawyer said the ruling may have broader implications when it is applied to disputes involving other employer-financed benefits, such as legal insurance or home insurance. □

Book Reviews



Prospects for participation

The Active Trade Unionist: A Study of Motivation and Participation at Branch Level. By Patricia Fosh. New York, Cambridge University Press, 1981. 155 pp., bibliography. \$29.50.

Union leaders are engaged in a never-ending search for techniques to motivate their members to become active in their locals, that is, attend meetings and cooperate in such union-sponsored activities as voter registration drives and organization of political action campaigns. Attention is normally directed to the question—Why are most members apathetic? Patricia Fosh, in *The Active Trade Unionist*, tackles the corollary question, that is, Why are some members more active than others?

Although her empirical data come from a British steel mill, the author draws on the extensive literature dealing with local union activism in the United States and relates her own findings to theories which evolved from the American experience. Therefore, the study should prove of interest to practitioners and scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. Because the book is based on a doctoral dissertation, some sections may be too technical to hold the attention of laymen. Nonetheless, it is worth reading for its excellent review and analysis of earlier research dealing with participation in unions (chapter I) and for its conclusions. In the 1950's, scholars debated whether there was a linkage between political radicalism and union activity. Major studies of that period countered the "political causation" theory with an alternative explanation, the "stake in job" explanation. Research involving unionists in the United States demonstrated that those who were active had above-average skill and seniority and a feeling of satisfaction about their work. Activists, according to this theory, are moderates with "dual loyalty" to both the company and the union, who are motivated to union participation by individual materialistic or utilitarian considerations.

Fosh tests these earlier theories through an intensive study of British steelworkers, utilizing a questionnaire to sort out "actives" and "inactives" and interviewing workers to explore the reasons for their union activity. Responses were analyzed in relation to personal characteristics of respondents, including age, sex, and family and marital status, as well as experiences at work and in the union. Based on

these data, the author rejects both the radical political and "stake in job" theories and advances an explanatory model which stresses the role of deeply held but essentially moderate beliefs which activists hold about trade unionism. Her findings indicate that belief in the union and in collective action stems from personal experiences and is passed on from one generation to the next. This model which the author terms "improvement-conscious" unionism is contrasted with "business unionism" because the activists view the union as a social movement and with "radical unionism" because they do not expect fundamental changes in the structure of society.

Whether the model applies in other cultural settings, for example, coal mining communities in Great Britain or urban centers in the United States, remains to be tested. Fosh has made an important contribution to the literature on trade unionism which should stimulate discussion among practitioners and encourage further research.

—LOIS S. GRAY
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New York State School of
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Efforts toward unionism

Union Organizing: Management and Labor Conflict. By William E. Fulmer. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1982. 229 pp. \$22.95.

Union organizing is a highly complex, multidimensional subject which embraces motives, themes, strategies, tactics, timing, and a veritable thicket of legal intricacies and nuances. Very few people can claim a comfortable grasp of its many facets. This book accomplishes the challenge. It is an excellent primer and should prove to be a valuable tool to practitioners and students of labor relations, regardless of their persuasion. William E. Fulmer explores the subject in a straightforward manner, understandable to the inexperienced yet with sufficient detail to provide added insight to veterans of organizing campaigns.

The book utilizes three case studies as chapters. These cases appear to be required reading if the book is to be fully

comprehended. In fact, they could be omitted except that a valuable summary of common legal "can" and "cannot" rules for managers and union officials appears toward the end of the last two case studies.

The studies bring to life what would otherwise be a tedious, litigious subject. The first study describes the difficulties of one employer that made unionism an attractive option to its employees. The second study illustrates an effective management campaign and the third provides balance by showing an effective union effort. Thus, the reader is able to get inside organizing campaigns and view them through the eyes of employees, employers, and union organizers.

If the reader is only interested in technical information, these case histories would be best placed in the appendix or added as postscripts to existing chapters. As they are, the reader may feel compelled to read them as an integral part of the text. If the book is used as part of a course, it is unlikely that the instructor would require students to analyze the cases because a thorough analysis is provided by the author. However, this book would be an excellent supplement to any labor relations course dealing directly or tangentially with union organizing.

The chapters that are not case studies cover the legal framework for organizing, the process of organizing, the use of consultants or outsiders during a campaign, unfair labor practices arising out of organizing efforts (over 90 percent of all unfair labor practice charges concern union organizing campaigns and certification procedures), and the decertification process. Finally, answers to 50 questions regarding organizing efforts are found in the appendix. An abundance of statistical data is also provided regarding the significance of union organizing.

Although the book is a worthy addition to the field of labor relations, it could be improved. In the early chapters, it would have been helpful to have a discussion on the effect of the changing industrial environment surrounding organizing attempts today. For example, the service industry sector of the economy has grown faster than the manufacturing sector, and service-oriented firms have been historically more difficult to organize. The reader could have benefited from the author's insight into the causes of this phenomenon.

The reader could also have benefited from some analysis of the effect of significant changes in the legislative environment in the last 15 years. The author should have considered the effect that equal opportunity, safety and health, and pension laws may have had on the individual worker's desire to join a union. Rightly or wrongly, the individual worker may believe that the union is not as necessary to protect his interests as he would have prior to the passage of legislation addressed to these interests.

The book also contains statements suggesting a kind of naiveté on behalf of its author or the prospective reader, or both. Two examples appear on page 76. We are told that management should not deliberately use unfair labor prac-

tices to stall legitimate efforts by a union to have an election because, among other supporting arguments, the "long-range effect may be to enhance the chances of much more restrictive legislation." While there may be some validity to this argument, it is not likely to be persuasive. It would stretch the credulity of most to believe that the potential for immediate gain by a single employer would be deterred by some fear of future legislation which might restrict such practices in general.

A second such example occurs when the author alleges that "occasionally managers want to stall the election until a particular time of the year so that if the union wins, the contract will expire at a time that is to management's advantage." Anyone who has been around a bargaining table where an initial contract is being negotiated knows that this process can take months and sometimes years if either side is the least bit recalcitrant. Furthermore, such an agreement can have an expiration which is not a yearly anniversary of its commencement.

Also troubling is the attempt to oversimplify many complex issues of labor law. For example, the author sacrifices much instructive discussion in the terse statement that "an employer cannot lock out his union employees." As the Supreme Court pointed out in *American Shipbuilding Co. v. NLRB*, the legality of a lockout is not determined only by a narrow look at its effect, but rather the employer's motivation must be examined. A lockout violates the law when an employer intends by his actions to discourage union membership or otherwise discriminate against the union.

It is an unavoidable problem that case law may change between the time the manuscript is written and the time the text is published. The author, probably writing before the National Labor Relations Board decided *Midland National Life Insurance Co.*, quotes the now obsolete *Hollywood Ceramics, Inc.* standard when he discusses campaign misrepresentation. In its 1982 decision, *Midland National Life Insurance Co.*, the NLRB announced it would no longer probe into the truth or falsity of campaign statements by parties to a representation election and no longer will set aside elections on the basis of misleading campaign statements. This represents an abandonment of the "substantial departure from the truth . . . reasonably . . . expected to have a significant impact on the election" standard found in the *Hollywood Ceramics, Inc./General Knit of California* line of cases.

It is not so easy, however, to dismiss misrepresentation of statutory law, particularly when it is several years old. The appendix states that employees in hospitals which are operated on a nonprofit basis are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act for the purpose of collective bargaining. The exclusion of nonprofit hospitals occurred in 1947, with the passage of the Labor-Management Relations Act (Taft-Hartley). Over the years, the National Labor Relations Board assumed jurisdiction for proprietary hospitals and, later, nursing homes, but the nonprofit hospitals were exempt from

Federal Law until August 25, 1974, when Congress enacted Public Law 93-360. This law provided that all nonprofit hospital workers be granted the same rights and privileges under the National Labor Relations Act as had been legislated for most other workers 39 years earlier. In addition, it provided that special procedures for resolving bargaining impasses would be applied to all workers of health care institutions.

Despite a few missed opportunities and structural problems, this is a good book. To decry that a little additional effort would have made it much better is to ignore the fact that it makes a much needed contribution to the literature on this subject.

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Ph. D.'s on the decline? yes and no

Implications of the Changing U.S. Labor Market for Higher Education. By Richard B. Freeman. Cambridge, Mass., National Bureau of Economic Research, 1981. 49 pp. \$1.50.

Underemployed Ph. D.'s. By Lewis C. Solmon and others. Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath and Co., Lexington Books, 1981. 350 pp. \$33.95.

As the labor market for highly educated persons deteriorates, more and more economists are writing about it. Allan Cartter's *Ph. D.'s and the Academic Labor Market* (1976) and Richard B. Freeman's *The Overeducated American* have already become standard works.

Freeman has updated his 1976 book covering the decade of the 1970's. He reveals that despite some field variations, starting salaries of college graduates and those with advanced degrees have markedly declined. Moreover, increasing numbers of college graduates are in nonprofessional jobs, or in jobs outside their areas of study.

Contrary to the widespread belief that the declining birth rate has been the dominant factor in the decline in college enrollments, Freeman conclusively demonstrates that these declines are responses to the poor labor market. There is, of course, considerable variation by field, with higher percentages of students studying business administration and engineering and smaller percentages studying liberal arts. The various trend forecasts have proved wrong, but the supply-response model has been more accurate. Freeman cites the example of the number of physicists predicted under both models, with the latter model coming very close to the actual number of Ph. D.'s granted in physics. It would have been beneficial to apply the supply-response model to such fields as history and English, where for a decade the number

of Ph. D.'s awarded has declined but is still far higher than needed for the academic labor market. This is an area in need of further work. All in all, this is a well-documented study, as well as the most up-to-date.

The tight labor market has, of course, resulted in large numbers of potential academics moving into nontraditional employment sectors. This is the focus of the study by Lewis C. Solmon and others. This study is based on a 1977 survey of engineering and science, including social science, Ph. D.'s in nonacademic occupations, and another survey of humanities Ph. D.'s in the public sector, mainly those working for the Federal Government.

Only 47 percent of the male and 50 percent of the female humanities Ph. D.'s regard their current jobs as closely related to their graduate education. Only 36 percent of men and 31 percent of women are generally very satisfied with their jobs. Twenty-seven and 20 percent, respectively, clearly state that they are underemployed. Forty-five percent of men and 39 percent of women believe that people with less education are performing well in jobs identical to theirs.

These are important indicators of underemployment, although somewhat of a subjective nature. The fact that the Solmon study did not provide a specific definition of this concept, or even a thorough discussion of it, is the most significant shortcoming of this work. Average salary data are helpful, but even more helpful would have been specific occupational title and general schedule data from which one could ascertain the necessary educational qualifications.

For the engineers and scientists, slightly more than half believe they are working in jobs closely related to their graduate education. It is highly revealing that to most engineering and science Ph. D.'s, teaching is less satisfying than research, administration, and other activities, whether they are in the public or the private sector. Furthermore, they are generally more satisfied in these activities than are those with doctorates in the humanities. Only half as many in the humanities believe they are underemployed. Clearly, humanists emerge as the most dissatisfied group outside academia.

Finally, the Solmon study considers some possible solutions to the labor market problems facing these highly educated persons, especially the humanities Ph. D.'s. All of the usual alternatives are considered, although government planning is too lightly dismissed. While there is no quick and simple solution, Solmon appears too optimistic about the ability of the public and private sectors to absorb so many nontraditional employees in accordance with their qualifications and expectations. This work, however, is the first of its kind and is valuable for the data that it provides. Both works are of special interest to college students, faculty, and administrators.

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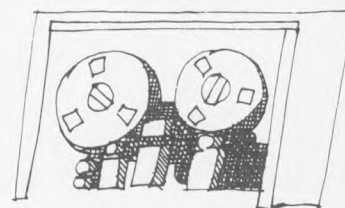
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NOTES ON CURRENT LABOR STATISTICS

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 3-8 were revised in the February 1983 issue of the *Review*, to reflect experience through 1982.

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 11, 13, and 15 were made in August 1981 using the X-11 ARIMA seasonal adjustment methodology. New seasonal factors for productivity data in tables 29 and 30 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 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 | August releases | Period covered | September releases | Period covered | October releases | Period covered | MLR table number |
|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Employment Cost Index | August 4 | 2nd quarter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32-34 |
| Employment situation | August 5 | July | September 2 | August | October 7 | September | 1-11 |
| Producer Price Index | August 12 | July | September 9 | August | October 14 | September | 23-27 |
| Consumer Price Index | August 23 | July | September 23 | August | October 25 | September | 19-22 |
| Real earnings | August 23 | July | September 23 | August | October 25 | September | 12-16 |
| Productivity and costs: | | | | | | | |
| Nonfinancial corporations | August 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28-31 |
| Nonfarm business and manufacturing . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | October 27 | 3rd quarter | 28-31 |
| Major collective bargaining settlements . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | October 28 | 1st 9 months | 35-36 |

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 include (1) all civilians 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. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total. 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 **overall unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces. The **unemployment**

rate for all civilian workers represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

The **labor force** consists of all employed or unemployed civilians plus members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. 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, and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. The **labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the noninstitutional population that is in the labor force. The **employment-population ratio** is total employment (including the resident Armed Forces) as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

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 2-8 are seasonally adjusted, based on the seasonal experience through December 1982.

| Year | Noninstitutional population | Labor force | | | | | | | | | | Not in labor force |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Number | Percent of population | Employed | | | | | | Unemployed | | |
| | | | | Total | Percent of population | Resident Armed Forces | Civilian | | | Number | Percent of labor force | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Agriculture | Nonagricultural industries | | | |
| 1950 | 106,164 | 63,377 | 59.7 | 60,087 | 56.6 | 1,169 | 58,918 | 7,160 | 51,758 | 3,288 | 5.2 | 42,787 |
| 1955 | 111,747 | 67,087 | 60.0 | 64,234 | 57.5 | 2,064 | 62,170 | 6,450 | 55,722 | 2,852 | 4.3 | 44,660 |
| 1960 | 119,106 | 71,489 | 60.0 | 67,639 | 56.8 | 1,861 | 65,778 | 5,458 | 60,318 | 3,852 | 5.4 | 46,617 |
| 1965 | 128,459 | 76,401 | 59.5 | 73,034 | 56.9 | 1,946 | 71,088 | 4,361 | 66,726 | 3,366 | 4.4 | 52,058 |
| 1966 | 130,180 | 77,892 | 59.8 | 75,017 | 57.6 | 2,122 | 72,895 | 3,979 | 68,915 | 2,875 | 3.7 | 52,288 |
| 1967 | 132,092 | 79,565 | 60.2 | 76,590 | 58.0 | 2,218 | 74,372 | 3,844 | 70,527 | 2,975 | 3.7 | 52,527 |
| 1968 | 134,281 | 80,990 | 60.3 | 78,173 | 58.2 | 2,253 | 75,920 | 3,817 | 72,103 | 2,817 | 3.5 | 53,291 |
| 1969 | 136,573 | 82,972 | 60.8 | 80,140 | 58.7 | 2,238 | 77,902 | 3,606 | 74,296 | 2,832 | 3.4 | 53,602 |
| 1970 | 139,203 | 84,889 | 61.0 | 80,796 | 58.0 | 2,118 | 78,678 | 3,463 | 75,215 | 4,093 | 4.8 | 54,315 |
| 1971 | 142,189 | 86,355 | 60.7 | 81,340 | 57.2 | 1,973 | 79,367 | 3,394 | 75,972 | 5,016 | 5.8 | 55,834 |
| 1972 | 145,939 | 88,847 | 60.9 | 83,966 | 57.5 | 1,813 | 82,153 | 3,484 | 78,669 | 4,882 | 5.5 | 57,091 |
| 1973 | 148,870 | 91,203 | 61.3 | 86,838 | 58.3 | 1,774 | 85,064 | 3,470 | 81,594 | 4,355 | 4.8 | 57,667 |
| 1974 | 151,841 | 93,670 | 61.7 | 88,515 | 58.3 | 1,721 | 86,794 | 3,515 | 83,279 | 5,156 | 5.5 | 58,171 |
| 1975 | 154,831 | 95,453 | 61.6 | 87,524 | 56.5 | 1,678 | 85,845 | 3,408 | 82,438 | 7,929 | 8.3 | 59,377 |
| 1976 | 157,818 | 97,826 | 62.0 | 90,420 | 57.3 | 1,668 | 88,752 | 3,331 | 85,421 | 7,406 | 7.6 | 59,991 |
| 1977 | 160,689 | 100,665 | 62.6 | 93,673 | 58.3 | 1,656 | 92,017 | 3,283 | 88,734 | 6,991 | 6.9 | 60,025 |
| 1978 | 153,541 | 103,882 | 63.5 | 97,679 | 59.7 | 1,631 | 96,048 | 3,387 | 92,661 | 6,202 | 6.0 | 59,659 |
| 1979 | 166,460 | 106,559 | 64.0 | 100,421 | 60.3 | 1,597 | 98,824 | 3,347 | 95,477 | 6,137 | 5.8 | 59,900 |
| 1980 | 169,349 | 108,544 | 64.1 | 100,907 | 59.6 | 1,604 | 99,303 | 3,364 | 95,938 | 7,637 | 7.0 | 60,806 |
| 1981 | 171,775 | 110,315 | 65.2 | 102,042 | 59.4 | 1,645 | 100,397 | 3,368 | 97,030 | 8,273 | 7.5 | 61,460 |
| 1982 | 173,939 | 111,872 | 64.3 | 101,194 | 58.2 | 1,668 | 99,526 | 3,401 | 96,125 | 10,578 | 9.5 | 62,067 |

2. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Employment status and sex | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninstitutional population ^{1,2} | 171,775 | 173,939 | 173,854 | 174,038 | 174,200 | 174,360 | 174,549 | 174,718 | 174,864 | 175,021 | 175,169 | 175,320 | 175,465 | 175,622 | 175,793 |
| Labor force ² | 110,315 | 111,872 | 111,811 | 112,090 | 112,303 | 112,528 | 112,420 | 112,702 | 112,794 | 112,215 | 112,217 | 112,148 | 112,457 | 112,418 | 113,600 |
| Participation rate ³ | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 64.6 |
| Total employed ² | 102,042 | 101,194 | 101,345 | 101,262 | 101,372 | 101,213 | 100,844 | 100,796 | 100,758 | 100,770 | 100,727 | 100,767 | 101,129 | 101,226 | 102,454 |
| Employment-population rate ⁴ | 59.4 | 58.2 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58.2 | 58.0 | 57.8 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 58.3 |
| Resident Armed Forces ¹ | 1,645 | 1,668 | 1,664 | 1,674 | 1,689 | 1,670 | 1,668 | 1,660 | 1,665 | 1,667 | 1,664 | 1,664 | 1,671 | 1,669 | 1,668 |
| Civilian employed | 100,397 | 99,526 | 99,681 | 99,588 | 99,683 | 99,543 | 99,176 | 99,136 | 99,093 | 99,103 | 99,063 | 99,103 | 99,458 | 99,557 | 100,786 |
| Agriculture | 3,368 | 3,401 | 3,371 | 3,445 | 3,429 | 3,363 | 3,413 | 3,466 | 3,411 | 3,412 | 3,393 | 3,375 | 3,371 | 3,367 | 3,522 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 97,030 | 96,125 | 96,310 | 96,143 | 96,254 | 96,180 | 95,763 | 95,670 | 95,682 | 95,691 | 95,670 | 95,729 | 96,088 | 96,190 | 97,264 |
| Unemployed | 8,273 | 10,678 | 10,466 | 10,828 | 10,931 | 11,315 | 11,576 | 11,906 | 12,036 | 11,446 | 11,490 | 11,381 | 11,328 | 11,192 | 11,146 |
| Unemployment rate ⁵ | 7.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| Not in labor force | 61,460 | 62,067 | 62,043 | 61,948 | 61,897 | 61,832 | 62,129 | 62,016 | 62,070 | 62,806 | 62,952 | 63,172 | 63,008 | 63,204 | 62,193 |
| Men, 16 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninstitutional population ^{1,2} | 82,023 | 83,052 | 83,006 | 83,097 | 83,173 | 83,231 | 83,323 | 83,402 | 83,581 | 83,652 | 83,720 | 83,789 | 83,856 | 83,931 | 84,014 |
| Labor force ² | 63,486 | 63,979 | 63,895 | 63,989 | 64,055 | 64,301 | 64,300 | 64,414 | 64,384 | 63,916 | 63,996 | 63,957 | 64,207 | 64,276 | 64,816 |
| Participation rate ³ | 77.4 | 77.0 | 76.9 | 76.9 | 77.0 | 77.3 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 77.0 | 76.4 | 76.4 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 76.6 | 77.1 |
| Total employed ² | 58,909 | 57,800 | 57,775 | 57,664 | 57,710 | 57,598 | 57,456 | 57,408 | 57,338 | 57,283 | 57,234 | 57,300 | 57,476 | 57,656 | 58,464 |
| Employment-population rate ⁴ | 71.8 | 69.6 | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.0 | 68.8 | 68.6 | 68.5 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.7 | 69.6 |
| Resident Armed Forces ¹ | 1,512 | 1,527 | 1,526 | 1,537 | 1,551 | 1,526 | 1,524 | 1,516 | 1,529 | 1,531 | 1,528 | 1,528 | 1,530 | 1,528 | 1,525 |
| Civilian employed | 57,397 | 56,271 | 56,249 | 56,127 | 56,159 | 56,072 | 55,932 | 55,892 | 55,809 | 55,752 | 55,706 | 55,772 | 55,946 | 56,128 | 56,939 |
| Unemployed | 4,577 | 6,179 | 6,076 | 6,234 | 6,345 | 6,703 | 6,844 | 7,006 | 7,046 | 6,633 | 6,762 | 6,657 | 6,731 | 6,620 | 6,351 |
| Unemployment rate ⁵ | 7.2 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 9.8 |
| Women, 16 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninstitutional population ^{1,2} | 89,751 | 90,887 | 90,848 | 90,941 | 91,027 | 91,129 | 91,226 | 91,316 | 91,283 | 91,369 | 91,449 | 91,532 | 91,609 | 91,691 | 91,779 |
| Labor force ² | 46,829 | 47,894 | 47,960 | 48,192 | 48,248 | 48,227 | 48,120 | 48,288 | 48,410 | 48,299 | 48,220 | 48,191 | 48,251 | 48,142 | 48,784 |
| Participation rate ³ | 52.2 | 52.7 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 53.0 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 52.6 | 52.7 | 52.5 | 53.2 |
| Total employed ² | 43,133 | 43,395 | 43,570 | 43,598 | 43,662 | 43,615 | 43,388 | 43,388 | 43,420 | 43,486 | 43,493 | 43,467 | 43,653 | 43,569 | 43,990 |
| Employment-population rate ⁴ | 48.1 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 47.6 | 47.5 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 47.5 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.9 |
| Resident Armed Forces ¹ | 133 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 138 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 136 | 141 | 141 | 143 |
| Civilian employed | 43,000 | 43,256 | 43,432 | 43,461 | 43,524 | 43,471 | 43,244 | 43,244 | 43,284 | 43,350 | 43,357 | 43,331 | 43,512 | 43,428 | 43,847 |
| Unemployed | 3,696 | 4,499 | 4,390 | 4,594 | 4,586 | 4,612 | 4,732 | 4,900 | 4,990 | 4,813 | 4,727 | 4,724 | 4,597 | 4,572 | 4,995 |
| Unemployment rate ⁵ | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.8 |

¹The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

²Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

³Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁴Total employed as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

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

3. Employment status of the civilian population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

| | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 170,130 | 172,271 | 172,190 | 172,364 | 172,511 | 172,690 | 172,881 | 173,058 | 173,199 | 173,354 | 173,305 | 173,656 | 173,794 | 173,953 | 174,125 | |
| Civilian labor force | 108,670 | 110,204 | 110,147 | 110,416 | 110,614 | 110,858 | 110,752 | 111,042 | 111,129 | 110,548 | 110,553 | 110,484 | 110,786 | 110,749 | 111,932 | |
| Participation rate | 63.9 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 64.3 | |
| Employed | 100,397 | 99,526 | 99,681 | 99,588 | 99,683 | 99,543 | 99,176 | 99,136 | 99,093 | 99,103 | 99,063 | 99,103 | 99,458 | 99,557 | 100,786 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 59.0 | 57.8 | 57.9 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.6 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.9 | |
| Agriculture | 33,68 | 3,401 | 3,371 | 3,445 | 3,429 | 3,363 | 3,413 | 3,466 | 3,411 | 3,412 | 3,393 | 3,375 | 3,371 | 3,367 | 3,522 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 97,030 | 96,125 | 96,310 | 96,143 | 96,254 | 96,180 | 95,763 | 95,670 | 95,682 | 95,691 | 95,670 | 95,729 | 96,088 | 96,190 | 97,264 | |
| Unemployed | 8,273 | 10,678 | 10,466 | 10,828 | 10,931 | 11,315 | 11,576 | 11,906 | 12,036 | 11,446 | 11,490 | 11,381 | 11,328 | 11,192 | 11,146 | |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | |
| Not in labor force | 61,460 | 62,067 | 62,043 | 61,948 | 61,897 | 61,832 | 62,129 | 62,016 | 62,070 | 62,806 | 62,952 | 63,172 | 63,008 | 63,204 | 62,193 | |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 72,419 | 73,644 | 73,585 | 73,685 | 73,774 | 73,867 | 73,984 | 74,094 | 74,236 | 74,339 | 74,434 | 74,528 | 74,611 | 74,712 | 74,814 | |
| Civilian labor force | 57,197 | 57,980 | 57,959 | 58,055 | 58,064 | 58,354 | 58,363 | 58,454 | 58,443 | 58,048 | 58,177 | 58,170 | 58,454 | 58,506 | 58,804 | |
| Participation rate | 79.0 | 78.7 | 78.8 | 78.8 | 78.7 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 78.7 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.1 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 78.6 | |
| Employed | 53,582 | 52,891 | 52,943 | 52,905 | 52,832 | 52,776 | 52,649 | 52,589 | 52,534 | 52,452 | 52,428 | 52,589 | 52,752 | 52,901 | 53,516 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 74.0 | 71.8 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.4 | 71.2 | 71.0 | 70.8 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 71.6 | |
| Agriculture | 2,384 | 2,422 | 2,424 | 2,462 | 2,433 | 2,436 | 2,444 | 2,434 | 2,389 | 2,426 | 2,374 | 2,420 | 2,404 | 2,443 | 2,529 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 51,199 | 50,469 | 50,519 | 50,443 | 50,399 | 50,340 | 50,205 | 50,155 | 50,145 | 50,025 | 50,054 | 50,169 | 50,348 | 50,458 | 50,987 | |
| Unemployed | 3,615 | 5,089 | 5,016 | 5,150 | 5,232 | 5,578 | 5,714 | 5,865 | 5,909 | 5,597 | 5,749 | 5,581 | 5,702 | 5,605 | 5,288 | |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.0 | |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 81,497 | 82,864 | 82,811 | 82,926 | 83,035 | 83,152 | 83,271 | 83,385 | 83,383 | 83,490 | 83,593 | 83,699 | 83,794 | 83,899 | 84,008 | |
| Civilian labor force | 42,485 | 43,699 | 43,819 | 43,983 | 44,039 | 43,996 | 43,936 | 44,112 | 44,286 | 44,201 | 44,216 | 44,166 | 44,238 | 44,228 | 44,648 | |
| Participation rate | 52.1 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 52.9 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 52.9 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 53.1 | |
| Employed | 39,590 | 40,086 | 40,254 | 40,311 | 40,368 | 40,286 | 40,112 | 40,123 | 40,215 | 40,238 | 40,291 | 40,277 | 40,509 | 40,484 | 40,789 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 48.6 | 48.4 | 48.6 | 48.6 | 48.6 | 48.4 | 48.2 | 48.1 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.6 | |
| Agriculture | 604 | 601 | 586 | 598 | 590 | 588 | 578 | 590 | 628 | 625 | 657 | 647 | 622 | 597 | 636 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 38,986 | 39,485 | 39,668 | 39,713 | 39,778 | 39,698 | 39,534 | 39,533 | 39,587 | 39,613 | 39,634 | 39,630 | 39,886 | 39,887 | 40,153 | |
| Unemployed | 2,895 | 3,613 | 3,565 | 3,672 | 3,671 | 3,710 | 3,824 | 3,989 | 4,071 | 3,963 | 3,925 | 3,889 | 3,729 | 3,744 | 3,859 | |
| Unemployment rate | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 16,214 | 15,763 | 15,794 | 15,753 | 15,702 | 15,671 | 15,625 | 15,579 | 15,580 | 15,525 | 15,478 | 15,429 | 15,389 | 15,342 | 15,303 | |
| Civilian labor force | 8,988 | 8,526 | 8,369 | 8,378 | 8,511 | 8,508 | 8,453 | 8,476 | 8,400 | 8,299 | 8,160 | 8,148 | 8,094 | 8,015 | 8,480 | |
| Participation rate | 55.4 | 54.1 | 53.0 | 53.2 | 54.2 | 54.3 | 54.1 | 54.4 | 53.9 | 53.5 | 52.7 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 52.2 | 55.4 | |
| Employed | 7,225 | 6,549 | 6,484 | 6,372 | 6,483 | 6,481 | 6,415 | 6,424 | 6,344 | 6,413 | 6,345 | 6,237 | 6,197 | 6,172 | 6,481 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 44.6 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 42.4 | |
| Agriculture | 380 | 378 | 361 | 385 | 406 | 399 | 391 | 442 | 394 | 361 | 362 | 308 | 344 | 327 | 357 | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 6,845 | 6,171 | 6,123 | 5,987 | 6,077 | 6,142 | 6,024 | 5,982 | 5,950 | 6,052 | 5,983 | 5,929 | 5,853 | 5,845 | 6,124 | |
| Unemployed | 1,763 | 1,977 | 1,885 | 2,006 | 2,028 | 2,027 | 2,038 | 2,052 | 2,056 | 1,886 | 1,815 | 1,911 | 1,897 | 1,843 | 1,999 | |
| Unemployment rate | 19.6 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.6 | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 147,908 | 149,441 | 149,429 | 149,569 | 149,536 | 149,652 | 149,838 | 149,887 | 150,056 | 150,129 | 150,187 | 150,382 | 150,518 | 150,671 | 150,810 | |
| Civilian labor force | 95,052 | 96,143 | 96,165 | 96,385 | 96,375 | 96,640 | 96,453 | 96,719 | 96,864 | 96,176 | 95,987 | 95,996 | 96,287 | 96,362 | 97,250 | |
| Participation rate | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.6 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 64.1 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.5 | |
| Employed | 88,709 | 87,903 | 88,089 | 88,021 | 87,979 | 87,872 | 87,477 | 87,435 | 87,443 | 87,466 | 87,194 | 87,324 | 87,709 | 87,777 | 88,880 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 60.0 | 58.8 | 59.0 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.7 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.9 | |
| Unemployed | 6,343 | 8,241 | 8,076 | 8,364 | 8,396 | 8,768 | 8,976 | 9,284 | 9,421 | 8,711 | 8,793 | 8,672 | 8,577 | 8,585 | 8,378 | |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 | |
| Black | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 18,219 | 18,584 | 18,570 | 18,600 | 18,626 | 18,659 | 18,692 | 18,723 | 18,740 | 18,768 | 18,796 | 18,823 | 18,851 | 18,880 | 18,911 | |
| Civilian labor force | 11,086 | 11,331 | 11,267 | 11,341 | 11,400 | 11,443 | 11,398 | 11,475 | 11,522 | 11,542 | 11,548 | 11,554 | 11,631 | 11,672 | 11,783 | |
| Participation rate | 60.8 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 61.3 | 61.0 | 61.3 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 61.4 | 61.4 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 62.3 | |
| Employed | 9,355 | 9,189 | 9,171 | 9,211 | 9,220 | 9,172 | 9,102 | 9,159 | 9,127 | 9,142 | 9,276 | 9,253 | 9,209 | 9,270 | 9,352 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 51.3 | 49.4 | 49.4 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 49.2 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 49.4 | 49.2 | 48.8 | 49.1 | 49.5 | |
| Unemployed | 1,731 | 2,142 | 2,096 | 2,130 | 2,180 | 2,271 | 2,296 | 2,316 | 2,395 | 2,400 | 2,271 | 2,302 | 2,423 | 2,402 | 2,432 | |
| Unemployment rate | 15.6 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 20.6 | |
| Hispanic origin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 9,310 | 9,400 | 9,428 | 9,521 | 9,689 | 9,464 | 9,474 | 9,355 | 9,301 | 9,328 | 9,368 | 9,551 | 9,665 | 9,747 | 9,738 | |
| Civilian labor force | 5,972 | 5,983 | 5,965 | 5,972 | 6,045 | 5,961 | 5,973 | 5,923 | 5,898 | 5,981 | 5,992 | 6,074 | 6,206 | 6,167 | 6,253 | |
| Participation rate | 64.1 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 62.7 | 62.4 | 63.0 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 63.6 | 64.2 | 63.3 | 64.2 | |
| Employed | 5,348 | 5,158 | 5,155 | 5,136 | 5,162 | 5,097 | 5,075 | 5,012 | 4,998 | 5,053 | 5,042 | 5,088 | 5,304 | 5,318 | 5,379 | |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 57.4 | 54.9 | 54.7 | 53.9 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 53.6 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 54.2 | 53.8 | 53.3 | 54.9 | 54.6 | 55.2 | |
| Unemployed | 624 | 825 | 810 | 836 | 883 | 864 | 898 | 911 | 900 | 929 | 950 | 986 | 902 | 849 | 874 | |
| Unemployment rate | 10.4 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | |

¹The population figures are not seasonally adjusted.
²Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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

4. Selected employment indicators, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Selected categories | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| CHARACTERISTIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian employed, 16 years and over | 100,397 | 99,526 | 99,581 | 99,588 | 99,683 | 99,543 | 99,176 | 99,136 | 99,093 | 99,103 | 99,063 | 99,103 | 99,458 | 99,557 | 100,786 |
| Men | 57,397 | 56,271 | 56,249 | 58,127 | 56,159 | 56,073 | 55,932 | 55,892 | 55,809 | 55,752 | 55,706 | 55,772 | 55,946 | 56,128 | 56,939 |
| Women | 43,000 | 43,256 | 43,432 | 43,461 | 43,524 | 43,471 | 43,244 | 43,244 | 43,284 | 43,350 | 43,357 | 43,331 | 43,512 | 43,428 | 43,847 |
| Married men, spouse present | 38,882 | 38,074 | 38,254 | 38,177 | 38,121 | 37,998 | 37,852 | 37,641 | 37,507 | 37,450 | 37,428 | 34,452 | 37,523 | 37,560 | 37,925 |
| Married women, spouse present | 23,915 | 24,053 | 24,331 | 24,173 | 24,235 | 24,159 | 24,081 | 23,985 | 24,155 | 24,205 | 24,070 | 24,171 | 24,371 | 24,229 | 24,335 |
| Women who maintain families | 4,998 | 5,099 | 5,120 | 5,200 | 5,208 | 5,118 | 5,107 | 5,025 | 4,985 | 5,038 | 5,050 | 5,097 | 4,944 | 4,942 | 5,016 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,464 | 1,505 | 1,457 | 1,523 | 1,548 | 1,537 | 1,576 | 1,584 | 1,547 | 1,637 | 1,624 | 1,515 | 1,560 | 1,595 | 1,636 |
| Self-employed workers | 1,638 | 1,636 | 1,681 | 1,655 | 1,620 | 1,569 | 1,621 | 1,628 | 1,627 | 1,587 | 1,541 | 1,585 | 1,607 | 1,558 | 1,608 |
| Unpaid family workers | 266 | 261 | 254 | 254 | 255 | 254 | 229 | 241 | 224 | 231 | 223 | 260 | 28 | 229 | 263 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 89,543 | 88,462 | 88,548 | 88,549 | 88,576 | 88,562 | 88,064 | 87,936 | 87,976 | 87,813 | 87,794 | 87,912 | 88,187 | 88,395 | 89,354 |
| Government | 15,68 | 15,516 | 15,514 | 15,471 | 15,562 | 15,681 | 15,436 | 15,514 | 15,477 | 15,386 | 15,501 | 15,452 | 15,518 | 15,523 | 15,498 |
| Private industries | 73,853 | 72,945 | 72,934 | 73,020 | 73,014 | 72,881 | 72,628 | 72,422 | 72,499 | 72,427 | 72,293 | 72,459 | 72,668 | 72,872 | 73,856 |
| Private households | 1,208 | 1,207 | 1,205 | 1,200 | 1,227 | 1,220 | 1,216 | 1,221 | 1,163 | 1,162 | 1,232 | 1,235 | 1,205 | 1,228 | 1,317 |
| Other | 72,645 | 71,738 | 71,729 | 71,820 | 71,787 | 71,661 | 71,412 | 71,201 | 71,336 | 71,265 | 71,061 | 71,225 | 71,463 | 71,644 | 72,539 |
| Self-employed workers | 7,097 | 7,262 | 7,301 | 7,286 | 7,338 | 7,422 | 7,332 | 7,349 | 7,335 | 7,465 | 7,385 | 7,453 | 7,528 | 7,408 | 7,493 |
| Unpaid family workers | 390 | 401 | 398 | 393 | 408 | 378 | 403 | 382 | 383 | 380 | 353 | 342 | 353 | 335 | 345 |
| PERSONS AT WORK¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 91,377 | 90,552 | 90,917 | 90,414 | 90,486 | 90,884 | 90,232 | 90,238 | 90,219 | 90,903 | 90,207 | 90,271 | 92,267 | 90,941 | 90,539 |
| Full-time schedules | 74,339 | 72,245 | 72,545 | 72,288 | 72,045 | 71,723 | 71,394 | 71,442 | 71,499 | 71,786 | 71,564 | 71,878 | 73,594 | 72,975 | 72,978 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,499 | 5,852 | 5,561 | 5,577 | 5,820 | 6,495 | 6,903 | 6,411 | 6,425 | 6,845 | 6,481 | 6,202 | 6,082 | 5,928 | 5,729 |
| Usually work full time | 1,738 | 2,169 | 2,126 | 2,047 | 2,100 | 2,519 | 2,381 | 2,228 | 2,153 | 2,200 | 2,097 | 1,927 | 1,871 | 1,685 | 1,702 |
| Usually work part time | 2,761 | 3,683 | 3,435 | 3,530 | 3,720 | 3,976 | 4,022 | 4,183 | 4,272 | 4,645 | 4,384 | 4,275 | 4,21 | 4,243 | 4,027 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 12,539 | 12,455 | 12,811 | 12,549 | 12,621 | 12,666 | 12,435 | 12,385 | 12,295 | 12,271 | 12,162 | 12,191 | 12,592 | 12,038 | 11,833 |

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

5. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

[Unemployment rates]

| Selected categories | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| CHARACTERISTIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, all civilian workers | 7.6 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 19.6 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 6.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 |
| White, total | 6.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 17.3 | 20.4 | 19.7 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years | 17.9 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 23.0 | 22.6 | 22.8 | 21.2 | 21.1 | 22.9 | 21.7 | 20.2 | 19.8 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years | 16.6 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 19.0 | 19.4 | 20.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 5.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| Black, total | 15.6 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 2.1 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years | 41.4 | 48.0 | 51.2 | 49.3 | 51.2 | 48.6 | 47.7 | 49.8 | 49.5 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 43.5 | 49.0 | 48.2 | 50.6 |
| Men, 16 to 19 years | 40.7 | 48.9 | 55.7 | 48.9 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 49.2 | 53.0 | 52.5 | 45.9 | 45.3 | 44.5 | 48.0 | 53.1 | 51.1 |
| Women, 16 to 19 years | 42.2 | 47.1 | 46.0 | 49.7 | 52.1 | 45.9 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 42.3 | 50.0 | 42.3 | 50.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 13.5 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 19.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 13.4 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| Hispanic origin, total | 10.4 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 |
| Married men, spouse present | 4.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Married women, spouse present | 6.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| Women who maintain families | 10.4 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| Full-time workers | 7.3 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| Part-time workers | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.1 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over | 2.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Labor force time lost ¹ | 8.5 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 10.8 |
| INDUSTRY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers | 7.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.0 |
| Mining | 6.0 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 18.2 |
| Construction | 15.6 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 21.8 | 22.0 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 18.1 |
| Manufacturing | 8.3 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 |
| Durable goods | 8.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 12.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 8.4 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 8.1 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.2 |
| Finance and service industries | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| Government workers | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 12.1 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 17.0 |

¹Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

6. Unemployment rates by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

[Civilian workers]

| Sex and age | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7.6 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 14.9 | 17.8 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.6 |
| 16 to 19 years | 19.6 | 23.2 | 22.5 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.6 |
| 16 to 17 years | 21.4 | 24.9 | 23.6 | 25.8 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 27.4 | 24.1 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 25.8 |
| 18 to 19 years | 18.4 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 22.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 12.3 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 14.4 |
| 25 years and over | 5.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 5.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| 55 years and over | 3.6 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 7.4 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 |
| 16 to 24 years | 15.7 | 19.1 | 18.7 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 18.4 |
| 16 to 19 years | 20.1 | 24.4 | 24.3 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 23.9 | 23.6 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 23.7 |
| 16 to 17 years | 22.0 | 26.4 | 25.4 | 27.7 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 28.8 | 28.2 | 29.0 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 25.4 |
| 18 to 19 years | 18.8 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 24.8 | 22.8 | 22.0 | 22.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13.2 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 15.7 |
| 25 years and over | 5.1 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| 25 to 54 years | 5.5 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| 55 years and over | 3.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| 16 to 24 years | 14.0 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| 16 to 19 years | 19.0 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 22.5 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 21.5 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 23.4 |
| 16 to 17 years | 20.7 | 23.2 | 21.6 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 23.7 | 23.2 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 26.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 17.9 | 21.0 | 20.2 | 21.9 | 21.5 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 11.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 12.9 |
| 25 years and over | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| 55 years and over | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.8 |

7. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Reason for unemployment | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| Job losers | 4,257 | 6,258 | 6,181 | 6,323 | 6,446 | 6,979 | 7,325 | 7,369 | 7,295 | 6,704 | 6,809 | 6,823 | 6,750 | 6,766 | 6,513 |
| On layoff | 1,430 | 2,127 | 2,097 | 2,126 | 2,218 | 2,625 | 2,519 | 2,531 | 2,468 | 2,131 | 2,024 | 1,945 | 1,948 | 1,943 | 1,822 |
| Other job losers | 2,837 | 4,141 | 4,084 | 4,197 | 4,228 | 4,354 | 4,806 | 4,838 | 4,827 | 4,573 | 4,784 | 4,878 | 4,803 | 4,823 | 4,691 |
| Job leavers | 923 | 840 | 826 | 819 | 814 | 786 | 803 | 794 | 826 | 839 | 848 | 901 | 815 | 801 | 782 |
| Reentrants | 2,102 | 2,384 | 2,378 | 2,478 | 2,440 | 2,437 | 2,322 | 2,546 | 2,529 | 2,623 | 2,491 | 2,426 | 2,488 | 2,365 | 2,425 |
| New entrants | 981 | 1,185 | 1,091 | 1,230 | 1,304 | 1,303 | 1,296 | 1,244 | 1,288 | 1,174 | 1,161 | 1,155 | 1,245 | 1,251 | 1,440 |
| 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 | 51.6 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 58.3 | 58.6 | 60.7 | 62.4 | 61.5 | 60.6 | 59.1 | 60.2 | 60.4 | 59.7 | 60.5 | 58.4 |
| On layoff | 17.3 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 16.3 |
| Other job losers | 34.3 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 43.1 | 42.0 |
| Job leavers | 11.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| Reentrants | 25.4 | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 21.2 | 19.8 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 21.7 |
| New entrants | 11.9 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 12.9 |
| PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers | 3.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Job leavers | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 |
| Reentrants | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| New entrants | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |

8. Duration of unemployment, seasonally adjusted

[Numbers in thousands]

| Weeks of unemployment | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,449 | 3,883 | 3,606 | 3,959 | 3,933 | 4,004 | 3,930 | 3,963 | 4,019 | 3,536 | 3,731 | 3,440 | 3,547 | 3,519 | 3,655 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,539 | 3,311 | 3,398 | 3,249 | 3,346 | 3,549 | 3,511 | 3,549 | 3,460 | 3,328 | 3,106 | 3,140 | 3,154 | 2,979 | 2,915 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,285 | 3,485 | 3,517 | 3,569 | 3,637 | 3,856 | 4,167 | 4,524 | 4,732 | 4,634 | 4,618 | 4,615 | 4,356 | 4,517 | 4,589 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,122 | 1,708 | 1,683 | 1,780 | 1,808 | 1,830 | 1,951 | 2,191 | 2,125 | 1,928 | 1,928 | 1,875 | 1,662 | 1,731 | 1,638 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,162 | 1,776 | 1,834 | 1,789 | 1,829 | 2,026 | 2,216 | 2,333 | 2,607 | 2,706 | 2,689 | 2,740 | 2,694 | 2,786 | 2,951 |
| Mean duration in weeks | 13.7 | 15.6 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 20.4 | 22.0 |
| Median duration in weeks | 6.9 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 11.8 |

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 189,000 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 12-17 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.

The Diffusion Index, introduced in table 17 of the May issue, represents the percent of 186 nonagricultural industries in which employment was rising over the indicated period. One-half of the industries with unchanged employment are counted as rising. In line with Bureau practice, data for the 3-, 6-, and 9-month spans are seasonally adjusted, while that for the 12-month span is unadjusted. The diffusion index is useful for measuring the dispersion of economic gains or losses and is also an economic indicator.

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 1983 data, published in the July 1983 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 1983 and seasonally adjusted data from January 1974 through February 1983) 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).

9. Employment by industry, selected years, 1950-82

[Nonagricultural payroll data, in thousands]

| Year | Total | Private sector | Goods-producing | | | | Service-producing | | | | | | | Government | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | Total | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Total | Transportation and public utilities | Wholesale and retail trade | | | Finance, insurance, and real estate | Services | Total | Federal | State and local |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Wholesale trade | Retail trade | | | | | |
| 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 | 50,589 | 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 | 14,706 | 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 | 4,045 | 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 | 19,582 | 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 | 5,180 | 17,890 | 16,241 | 2,866 | 13,375 |
| 1981 | 91,156 | 75,126 | 25,497 | 1,139 | 4,188 | 20,170 | 65,659 | 5,165 | 20,547 | 5,358 | 15,189 | 5,298 | 18,619 | 16,031 | 2,772 | 13,259 |
| 1982 | 89,596 | 73,793 | 23,907 | 1,143 | 3,911 | 18,853 | 65,689 | 5,081 | 20,401 | 5,280 | 15,122 | 5,340 | 19,064 | 15,803 | 2,739 | 13,064 |

¹ Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959.

10. Employment by State

[Nonagricultural payroll data, in thousands]

| State | May 1982 | April 1983 | May 1983 ^p | State | May 1982 | April 1983 | May 1983 ^p |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------------------|
| Alabama | 1,324.2 | 1,309.6 | 1,312.4 | Montana | 275.5 | 267.4 | 268.2 |
| Alaska | 192.1 | 204.6 | 211.2 | Nebraska | 610.6 | 587.1 | 596.7 |
| Arizona | 1,037.6 | 1,044.0 | 1,042.5 | Nevada | 406.1 | 409.8 | 412.6 |
| Arkansas | 725.2 | 728.7 | 733.0 | New Hampshire | 391.8 | 387.5 | 393.3 |
| California | 9,856.8 | 9,788.6 | 9,842.8 | New Jersey | 3,090.8 | 3,059.0 | 3,082.9 |
| Colorado | 1,312.1 | 1,314.0 | 1,323.3 | New Mexico | 475.5 | 474.6 | 480.0 |
| Connecticut | 1,433.8 | 1,419.7 | 1,432.8 | New York | 7,275.8 | 7,172.2 | 7,220.6 |
| Delaware | 260.6 | 258.6 | 261.7 | North Carolina | 2,348.8 | 2,338.1 | 2,346.1 |
| District of Columbia | 593.3 | 594.1 | 594.5 | North Dakota | 252.2 | 250.1 | 256.3 |
| Florida | 3,769.6 | 3,860.5 | 3,851.3 | Ohio | 4,180.9 | 4,076.0 | 4,114.7 |
| Georgia | 2,206.9 | 2,227.5 | 2,238.0 | Oklahoma | 1,250.2 | 1,196.6 | 1,201.2 |
| Hawaii | 401.4 | 400.2 | 399.3 | Oregon | 965.8 | 943.9 | 949.2 |
| Idaho | 311.8 | 312.8 | 315.7 | Pennsylvania | 4,636.4 | 4,438.7 | 4,479.5 |
| Illinois | 4,621.3 | 4,476.6 | 4,525.5 | Rhode Island | 392.8 | 389.3 | 392.3 |
| Indiana | 2,039.9 | 1,974.3 | 1,990.2 | South Carolina | 1,173.5 | 1,168.5 | 1,173.8 |
| Iowa | 1,047.2 | 1,012.5 | 1,021.1 | South Dakota | 233.3 | 228.6 | 233.7 |
| Kansas | 932.8 | 907.6 | 911.8 | Tennessee | 1,705.4 | 1,664.5 | 1,671.5 |
| Kentucky | 1,185.3 | 1,162.0 | 1,168.8 | Texas | 6,319.8 | 6,163.8 | 6,158.1 |
| Louisiana | 1,622.8 | 1,589.6 | 1,587.9 | Utah | 561.1 | 557.8 | 559.2 |
| Maine | 410.9 | 399.9 | 408.7 | Vermont | 201.7 | 200.6 | 202.6 |
| Maryland | 1,682.1 | 1,662.4 | 1,677.3 | Virginia | 2,133.9 | 2,131.3 | 2,149.5 |
| Massachusetts | 2,654.5 | 2,611.7 | 2,634.3 | Washington | 1,577.0 | 1,575.3 | 1,580.2 |
| Michigan | 3,229.6 | 3,149.7 | 3,183.9 | West Virginia | 616.4 | 582.8 | 587.1 |
| Minnesota | 1,733.1 | 1,678.6 | 1,706.4 | Wisconsin | 1,875.1 | 1,822.6 | 1,847.9 |
| Mississippi | 801.1 | 787.5 | 790.2 | Wyoming | 221.8 | 206.7 | 210.8 |
| Missouri | 1,936.9 | 1,903.7 | 1,919.8 | Virgin Islands | 35.8 | 36.0 | 35.7 |

^p = preliminary.

11. Employment by industry division and major manufacturing group, seasonally adjusted

[Nonagricultural payroll data, in thousands]

| Industry division and group | Annual average | | 1982 | | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ^P | June ^P | |
| TOTAL | 91,156 | 89,596 | 89,775 | 89,450 | 89,264 | 89,235 | 88,938 | 88,785 | 88,665 | 88,885 | 88,746 | 88,814 | 89,101 | 89,416 | 89,760 | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | 75,126 | 73,793 | 73,939 | 73,781 | 73,579 | 73,451 | 73,158 | 73,013 | 72,907 | 73,132 | 73,004 | 73,090 | 73,377 | 73,688 | 74,130 | |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 25,497 | 23,907 | 24,001 | 23,843 | 23,672 | 23,530 | 23,287 | 23,131 | 23,061 | 23,186 | 23,049 | 23,030 | 23,159 | 23,347 | 23,514 | |
| Mining | 1,139 | 1,143 | 1,150 | 1,125 | 1,113 | 1,100 | 1,082 | 1,066 | 1,053 | 1,037 | 1,014 | 1,006 | 997 | 998 | 1,008 | |
| Construction | 4,188 | 3,911 | 3,933 | 3,916 | 3,893 | 3,875 | 3,847 | 3,843 | 3,815 | 3,905 | 3,790 | 3,757 | 3,786 | 3,863 | 3,946 | |
| Manufacturing | 20,170 | 18,853 | 18,918 | 18,802 | 18,666 | 18,555 | 18,358 | 18,222 | 18,193 | 18,244 | 18,245 | 18,267 | 18,376 | 18,486 | 18,560 | |
| Production workers | 14,020 | 12,790 | 12,843 | 12,751 | 12,634 | 12,542 | 12,368 | 12,252 | 12,241 | 12,291 | 12,303 | 12,323 | 12,435 | 12,534 | 12,629 | |
| Durable goods | 12,109 | 11,100 | 11,169 | 11,095 | 10,961 | 10,862 | 10,685 | 10,577 | 10,559 | 10,594 | 10,608 | 10,617 | 10,689 | 10,783 | 10,830 | |
| Production workers | 8,294 | 7,350 | 7,408 | 7,350 | 7,234 | 7,150 | 6,992 | 6,900 | 6,892 | 6,931 | 6,949 | 6,961 | 7,035 | 7,117 | 7,177 | |
| Lumber and wood products | 666 | 603 | 601 | 600 | 601 | 603 | 605 | 608 | 614 | 625 | 631 | 638 | 651 | 661 | 679 | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 464 | 433 | 433 | 430 | 433 | 428 | 426 | 427 | 429 | 430 | 427 | 433 | 440 | 444 | 448 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 638 | 578 | 580 | 578 | 573 | 570 | 565 | 559 | 554 | 557 | 557 | 559 | 565 | 569 | 575 | |
| Primary metal industries | 1,122 | 922 | 929 | 909 | 890 | 869 | 840 | 823 | 816 | 817 | 810 | 816 | 820 | 827 | 832 | |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,590 | 1,435 | 1,442 | 1,432 | 1,416 | 1,402 | 1,378 | 1,362 | 1,359 | 1,364 | 1,364 | 1,362 | 1,369 | 1,379 | 1,385 | |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,498 | 2,267 | 2,298 | 2,256 | 2,213 | 2,184 | 2,122 | 2,088 | 2,066 | 2,048 | 2,042 | 2,030 | 2,031 | 2,064 | 2,061 | |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 2,094 | 2,016 | 2,025 | 2,016 | 2,008 | 1,992 | 1,976 | 1,975 | 1,957 | 1,974 | 1,981 | 1,988 | 1,999 | 2,010 | 2,017 | |
| Transportation equipment | 1,898 | 1,744 | 1,756 | 1,770 | 1,773 | 1,724 | 1,691 | 1,661 | 1,696 | 1,710 | 1,729 | 1,723 | 1,743 | 1,758 | 1,761 | |
| Instruments and related products | 730 | 716 | 720 | 717 | 712 | 710 | 705 | 700 | 695 | 695 | 693 | 691 | 690 | 689 | 689 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 408 | 386 | 385 | 387 | 382 | 380 | 377 | 374 | 373 | 374 | 374 | 377 | 381 | 382 | 383 | |
| Nondurable goods | 8,061 | 7,753 | 7,749 | 7,707 | 7,705 | 7,693 | 7,673 | 7,645 | 7,634 | 7,650 | 7,637 | 7,650 | 7,687 | 7,703 | 7,730 | |
| Production workers | 5,727 | 5,440 | 5,435 | 5,401 | 5,400 | 5,392 | 5,376 | 5,352 | 5,349 | 5,360 | 5,354 | 5,362 | 5,400 | 5,417 | 5,452 | |
| Food and kindred products | 1,671 | 1,638 | 1,635 | 1,639 | 1,636 | 1,633 | 1,636 | 1,632 | 1,626 | 1,626 | 1,620 | 1,619 | 1,633 | 1,630 | 1,637 | |
| Tobacco manufactures | 70 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 63 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65 | |
| Textile mill products | 823 | 750 | 744 | 741 | 736 | 734 | 733 | 727 | 727 | 726 | 726 | 730 | 733 | 736 | 745 | |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,244 | 1,164 | 1,167 | 1,141 | 1,151 | 1,149 | 1,148 | 1,141 | 1,140 | 1,150 | 1,148 | 1,143 | 1,149 | 1,153 | 1,160 | |
| Paper and allied products | 689 | 662 | 661 | 660 | 657 | 659 | 653 | 654 | 653 | 653 | 652 | 652 | 654 | 656 | 657 | |
| Printing and publishing | 1,266 | 1,269 | 1,268 | 1,266 | 1,267 | 1,266 | 1,265 | 1,263 | 1,263 | 1,266 | 1,265 | 1,269 | 1,274 | 1,276 | 1,276 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,109 | 1,079 | 1,079 | 1,073 | 1,074 | 1,070 | 1,066 | 1,064 | 1,059 | 1,057 | 1,056 | 1,056 | 1,058 | 1,058 | 1,056 | |
| Petroleum and coal products | 214 | 201 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 202 | 201 | 200 | 199 | 200 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 198 | 198 | |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 737 | 701 | 705 | 700 | 698 | 696 | 689 | 685 | 688 | 688 | 691 | 699 | 707 | 716 | 721 | |
| Leather and leather products | 238 | 221 | 222 | 220 | 219 | 218 | 216 | 216 | 213 | 215 | 214 | 216 | 214 | 214 | 215 | |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 65,659 | 65,689 | 65,774 | 65,607 | 65,592 | 65,705 | 65,651 | 65,654 | 65,604 | 65,699 | 65,697 | 65,784 | 65,942 | 66,069 | 66,246 | |
| Transportation and public utilities | 5,165 | 5,081 | 5,099 | 5,075 | 5,056 | 5,054 | 5,033 | 5,019 | 5,008 | 4,979 | 4,966 | 4,963 | 4,988 | 4,991 | 4,997 | |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 20,547 | 20,401 | 20,454 | 20,438 | 20,410 | 20,380 | 20,344 | 20,320 | 20,256 | 20,355 | 20,343 | 20,350 | 20,329 | 20,354 | 20,457 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5,358 | 5,280 | 5,293 | 5,279 | 5,265 | 5,252 | 5,237 | 5,212 | 5,192 | 5,185 | 5,181 | 5,176 | 5,180 | 5,196 | 5,205 | |
| Retail trade | 15,189 | 15,122 | 15,161 | 15,159 | 15,145 | 15,128 | 15,107 | 15,108 | 15,064 | 15,170 | 15,162 | 15,174 | 15,149 | 15,158 | 15,252 | |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 5,298 | 5,340 | 5,339 | 5,342 | 5,344 | 5,351 | 5,350 | 5,356 | 5,367 | 5,374 | 5,384 | 5,391 | 5,423 | 5,431 | 5,451 | |
| Services | 18,619 | 19,064 | 19,046 | 19,083 | 19,097 | 19,136 | 19,144 | 19,187 | 19,215 | 19,238 | 19,262 | 19,356 | 19,478 | 19,565 | 19,711 | |
| Government | 16,031 | 15,803 | 15,836 | 15,669 | 15,685 | 15,784 | 15,780 | 15,772 | 15,758 | 15,753 | 15,742 | 15,724 | 15,724 | 15,728 | 15,630 | |
| Federal | 2,772 | 2,739 | 2,738 | 2,737 | 2,739 | 2,735 | 2,742 | 2,746 | 2,747 | 2,748 | 2,742 | 2,742 | 2,749 | 2,749 | 2,745 | |
| State and local | 13,259 | 13,064 | 13,098 | 12,932 | 12,946 | 13,049 | 13,038 | 13,026 | 13,011 | 13,005 | 13,000 | 12,982 | 12,975 | 12,979 | 12,885 | |

p = preliminary.

12. Hours and earnings, by industry division, selected years, 1950-82

[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 | 112.57 | 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 | 439.75 | 43.7 | 10.04 | 299.26 | 36.9 | 10.82 | 318.00 | 39.8 | 7.99 |
| 1982 | 266.92 | 34.8 | 7.67 | 459.23 | 42.6 | 10.78 | 426.45 | 36.7 | 11.62 | 330.65 | 38.9 | 8.50 |
| | 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 | 190.62 | 32.2 | 5.92 | 229.05 | 36.3 | 6.31 | 208.97 | 32.6 | 6.41 |
| 1982 | 401.70 | 39.0 | 10.30 | 198.10 | 31.9 | 6.21 | 245.44 | 36.2 | 6.78 | 224.94 | 32.6 | 6.90 |

¹ Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959.

13. 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 | | 1982 | | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ^P | June ^P | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | 35.2 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 35.1 | |
| MANUFACTURING | 39.8 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.1 | |
| Overtime hours | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 | |
| Durable goods | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.5 | |
| Overtime hours | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.8 | |
| Lumber and wood products | 38.7 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 40.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.9 | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 38.4 | 37.2 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 38.6 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.5 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | |
| Primary metal industries | 40.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.6 | 37.8 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.2 | |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.3 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.4 | |
| Machinery, except electrical | 40.9 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.2 | |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 40.0 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | |
| Transportation equipment | 40.9 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 42.0 | |
| Instruments and related products | 40.4 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.1 | |
| Nondurable goods | 39.1 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | |
| Overtime hours | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | |
| Food and kindred products | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | |
| Textile mill products | 39.6 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 39.6 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | |
| Apparel and other textile products | 35.7 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 36.6 | 35.2 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.2 | |
| Paper and allied products | 42.5 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 42.7 | 42.7 | |
| Printing and publishing | 37.3 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.3 | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.6 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.7 | |
| Petroleum and coal products | 43.2 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.4 | 44.0 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 44.4 | 44.9 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.6 | |
| Leather and leather products | 36.7 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 36.3 | 34.9 | 36.0 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 36.8 | |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 39.4 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.9 | 39.0 | |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 32.2 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 32.0 | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.7 | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 30.1 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 29.9 | |
| SERVICES | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 32.8 | |

p = preliminary.

c = corrected.

NOTE: Miscellaneous manufacturing (a major manufacturing group, durable goods) and rubber and

miscellaneous plastics products (a major manufacturing group, nondurable goods) 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.

14. 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 | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr.P | MayP | JuneP |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | \$7.25 | \$7.67 | \$7.64 | \$7.68 | \$7.70 | \$7.76 | \$7.79 | \$7.81 | \$7.82 | \$7.90 | \$7.92 | \$7.90 | \$7.94 | \$7.97 | \$7.97 |
| Seasonally adjusted | (¹) | (¹) | 7.67 | 7.70 | 7.73 | 7.73 | 7.76 | 7.78 | 7.82 | 7.88 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 7.95 | 7.98 | 8.00 |
| MINING | 10.04 | 10.78 | 10.78 | 10.86 | 10.88 | 10.99 | 10.96 | 11.01 | 11.03 | 11.21 | 11.25 | 11.19 | 11.28 | 11.21 | 11.33 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 10.82 | 11.62 | 11.47 | 11.59 | 11.66 | 11.74 | 11.88 | 11.72 | 11.96 | 11.95 | 12.00 | 11.95 | 11.90 | 11.80 | 11.72 |
| MANUFACTURING | 7.99 | 8.50 | 8.50 | 8.55 | 8.51 | 8.59 | 8.56 | 8.61 | 8.68 | 8.71 | 8.75 | 8.74 | 8.77 | 8.78 | 8.81 |
| Durable goods | 8.54 | 9.06 | 9.07 | 9.12 | 9.09 | 9.17 | 9.13 | 9.17 | 9.24 | 9.26 | 9.31 | 9.29 | 9.31 | 9.33 | 9.37 |
| Lumber and wood products | 6.99 | 7.46 | 7.54 | 7.59 | 7.56 | 7.65 | 7.57 | 7.59 | 7.55 | 7.68 | 7.72 | 7.68 | 7.74 | 7.75 | 7.83 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5.91 | 6.31 | 6.29 | 6.33 | 6.37 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.43 | 6.46 | 6.49 | 6.50 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 6.57 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 8.27 | 8.86 | 8.85 | 8.93 | 8.92 | 9.03 | 9.03 | 9.04 | 9.08 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.13 | 9.16 | 9.21 | 9.29 |
| Primary metal industries | 10.81 | 11.33 | 11.30 | 11.36 | 11.48 | 11.54 | 11.41 | 11.49 | 11.49 | 11.56 | 11.53 | 11.24 | 11.25 | 11.28 | 11.29 |
| Fabricated metal products | 8.19 | 8.78 | 8.82 | 8.85 | 8.85 | 8.90 | 8.85 | 8.90 | 8.96 | 8.98 | 9.04 | 9.05 | 9.07 | 9.09 | 9.11 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 8.81 | 9.29 | 9.29 | 9.32 | 9.34 | 9.41 | 9.36 | 9.38 | 9.43 | 9.40 | 9.44 | 9.46 | 9.48 | 9.58 | 9.63 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 7.62 | 8.21 | 8.14 | 8.23 | 8.30 | 8.37 | 8.41 | 8.45 | 8.51 | 8.53 | 8.56 | 8.60 | 8.60 | 8.59 | 8.67 |
| Transportation equipment | 10.39 | 11.12 | 11.21 | 11.25 | 11.17 | 11.24 | 11.29 | 11.34 | 11.43 | 11.40 | 11.49 | 11.49 | 11.53 | 11.51 | 11.58 |
| Instruments and related products | 7.42 | 8.10 | 8.08 | 8.13 | 8.17 | 8.24 | 8.26 | 8.31 | 8.38 | 8.42 | 8.48 | 8.47 | 8.46 | 8.47 | 8.46 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 5.97 | 6.43 | 6.42 | 6.41 | 6.40 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.56 | 6.67 | 6.72 | 6.73 | 6.75 | 6.76 | 6.81 | 6.79 |
| Nondurable goods | 7.18 | 7.73 | 7.70 | 7.77 | 7.74 | 7.84 | 7.80 | 7.88 | 7.95 | 7.97 | 7.99 | 8.00 | 8.03 | 8.03 | 8.04 |
| Food and kindred products | 7.44 | 7.89 | 7.91 | 7.88 | 7.86 | 7.91 | 7.88 | 8.00 | 8.06 | 8.09 | 8.11 | 8.16 | 8.20 | 8.18 | 8.21 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 8.88 | 9.78 | 10.36 | 10.42 | 9.51 | 9.55 | 9.50 | 10.16 | 9.63 | 9.87 | 9.96 | 10.43 | 10.61 | 10.74 | 10.67 |
| Textile mill products | 5.52 | 5.83 | 5.80 | 5.81 | 5.83 | 5.86 | 5.88 | 5.92 | 6.04 | 6.08 | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.14 | 6.14 | 6.16 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 4.97 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.19 | 5.20 | 5.23 | 5.21 | 5.24 | 5.28 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.35 | 5.33 | 5.36 |
| Paper and allied products | 8.60 | 9.32 | 9.27 | 9.41 | 9.45 | 9.63 | 9.53 | 9.60 | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.67 | 9.72 | 9.80 | 9.91 |
| Printing and publishing | 8.19 | 8.75 | 8.68 | 8.75 | 8.81 | 8.91 | 8.89 | 8.92 | 9.00 | 8.97 | 8.99 | 9.03 | 9.03 | 9.07 | 9.08 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 9.12 | 9.96 | 9.94 | 10.00 | 10.01 | 10.19 | 10.22 | 10.26 | 10.32 | 10.34 | 10.41 | 10.39 | 10.43 | 10.50 | 10.53 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 11.38 | 12.46 | 12.53 | 12.42 | 12.42 | 12.61 | 12.57 | 12.68 | 12.71 | 13.16 | 13.25 | 13.28 | 13.27 | 13.21 | 13.23 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | 7.17 | 7.65 | 7.66 | 7.67 | 7.66 | 7.78 | 7.74 | 7.81 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 7.92 | 7.95 | 7.96 | 7.96 | 7.96 |
| Leather and leather products | 4.99 | 5.32 | 5.35 | 5.29 | 5.33 | 5.41 | 5.39 | 5.41 | 5.44 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.52 | 5.52 | 5.51 | 5.50 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 9.70 | 10.30 | 10.20 | 10.29 | 10.42 | 10.46 | 10.48 | 10.59 | 10.62 | 10.69 | 10.72 | 10.68 | 10.72 | 10.73 | 10.72 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 5.92 | 6.21 | 6.18 | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.245 | 6.27 | 6.30 | 6.27 | 6.42 | 6.45 | 6.43 | 6.45 | 6.47 | 6.45 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 7.56 | 8.02 | 7.96 | 8.03 | 8.07 | 8.10 | 8.13 | 8.14 | 8.20 | 8.31 | 8.28 | 8.27 | 8.34 | 8.36 | 8.35 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 5.25 | 5.47 | 5.46 | 5.47 | 5.46 | 5.50 | 5.53 | 5.56 | 5.54 | 5.65 | 5.69 | 5.68 | 5.69 | 5.71 | 5.71 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 6.31 | 6.78 | 6.71 | 6.77 | 6.86 | 6.90 | 6.97 | 7.00 | 7.01 | 7.19 | 7.22 | 7.19 | 7.23 | 7.31 | 7.25 |
| SERVICES | 6.41 | 6.90 | 6.84 | 6.87 | 6.980 | 6.99 | 7.04 | 7.08 | 7.12 | 7.18 | 7.19 | 7.17 | 7.20 | 7.22 | 7.19 |

¹Not available.

p = preliminary.

15. Hourly Earnings Index, for production workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

[1977 = 100]

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| | June 1982 | Apr. 1983 | May 1983P | June 1983P | Percent change from: June 1982 to June 1983 | June 1982 | Feb. 1983 | Mar. 1983 | Apr. 1983 | May 1983P | June 1983P | Percent change from: May 1983 to June 1983 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR (in current dollars) | 147.5 | ^r 154.0 | 154.4 | 154.3 | 4.6 | 148.0 | 153.4 | 153.4 | 154.0 | 154.6 | 154.8 | 0.1 |
| Mining | 159.2 | 165.7 | 165.1 | 167.0 | 4.8 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| Construction | 139.7 | 144.3 | 143.9 | ^r 143.4 | 2.6 | 140.5 | ^r 145.7 | 145.5 | 145.9 | 144.5 | 144.2 | -.2 |
| Manufacturing | 152.4 | ^r 157.1 | 157.4 | 157.7 | 3.5 | 152.5 | 157.3 | 157.1 | 157.0 | ^r 157.7 | 157.8 | .1 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 147.0 | 155.5 | 155.6 | 155.2 | 5.6 | 148.5 | 155.2 | 155.9 | 155.9 | 156.4 | 156.6 | .1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 144.5 | 150.9 | 151.6 | 151.5 | 4.8 | 144.6 | 149.3 | 149.6 | 150.5 | 151.3 | 151.5 | .2 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 146.8 | 157.4 | 159.0 | 158.1 | 7.7 | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) | (¹) |
| Services | 146.5 | 154.2 | 154.9 | 154.5 | 5.5 | ^r 147.4 | ^r 152.4 | 152.6 | 154.0 | 154.9 | 155.4 | .3 |
| PRIVATE SECTOR (in constant dollars) | 92.3 | 94.7 | 94.6 | (²) | (²) | 92.8 | 95.3 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 94.7 | (²) | (²) |

¹This 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.

p = preliminary.

r = revised.

²Not available.

16. 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 | | 1982 | | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| | 1981 | 1982 | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ^p | June ^p | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | \$255.20 | \$266.92 | \$267.40 | \$270.34 | \$271.04 | \$270.05 | \$270.31 | \$271.01 | \$273.70 | \$273.34 | \$270.86 | \$274.13 | \$275.52 | \$278.95 | \$281.34 | |
| Seasonally adjusted | (1) | (1) | 267.68 | 268.73 | 269.00 | 269.00 | 269.27 | 269.97 | 272.14 | 276.59 | 272.90 | 275.27 | 277.46 | 280.10 | 280.80 | |
| Constant (1977) dollars | .00 | 167.87 | 167.33 | 168.12 | 168.24 | 167.42 | 167.06 | 167.81 | 170.11 | 169.88 | 168.24 | 169.85 | 169.55 | 170.82 | (1) | |
| MINING | 438.75 | 459.23 | 461.38 | 461.55 | 461.31 | 461.58 | 459.22 | 458.02 | 465.47 | 476.43 | 464.63 | 467.74 | 469.25 | 470.82 | 486.06 | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 399.26 | 426.45 | 430.13 | 440.42 | 438.42 | 433.21 | 440.75 | 423.09 | 440.13 | 440.96 | 424.80 | 434.98 | 436.73 | 442.50 | 445.36 | |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | 318.00 | 330.65 | 334.05 | 332.60 | 331.89 | 334.15 | 333.84 | 338.37 | 344.60 | 341.43 | 339.50 | 346.10 | 349.05 | 350.32 | 355.04 | |
| Constant (1977) dollars | .00 | 207.96 | 209.04 | 206.84 | 206.01 | 207.16 | 206.33 | 209.52 | 214.17 | 212.20 | 210.87 | 214.44 | 214.80 | 214.53 | (1) | |
| Durable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lumber and wood products | 270.51 | 283.48 | 295.57 | 292.97 | 293.33 | 296.06 | 289.93 | 292.97 | 293.70 | 300.29 | 299.54 | 302.59 | 308.05 | 311.55 | 318.68 | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 226.94 | 234.73 | 237.76 | 2321.31 | 242.70 | 241.28 | 243.20 | 244.34 | 250.00 | 243.38 | 243.10 | 251.29 | 253.89 | 253.89 | 261.49 | |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 335.76 | 354.40 | 361.08 | 362.56 | 362.15 | 365.72 | 366.62 | 366.12 | 366.83 | 364.91 | 358.54 | 368.85 | 374.64 | 381.29 | 390.18 | |
| Primary metal industries | 437.81 | 437.34 | 439.57 | 437.36 | 439.68 | 438.52 | 431.30 | 440.07 | 450.41 | 450.84 | 450.82 | 4456.23 | 451.13 | 451.20 | 456.12 | |
| Fabricated metal products | 330.06 | 344.18 | 349.27 | 344.27 | 346.04 | 345.32 | 346.04 | 350.66 | 359.30 | 354.71 | 354.37 | 361.10 | 364.61 | 367.24 | 370.78 | |
| Machinery except electrical | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 304.80 | 322.65 | 321.53 | 321.79 | 324.53 | 325.59 | 329.67 | 334.62 | 342.95 | 338.64 | 336.41 | 344.00 | 344.86 | 345.32 | 352.00 | |
| Transportation equipment | 424.95 | 450.36 | 466.34 | 456.75 | 446.80 | 443.98 | 457.25 | 467.21 | 474.35 | 468.54 | 469.94 | 480.28 | 484.26 | 482.27 | 490.99 | |
| Instruments and related products | 299.77 | 322.38 | 324.82 | 321.95 | 325.98 | 328.78 | 327.10 | 331.57 | 338.55 | 337.64 | 335.81 | 340.49 | 339.25 | 340.49 | 340.09 | |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 231.64 | 247.56 | 247.81 | 244.86 | 247.04 | 250.90 | 253.50 | 256.50 | 260.13 | 260.06 | 253.72 | 263.25 | 263.64 | 264.23 | 264.13 | |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and kindred products | 295.37 | 310.87 | 311.65 | 311.26 | 311.26 | 315.61 | 312.05 | 317.60 | 319.18 | 315.51 | 312.24 | 316.61 | 318.98 | 321.47 | 324.30 | |
| Tobacco manufactures | 344.54 | 369.68 | 397.82 | 383.46 | 362.33 | 379.14 | 370.50 | 386.08 | 364.98 | 360.26 | 339.64 | 378.61 | 395.75 | 401.68 | 397.99 | |
| Textile mill products | 218.59 | 218.63 | 220.40 | 216.13 | 223.29 | 223.85 | 227.56 | 231.47 | 236.77 | 237.12 | 236.07 | 242.57 | 246.83 | 248.67 | 252.56 | |
| Apparel and other textile products | 177.43 | 180.44 | 184.60 | 183.73 | 183.56 | 183.57 | 183.91 | 184.97 | 186.38 | 188.68 | 185.48 | 190.28 | 192.07 | 192.41 | 196.71 | |
| Paper and allied products | 365.50 | 389.58 | 389.34 | 392.40 | 393.12 | 402.53 | 397.40 | 402.24 | 410.13 | 402.41 | 396.62 | 406.14 | 410.18 | 415.52 | 424.15 | |
| Printing and publishing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemicals and allied products | 379.39 | 407.36 | 406.55 | 406.00 | 407.41 | 419.83 | 416.98 | 420.66 | 427.25 | 421.87 | 425.77 | 428.07 | 432.85 | 434.70 | 439.10 | |
| Petroleum and coal products | 491.62 | 546.99 | 553.83 | 546.48 | 546.48 | 572.49 | 555.59 | 564.26 | 563.05 | 572.46 | 573.73 | 584.32 | 581.23 | 578.60 | 579.47 | |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leather and leather products | 183.13 | 189.39 | 196.35 | 190.97 | 192.95 | 192.06 | 189.73 | 194.22 | 196.38 | 196.90 | 190.30 | 197.06 | 201.48 | 204.42 | 207.90 | |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 382.18 | 401.70 | 400.86 | 403.37 | 410.55 | 405.85 | 406.62 | 413.01 | 416.30 | 409.43 | 411.65 | 413.32 | 413.79 | 415.25 | 420.22 | |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 190.62 | 198.10 | 198.38 | 202.12 | 201.50 | 200.30 | 199.39 | 199.71 | 203.15 | 201.59 | 199.31 | 201.90 | 203.18 | 205.75 | 207.05 | |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 291.06 | 307.97 | 306.46 | 310.76 | 311.50 | 311.04 | 313.01 | 313.39 | 317.34 | 318.27 | 313.81 | 316.74 | 319.42 | 321.86 | 323.15 | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 158.03 | 163.55 | 164.35 | 167.93 | 167.62 | 165.55 | 164.79 | 164.58 | 168.97 | 164.98 | 163.30 | 166.42 | 167.29 | 169.59 | 171.87 | |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 229.05 | 245.44 | 242.23 | 245.07 | 249.02 | 249.09 | 252.31 | 253.40 | 254.46 | 262.44 | 260.64 | 258.84 | 261.00 | 265.35 | 261.00 | |
| SERVICES | 208.97 | 224.94 | 224.35 | 227.40 | 227.70 | 228.57 | 228.80 | 230.10 | 232.11 | 234.79 | 232.96 | 233.74 | 234.72 | 236.09 | 237.27 | |

¹ Not available.
p = preliminary.

17. Indexes of diffusion: industries in which employment increased

[In percent]

| Time span | Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|--------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Over 1-month span | 1981 | 57.8 | 52.4 | 52.2 | 65.6 | 60.2 | 58.9 | 62.6 | 49.5 | 42.2 | 33.3 | 29.3 | 30.9 |
| | 1982 | 28.5 | 45.4 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 47.6 | 32.8 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 34.1 | 29.3 | 32.0 | 42.2 |
| | 1983 | 56.5 | 45.7 | 62.4 | 69.1 | P70.4 | P66.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 3-month span | 1981 | 58.3 | 54.6 | 59.1 | 65.9 | 67.5 | 66.7 | 60.5 | 50.5 | 33.3 | 30.1 | 24.5 | 23.4 |
| | 1982 | 25.3 | 28.8 | 32.0 | 34.1 | 32.5 | 33.6 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 26.1 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 40.6 |
| | 1983 | 45.4 | 55.1 | 65.6 | P75.5 | P77.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 6-month span | 1981 | 68.5 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 69.4 | 64.2 | 58.6 | 45.7 | 34.4 | 29.6 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 22.0 |
| | 1982 | 20.2 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 23.4 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 35.8 |
| | 1983 | 50.5 | P64.0 | P74.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Over 12-month span | 1981 | 74.5 | 71.2 | 70.4 | 58.1 | 47.6 | 41.4 | 34.9 | 29.8 | 27.4 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 23.1 |
| | 1982 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 31.5 | P37.4 | P42.7 |
| | 1983 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans. See the "Definitions" in this section.

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 unemployed. 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.

Average weekly seasonally adjusted insured unemployment data are computed by BLS' Weekly Seasonal Adjustment program. This procedure incorporated the X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment program.

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.

18. Unemployment insurance and employment service operations

[All items except average benefits amounts are in thousands]

| Item | 1982 | | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May ^P |
| All programs: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insured unemployment | 4,388 | 4,327 | 4,495 | 4,398 | 4,283 | 4,391 | 4,635 | 5,074 | 5,459 | 5,437 | 5,134 | 4,642 | 3,947 |
| State unemployment insurance program: ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial claims ² | 1,989 | 2,399 | 2,655 | 2,358 | 2,342 | 2,443 | 2,661 | 3,080 | 3,143 | 2,065 | 2,075 | 1,874 | 1,695 |
| Insured unemployment (average weekly volume) | 3,729 | 3,707 | 3,912 | 3,831 | 3,712 | 3,828 | 4,156 | 4,581 | 4,923 | 4,759 | 4,401 | 3,906 | 3,361 |
| Rate of insured unemployment | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Weeks of unemployment compensated | 13,679 | 14,648 | 14,655 | 15,015 | 14,547 | 13,786 | 15,170 | 17,873 | 18,307 | 16,895 | 19,529 | 14,986 | 13,342 |
| Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment | \$118.08 | \$118.64 | \$117.28 | \$118.97 | \$120.78 | \$122.81 | \$123.43 | \$123.42 | \$124.29 | \$124.47 | \$125.47 | \$119.95 | \$124.72 |
| Total benefits paid | \$1,573,444 | \$1,692,150 | \$1,679,378 | \$1,746,195 | \$1,710,573 | \$1,647,343 | \$1,820,019 | \$2,135,302 | \$2,205,551 | \$2,052,415 | \$2,367,752 | \$1,817,539 | \$1,616,611 |
| State unemployment insurance program: ¹ (Seasonally adjusted data) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial claims ² | 2,379 | 2,528 | 2,317 | 2,814 | 2,902 | 2,688 | 2,680 | 2,586 | 2,187 | 2,138 | 2,148 | 1,952 | 2,028 |
| Insured unemployment (average weekly volume) | 3,925 | 3,995 | 3,959 | 4,137 | 4,446 | 4,680 | 4,618 | 4,355 | 3,980 | 3,979 | 3,884 | 3,774 | 3,538 |
| Rate of insured unemployment | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen: ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial claims ¹ | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 14 |
| Insured unemployment (average weekly volume) | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 14 | 26 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 26 |
| Weeks of unemployment compensated | 31 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 33 | 90 | 132 | 143 | 156 | 117 | 104 |
| Total benefits paid | \$3,395 | \$3,314 | \$2,821 | \$2,793 | \$2,900 | \$3,366 | \$4,006 | \$11,191 | \$16,807 | \$18,032 | \$19,588 | \$14,776 | \$13,160 |
| Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees: ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial claims | 11 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Insured unemployment (average weekly volume) | 29 | 28 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 22 |
| Weeks of unemployment compensated | 120 | 123 | 120 | 118 | 111 | 110 | 126 | 146 | 142 | 131 | 146 | 109 | 93 |
| Total benefits paid | \$13,526 | \$13,922 | \$13,445 | \$13,140 | \$12,303 | \$12,144 | \$14,023 | \$16,114 | \$16,045 | \$15,083 | \$16,871 | \$12,422 | \$10,672 |
| Railroad unemployment insurance: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Applications | 5 | 36 | 68 | 68 | 14 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 7,628 | 94 | 4 |
| Insured unemployment (average weekly volume) | 44 | 44 | 55 | 55 | 61 | 82 | 81 | 83 | 102 | 72 | 65 | 79 | 90 |
| Number of payments | 95 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 137 | 159 | 162 | 172 | 219 | 158 | 169 | 172 | 183 |
| Average amount of benefit payment | \$200.75 | \$199.15 | \$202.54 | \$202.54 | \$216.14 | \$212.35 | \$216.55 | \$217.00 | \$220.32 | \$214.54 | \$213.44 | \$203.87 | \$215.15 |
| Total benefits paid | \$19,110 | \$18,574 | \$17,998 | \$17,998 | \$31,123 | \$31,638 | \$35,061 | \$39,500 | \$44,514 | \$33,100 | \$36,243 | \$27,783 | \$29,411 |
| Employment service: ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New applications and renewals | | 10,965 | | | 14,320 | | | 4,527 | | | 8,377 | | |
| Nonfarm placements | | 1,902 | | | 2,804 | | | 642 | | | 1,184 | | |

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. It introduced a CPI for All Urban Consumers, covering 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, and revised the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, covering about half the new index population. The All Urban Consumers index covers 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, doctors' and dentists' 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. Data are collected from more than 24,000 retail establishments and 24,000 tenants 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 products 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

Regional CPI's cross classified by population size were introduced in the May 1978 *Review*. These indexes 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 are published bimonthly. (See table 20.)

For details concerning the 1978 revision of the CPI, see *The Consumer Price Index: Concepts and Content Over the Years*, Report 517, revised edition (Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1978).

As of January 1976, the Producer Price Index incorporated a revised weighting structure reflecting 1972 values of shipments.

Additional data and analyses of price changes are provided in the *CPI Detailed Report* and *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*, both monthly publications of the Bureau.

For a discussion of the general method of computing producer, and industry price indexes, see *BLS Handbook of Methods*, Bulletin 2134-1 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982), chapter 7. For consumer prices, see *BLS Handbook of Methods for Surveys and Studies* (1976), chapter 13. See also John F. Early, "Improving the measurement of producer price change," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1978. For industry prices, see also Bennett R. Moss, "Industry and Sector Price Indexes," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1965.

19. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, annual averages and changes, 1967-82

[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 | 115.8 | 5.8 |
| 1971 | 121.3 | 4.3 | 118.3 | 3.1 | 123.4 | 4.4 | 119.8 | 3.3 | 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 | 8.0 | 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 | 287.2 | 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 |
| 1982 | 288.6 | 6.0 | 278.5 | 4.0 | 314.7 | 7.3 | 190.9 | 2.3 | 293.1 | 4.2 | 326.9 | 10.8 | 232.4 | 6.1 | 257.0 | 10.2 |

20. 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 | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | |
| | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| All items | 287.1 | 292.4 | 293.1 | 293.2 | 293.4 | 295.5 | 297.1 | 286.5 | 292.0 | 292.1 | 292.3 | 293.0 | 294.9 | 296.3 |
| Food and beverages | 278.1 | 279.1 | 280.7 | 281.6 | 283.2 | 284.6 | 285.0 | 278.4 | 279.6 | 281.1 | 282.1 | 283.5 | 284.9 | 285.4 |
| Housing | 313.8 | 316.3 | 317.9 | 318.5 | 318.6 | 320.3 | 321.8 | 313.7 | 316.8 | 317.0 | 317.6 | 319.2 | 320.3 | 321.3 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 191.5 | 193.6 | 191.0 | 192.0 | 194.5 | 195.5 | 196.1 | 190.6 | 192.8 | 190.0 | 191.0 | 194.0 | 194.8 | 195.3 |
| Transportation | 285.6 | 294.8 | 293.0 | 289.9 | 287.4 | 292.3 | 296.2 | 287.1 | 296.3 | 294.3 | 291.1 | 288.6 | 293.5 | 297.5 |
| Medical care | 323.8 | 344.3 | 347.8 | 351.3 | 352.3 | 353.5 | 354.3 | 322.3 | 341.8 | 345.3 | 348.9 | 350.0 | 351.2 | 352.1 |
| Entertainment | 234.4 | 240.1 | 241.5 | 243.1 | 244.6 | 244.6 | 244.8 | 231.1 | 236.5 | 237.7 | 239.5 | 240.8 | 241.1 | 241.3 |
| Other goods and services | 255.0 | 276.6 | 279.9 | 281.6 | 281.9 | 283.2 | 283.6 | 252.4 | 274.0 | 277.8 | 279.6 | 280.0 | 281.4 | 281.8 |
| Commodities | 261.5 | 267.7 | 267.2 | 266.7 | 266.7 | 269.2 | 270.9 | 261.7 | 268.2 | 268.0 | 267.8 | 268.4 | 270.9 | 272.7 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 249.8 | 258.0 | 256.5 | 255.2 | 254.3 | 257.3 | 259.7 | 250.1 | 258.8 | 257.8 | 257.1 | 257.4 | 260.3 | 262.7 |
| Nondurables less food and beverages | 261.0 | 270.0 | 267.4 | 265.2 | 263.4 | 267.8 | 271.3 | 262.6 | 271.9 | 269.3 | 266.9 | 265.0 | 269.7 | 273.3 |
| Durables | 239.8 | 247.3 | 247.3 | 247.1 | 247.4 | 248.7 | 249.5 | 238.9 | 247.0 | 247.3 | 247.8 | 249.7 | 251.2 | 252.8 |
| Services | 331.8 | 335.6 | 337.9 | 338.9 | 339.4 | 341.2 | 342.6 | 332.4 | 336.2 | 336.9 | 337.8 | 338.5 | 339.5 | 340.1 |
| Rent, residential | 221.8 | 230.8 | 232.2 | *231.1 | 233.6 | 234.5 | 235.1 | 221.3 | 230.2 | 231.7 | 232.5 | 233.1 | 234.0 | 234.6 |
| Household services less rent of shelter (12/82 = 100) | ... | 100.0 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.6 | 102.0 | 103.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Transportation services | 291.3 | 299.4 | 300.1 | 299.9 | 299.8 | 300.8 | 301.2 | 290.0 | 296.7 | 297.1 | 296.9 | 296.7 | 297.2 | 297.6 |
| Medical care services | 350.2 | 373.4 | 377.4 | 381.5 | 382.2 | 382.8 | 383.5 | 348.0 | 370.1 | 374.0 | 378.2 | 379.0 | 379.7 | 380.5 |
| Other services | 255.9 | 270.0 | 271.5 | 272.6 | 272.9 | 274.2 | 274.7 | 254.4 | 267.5 | 269.1 | 270.2 | 270.6 | 272.0 | 272.6 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items less food | 286.0 | 292.1 | 292.6 | 292.6 | 292.4 | 294.7 | 296.5 | 285.6 | 292.1 | 291.9 | 291.9 | 292.4 | 294.4 | 296.1 |
| All items less homeowners' costs | ... | 100.0 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 101.0 | 101.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All items less mortgage interest costs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 270.3 | 278.3 | 278.9 | 279.0 | 279.7 | 281.7 | 283.5 |
| Commodities less food | 247.8 | 255.8 | 254.4 | 253.2 | 252.4 | 255.4 | 257.6 | 248.1 | 256.6 | 255.7 | 255.0 | 255.4 | 258.2 | 260.6 |
| Nondurables less food | 256.2 | 264.7 | 262.4 | 260.5 | 258.9 | 263.0 | 266.3 | 257.8 | 266.6 | 264.2 | 262.2 | 260.6 | 265.0 | 268.4 |
| Nondurables less food and apparel | 293.4 | 305.2 | 303.1 | 299.9 | 296.5 | 302.1 | 306.7 | 294.4 | 306.5 | 304.4 | 301.1 | 297.4 | 303.5 | 308.2 |
| Nondurables | 270.7 | 275.8 | 275.2 | 274.6 | 274.4 | 277.3 | 279.3 | 271.5 | 276.8 | 276.2 | 276.6 | 275.3 | 278.4 | 280.4 |
| Services less rent of shelter (12/82 = 100) | ... | 100.0 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 101.6 | 102.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Services less medical care | 327.5 | 329.3 | 331.4 | 332.2 | 332.7 | 334.5 | 336.0 | 328.3 | 330.4 | 330.7 | 331.2 | 332.0 | 333.0 | 333.5 |
| Domestically produced farm foods | 267.1 | 264.8 | 264.7 | 266.6 | 268.4 | 269.9 | 270.6 | 266.0 | 264.0 | 265.0 | 266.0 | 267.6 | 269.0 | 269.6 |
| Selected beef cuts | 281.6 | 270.0 | 271.2 | 272.0 | 272.6 | 279.4 | 281.5 | 283.1 | 271.2 | 272.5 | 273.5 | 274.0 | 280.7 | 283.0 |
| Energy ¹ | 402.1 | 419.9 | 414.5 | 406.7 | 399.9 | 410.0 | 421.3 | 403.1 | 420.8 | 415.1 | 406.9 | 399.8 | 410.8 | 422.1 |
| Energy commodities ¹ | 410.2 | 425.4 | 414.9 | 401.6 | 388.3 | 403.2 | 416.3 | 410.5 | 425.6 | 415.2 | 401.9 | 388.7 | 404.3 | 417.3 |
| All items less energy | 278.3 | 282.5 | 283.8 | 284.7 | 285.6 | 287.0 | 287.6 | 277.0 | 282.2 | 282.2 | 283.0 | 284.4 | 285.6 | 286.1 |
| All items less food and energy | 274.9 | 279.9 | 281.1 | 282.0 | 282.6 | 284.0 | 284.7 | 273.6 | 279.0 | 279.3 | 280.2 | 281.6 | 282.6 | 283.2 |
| Commodities less food and energy | 229.9 | 237.1 | 237.1 | 237.9 | 239.1 | 240.2 | 240.8 | 229.1 | 236.8 | 237.1 | 237.9 | 240.0 | 241.2 | 242.3 |
| Services less energy | 327.2 | 329.6 | 331.8 | 332.9 | 333.1 | 334.8 | 335.6 | 327.9 | 330.1 | 330.5 | 331.4 | 331.9 | 332.7 | 332.6 |
| Purchasing power of the consumer dollar, 1967 = \$1 | \$0.348 | \$0.342 | \$0.341 | \$0.341 | \$0.341 | \$0.338 | \$0.337 | \$0.349 | \$0.342 | \$0.342 | \$0.342 | \$0.341 | \$0.339 | \$0.337 |

See footnotes at end of table.

20. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| General summary | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | |
| | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| FOOD AND BEVERAGES | 278.1 | 279.1 | 280.7 | 281.6 | 283.2 | 284.6 | 285.0 | 278.4 | 279.6 | 281.1 | 282.1 | 283.5 | 284.9 | 285.4 |
| Food | 285.5 | 286.5 | 288.1 | 289.0 | 290.5 | 291.9 | 292.4 | 285.7 | 286.7 | 288.4 | 289.3 | 290.7 | 292.1 | 292.6 |
| Food at home | 279.8 | 277.8 | 279.3 | 280.3 | 281.9 | 283.4 | 283.8 | 278.8 | 277.1 | 278.6 | 279.7 | 281.2 | 282.5 | 282.9 |
| Cereals and bakery products | 283.3 | 286.3 | 287.8 | 288.7 | 289.8 | 291.1 | 291.7 | 282.0 | 284.9 | 286.4 | 287.4 | 288.5 | 289.6 | 290.2 |
| Cereals and cereal products (12/77 = 100) | 154.5 | 153.4 | 154.0 | 154.0 | 155.0 | 156.1 | 157.0 | 155.4 | 154.2 | 154.8 | 154.7 | 155.8 | 156.9 | 157.7 |
| Flour and prepared flour mixes (12/77 = 100) | 141.8 | 139.5 | 140.3 | 139.8 | 139.4 | 140.2 | 141.3 | 142.1 | 139.8 | 140.6 | 140.1 | 139.9 | 140.4 | 141.7 |
| Cereal (12/77 = 100) | 165.7 | 168.0 | 168.1 | 169.2 | 171.3 | 173.8 | 175.7 | 167.8 | 170.1 | 170.3 | 171.4 | 173.5 | 175.9 | 177.8 |
| Rice, pasta, and cornmeal (12/77 = 100) | 150.2 | 145.3 | 156.5 | 145.3 | 146.0 | 145.8 | 144.8 | 151.5 | 146.5 | 147.6 | 146.3 | 147.0 | 146.8 | 145.8 |
| Bakery products (12/77 = 100) | 148.3 | 150.9 | 151.7 | 152.4 | 152.8 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 147.2 | 149.6 | 150.5 | 151.2 | 151.6 | 152.0 | 152.2 |
| White bread | 243.8 | 248.1 | 248.9 | 249.8 | 252.0 | 252.1 | 252.6 | 240.0 | 243.9 | 244.6 | 245.7 | 247.8 | 247.6 | 248.2 |
| Other breads (12/77 = 100) | 146.3 | 147.6 | 147.7 | 148.7 | 149.0 | 148.8 | 149.7 | 148.2 | 149.6 | 149.7 | 150.6 | 151.1 | 150.7 | 151.8 |
| Fresh biscuits, rolls, and muffins (12/77 = 100) | 149.7 | 151.6 | 152.6 | 153.1 | 152.0 | 152.5 | 152.0 | 146.0 | 147.6 | 148.6 | 149.1 | 148.0 | 148.4 | 147.9 |
| Fresh cakes and cupcakes (12/77 = 100) | 149.0 | 151.5 | 153.1 | 154.0 | 153.8 | 154.9 | 154.7 | 147.4 | 149.7 | 151.3 | 152.2 | 152.1 | 153.3 | 153.0 |
| Cookies (12/77 = 100) | 150.5 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 153.7 | 155.1 | 156.8 | 156.1 | 151.4 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 154.6 | 156.0 | 157.6 | 156.8 |
| Crackers, bread, and cracker products (12/77 = 100) | 139.6 | 144.1 | 144.9 | 146.5 | 146.0 | 147.2 | 147.9 | 141.0 | 145.5 | 146.4 | 147.9 | 147.3 | 148.7 | 149.5 |
| Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecake, and donuts (12/77 = 100) | 147.3 | 150.4 | 152.3 | 154.2 | 154.2 | 153.7 | 154.0 | 149.9 | 152.9 | 154.9 | 156.8 | 156.9 | 156.2 | 156.7 |
| Frozen and refrigerated bakery products and fresh pies, tarts, and turnovers (12/77 = 100) | 153.6 | 155.2 | 156.8 | 155.7 | 156.2 | 157.1 | 157.4 | 146.7 | 148.4 | 149.8 | 149.0 | 149.4 | 150.2 | 150.5 |
| Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs | 261.0 | 261.6 | 263.0 | 264.0 | 264.2 | 264.2 | 263.8 | 260.7 | 261.5 | 262.8 | 263.9 | 264.0 | 263.9 | 263.6 |
| Meats, poultry, and fish | 268.2 | 268.8 | 270.3 | 271.7 | 271.4 | 271.4 | 270.5 | 267.7 | 268.6 | 270.0 | 271.4 | 271.1 | 271.0 | 270.2 |
| Meats | 269.7 | 271.1 | 272.2 | 273.2 | 272.8 | 273.3 | 272.7 | 269.0 | 270.8 | 271.8 | 272.9 | 272.4 | 272.9 | 272.1 |
| Beef and veal | 281.1 | 270.2 | 271.3 | 272.2 | 272.8 | 279.4 | 281.3 | 281.9 | 270.6 | 271.8 | 272.9 | 273.5 | 280.0 | 282.0 |
| Ground beef other than canned | 269.4 | 261.7 | 262.7 | 261.8 | 263.6 | 267.0 | 266.9 | 270.7 | 262.7 | 263.7 | 263.0 | 264.7 | 268.0 | 268.3 |
| Chuck roast | 287.2 | 281.0 | 281.7 | 286.9 | 284.8 | 291.2 | 289.5 | 296.2 | 289.6 | 290.4 | 295.9 | 293.0 | 300.2 | 298.8 |
| Round roast | 252.4 | 243.0 | 243.3 | 242.6 | 239.9 | 251.1 | 249.6 | 255.9 | 246.4 | 246.6 | 245.3 | 242.8 | 254.0 | 252.3 |
| Round steak | 269.2 | 253.5 | 255.1 | 259.8 | 257.9 | 263.9 | 268.8 | 267.8 | 251.3 | 253.0 | 258.0 | 257.1 | 262.0 | 267.7 |
| Sirloin steak | 282.3 | 253.0 | 253.1 | 260.3 | 262.8 | 274.8 | 284.3 | 283.8 | 252.7 | 254.5 | 261.7 | 264.5 | 276.0 | 285.9 |
| Other beef and veal (12/77 = 100) | 169.0 | 162.8 | 163.7 | 163.5 | 164.4 | 168.3 | 170.2 | 167.5 | 161.2 | 162.1 | 162.1 | 163.0 | 166.8 | 168.6 |
| Pork | 249.9 | 270.1 | 272.0 | 273.6 | 271.1 | 262.1 | 257.3 | 249.2 | 269.5 | 271.4 | 272.9 | 270.4 | 261.7 | 256.8 |
| Bacon | 267.7 | 290.8 | 290.8 | 294.5 | 288.7 | 276.6 | 272.5 | 271.9 | 296.1 | 295.5 | 299.5 | 293.1 | 281.4 | 276.8 |
| Chops | 230.0 | 242.4 | 245.6 | 252.1 | 246.4 | 241.8 | 237.7 | 228.2 | 240.8 | 243.9 | 250.3 | 244.7 | 239.7 | 235.9 |
| Ham other than canned (12/77 = 100) | 111.1 | 129.6 | 129.2 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 116.7 | 112.0 | 108.3 | 126.4 | 126.0 | 121.7 | 122.4 | 113.9 | 109.3 |
| Sausage | 313.3 | 332.0 | 333.6 | 333.9 | 336.9 | 332.5 | 330.6 | 314.2 | 332.5 | 335.0 | 334.8 | 337.0 | 333.1 | 331.1 |
| Canned ham | 249.9 | 272.4 | 275.2 | 276.2 | 277.3 | 272.0 | 266.6 | 253.2 | 276.9 | 279.7 | 280.6 | 282.2 | 277.1 | 271.6 |
| Other pork (12/77 = 100) | 138.9 | 145.6 | 147.9 | 150.4 | 148.1 | 143.5 | 141.4 | 138.2 | 144.9 | 147.1 | 149.5 | 147.3 | 142.8 | 140.6 |
| Other meats | 264.0 | 269.7 | 269.3 | 269.2 | 269.7 | 268.6 | 267.7 | 263.2 | 269.8 | 268.7 | 269.0 | 269.3 | 266.3 | 267.3 |
| Frankfurters | 262.7 | 268.9 | 269.7 | 269.4 | 270.8 | 267.4 | 266.7 | 261.8 | 268.4 | 268.5 | 268.6 | 270.1 | 266.4 | 265.2 |
| Bologna, liverwurst, and salami (12/77 = 100) | 150.7 | 155.3 | 154.0 | 154.5 | 155.2 | 154.4 | 154.2 | 150.7 | 155.1 | 156.9 | 154.5 | 155.1 | 154.3 | 154.1 |
| Other lunchmeats (12/77 = 100) | 134.3 | 141.8 | 139.9 | 139.7 | 139.0 | 139.7 | 137.7 | 132.3 | 139.8 | 137.7 | 137.8 | 137.0 | 137.7 | 135.8 |
| Lamb and organ meats (12/77 = 100) | 141.2 | 134.3 | 137.4 | 137.2 | 138.2 | 137.0 | 139.1 | 144.4 | 137.5 | 140.3 | 140.1 | 140.9 | 140.0 | 142.2 |
| Poultry | 196.0 | 190.4 | 191.3 | 194.0 | 193.7 | 191.0 | 192.0 | 194.1 | 188.4 | 189.4 | 191.9 | 191.6 | 189.0 | 190.1 |
| Fresh whole chicken | 196.8 | 185.4 | 186.8 | 190.6 | 190.7 | 184.5 | 187.7 | 194.7 | 183.5 | 185.0 | 188.4 | 188.4 | 182.3 | 185.9 |
| Fresh and frozen chicken parts (12/77 = 100) | 128.3 | 124.8 | 125.0 | 126.2 | 126.6 | 125.7 | 126.6 | 126.5 | 123.1 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 125.1 | 124.2 | 124.9 |
| Other poultry (12/77 = 100) | 124.3 | 126.0 | 126.3 | 127.7 | 126.6 | 127.2 | 125.4 | 123.9 | 125.3 | 125.7 | 127.1 | 125.6 | 126.6 | 124.9 |
| Fish and seafood | 366.3 | 369.6 | 376.7 | 379.2 | 380.1 | 379.4 | 372.6 | 365.0 | 368.2 | 375.1 | 377.5 | 378.9 | 377.5 | 371.5 |
| Canned fish and seafood | 139.8 | 138.9 | 140.2 | 139.1 | 138.3 | 137.9 | 137.2 | 139.2 | 138.2 | 139.5 | 138.5 | 137.8 | 137.4 | 136.8 |
| Fresh and frozen fish and seafood (12/77 = 100) | 139.4 | 141.9 | 145.4 | 147.6 | 148.6 | 148.4 | 144.7 | 138.9 | 141.5 | 145.0 | 147.1 | 148.3 | 147.7 | 144.4 |
| Eggs | 172.3 | 172.5 | 172.9 | 169.3 | 175.0 | 174.9 | 181.8 | 173.4 | 173.3 | 173.7 | 170.0 | 175.8 | 175.8 | 182.7 |
| Dairy products | 247.0 | 247.8 | 249.5 | 249.7 | 249.6 | 250.1 | 250.3 | 246.3 | 247.1 | 248.9 | 249.1 | 248.9 | 249.4 | 249.6 |
| Fresh milk and cream (12/77 = 100) | 135.7 | 135.5 | 136.7 | 136.7 | 136.8 | 136.6 | 136.5 | 135.1 | 135.0 | 136.2 | 136.2 | 136.3 | 136.1 | 136.0 |
| Fresh whole milk | 222.0 | 221.9 | 223.7 | 223.4 | 223.4 | 223.5 | 223.2 | 221.1 | 221.1 | 222.6 | 222.6 | 222.6 | 222.7 | 222.3 |
| Other fresh milk and cream (12/77 = 100) | 135.7 | 135.2 | 136.9 | 137.3 | 137.7 | 136.7 | 136.8 | 135.2 | 134.7 | 136.3 | 136.8 | 137.1 | 136.1 | 136.3 |
| Processed dairy products | 145.2 | 16.6 | 147.1 | 147.4 | 147.2 | 148.1 | 148.6 | 145.5 | 146.9 | 147.4 | 147.7 | 147.4 | 148.4 | 148.8 |
| Butter | 251.1 | 252.1 | 253.4 | 253.6 | 253.5 | 253.9 | 254.4 | 253.7 | 254.5 | 255.9 | 256.2 | 256.1 | 256.5 | 256.9 |
| Cheese (12/77 = 100) | 144.0 | 144.6 | 145.2 | 145.5 | 145.5 | 146.5 | 146.5 | 144.3 | 144.9 | 145.5 | 156.8 | 145.8 | 146.8 | 146.8 |
| Ice cream and related products (12/77 = 100) | 148.7 | 151.8 | 152.5 | 153.1 | 150.7 | 152.0 | 153.6 | 147.9 | 150.8 | 151.6 | 152.2 | 149.8 | 151.1 | 152.7 |
| Other dairy products (12/77 = 100) | 139.7 | 141.7 | 141.6 | 141.6 | 143.9 | 144.5 | 144.6 | 140.4 | 142.4 | 142.3 | 142.3 | 144.6 | 145.3 | 145.3 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 297.9 | 277.6 | 276.2 | 278.1 | 286.9 | 294.9 | 298.2 | 293.6 | 273.6 | 272.6 | 274.5 | 282.9 | 291.1 | 294.5 |
| Fresh fruits and vegetables | 311.7 | 272.3 | 269.2 | 272.0 | 288.6 | 304.3 | 311.0 | 305.1 | 266.6 | 264.3 | 267.1 | 283.0 | 298.9 | 305.5 |
| Fresh fruits | 318.8 | 273.9 | 268.3 | 270.5 | 282.8 | 291.9 | 300.6 | 306.9 | 262.5 | 258.9 | 261.0 | 272.5 | 282.2 | 290.6 |
| Apples | 299.8 | 243.7 | 244.2 | 244.0 | 249.3 | 259.9 | 266.4 | 300.1 | 243.7 | 244.8 | 243.9 | 249.6 | 260.5 | 266.8 |
| Bananas | 261.6 | 242.6 | 241.3 | 254.0 | 257.1 | 295.1 | 312.5 | 259.3 | 242.0 | 239.9 | 250.9 | 254.6 | 293.0 | 311.1 |
| Oranges | 362.1 | 313.0 | 292.2 | 286.3 | 299.1 | 301.3 | 297.2 | 328.3 | 283.0 | 267.5 | 263.1 | 272.7 | 274.4 | 270.2 |
| Other fresh fruits (12/77 = 100) | 168.2 | 144.8 | 143.1 | 145.1 | 154.4 | 155.8 | 162.4 | 162.4 | 138.7 | 138.0 | 139.8 | 149.0 | 150.9 | 156.9 |
| Fresh vegetables | 305.1 | 270.8 | 270.0 | 273.4 | 294.0 | 316.0 | 320.8 | 303.7 | 270.4 | 269.2 | 272.7 | 292.5 | 314.0 | 319.2 |
| Potatoes | 320.3 | 241.3 | 236.2 | 240.6 | 241.1 | 258.7 | 282.3 | 313.6 | 237.5 | 231.5 | 236.5 | 236.1 | 253.3 | 277.3 |
| Lettuce | 291.6 | 334.6 | 301.3 | 240.9 | 247.9 | 316.0 | 340.9 | 293.5 | 336.0 | 303.4 | 250.0 | 246.6 | 311.6 | 338.0 |
| Tomatoes | 226.5 | 272.8 | 236.8 | 265.0 | 352.2 | 327.5 | 307.8 | 230.6 | 278.4 | 241.5 | 269.0 | 358.1 | 332.1 | 313.2 |
| Other fresh vegetables (12/77 = 100) | 179.3 | 142.2 | 156.0 | 165.6 | 178.8 | 186.9 | 184.1 | | | | | | | |

20. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| General summary | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | |
| | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| Fuel and other utilities | 345.4 | 364.1 | 365.4 | 364.6 | 363.8 | 363.6 | 369.3 | 346.5 | 365.5 | 366.8 | 365.9 | 365.2 | 365.1 | 370.8 |
| Fuels | 438.0 | 464.0 | 463.5 | 461.5 | 459.7 | 459.2 | 468.3 | 437.4 | 463.9 | 463.3 | 461.2 | 459.5 | 459.3 | 468.2 |
| Fuel oil, coal, and bottled gas | 644.6 | 688.5 | 671.1 | 654.0 | 625.3 | 610.6 | 621.0 | 647.7 | 690.8 | 673.4 | 656.0 | 627.3 | 612.8 | 623.4 |
| Fuel oil | 670.6 | 708.7 | 689.3 | 669.7 | 636.4 | 618.4 | 629.6 | 673.3 | 710.6 | 691.2 | 671.3 | 637.9 | 620.4 | 631.8 |
| Other fuels (6/78 = 100) | 165.7 | 190.4 | 188.4 | 187.1 | 185.9 | 186.7 | 188.6 | 167.1 | 191.6 | 189.5 | 188.1 | 187.0 | 187.7 | 189.7 |
| Gas (pipcd) and electricity | 389.0 | 410.6 | 413.5 | 414.5 | 418.0 | 420.5 | 429.1 | 387.8 | 410.0 | 412.8 | 413.8 | 417.5 | 420.1 | 428.5 |
| Electricity | 314.9 | 319.6 | 319.2 | 320.1 | 321.2 | 319.9 | 324.7 | 314.4 | 318.7 | 318.3 | 319.4 | 320.7 | 319.3 | 324.2 |
| Utility (pipcd) gas | 494.6 | 549.6 | 559.1 | 560.1 | 568.3 | 578.3 | 593.9 | 490.8 | 547.6 | 556.9 | 557.6 | 565.9 | 576.5 | 591.0 |
| HOUSING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fuel and other utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other utilities and public services | 198.9 | 206.6 | 210.1 | 210.9 | 211.4 | 211.7 | 212.5 | 199.5 | 207.3 | 210.9 | 211.6 | 212.2 | 212.5 | 213.4 |
| Telephone services | 161.6 | 168.2 | 171.4 | 171.7 | 172.1 | 171.9 | 172.8 | 161.9 | 168.6 | 171.7 | 172.1 | 172.5 | 172.4 | 173.2 |
| Local charges (12/77 = 100) | 128.9 | 137.8 | 140.6 | 139.9 | 140.3 | 139.9 | 140.9 | 129.2 | 138.1 | 140.8 | 140.2 | 140.6 | 140.3 | 141.3 |
| Interstate toll calls (12/77 = 100) | 120.0 | 119.7 | 121.0 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 121.8 | 120.4 | 120.2 | 121.5 | 122.2 | 122.2 | 122.3 | 122.3 |
| Intrastate toll calls (12/77 = 100) | 109.3 | 111.5 | 114.0 | 115.9 | 116.3 | 116.6 | 117.1 | 109.0 | 111.3 | 113.9 | 115.8 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 117.1 |
| Water and sewerage maintenance | 323.5 | 335.8 | 341.6 | 343.9 | 345.6 | 347.5 | 348.2 | 326.7 | 338.9 | 344.8 | 347.2 | 349.0 | 350.8 | 351.8 |
| Household furnishings and operations | 233.4 | 235.7 | 235.8 | 236.7 | 237.6 | 239.9 | 238.4 | 230.0 | 232.3 | 232.6 | 233.4 | 234.6 | 236.0 | 235.4 |
| Housefurnishings | 194.7 | 195.3 | 194.9 | 195.9 | 197.1 | 198.7 | 197.6 | 192.5 | 193.2 | 193.0 | 193.8 | 195.3 | 196.7 | 195.8 |
| Textile housefurnishings | 220.9 | 222.0 | 221.9 | 228.2 | 230.3 | 229.4 | 228.7 | 223.9 | 224.9 | 225.4 | 232.2 | 234.8 | 233.6 | 232.7 |
| Household linens (12/77 = 100) | 135.4 | 132.7 | 131.5 | 139.0 | 136.7 | 134.2 | 136.2 | 136.8 | 134.0 | 132.6 | 140.7 | 137.9 | 135.3 | 137.3 |
| Curtains, drapes, slipcovers, and sewing materials (12/77 = 100) | 140.1 | 144.4 | 145.6 | 145.7 | 150.9 | 152.4 | 149.4 | 142.8 | 147.6 | 148.6 | 149.5 | 156.2 | 157.8 | 154.1 |
| Furniture and bedding | 215.1 | 215.4 | 213.9 | 213.8 | 215.8 | 221.6 | 220.0 | 211.3 | 211.6 | 210.4 | 210.2 | 213.2 | 218.1 | 216.7 |
| Bedroom furniture (12/77 = 100) | 144.5 | 147.4 | 146.1 | 146.6 | 148.9 | 152.9 | 151.9 | 140.7 | 143.4 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 146.0 | 149.4 | 148.8 |
| Sofas (12/77 = 100) | 119.1 | 118.2 | 117.3 | 116.5 | 118.3 | 118.9 | 118.1 | 119.4 | 118.8 | 117.9 | 117.1 | 118.9 | 119.1 | 118.6 |
| Living room chairs and tables (12/77 = 100) | 122.8 | 122.2 | 121.6 | 121.0 | 122.0 | 126.2 | 123.9 | 122.9 | 122.5 | 122.0 | 121.5 | 122.6 | 126.6 | 124.5 |
| Other furniture (12/77 = 100) | 141.6 | 140.4 | 139.4 | 139.8 | 139.7 | 144.6 | 144.5 | 137.0 | 135.6 | 134.6 | 135.1 | 136.0 | 140.2 | 139.8 |
| Appliances including TV and sound equipment | 151.4 | 151.5 | 151.9 | 151.5 | 151.9 | 152.3 | 151.2 | 151.1 | 151.4 | 151.8 | 151.3 | 151.7 | 152.4 | 151.7 |
| Television and sound equipment | 108.8 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 107.1 | 106.9 | 107.1 | 106.1 | 107.9 | 106.3 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 105.1 |
| Television | 104.3 | 102.6 | 102.3 | 101.9 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 100.2 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 101.1 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.0 |
| Sound equipment (12/77 = 100) | 113.9 | 112.4 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 113.1 | 113.6 | 112.3 | 113.0 | 111.4 | 111.3 | 111.8 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 111.3 |
| Household appliances | 183.6 | 186.1 | 187.6 | 186.3 | 187.7 | 188.5 | 187.8 | 183.8 | 186.7 | 187.9 | 186.7 | 188.0 | 188.9 | 188.9 |
| Refrigerators and home freezers | 186.2 | 193.3 | 193.2 | 192.2 | 193.3 | 193.3 | 194.1 | 191.8 | 199.1 | 199.2 | 198.1 | 198.9 | 199.2 | 200.3 |
| Laundry equipment | 136.6 | 141.0 | 141.5 | 141.8 | 142.5 | 142.7 | 143.5 | 136.8 | 141.4 | 142.1 | 142.3 | 142.9 | 143.6 | 144.6 |
| Other household appliances (12/77 = 100) | 124.3 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 123.6 | 124.6 | 125.4 | 124.3 | 122.3 | 121.5 | 122.8 | 121.5 | 122.7 | 123.5 | 122.6 |
| Stoves, dishwashers, vacuums, and sewing machines (12/77 = 100) | 123.7 | 121.5 | 123.7 | 122.3 | 124.2 | 125.0 | 123.2 | 121.4 | 120.1 | 121.9 | 120.2 | 122.4 | 123.3 | 121.7 |
| Office machines, small electric appliances, and air conditioners (12/77 = 100) | 124.9 | 125.1 | 125.8 | 125.1 | 125.2 | 126.1 | 125.5 | 123.3 | 123.0 | 123.8 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 123.8 | 123.6 |
| Other household equipment (12/77 = 100) | 138.3 | 139.2 | 139.1 | 140.2 | 140.7 | 140.4 | 139.9 | 136.0 | 137.1 | 137.0 | 137.9 | 138.6 | 138.4 | 138.0 |
| Floor and window coverings, infants', laundry, cleaning, and outdoor equipment (12/77 = 100) | 141.4 | 142.7 | 141.2 | 143.3 | 143.0 | 143.2 | 143.2 | 133.9 | 134.3 | 133.2 | 134.9 | 135.0 | 135.3 | 135.5 |
| Clocks, lamps, and decor items (12/77 = 100) | 131.4 | 131.0 | 130.8 | 132.4 | 133.9 | 133.3 | 132.5 | 127.4 | 126.6 | 126.1 | 127.3 | 129.2 | 128.3 | 128.3 |
| Tableware, serving pieces, and nonelectric kitchenware (12/77 = 100) | 144.4 | 145.1 | 145.9 | 145.7 | 146.4 | 145.5 | 145.1 | 139.8 | 141.2 | 141.9 | 141.8 | 142.6 | 142.0 | 141.6 |
| Lawn equipment, power tools, and other hardware (12/77 = 100) | 132.1 | 134.1 | 134.1 | 135.4 | 135.5 | 135.9 | 135.1 | 137.4 | 139.2 | 139.3 | 140.6 | 140.9 | 141.4 | 140.2 |
| Housekeeping supplies | 285.5 | 292.3 | 294.0 | 294.8 | 295.4 | 296.9 | 296.6 | 281.8 | 288.8 | 290.7 | 291.6 | 292.2 | 293.9 | 293.6 |
| Soaps and detergents | 278.8 | 285.3 | 288.9 | 290.1 | 292.3 | 294.5 | 294.5 | 275.2 | 281.5 | 285.0 | 286.1 | 288.2 | 290.4 | 290.6 |
| Other laundry and cleaning products (12/77 = 100) | 143.3 | 148.0 | 149.0 | 149.1 | 149.5 | 150.6 | 150.3 | 142.3 | 146.9 | 147.7 | 147.9 | 148.3 | 149.5 | 149.2 |
| Cleaning and toilet tissue, paper towels and napkins (12/77 = 100) | 146.0 | 148.6 | 150.2 | 150.4 | 149.3 | 148.8 | 148.0 | 145.6 | 148.5 | 150.3 | 150.5 | 149.1 | 148.9 | 148.0 |
| Stationery, stationery supplies, and gift wrap (12/77 = 100) | 132.0 | 137.9 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 139.3 | 139.6 | 139.8 | 135.3 | 141.0 | 141.1 | 141.7 | 142.3 | 142.7 | 142.9 |
| Miscellaneous household products (12/77 = 100) | 149.3 | 152.3 | 153.5 | 154.3 | 154.4 | 154.5 | 154.4 | 144.1 | 146.9 | 148.3 | 149.1 | 149.2 | 149.2 | 149.1 |
| Lawn and garden supplies (12/77 = 100) | 144.8 | 145.7 | 144.3 | 144.4 | 145.0 | 147.2 | 147.3 | 136.6 | 138.5 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 138.5 | 141.4 | 141.4 |
| Housekeeping services | 311.3 | 315.0 | 315.4 | 315.9 | 316.4 | 317.1 | 318.0 | 310.2 | 314.5 | 315.0 | 315.6 | 316.1 | 316.5 | 317.5 |
| Postage | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 | 337.5 |
| Moving, storage, freight, household laundry, and drycleaning services (12/77 = 100) | 153.1 | 158.6 | 159.3 | 159.8 | 160.6 | 160.8 | 161.7 | 153.3 | 158.7 | 159.5 | 160.0 | 160.7 | 160.8 | 161.7 |
| Appliance and furniture repair (12/77 = 100) | 136.6 | 140.2 | 140.4 | 141.2 | 141.5 | 141.7 | 142.9 | 135.1 | 138.5 | 138.7 | 139.5 | 139.8 | 140.0 | 141.2 |
| APPAREL AND UPKEEP | 191.5 | 193.6 | 191.0 | 192.0 | 194.5 | 195.5 | 196.1 | 190.6 | 192.8 | 190.0 | 191.0 | 194.0 | 194.8 | 195.3 |
| Apparel commodities | 180.9 | 182.3 | 179.2 | 180.2 | 182.8 | 183.7 | 184.2 | 180.5 | 181.9 | 178.7 | 179.7 | 182.9 | 183.5 | 183.9 |
| Apparel commodities less footwear | 176.7 | 178.4 | 175.0 | 176.0 | 178.9 | 179.4 | 180.2 | 176.0 | 177.8 | 174.3 | 175.3 | 178.9 | 179.4 | 179.8 |
| Men's and boys' | 183.8 | 187.4 | 184.9 | 184.4 | 186.7 | 187.8 | 189.5 | 183.7 | 187.6 | 185.2 | 184.8 | 187.0 | 187.9 | 189.7 |
| Men's (12/77 = 100) | 115.9 | 118.3 | 116.8 | 116.2 | 117.1 | 117.9 | 119.2 | 116.2 | 118.8 | 117.4 | 116.9 | 117.6 | 118.3 | 119.9 |
| Suits, sport coats, and jackets (12/77 = 100) | 108.1 | 108.7 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 109.1 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 102.1 | 103.5 | 103.9 |
| Coats and jackets | 99.9 | 103.2 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 105.5 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 102.2 | 102.4 | 104.3 |
| Furnishings and special clothing (12/77 = 100) | 138.7 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 142.6 | 141.4 | 142.8 | 144.5 | 135.3 | 137.9 | 138.7 | 139.1 | 137.6 | 138.6 | 140.4 |
| Shirts (12/77 = 100) | 121.2 | 126.5 | 124.5 | 122.0 | 121.7 | 122.0 | 124.6 | 123.1 | 129.2 | 127.5 | 125.0 | 124.4 | 125.0 | 127.5 |
| Dungarees, jeans, and trousers (12/77 = 100) | 110.3 | 111.9 | 111.0 | 110.5 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 113.2 | 115.6 | 117.5 | 116.5 | 116.1 | 117.4 | 117.7 | 119.1 |
| Boys' (12/77 = 100) | 118.8 | 120.7 | 118.9 | 119.3 | 123.2 | 123.5 | 123.3 | 117.1 | 119.0 | 117.2 | 117.7 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 121.4 |
| Coats, jackets, sweaters, and shirts (12/77 = 100) | 111.5 | 112.2 | 108.9 | 108.1 | 115.5 | 115.2 | 115.4 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 110.4 | 109.3 | 116.4 | 115.7 | 116.1 |
| Furnishings (12/77 = 100) | 131.2 | 132.4 | 132.0 | 132.5 | 134.0 | 134.9 | 136.1 | 127.2 | 128.3 | 128.0 | 128.4 | 129.6 | 130.4 | 131.6 |
| Suits, trousers, sport coats, and jackets (12/77 = 100) | 119.6 | 122.8 | 121.5 | 122.9 | 124.9 | 125.5 | 124.4 | 117.3 | 120.0 | 118.6 | 120.2 | 122.3 | 122.6 | 121.7 |
| Women's and girls' | 159.1 | 159.6 | 153.9 | 155.7 | 160.0 | 160.6 | 160.1 | 160.8 | 161.3 | 155.4 | 157.2 | 162.8 | 163.1 | 162.4 |
| Women's (12/77 = 100) | 105.7 | 105.5 | 101.8 | 103.2 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 106.1 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 102.9 | 104.4 | 108.4 | 108.3 | 107.6 |

20. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| General summary | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | |
| | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| APPAREL AND UPKEEP—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel Commodities—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel commodities less footwear—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Separates and sportswear (12/77 = 100) | 101.2 | 97.1 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 98.5 | 100.1 | 98.1 | 101.9 | 97.8 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 99.2 | 101.0 | 98.9 |
| Underwear, nightwear, and hosiery (12/77 = 100) | 128.1 | 130.8 | 128.8 | 130.0 | 131.0 | 131.1 | 133.0 | 127.9 | 103.5 | 128.4 | 129.7 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 132.7 |
| Suits (12/77 = 100) | 83.4 | 82.8 | 76.9 | 79.7 | 83.7 | 80.5 | 77.8 | 100.6 | 99.7 | 91.8 | 95.6 | 104.7 | 99.4 | 95.9 |
| Girls' (12/77 = 100) | 106.3 | 109.5 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 107.6 | 108.2 | 108.4 | 106.2 | 109.2 | 105.0 | 104.9 | 108.0 | 109.2 | 109.4 |
| Coats, jackets, dresses, and suits (12/77 = 100) | 96.9 | 103.7 | 95.8 | 96.5 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 96.3 | 95.0 | 102.0 | 95.2 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 97.3 |
| Separates and sportswear (12/77 = 100) | 105.9 | 104.1 | 102.1 | 101.5 | 105.6 | 107.5 | 108.1 | 108.0 | 105.1 | 102.9 | 102.0 | 107.5 | 109.1 | 110.3 |
| Underwear, nightwear, hosiery, and accessories (12/77 = 100) | 122.4 | 129.1 | 125.7 | 125.8 | 126.4 | 127.8 | 128.6 | 121.5 | 128.0 | 124.9 | 124.9 | 125.6 | 126.9 | 127.4 |
| Infants' and toddlers' | 269.0 | 273.1 | 277.1 | 278.8 | 280.1 | 280.4 | 280.7 | 279.3 | 284.2 | 287.5 | 289.5 | 291.1 | 291.0 | 290.9 |
| Other apparel commodities | 209.7 | 210.1 | 211.5 | 213.4 | 213.4 | 214.4 | 215.0 | 198.8 | 199.2 | 200.1 | 201.7 | 201.9 | 202.5 | 203.3 |
| Sewing materials and notions (12/77 = 100) | 119.3 | 12.8 | 120.4 | 120.5 | 120.4 | 121.8 | 122.9 | 117.7 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.5 | 118.4 | 119.4 | 120.6 |
| Jewelry and luggage (12/77 = 100) | 142.5 | 142.2 | 143.7 | 145.4 | 145.4 | 145.8 | 145.9 | 133.5 | 133.5 | 134.4 | 135.9 | 136.1 | 136.2 | 136.5 |
| Footwear | 206.5 | 205.9 | 204.8 | 205.6 | 206.6 | 207.5 | 208.0 | 206.9 | 205.8 | 204.6 | 205.2 | 206.1 | 207.2 | 207.7 |
| Men's (12/77 = 100) | 132.4 | 132.0 | 131.4 | 132.2 | 133.2 | 133.9 | 133.7 | 134.5 | 133.7 | 133.0 | 133.9 | 134.8 | 135.6 | 135.4 |
| Boys' and girls' (12/77 = 100) | 131.5 | 129.0 | 130.4 | 131.2 | 131.1 | 130.7 | 131.7 | 134.6 | 131.5 | 132.9 | 133.4 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 134.3 |
| Women's (12/77 = 100) | 125.8 | 126.8 | 124.5 | 124.6 | 125.5 | 126.5 | 126.9 | 121.6 | 122.9 | 120.4 | 120.4 | 121.1 | 122.0 | 122.5 |
| Apparel services | 274.7 | 282.8 | 283.9 | 285.4 | 286.7 | 288.7 | 290.3 | 272.3 | 281.1 | 282.2 | 283.6 | 284.9 | 287.1 | 288.6 |
| Laundry and drycleaning other than coin operated (12/77 = 100) | 164.4 | 168.9 | 169.6 | 170.3 | 170.8 | 171.7 | 172.8 | 162.8 | 167.5 | 168.1 | 168.8 | 169.3 | 170.3 | 171.3 |
| Other apparel services (12/77 = 100) | 142.9 | 147.7 | 148.3 | 149.1 | 150.4 | 152.0 | 152.5 | 143.1 | 148.8 | 149.4 | 150.3 | 151.4 | 153.1 | 153.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 281.5 | 290.4 | 288.4 | 285.2 | 282.7 | 287.5 | 291.7 | 284.0 | 293.1 | 290.9 | 287.6 | 285.0 | 289.9 | 294.1 |
| New cars | 197.5 | 200.1 | 201.0 | 201.3 | 201.2 | 201.1 | 201.6 | 197.3 | 199.9 | 200.8 | 201.0 | 200.9 | 200.7 | 201.3 |
| Used cars | 291.4 | 312.6 | 311.0 | 309.1 | 309.3 | 312.7 | 317.1 | 291.4 | 312.6 | 311.1 | 309.1 | 309.3 | 312.7 | 317.1 |
| Gasoline | 370.4 | 381.3 | 371.9 | 359.4 | 348.6 | 367.6 | 380.9 | 371.7 | 383.0 | 373.6 | 361.2 | 350.3 | 369.3 | 382.4 |
| Automobile maintenance and repair | 316.6 | 323.1 | 324.4 | 325.9 | 326.6 | 327.4 | 328.7 | 314.4 | 323.8 | 325.2 | 326.6 | 327.4 | 328.1 | 329.4 |
| Body work (12/77 = 100) | 155.7 | 161.4 | 162.2 | 162.7 | 163.6 | 164.7 | 165.5 | 154.0 | 160.2 | 161.1 | 161.5 | 162.5 | 163.4 | 164.3 |
| Automobile drive train, brake, and miscellaneous mechanical repair (12/77 = 100) | 150.8 | 154.3 | 155.4 | 156.1 | 156.3 | 157.3 | 157.7 | 154.9 | 158.3 | 159.4 | 160.1 | 160.3 | 161.2 | 161.6 |
| Maintenance and servicing (12/77 = 100) | 145.0 | 149.9 | 150.5 | 151.1 | 150.9 | 151.0 | 151.7 | 144.4 | 149.2 | 149.9 | 150.5 | 150.3 | 150.4 | 151.0 |
| Power plant repair (12/77 = 100) | 150.1 | 154.2 | 154.4 | 155.4 | 156.2 | 156.2 | 156.8 | 149.6 | 153.7 | 153.9 | 154.8 | 155.6 | 155.7 | 156.3 |
| Other private transportation | 255.7 | 259.6 | 259.9 | 259.7 | 259.2 | 258.4 | 258.7 | 258.8 | 261.6 | 261.5 | 261.1 | 260.5 | 259.3 | 259.6 |
| Other private transportation commodities | 216.9 | 214.3 | 215.6 | 215.0 | 213.3 | 212.2 | 210.9 | 219.4 | 216.9 | 218.0 | 217.4 | 215.8 | 214.7 | 213.3 |
| Motor oil, coolant, and other products (12/77 = 100) | 149.9 | 153.3 | 153.9 | 154.8 | 154.8 | 156.1 | 155.1 | 148.4 | 152.3 | 153.0 | 153.8 | 153.8 | 155.0 | 153.9 |
| Automobile parts and equipment (12/77 = 100) | 138.8 | 136.5 | 137.3 | 136.7 | 135.5 | 134.5 | 133.6 | 140.9 | 138.4 | 139.1 | 138.5 | 137.4 | 136.4 | 135.4 |
| Tires | 192.3 | 190.0 | 191.3 | 190.6 | 188.1 | 186.4 | 185.1 | 196.0 | 193.7 | 194.9 | 194.1 | 191.7 | 190.1 | 188.8 |
| Other parts and equipment (12/77 = 100) | 138.0 | 133.8 | 134.3 | 133.7 | 133.9 | 133.4 | 132.7 | 138.4 | 133.9 | 134.3 | 133.6 | 133.8 | 134.4 | 132.4 |
| Other private transportation services | 268.4 | 274.2 | 274.2 | 274.1 | 273.9 | 273.1 | 273.9 | 271.8 | 276.0 | 275.6 | 275.2 | 274.8 | 273.7 | 274.4 |
| Automobile insurance | 271.6 | 288.8 | 292.0 | 295.6 | 297.0 | 299.0 | 301.2 | 271.3 | 288.2 | 291.3 | 294.9 | 296.3 | 298.2 | 300.5 |
| Automobile finance charges (12/77 = 100) | 186.3 | 173.8 | 169.6 | 165.0 | 161.9 | 157.3 | 154.5 | 185.9 | 173.0 | 168.7 | 164.0 | 161.0 | 156.6 | 153.8 |
| Automobile rental, registration, and other fees (12/77 = 100) | 133.3 | 139.3 | 139.8 | 140.1 | 141.1 | 141.4 | 143.8 | 133.7 | 140.1 | 140.5 | 140.8 | 141.9 | 142.2 | 144.9 |
| State registration | 174.2 | 183.8 | 184.6 | 184.9 | 186.6 | 186.6 | 192.3 | 173.8 | 183.4 | 184.0 | 184.3 | 186.3 | 186.3 | 192.1 |
| Drivers' licenses (12/77 = 100) | 127.7 | 132.8 | 132.8 | 133.5 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 133.9 | 127.9 | 133.1 | 133.1 | 133.7 | 134.1 | 134.1 | 134.1 |
| Vehicle inspection (12/77 = 100) | 126.7 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 129.2 | 131.1 | 131.2 | 128.3 | 129.8 | 129.9 | 129.9 | 130.5 | 132.4 | 132.5 |
| Other vehicle-related fees (12/77 = 100) | 149.2 | 155.2 | 155.8 | 156.2 | 157.0 | 157.6 | 158.5 | 156.2 | 163.2 | 163.9 | 164.1 | 165.1 | 165.4 | 166.5 |
| Public | 342.1 | 355.6 | 357.7 | 355.2 | 354.5 | 361.1 | 359.1 | 335.1 | 348.0 | 349.8 | 347.7 | 347.3 | 353.3 | 351.2 |
| Airline fare | 388.9 | 408.8 | 412.3 | 405.5 | 402.9 | 417.2 | 411.2 | 385.2 | 405.9 | 409.8 | 401.5 | 398.9 | 415.9 | 407.4 |
| Intercity bus fare | 366.0 | 377.7 | 381.8 | 383.8 | 389.4 | 394.6 | 401.7 | 367.5 | 379.3 | 383.3 | 385.4 | 392.0 | 396.9 | 403.0 |
| Intracity mass transit | 308.3 | 317.7 | 318.5 | 319.4 | 320.1 | 320.2 | 321.7 | 307.1 | 316.7 | 317.4 | 318.3 | 319.0 | 319.1 | 320.1 |
| Taxi fare | 297.6 | 300.8 | 300.9 | 301.2 | 300.8 | 302.0 | 302.1 | 307.2 | 310.5 | 310.5 | 310.8 | 310.4 | 311.4 | 311.6 |
| Intercity train fare | 337.9 | 351.3 | 351.8 | 351.8 | 351.9 | 352.0 | 352.3 | 337.9 | 351.9 | 352.3 | 352.2 | 352.3 | 352.5 | 352.7 |
| MEDICAL CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical care commodities | 204.1 | 213.7 | 215.3 | 216.7 | 218.6 | 221.2 | 222.5 | 204.8 | 214.0 | 215.9 | 217.2 | 219.0 | 221.6 | 222.8 |
| Prescription drugs | 190.4 | 202.8 | 204.1 | 205.9 | 208.7 | 211.6 | 212.9 | 191.4 | 203.9 | 205.3 | 207.1 | 209.9 | 212.8 | 214.1 |
| Anti-infective drugs (12/77 = 100) | 142.5 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 153.3 | 153.8 | 155.2 | 155.8 | 144.1 | 153.1 | 153.5 | 155.8 | 157.2 | 157.8 | |
| Tranquilizers and sedatives (12/77 = 100) | 153.8 | 165.8 | 166.6 | 168.2 | 171.4 | 174.7 | 176.3 | 153.8 | 165.5 | 166.4 | 167.9 | 171.2 | 174.5 | 176.1 |
| Circulatories and diuretics (12/77 = 100) | 137.0 | 144.9 | 145.9 | 147.2 | 151.2 | 153.4 | 153.5 | 136.2 | 144.8 | 145.8 | 147.2 | 151.0 | 153.2 | 153.4 |
| Hormones, diabetic drugs, biologicals, and prescription medical supplies (12/77 = 100) | 175.4 | 185.5 | 186.6 | 189.0 | 192.4 | 196.1 | 197.8 | 176.9 | 187.0 | 188.0 | 190.8 | 194.2 | 198.1 | 199.7 |
| Pain and symptom control drugs (12/77 = 100) | 153.7 | 166.2 | 167.7 | 168.6 | 170.0 | 171.7 | 172.3 | 155.2 | 168.0 | 169.5 | 170.3 | 171.7 | 173.4 | 174.1 |
| Supplements, cough and cold preparations, and respiratory agents (12/77 = 100) | 145.9 | 154.2 | 155.8 | 156.4 | 157.8 | 159.4 | 160.7 | 146.0 | 154.5 | 156.2 | 156.7 | 158.1 | 159.7 | 161.0 |
| Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies (12/77 = 100) | 145.1 | 149.7 | 151.0 | 151.6 | 152.3 | 153.8 | 154.7 | 145.9 | 150.3 | 151.8 | 152.4 | 153.1 | 154.6 | 155.4 |
| Eyeglasses (12/77 = 100) | 130.9 | 133.0 | 133.9 | 134.6 | 134.9 | 135.1 | 134.8 | 129.7 | 131.8 | 132.6 | 133.4 | 133.7 | 133.9 | 133.8 |
| Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs | 233.4 | 241.3 | 244.3 | 245.1 | 245.5 | 248.7 | 250.9 | 235.0 | 242.2 | 245.7 | 246.4 | 246.8 | 250.2 | 252.1 |
| Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies (12/77 = 100) | 139.5 | 145.2 | 145.3 | 146.1 | 148.0 | 149.4 | 150.0 | 140.4 | 146.3 | 146.3 | 147.4 | 149.4 | 150.6 | 151.3 |
| Medical care services | 350.2 | 373.4 | 377.4 | 381.5 | 382.2 | 382.8 | 383.5 | 348.0 | 370.1 | 374.0 | 378.2 | 379.0 | 379.7 | 380.5 |
| Professional services | 299.2 | 309.4 | 312.5 | 315.4 | 316.7 | 318.0 | 319.7 | 299.3 | 309.5 | 312.7 | 315.7 | 316.9 | 318.4 | 320.0 |
| Physicians' services | 324.0 | 336.6 | 341.3 | 344.8 | 346.4 | 348.2 | 349.4 | 327.0 | 339.9 | 344.6 | 348.2 | 349.8 | 351.8 | 353.0 |

20. Continued—Consumer Price Index—U.S. city average

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| General summary | All Urban Consumers | | | | | | | Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | |
| | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| MEDICAL CARE—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical care service—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional services—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dental services | 282.1 | 290.1 | 291.6 | 294.0 | 294.6 | 295.7 | 298.6 | 280.3 | 288.0 | 289.3 | 291.8 | 292.3 | 293.4 | 296.1 |
| Other professional services (12/77 = 100) | 143.4 | 147.6 | 149.1 | 150.5 | 151.6 | 151.9 | 151.8 | 140.2 | 144.4 | 145.7 | 147.2 | 148.3 | 148.5 | 148.5 |
| Other medical care services | 411.9 | 450.8 | 455.9 | 461.3 | 461.4 | 461.1 | 460.5 | 408.5 | 446.3 | 451.3 | 457.0 | 457.1 | 456.9 | 456.4 |
| Hospital and other medical services (12/77 = 100) | 170.6 | 183.2 | 185.1 | 188.6 | 189.5 | 190.2 | 190.8 | 169.1 | 181.5 | 183.4 | 187.0 | 187.8 | 188.4 | 189.0 |
| Hospital room | 543.8 | 588.5 | 594.6 | 604.1 | 606.2 | 608.0 | 609.6 | 536.7 | 581.3 | 587.1 | 596.7 | 598.8 | 600.7 | 601.8 |
| Other hospital and medical care services (12/77 = 100) | 167.6 | 178.7 | 180.6 | 184.5 | 185.6 | 186.3 | 187.0 | 166.6 | 177.5 | 179.4 | 183.3 | 184.3 | 184.9 | 185.6 |
| ENTERTAINMENT | 234.4 | 240.1 | 241.5 | 243.1 | 244.6 | 244.6 | 244.8 | 231.1 | 236.5 | 237.7 | 239.5 | 240.8 | 241.1 | 241.3 |
| Entertainment commodities | 238.8 | 241.8 | 242.6 | 244.5 | 246.8 | 246.0 | 246.3 | 232.8 | 236.0 | 236.7 | 238.8 | 240.8 | 240.5 | 240.7 |
| Reading materials (12/77 = 100) | 148.5 | 154.3 | 156.1 | 156.1 | 159.3 | 158.4 | 159.7 | 147.7 | 153.8 | 155.5 | 155.5 | 158.7 | 157.8 | 159.1 |
| Newspapers | 281.6 | 294.7 | 295.7 | 296.5 | 299.6 | 300.2 | 301.6 | 281.2 | 294.8 | 295.6 | 296.4 | 299.8 | 300.4 | 301.7 |
| Magazines, periodicals, and books (12/77 = 100) | 154.4 | 159.3 | 162.6 | 162.2 | 167.1 | 164.8 | 166.8 | 154.2 | 159.2 | 162.6 | 162.1 | 167.3 | 164.8 | 167.0 |
| Sporting goods and equipment (12/77 = 100) | 132.8 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 133.4 | 134.2 | 133.6 | 133.2 | 124.9 | 124.3 | 124.4 | 127.0 | 127.2 | 127.5 | 127.3 |
| Sport vehicles (12/77 = 100) | 135.4 | 133.3 | 132.9 | 136.1 | 137.3 | 136.3 | 135.7 | 122.6 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 126.0 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 126.5 |
| Indoor and warm weather sport equipment (12/77 = 100) | 121.0 | 120.0 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 120.8 | 121.3 | 120.5 | 119.2 | 117.7 | 117.0 | 117.9 | 118.4 | 118.9 | 118.0 |
| Bicycles | 199.4 | 197.1 | 197.3 | 196.7 | 197.8 | 196.1 | 196.6 | 200.7 | 198.5 | 198.4 | 197.7 | 198.0 | 197.4 | 197.9 |
| Other sporting goods and equipment (12/77 = 100) | 127.6 | 130.6 | 131.4 | 132.1 | 131.6 | 132.0 | 132.2 | 127.9 | 130.0 | 130.9 | 131.9 | 131.5 | 132.0 | 132.3 |
| Toys, hobbies, and other entertainment (12/77 = 100) | 135.5 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 138.0 | 138.6 | 138.5 | 138.4 | 134.4 | 135.6 | 135.6 | 136.7 | 137.3 | 137.2 | 137.1 |
| Toys, hobbies, and music equipment (12/77 = 100) | 134.8 | 135.5 | 135.5 | 136.9 | 137.6 | 137.3 | 137.4 | 131.4 | 132.0 | 131.9 | 133.0 | 133.7 | 133.4 | 133.5 |
| Photographic supplies and equipment (12/77 = 100) | 130.0 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 131.2 | 131.6 | 131.6 | 131.7 | 131.2 | 130.8 | 131.0 | 132.3 | 132.8 | 132.6 | 132.6 |
| Pet supplies and expenses (12/77 = 100) | 141.0 | 144.2 | 144.2 | 144.9 | 145.6 | 145.8 | 145.1 | 141.8 | 145.1 | 145.1 | 145.9 | 146.5 | 146.9 | 146.1 |
| Entertainment services | 228.7 | 238.2 | 240.5 | 241.6 | 241.9 | 243.1 | 243.2 | 229.2 | 238.5 | 240.8 | 241.8 | 242.1 | 243.3 | 243.5 |
| Fees for participant sports (12/77 = 100) | 141.6 | 148.9 | 150.0 | 150.6 | 150.9 | 151.3 | 150.8 | 142.9 | 150.0 | 151.2 | 151.7 | 152.2 | 152.4 | 152.1 |
| Admissions (12/77 = 100) | 133.0 | 137.3 | 139.9 | 140.9 | 140.1 | 141.7 | 142.4 | 132.1 | 136.4 | 138.8 | 139.8 | 139.1 | 140.7 | 141.4 |
| Other entertainment services (12/77 = 100) | 125.7 | 129.6 | 129.8 | 130.3 | 131.0 | 131.6 | 131.9 | 126.4 | 130.6 | 130.6 | 131.2 | 131.8 | 132.4 | 132.6 |
| OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES | 255.0 | 276.6 | 279.9 | 281.6 | 281.9 | 283.2 | 283.6 | 252.4 | 274.0 | 277.8 | 279.6 | 280.0 | 281.4 | 281.8 |
| Tobacco products | 237.4 | 272.3 | 280.3 | 282.8 | 283.3 | 284.9 | 285.3 | 236.6 | 271.9 | 279.9 | 282.2 | 282.7 | 284.3 | 284.8 |
| Cigarettes | 240.4 | 279.0 | 287.6 | 290.0 | 290.4 | 292.0 | 292.4 | 239.6 | 278.0 | 286.5 | 288.8 | 289.3 | 290.9 | 291.5 |
| Other tobacco products and smoking accessories (12/77 = 100) | 141.0 | 143.8 | 145.8 | 147.8 | 148.6 | 149.6 | 149.6 | 141.1 | 143.9 | 145.8 | 147.7 | 148.5 | 149.5 | 149.6 |
| Personal care | 246.5 | 254.8 | 256.1 | 257.8 | 257.8 | 259.1 | 259.4 | 244.7 | 252.5 | 253.9 | 255.5 | 255.8 | 257.1 | 257.3 |
| Toilet goods and personal care appliances | 244.5 | 252.2 | 253.9 | 256.0 | 257.1 | 258.5 | 258.6 | 245.4 | 253.1 | 254.8 | 256.8 | 257.8 | 259.3 | 259.3 |
| Products for the hair, hairpieces, and wigs (12/77 = 100) | 142.1 | 146.8 | 147.1 | 148.1 | 148.5 | 150.9 | 150.8 | 141.7 | 146.2 | 146.5 | 147.4 | 147.8 | 150.3 | 150.0 |
| Dental and shaving products (12/77 = 100) | 150.1 | 156.2 | 157.6 | 159.3 | 160.4 | 160.5 | 161.2 | 148.6 | 154.6 | 155.9 | 157.8 | 158.9 | 158.9 | 159.6 |
| Cosmetics, bath and nail preparations, manicure and eye makeup implements (12/77 = 100) | 137.6 | 142.2 | 144.0 | 145.6 | 146.0 | 145.6 | 145.1 | 138.5 | 143.0 | 144.8 | 146.4 | 146.7 | 146.3 | 145.7 |
| Other toilet goods and small personal care appliances (12/77 = 100) | 140.5 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 144.1 | 144.9 | 146.0 | 146.7 | 144.0 | 147.0 | 147.3 | 147.7 | 148.5 | 149.8 | 150.3 |
| Personal care services | 249.2 | 258.0 | 259.0 | 260.4 | 259.5 | 260.7 | 261.1 | 244.4 | 252.4 | 253.4 | 254.7 | 254.3 | 255.4 | 255.7 |
| Beauty parlor services for women | 251.3 | 262.1 | 263.3 | 264.4 | 262.4 | 264.2 | 264.5 | 245.0 | 254.7 | 255.8 | 256.8 | 255.5 | 257.2 | 257.4 |
| Haircuts and other barber shop services for men (12/77 = 100) | 138.9 | 141.6 | 142.0 | 143.1 | 143.7 | 143.8 | 144.1 | 137.7 | 140.4 | 140.8 | 141.9 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 143.0 |
| Personal and educational expenses | 292.8 | 320.5 | 322.1 | 323.3 | 323.9 | 324.9 | 325.6 | 294.6 | 321.7 | 323.6 | 325.0 | 325.7 | 326.8 | 327.7 |
| Schoolbooks and supplies | 264.2 | 283.3 | 288.4 | 292.0 | 292.3 | 292.5 | 292.9 | 268.4 | 287.0 | 292.4 | 296.0 | 296.3 | 296.5 | 296.8 |
| Personal and educational services | 299.8 | 329.1 | 330.2 | 331.0 | 331.5 | 332.7 | 333.5 | 301.4 | 330.3 | 331.5 | 332.5 | 333.2 | 334.5 | 335.5 |
| Tuition and other school fees | 151.4 | 167.2 | 167.3 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.6 | 167.7 | 152.0 | 167.7 | 167.7 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.2 |
| College tuition (12/77 = 100) | 151.0 | 166.8 | 166.9 | 167.0 | 167.0 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 151.3 | 166.9 | 167.0 | 167.1 | 167.1 | 167.5 | 167.5 |
| Elementary and high school tuition (12/77 = 100) | 152.2 | 168.7 | 168.7 | 168.8 | 168.8 | 168.8 | 168.9 | 152.9 | 169.7 | 169.7 | 169.8 | 169.8 | 169.8 | 169.9 |
| Personal expenses (12/77 = 100) | 163.6 | 175.4 | 178.8 | 179.6 | 181.2 | 183.1 | 185.1 | 163.6 | 175.2 | 177.9 | 179.5 | 181.1 | 183.1 | 185.3 |
| Special indexes: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gasoline, motor oil, coolant, and other products | 366.1 | 377.0 | 367.9 | 355.8 | 345.2 | 363.4 | 376.2 | 367.2 | 367.2 | 369.4 | 357.3 | 346.7 | 365.0 | 377.6 |
| Insurance and finance | 431.5 | 413.4 | | | | | | 430.9 | 414.7 | 411.1 | 411.6 | 411.8 | 411.6 | 410.0 |
| Utilities and public transportation | 311.0 | 326.0 | 329.1 | 329.4 | 331.1 | 333.4 | 337.2 | 309.8 | 325.1 | 328.1 | 328.5 | 330.4 | 332.6 | 336.5 |
| Housekeeping and home maintenance services | 349.8 | 354.0 | 355.3 | 355.1 | 356.0 | 357.3 | 358.2 | 350.4 | 354.4 | 357.9 | 356.5 | 357.9 | 359.5 | 360.3 |

¹Excludes motor oil, coolant, and other products as of January 1983.

²See box with "Price Data."

c = corrected.

21. 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 | | 1983 | 1982 | | 1983 | 1982 | | 1983 | 1982 | | 1983 |
| | Dec. | Feb. | Apr. | Dec. | Feb. | Apr. | Dec. | Feb. | Apr. | Dec. | Feb. | Apr. |
| Northeast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE CATEGORY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 151.0 | 151.8 | 153.1 | 157.1 | 158.2 | 159.0 | 162.3 | 162.9 | 163.5 | 156.3 | 156.1 | 158.2 |
| Food and beverages | 144.4 | 146.0 | 147.0 | 142.1 | 144.2 | 146.2 | 147.4 | 149.8 | 151.1 | 142.0 | 144.0 | 145.8 |
| Housing | 155.9 | 156.7 | 158.0 | 166.5 | 168.8 | 169.1 | 175.2 | 176.2 | 176.4 | 163.2 | 163.1 | 165.1 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 119.8 | 120.3 | 122.6 | 124.9 | 121.9 | 122.4 | 129.1 | 126.6 | 128.5 | 131.1 | 124.3 | 130.2 |
| Transportation | 161.0 | 159.1 | 160.1 | 166.7 | 164.8 | 165.4 | 166.2 | 164.2 | 164.3 | 164.5 | 162.5 | 164.3 |
| Medical care | 153.6 | 158.1 | 159.6 | 16.6 | 161.6 | 163.0 | 163.6 | 165.5 | 166.0 | 159.8 | 164.1 | 165.8 |
| Entertainment | 140.2 | 141.6 | 143.1 | 135.9 | 139.1 | 139.1 | 139.2 | 140.0 | 139.8 | 145.0 | 147.2 | 146.5 |
| Other goods and services | 152.8 | 154.4 | 156.2 | 153.9 | 157.3 | 158.6 | 157.8 | 160.4 | 162.3 | 158.7 | 159.4 | 162.1 |
| COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | 147.5 | 147.6 | 148.4 | 153.5 | 153.1 | 153.0 | 153.7 | 153.3 | 153.6 | 151.7 | 150.2 | 151.3 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 149.4 | 148.4 | 149.0 | 159.0 | 157.1 | 155.7 | 156.6 | 154.5 | 154.3 | 156.3 | 152.7 | 153.4 |
| Services | 155.6 | 157.1 | 159.0 | 162.9 | 166.1 | 168.2 | 176.4 | 178.3 | 179.4 | 163.4 | 165.1 | 168.5 |
| North Central Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE CATEGORY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 162.0 | 162.4 | 163.6 | 159.3 | 159.6 | 161.1 | 156.2 | 155.8 | 157.3 | 156.8 | 156.6 | 158.1 |
| Food and beverages | 1143.3 | 144.7 | 145.4 | 141.9 | 143.4 | 144.1 | 143.4 | 143.8 | 145.6 | 149.1 | 149.1 | 150.9 |
| Housing | 179.1 | 180.2 | 181.9 | 169.1 | 170.2 | 171.7 | 162.8 | 163.2 | 164.1 | 161.9 | 162.2 | 163.8 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 116.4 | 115.4 | 117.9 | 129.4 | 124.4 | 128.8 | 126.1 | 124.1 | 128.4 | 121.4 | 122.0 | 123.5 |
| Transportation | 163.8 | 160.7 | 161.7 | 164.5 | 162.1 | 164.0 | 165.2 | 162.0 | 163.9 | 163.8 | 160.6 | 161.2 |
| Medical care | 160.3 | 164.2 | 165.3 | 164.0 | 167.7 | 168.3 | 162.9 | 164.7 | 165.8 | 166.5 | 171.0 | 172.2 |
| Entertainment | 140.2 | 141.3 | 141.9 | 134.1 | 135.9 | 136.7 | 143.7 | 144.3 | 145.9 | 134.5 | 135.2 | 136.5 |
| Other goods and services | 152.8 | 155.4 | 156.2 | 163.8 | 167.5 | 167.4 | 150.6 | 152.9 | 152.6 | 160.3 | 163.3 | 165.2 |
| COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | 151.7 | 151.2 | 152.7 | 150.8 | 149.7 | 151.7 | 148.7 | 147.2 | 149.1 | 148.4 | 147.2 | 148.5 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 155.7 | 153.9 | 155.9 | 154.5 | 152.0 | 154.6 | 150.9 | 148.4 | 150.3 | 148.1 | 146.2 | 147.3 |
| Services | 177.3 | 178.8 | 179.9 | 173.1 | 175.3 | 176.1 | 168.4 | 169.6 | 170.7 | 170.1 | 171.5 | 173.0 |
| South | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE CATEGORY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 157.5 | 158.0 | 159.1 | 159.3 | 159.5 | 160.9 | 158.8 | 159.0 | 160.2 | 159.1 | 159.5 | 160.8 |
| Food and beverages | 147.0 | 148.7 | 150.5 | 146.4 | 147.3 | 149.2 | 145.4 | 146.1 | 147.4 | 147.3 | 147.7 | 149.9 |
| Housing | 164.3 | 164.9 | 163.5 | 166.0 | 166.1 | 166.9 | 166.0 | 167.3 | 167.8 | 168.2 | 169.9 | 169.9 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 128.0 | 127.6 | 128.7 | 124.7 | 124.0 | 126.2 | 122.6 | 120.1 | 123.1 | 111.1 | 108.3 | 112.5 |
| Transportation | 164.6 | 162.1 | 163.8 | 168.0 | 165.0 | 167.1 | 166.8 | 163.8 | 165.9 | 163.5 | 161.3 | 162.9 |
| Medical care | 164.0 | 167.1 | 168.7 | 163.5 | 167.2 | 167.9 | 173.5 | 176.8 | 177.5 | 179.4 | 182.5 | 183.0 |
| Entertainment | 135.0 | 137.5 | 138.6 | 148.5 | 151.0 | 169.0 | 144.4 | 145.9 | 146.5 | 143.8 | 145.4 | 145.6 |
| Other goods and services | 155.0 | 157.5 | 158.4 | 158.1 | 163.2 | 154.5 | 154.9 | 157.8 | 153.5 | 155.8 | 160.3 | 160.4 |
| COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | 150.9 | 150.9 | 152.3 | 152.3 | 151.7 | 153.8 | 150.2 | 149.2 | 151.0 | 150.6 | 149.2 | 151.1 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 152.6 | 151.5 | 152.7 | 154.8 | 153.2 | 155.5 | 152.3 | 150.2 | 152.4 | 151.9 | 149.6 | 151.4 |
| Services | 166.9 | 167.9 | 168.6 | 169.9 | 171.1 | 171.6 | 172.1 | 173.9 | 174.4 | 172.1 | 174.9 | 175.3 |
| West | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURE CATEGORY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All items | 156.9 | 157.8 | 159.2 | 157.9 | 158.3 | 159.5 | 150.1 | 151.0 | 152.2 | 157.8 | 157.9 | 157.0 |
| Food and beverages | 147.8 | 149.3 | 151.8 | 149.2 | 150.6 | 152.8 | 144.8 | 146.0 | 148.6 | 150.7 | 150.6 | 153.1 |
| Housing | 160.7 | 163.2 | 164.0 | 161.2 | 162.2 | 163.5 | 143.8 | 150.1 | 151.8 | 158.3 | 159.3 | 154.4 |
| Apparel and upkeep | 119.9 | 120.1 | 121.0 | 125.8 | 125.1 | 121.7 | 123.4 | 122.4 | 122.7 | 136.9 | 139.7 | 139.8 |
| Transportation | 166.3 | 162.8 | 165.1 | 168.1 | 165.3 | 165.8 | 165.1 | 161.0 | 162.4 | 165.2 | 162.0 | 161.1 |
| Medical care | 171.1 | 174.4 | 175.3 | 168.4 | 170.5 | 171.5 | 170.7 | 174.2 | 174.8 | 171.5 | 173.3 | 175.0 |
| Entertainment | 137.8 | 139.2 | 139.7 | 142.5 | 144.7 | 145.6 | 137.2 | 143.3 | 139.6 | 154.3 | 155.2 | 157.0 |
| Other goods and services | 159.3 | 162.9 | 163.5 | 158.9 | 161.7 | 162.8 | 153.0 | 155.9 | 158.1 | 165.2 | 168.8 | 169.3 |
| COMMODITY AND SERVICE GROUP | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commodities | 148.1 | 148.0 | 149.9 | 150.7 | 150.5 | 151.7 | 159.0 | 148.5 | 149.8 | 148.9 | 148.0 | 149.0 |
| Commodities less food and beverages | 148.3 | 147.0 | 148.6 | 151.3 | 150.1 | 150.7 | 150.7 | 148.6 | 149.6 | 148.1 | 146.8 | 147.0 |
| Services | 168.5 | 170.7 | 171.6 | 167.9 | 169.0 | 170.2 | 151.7 | 154.0 | 155.3 | 171.0 | 172.5 | 168.8 |

22. 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) | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | | 1982 | | 1983 | | | | |
| | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | May | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| U.S. city average ² | ... | ... | ... | 293.2 | 293.4 | 295.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 292.3 | 293.0 | 294.9 | ... |
| Anchorage, Alaska (10/67 = 100) | 263.8 | ... | 257.6 | ... | 261.0 | ... | 262.5 | 258.0 | ... | 250.6 | ... | 253.9 | ... | 254.7 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | ... | 296.1 | ... | 295.1 | ... | 297.6 | ... | ... | 297.8 | ... | 297.0 | ... | 300.1 | ... |
| Baltimore, Md. | 283.6 | ... | 291.4 | ... | 292.4 | ... | 296.5 | 283.7 | ... | 289.7 | ... | 295.0 | ... | 296.7 |
| Boston, Mass. | 272.5 | ... | 286.2 | ... | 285.9 | ... | 287.3 | 272.0 | ... | 283.9 | ... | 284.3 | ... | 285.1 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | ... | 277.8 | ... | 280.3 | ... | 282.5 | ... | ... | 275.0 | ... | 276.5 | ... | 278.4 | ... |
| Chicago, Ill.-Northwestern Ind. | 287.7 | 293.1 | 294.0 | 293.7 | 293.7 | 295.3 | 296.3 | 287.0 | 291.8 | 292.8 | 291.4 | 291.4 | 293.6 | 294.8 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. | 288.7 | ... | 306.0 | ... | 307.6 | ... | 311.3 | 291.2 | ... | 305.2 | ... | 307.6 | ... | 309.5 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | ... | 317.6 | ... | 319.9 | ... | 320.6 | ... | ... | 315.0 | ... | 313.7 | ... | 315.4 | ... |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth, Tex. | ... | 303.3 | ... | 304.5 | ... | 308.6 | ... | ... | 299.4 | ... | 298.1 | ... | 301.7 | ... |
| Denver-Boulder, Colo. | 313.4 | ... | 327.5 | ... | 329.6 | ... | 334.7 | 319.5 | ... | 323.9 | ... | 326.8 | ... | 331.9 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 285.9 | 292.6 | 292.6 | 292.3 | 292.4 | 294.9 | 294.9 | 282.7 | 288.7 | 288.0 | 287.1 | 289.8 | 295.0 | 298.9 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | ... | 269.9 | ... | 270.4 | ... | 272.8 | ... | ... | 271.0 | ... | 274.8 | ... | 276.9 | ... |
| Houston, Tex. | ... | 318.1 | ... | 317.3 | ... | 316.7 | ... | ... | 316.1 | ... | 317.4 | ... | 317.6 | ... |
| Kansas City, Mo.-Kansas | ... | 290.6 | ... | 292.3 | ... | 295.9 | ... | ... | 288.6 | ... | 289.0 | ... | 293.5 | ... |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach, Anaheim, Calif. | 287.1 | 285.3 | 285.6 | 286.8 | 287.1 | 289.5 | 292.0 | 290.6 | 288.0 | 288.0 | 290.1 | 289.6 | 292.2 | 292.1 |
| Miami, Fla. (11/77 = 100) | 155.7 | ... | 157.9 | ... | 159.0 | ... | 159.4 | 157.0 | ... | 159.2 | ... | 159.7 | ... | 161.4 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 292.9 | ... | 305.0 | ... | 305.0 | ... | 308.8 | 296.0 | ... | 303.5 | ... | 311.0 | ... | 315.4 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. | ... | 306.1 | ... | 305.8 | ... | 309.4 | ... | ... | 306.1 | ... | 309.0 | ... | 312.4 | ... |
| New York, N.Y.-Northeastern N.J. | 270.9 | 281.8 | 282.6 | 283.2 | 283.5 | 286.5 | 287.4 | 269.4 | 280.3 | 280.8 | 279.6 | 280.3 | 282.2 | 283.8 |
| Northeast, Pa. (Scranton) | 270.2 | ... | 278.9 | ... | 278.9 | ... | 281.7 | 272.1 | ... | 282.6 | ... | 280.6 | ... | 282.9 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. | 275.1 | 281.6 | 282.1 | 282.9 | 283.0 | 283.5 | 283.5 | 274.7 | 281.0 | 282.5 | 283.3 | 285.5 | 286.8 | 286.5 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | ... | 302.1 | ... | 304.8 | ... | 305.2 | ... | ... | 301.7 | ... | 296.6 | ... | 300.7 | ... |
| Portland, Oreg.-Wash. | 282.1 | ... | 286.6 | ... | 284.7 | ... | 288.5 | 279.7 | ... | 281.7 | ... | 283.0 | ... | 283.8 |
| St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. | 285.7 | ... | 291.1 | ... | 293.2 | ... | 295.4 | 284.5 | ... | 285.3 | ... | 293.2 | ... | 294.0 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 329.2 | ... | 324.9 | ... | 327.5 | ... | 332.0 | 323.3 | ... | 313.6 | ... | 315.4 | ... | 314.8 |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. | ... | 293.9 | ... | 297.3 | ... | 299.3 | ... | ... | 293.6 | ... | 293.9 | ... | 294.7 | ... |
| Seattle-Everett, Wash. | 301.2 | ... | 297.5 | ... | 297.8 | ... | 300.9 | 297.1 | ... | 291.4 | ... | 290.8 | ... | 290.4 |
| Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. | 278.4 | ... | 289.0 | ... | 289.0 | ... | 292.6 | 283.3 | ... | 292.9 | ... | 294.3 | ... | 297.5 |

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.

23. Producer Price Indexes, by stage of processing

[1967 = 100]

| Commodity grouping | Annual average 1982 | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ¹ | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| FINISHED GOODS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods | 280.6 | 279.9 | 281.7 | 282.3 | 281.2 | 284.1 | 284.9 | 285.5 | 283.9 | ^r 284.1 | 283.4 | 283.0 | 284.3 | 285.0 |
| Finished consumer goods | 281.0 | 280.1 | 282.1 | 282.8 | 281.9 | 284.3 | 285.3 | 285.6 | 283.5 | ^r 283.7 | 282.5 | 282.0 | 283.5 | 284.4 |
| Finished consumer foods | 259.3 | 263.4 | 260.6 | 259.7 | 259.9 | 257.7 | 257.4 | 258.3 | 258.4 | ^r 261.0 | 260.8 | 262.9 | 262.6 | 261.0 |
| Crude | 252.7 | 254.7 | 241.0 | 239.2 | 228.2 | 232.4 | 236.1 | 247.6 | 232.9 | ^r 240.8 | 247.5 | 265.4 | 266.8 | 250.9 |
| Processed | 257.7 | 262.0 | 260.2 | 259.4 | 260.6 | 257.9 | 257.2 | 257.1 | 258.5 | ^r 260.7 | 259.9 | 260.5 | 260.1 | 259.8 |
| Nondurable goods less foods | 333.6 | 328.7 | 335.3 | 337.2 | 338.3 | 340.0 | 342.5 | 342.2 | 336.6 | ^r 333.7 | 330.6 | 328.0 | 332.0 | 335.6 |
| Durable goods | 226.7 | 225.9 | 226.7 | 227.5 | 223.0 | 231.0 | 231.2 | 232.0 | 231.7 | ^r 232.9 | 233.1 | 232.2 | 232.6 | 232.8 |
| Consumer nondurable goods less food and energy | 223.8 | 223.5 | 223.7 | 224.3 | 225.2 | 227.8 | 228.4 | 229.2 | 228.3 | ^r 228.9 | 228.1 | 229.8 | 230.2 | 230.4 |
| Capital equipment | 279.4 | 279.2 | 280.2 | 280.7 | 278.8 | 283.2 | 283.8 | 284.9 | 285.2 | ^r 285.6 | 286.5 | 286.5 | 286.8 | 286.9 |
| INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate materials, supplies, and components | 310.4 | 309.9 | 311.1 | 310.8 | 310.5 | 309.9 | 309.9 | 310.1 | 309.2 | ^r 309.9 | 309.2 | 309.1 | 310.1 | 311.7 |
| Materials and components for manufacturing | 289.8 | 289.8 | 289.2 | 288.7 | 289.9 | 289.4 | 288.7 | 288.3 | 288.6 | ^r 291.1 | 290.3 | 291.1 | 292.0 | 292.4 |
| Materials for food manufacturing | 255.1 | 260.7 | 259.7 | 258.0 | 257.3 | 254.2 | 251.0 | 249.8 | 250.9 | 254.1 | 252.5 | 254.8 | 256.8 | 257.1 |
| Materials for nondurable manufacturing | 284.4 | 285.4 | 283.1 | 282.6 | 281.7 | 280.4 | 279.2 | 278.0 | 277.0 | ^r 277.0 | 277.0 | 277.5 | 277.7 | 278.0 |
| Materials for durable manufacturing | 310.1 | 307.5 | 308.0 | 306.5 | 310.5 | 309.8 | 309.3 | 309.4 | 312.0 | ^r 319.2 | 315.0 | 316.4 | 318.4 | 318.4 |
| Components for manufacturing | 273.9 | 273.6 | 273.9 | 274.3 | 275.8 | 276.7 | 276.9 | 277.3 | 276.8 | ^r 277.6 | 279.0 | 279.0 | 279.6 | 280.6 |
| Materials and components for construction | 293.7 | 294.5 | 294.3 | 293.5 | 294.2 | 293.7 | 293.6 | 294.7 | 296.5 | ^r 298.8 | 299.4 | 300.1 | 300.5 | 301.5 |
| Processed fuels and lubricants | 591.7 | 581.1 | 600.7 | 603.8 | 592.3 | 590.0 | 593.0 | 595.0 | 577.9 | ^r 565.4 | 557.9 | 549.0 | 552.8 | 567.4 |
| Manufacturing industries | 497.8 | 491.7 | 506.9 | 510.7 | 496.4 | 496.6 | 500.4 | 502.2 | 485.2 | ^r 475.5 | 471.8 | 468.5 | 470.1 | 483.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 674.3 | 659.5 | 683.0 | 685.5 | 676.9 | 672.1 | 674.2 | 676.4 | 659.4 | ^r 644.6 | 633.4 | 619.2 | 624.9 | 640.5 |
| Containers | 285.6 | 286.5 | 286.3 | 285.4 | 285.3 | 285.1 | 284.9 | 285.0 | 285.0 | ^r 285.3 | 285.3 | 285.0 | 286.1 | 285.9 |
| Supplies | 272.1 | 273.4 | 273.1 | 272.6 | 272.2 | 272.0 | 272.8 | 273.0 | 273.1 | ^r 273.5 | 274.5 | 275.6 | 275.9 | 275.9 |
| Manufacturing industries | 265.8 | 266.7 | 266.8 | 266.5 | 266.7 | 266.9 | 266.9 | 267.2 | 267.4 | ^r 267.8 | 268.9 | 268.8 | 269.2 | 270.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 275.7 | 277.1 | 276.7 | 276.0 | 275.3 | 274.9 | 276.1 | 276.3 | 276.4 | ^r 276.8 | 277.6 | 279.4 | 279.6 | 279.1 |
| Feeds | 207.0 | 213.1 | 210.3 | 203.1 | 198.1 | 192.9 | 199.8 | 204.7 | 206.5 | ^r 207.4 | 207.8 | 219.1 | 218.0 | 213.6 |
| Other supplies | 289.8 | 290.4 | 290.5 | 291.1 | 291.3 | 291.9 | 291.9 | 291.1 | 290.9 | ^r 291.2 | 292.1 | 292.1 | 292.5 | 292.8 |
| CRUDE MATERIALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crude materials for further processing | 319.5 | 325.6 | 323.4 | 319.8 | 316.1 | 312.0 | 313.2 | 312.7 | 313.9 | ^r 320.2 | 322.1 | 325.7 | 325.7 | 323.2 |
| Foodstuffs and feedstuffs | 247.8 | 259.9 | 255.5 | 249.6 | 242.9 | 236.3 | 236.3 | 237.1 | 239.6 | 249.3 | 249.1 | 256.8 | 256.5 | 252.1 |
| Nonfood materials | 473.9 | 467.7 | 469.8 | 471.0 | 473.7 | 474.8 | 478.6 | 475.3 | 473.6 | ^r 473.0 | 479.4 | 474.4 | 475.1 | 476.4 |
| Nonfood materials except fuel | 376.8 | 370.0 | 369.2 | 369.5 | 369.5 | 371.9 | 369.2 | 365.8 | 368.0 | ^r 366.0 | 367.1 | 366.5 | 368.5 | 369.9 |
| Manufacturing industries | 387.2 | 378.9 | 378.4 | 378.9 | 379.1 | 382.2 | 379.2 | 375.0 | 377.6 | ^r 375.1 | 376.2 | 376.0 | 378.1 | 379.6 |
| Construction | 270.3 | 274.2 | 271.4 | 270.3 | 268.8 | 266.3 | 265.6 | 268.1 | 267.5 | ^r 269.1 | 270.2 | 267.2 | 267.6 | 268.1 |
| Crude fuel | 866.1 | 883.9 | 901.3 | 906.9 | 923.5 | 917.2 | 954.7 | 952.2 | 930.7 | ^r 937.7 | 970.0 | 943.2 | 936.8 | 937.7 |
| Manufacturing industries | 1,034.8 | 1,032.0 | 1,053.9 | 1,061.1 | 1,083.6 | 1,075.3 | 1,125.5 | 1,121.4 | 1,093.8 | ^r 1,103.9 | 1,144.8 | 1,109.4 | 1,102.2 | 1,103.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing industries | 782.2 | 780.5 | 794.5 | 798.9 | 810.7 | 805.9 | 834.2 | 832.2 | 815.5 | ^r 820.0 | 845.7 | 825.5 | 819.7 | 820.1 |
| SPECIAL GROUPINGS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finished goods excluding foods | 285.8 | 283.4 | 286.7 | 287.9 | 286.3 | 290.8 | 292.0 | 292.5 | 290.3 | ^r 289.6 | 288.8 | 287.5 | 289.3 | 290.8 |
| Finished consumer goods excluding foods | 287.8 | 284.8 | 288.8 | 290.2 | 288.9 | 293.3 | 294.8 | 295.0 | 291.4 | ^r 290.3 | 289.1 | 287.2 | 289.3 | 291.4 |
| Finished consumer goods less energy | 244.1 | 245.1 | 244.5 | 244.7 | 243.9 | 246.5 | 246.7 | 247.6 | 247.1 | ^r 248.7 | 248.4 | 249.5 | 249.6 | 249.2 |
| Intermediate materials less foods and feeds | 315.7 | 314.7 | 316.1 | 316.0 | 315.9 | 315.5 | 315.5 | 315.7 | 314.6 | ^r 315.2 | 314.5 | 314.0 | 315.0 | 316.8 |
| Intermediate materials less energy | 290.4 | 290.8 | 290.4 | 289.7 | 290.5 | 290.1 | 289.8 | 290.0 | 290.5 | ^r 292.4 | 292.3 | 293.1 | 293.9 | 294.3 |
| Intermediate foods and feeds | 239.4 | 245.1 | 243.6 | 240.2 | 238.1 | 234.4 | 234.4 | 235.1 | 236.4 | ^r 238.8 | 237.9 | 243.2 | 244.2 | 242.9 |
| Crude materials less agricultural products | 536.3 | 529.1 | 531.5 | 532.0 | 535.5 | 537.2 | 541.9 | 537.4 | 536.0 | ^r 535.1 | 541.7 | 535.9 | 536.2 | 537.5 |
| Crude materials less energy | 240.4 | 248.7 | 245.1 | 240.7 | 235.6 | 230.0 | 229.2 | 229.9 | 232.5 | ^r 241.4 | 242.8 | 248.4 | 248.8 | 246.0 |

¹Data for February 1983 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 commodity groupings

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| Code | Commodity group and subgroup | Annual average 1982 | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ¹ | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| | All commodities | 299.3 | 299.3 | 300.4 | 300.2 | 299.3 | 299.8 | 300.3 | 300.7 | 299.9 | 300.9 | 300.5 | 300.8 | 301.7 | 302.5 |
| | All commodities (1957-59 = 100) | 317.6 | 317.6 | 318.7 | 318.5 | 317.6 | 318.1 | 318.6 | 319.0 | 318.2 | 319.3 | 318.8 | 319.1 | 320.1 | 321.0 |
| | Farm products and processed foods and feeds | 248.9 | 255.3 | 252.4 | 249.6 | 247.4 | 243.8 | 243.9 | 244.8 | 245.8 | 250.4 | 250.4 | 254.7 | 254.7 | 352.4 |
| | Industrial commodities | 312.3 | 310.6 | 312.8 | 313.2 | 312.7 | 314.3 | 315.0 | 315.2 | 313.9 | 313.9 | 313.4 | 312.6 | 313.8 | 315.4 |
| FARM PRODUCTS AND PROCESSED FOODS AND FEEDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | Farm products | 242.4 | 252.7 | 246.6 | 240.8 | 234.5 | 299.2 | 230.7 | 232.6 | 233.2 | 240.7 | 241.4 | 250.5 | 250.3 | 247.3 |
| 01-1 | Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables | 253.7 | 264.5 | 239.1 | 238.6 | 221.0 | 223.0 | 233.4 | 248.8 | 227.6 | 227.8 | 234.3 | 266.0 | 259.5 | 263.9 |
| 01-2 | Grains | 210.9 | 225.7 | 212.8 | 197.2 | 187.3 | 183.2 | 198.6 | 262.3 | 206.3 | 222.4 | 227.4 | 243.8 | 242.2 | 241.5 |
| 01-3 | Livestock | 257.8 | 277.5 | 270.3 | 268.4 | 259.0 | 248.5 | 239.1 | 237.2 | 242.3 | 251.1 | 251.4 | 260.6 | 258.0 | 251.7 |
| 01-4 | Live poultry | 191.9 | 207.2 | 212.5 | 189.3 | 196.5 | 177.1 | 181.6 | 177.8 | 177.1 | 200.1 | 177.8 | 170.8 | 186.9 | 199.3 |
| 01-5 | Plant and animal fibers | 202.9 | 203.1 | 220.8 | 207.5 | 196.8 | 198.1 | 195.3 | 200.6 | 201.7 | 206.4 | 217.0 | 213.6 | 223.9 | 229.7 |
| 01-6 | Fluid milk | 282.5 | 278.9 | 279.0 | 278.8 | 281.9 | 285.0 | 285.9 | 285.5 | 284.5 | 284.3 | 282.9 | 280.8 | 279.8 | 278.6 |
| 01-7 | Eggs | 178.7 | 159.3 | 171.7 | 171.7 | 173.3 | 177.9 | 172.5 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 170.0 | 185.1 | 169.3 |
| 01-8 | Hay, hayseeds, and oilseeds | 212.8 | 219.3 | 220.0 | 204.5 | 201.8 | 194.3 | 204.8 | 209.0 | 212.4 | 217.9 | 217.8 | 226.3 | 227.3 | 217.9 |
| 01-9 | Other farm products | 274.5 | 271.8 | 265.5 | 274.4 | 276.8 | 274.0 | 276.3 | 280.1 | 279.9 | 281.2 | 280.3 | 279.2 | 281.0 | 284.4 |
| 02 | Processed foods and feeds | 251.5 | 255.8 | 254.6 | 253.5 | 253.5 | 250.8 | 250.2 | 250.5 | 251.7 | 254.7 | 254.3 | 256.0 | 256.1 | 254.2 |
| 02-1 | Cereal and bakery products | 253.8 | 252.7 | 253.0 | 252.7 | 254.0 | 253.0 | 254.2 | 256.2 | 257.3 | 256.8 | 257.4 | 259.1 | 259.8 | 260.0 |
| 02-2 | Meats, poultry, and fish | 257.6 | 271.2 | 266.0 | 262.2 | 265.7 | 256.9 | 251.6 | 249.9 | 252.3 | 261.0 | 260.1 | 259.3 | 257.7 | 250.3 |
| 02-3 | Dairy products | 248.9 | 248.7 | 248.6 | 248.8 | 249.1 | 249.8 | 250.2 | 250.8 | 250.7 | 250.9 | 250.7 | 251.0 | 250.9 | 250.4 |
| 02-4 | Processed fruits and vegetables | 274.5 | 275.8 | 274.4 | 274.1 | 272.8 | 273.4 | 272.8 | 275.7 | 274.8 | 274.3 | 272.9 | 273.8 | 275.0 | 276.8 |
| 02-5 | Sugar and confectionery | 269.7 | 269.1 | 275.7 | 285.5 | 278.5 | 276.3 | 280.4 | 280.1 | 282.1 | 286.6 | 283.7 | 286.7 | 289.5 | 296.0 |
| 02-6 | Beverages and beverage materials | 256.9 | 256.7 | 256.9 | 258.0 | 257.1 | 257.9 | 258.4 | 258.8 | 260.1 | 261.3 | 261.8 | 263.0 | 263.3 | 262.8 |
| 02-7 | Fats and oils | 215.1 | 221.8 | 221.3 | 215.6 | 211.4 | 213.8 | 207.2 | 203.0 | 201.7 | 205.3 | 205.0 | 213.4 | 219.4 | 219.4 |
| 02-8 | Miscellaneous processed foods | 248.6 | 248.6 | 248.1 | 245.9 | 247.0 | 247.9 | 247.8 | 248.6 | 248.8 | 249.3 | 248.5 | 249.9 | 249.9 | 250.4 |
| 02-9 | Prepared animal feeds | 211.3 | 216.4 | 213.9 | 207.5 | 204.3 | 199.8 | 206.0 | 210.1 | 211.6 | 212.3 | 212.5 | 222.3 | 221.2 | 217.3 |
| INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 03 | Textile products and apparel | 204.6 | 205.0 | 204.1 | 204.2 | 204.3 | 204.1 | 203.9 | 202.6 | 202.7 | 202.6 | 203.2 | 203.3 | 203.9 | 204.5 |
| 03-1 | Synthetic fibers (12/75 = 100) | 162.1 | 162.8 | 161.5 | 162.2 | 162.5 | 161.1 | 161.2 | 159.7 | 156.7 | 153.1 | 156.3 | 155.4 | 157.2 | 156.6 |
| 03-2 | Processed yarns and threads (12/75 = 100) | 138.3 | 139.4 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 136.6 | 136.5 | 136.7 | 136.7 | 134.7 | 135.0 | 135.9 | 136.0 | 137.6 | 137.6 |
| 03-3 | Gray fabrics (12/75 = 100) | 145.3 | 146.0 | 144.9 | 144.6 | 143.6 | 143.7 | 143.1 | 143.3 | 144.4 | 144.3 | 145.0 | 146.2 | 146.0 | 145.8 |
| 03-4 | Finished fabrics (12/75 = 100) | 124.6 | 124.0 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 123.7 | 123.2 | 123.0 | 122.8 | 122.2 | 122.3 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 122.2 | 122.5 |
| 03-4 | Apparel | 194.4 | 195.0 | 194.8 | 195.1 | 195.4 | 195.7 | 195.4 | 193.0 | 194.4 | 195.0 | 194.6 | 194.7 | 195.1 | 196.6 |
| 03-81 | Textile housefurnishings | 238.5 | 239.7 | 238.2 | 236.4 | 238.2 | 236.2 | 236.2 | 236.2 | 236.5 | 234.3 | 238.5 | 238.5 | 241.9 | 239.5 |
| 03-82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 04 | Hides, skins, leather, and related products | 262.6 | 261.8 | 263.1 | 262.0 | 263.5 | 263.2 | 263.2 | 264.1 | 266.7 | 264.3 | 265.9 | 267.1 | 270.1 | 270.6 |
| 04-2 | Leather | 311.4 | 307.7 | 307.4 | 304.9 | 309.2 | 309.5 | 312.8 | 314.4 | 314.4 | 312.8 | 316.0 | 317.9 | 324.5 | 334.0 |
| 04-3 | Footwear | 245.0 | 244.2 | 247.3 | 247.7 | 248.3 | 248.0 | 249.1 | 247.7 | 251.5 | 247.7 | 248.0 | 248.4 | 248.7 | 249.0 |
| 04-4 | Other leather and related products | 247.4 | 245.6 | 246.9 | 244.9 | 247.7 | 247.2 | 247.1 | 249.1 | 250.8 | 251.0 | 254.5 | 254.4 | 255.2 | 252.1 |
| 05 | Fuels and related products and power | 693.2 | 677.3 | 701.1 | 705.6 | 700.4 | 698.8 | 706.1 | 703.4 | 683.6 | 668.6 | 662.3 | 648.1 | 654.8 | 668.7 |
| 05-1 | Coal | 534.7 | 533.6 | 538.0 | 539.0 | 538.5 | 538.1 | 539.6 | 538.7 | 535.6 | 533.4 | 540.0 | 539.3 | 535.0 | 534.0 |
| 05-2 | Coke | 461.7 | 462.0 | 460.3 | 459.1 | 460.0 | 452.3 | 462.3 | 452.3 | 450.9 | 450.9 | 447.3 | 447.3 | 438.4 | 438.4 |
| 05-3 | Gas fuels ² | 1,060.8 | 1,027.5 | 1,054.3 | 1,074.6 | 1,112.2 | 1,130.1 | 1,190.0 | 1,181.2 | 1,147.3 | 1,154.7 | 1,190.5 | 1,158.4 | 1,159.0 | 1,157.4 |
| 05-4 | Electric power | 406.5 | 405.7 | 416.0 | 414.9 | 415.0 | 408.7 | 404.9 | 409.9 | 410.8 | 410.8 | 411.7 | 409.5 | 412.5 | 419.7 |
| 05-61 | Crude petroleum ³ | 733.4 | 718.2 | 718.4 | 718.4 | 718.3 | 735.3 | 733.6 | 720.0 | 719.7 | 692.9 | 678.5 | 678.4 | 678.4 | 678.4 |
| 05-7 | Petroleum products, refined ⁴ | 761.2 | 739.4 | 776.5 | 781.7 | 761.6 | 754.6 | 758.0 | 754.2 | 720.6 | 692.8 | 672.7 | 651.8 | 664.5 | 690.1 |
| 06 | Chemicals and allied products | 292.3 | 293.3 | 291.6 | 291.6 | 290.7 | 289.9 | 290.5 | 289.6 | 289.3 | 290.5 | 290.1 | 291.3 | 291.3 | 291.3 |
| 06-1 | Industrial chemicals ⁵ | 352.6 | 351.2 | 349.1 | 349.1 | 346.5 | 345.8 | 345.2 | 342.4 | 339.3 | 340.1 | 339.4 | 339.7 | 339.8 | 339.7 |
| 06-21 | Prepared paint | 262.8 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 264.7 | 265.1 | 265.1 | 265.1 | 265.1 |
| 06-22 | Paint materials | 304.6 | 304.9 | 304.5 | 302.5 | 303.0 | 303.0 | 302.4 | 301.7 | 301.5 | 299.5 | 298.1 | 299.5 | 300.0 | 299.3 |
| 06-3 | Drugs and pharmaceuticals | 210.1 | 209.7 | 210.0 | 211.2 | 212.4 | 214.9 | 215.5 | 216.0 | 218.6 | 222.2 | 222.7 | 225.1 | 225.3 | 225.7 |
| 06-4 | Fats and oils, inedible | 267.1 | 287.5 | 278.2 | 254.2 | 254.1 | 242.3 | 239.6 | 240.8 | 242.0 | 253.4 | 262.0 | 278.8 | 286.2 | 277.9 |
| 06-5 | Agricultural chemicals and chemical products | 292.4 | 294.1 | 291.5 | 290.8 | 289.9 | 288.8 | 286.5 | 285.2 | 283.2 | 283.3 | 284.0 | 283.7 | 282.9 | 281.7 |
| 06-6 | Plastic resins and materials | 283.4 | 282.1 | 280.9 | 282.2 | 281.6 | 281.3 | 282.2 | 282.5 | 283.8 | 283.1 | 282.8 | 284.7 | 285.4 | 289.1 |
| 06-7 | Other chemicals and allied products | 270.1 | 273.8 | 271.1 | 272.3 | 271.2 | 268.6 | 272.3 | 272.0 | 272.8 | 274.4 | 272.2 | 273.4 | 272.3 | 272.0 |
| 07 | Rubber plastic products | 241.4 | 242.5 | 242.0 | 242.6 | 242.5 | 242.2 | 241.7 | 242.2 | 242.9 | 242.3 | 243.1 | 242.2 | 242.9 | 242.7 |
| 07-1 | Rubber and rubber products | 267.8 | 269.3 | 268.8 | 270.1 | 269.5 | 268.9 | 267.9 | 268.2 | 269.6 | 268.3 | 271.1 | 269.2 | 269.2 | 267.8 |
| 07-11 | Crude rubber | 278.9 | 282.5 | 280.3 | 278.7 | 276.6 | 272.5 | 270.9 | 271.1 | 271.1 | 274.3 | 281.1 | 280.6 | 280.5 | 280.1 |
| 07-12 | Tires and tubes | 255.2 | 255.3 | 255.0 | 257.8 | 255.6 | 255.7 | 254.5 | 256.0 | 259.1 | 250.5 | 250.1 | 246.6 | 246.5 | 244.0 |
| 07-13 | Miscellaneous rubber products | 276.9 | 279.5 | 279.4 | 279.7 | 281.6 | 281.4 | 280.7 | 279.7 | 284.5 | 289.6 | 291.9 | 291.6 | 291.8 | 291.5 |
| 07-2 | Plastic products (6/78 = 100) | 132.3 | 132.8 | 132.5 | 132.5 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 132.7 | 133.0 | 133.0 | 133.1 | 132.6 | 132.5 | 133.4 | 133.9 |
| 08 | Lumber and wood products | 284.7 | 289.0 | 288.6 | 284.2 | 283.0 | 279.4 | 279.9 | 285.6 | 293.3 | 303.1 | 305.0 | 305.4 | 306.2 | 312.5 |
| 08-1 | Lumber | 310.8 | 315.8 | 319.2 | 311.6 | 310.3 | 305.6 | 305.1 | 312.6 | 326.8 | 344.7 | 348.2 | 352.8 | 357.3 | 371.3 |
| 08-2 | Millwork | 279.4 | 280.5 | 282.3 | 280.2 | 279.5 | 278.6 | 280.3 | 286.5 | 293.7 | 300.5 | 304.0 | 302.7 | 298.8 | 294.7 |
| 08-3 | Plywood | 232.1 | 239.2 | 232.4 | 229.0 | 228.5 | 224.0 | 227.8 | 231.2 | 235.3 | 239.5 | 238.8 | 239.3 | 240.9 | 253.4 |
| 08-4 | Other wood products | 236.2 | 236.0 | 236.0 | 235.8 | 235.6 | 235.8 | 233.0 | 231.2 | 232.0 | 233.2 | 231.6 | 230.8 | 231.1 | 229.6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

24. Continued—Producer Price Indexes, by commodity groupings

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| Code | Commodity group and subgroup | Annual average 1982 | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ¹ | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES—Continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 09 | Pulp, paper, and allied products | 288.7 | 289.5 | 289.1 | 289.3 | 289.4 | 289.8 | 289.8 | 290.5 | 293.6 | 294.2 | 293.8 | 295.1 | 295.7 | 296.7 |
| 09-1 | Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board | 273.2 | 274.1 | 272.6 | 272.2 | 271.5 | 270.3 | 269.4 | 268.8 | 269.8 | 268.7 | 269.1 | 268.8 | 269.1 | 269.4 |
| 09-11 | Woodpulp | 379.0 | 388.0 | 368.3 | 367.0 | 365.0 | 350.4 | 347.3 | 347.2 | 346.6 | 345.7 | 346.7 | 344.5 | 345.8 | 346.5 |
| 09-12 | Wastepaper | 121.1 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 116.0 |
| 09-13 | Paper | 286.3 | 287.8 | 286.3 | 285.3 | 285.3 | 285.4 | 280.6 | 279.2 | 279.3 | 278.8 | 278.6 | 278.7 | 279.1 | 179.6 |
| 09-14 | Paperboard | 254.9 | 255.9 | 255.0 | 255.4 | 250.7 | 248.0 | 247.6 | 244.1 | 243.3 | 244.1 | 246.6 | 248.4 | 248.9 | 249.6 |
| 09-15 | Converted paper and paperboard products | 264.4 | 264.5 | 264.4 | 264.3 | 264.2 | 264.0 | 264.7 | 264.8 | 265.0 | 265.1 | 265.2 | 264.5 | 264.5 | 264.7 |
| 09-2 | Building paper and board | 239.5 | 240.0 | 239.8 | 244.4 | 243.4 | 242.1 | 241.0 | 242.0 | 241.1 | 241.4 | 243.3 | 246.1 | 249.3 | 255.7 |
| 10 | Metals and metal products | 301.6 | 299.3 | 299.5 | 299.2 | 301.8 | 301.6 | 300.5 | 299.9 | 300.3 | 304.7 | 305.4 | 305.3 | 306.7 | 306.4 |
| 10-1 | Iron and steel | 339.0 | 338.3 | 337.5 | 337.1 | 336.5 | 337.6 | 335.9 | 332.8 | 333.3 | 339.9 | 341.8 | 341.7 | 341.1 | 340.4 |
| 10-17 | Steel mill products | 349.5 | 349.9 | 349.0 | 348.6 | 348.2 | 349.8 | 348.6 | 344.7 | 343.7 | 351.1 | 350.1 | 350.1 | 350.0 | 349.0 |
| 10-2 | Nonferrous metals | 263.6 | 253.4 | 256.4 | 255.7 | 265.1 | 262.9 | 261.7 | 263.2 | 267.0 | 275.8 | 268.8 | 271.7 | 277.9 | 275.5 |
| 10-3 | Metal containers | 328.5 | 329.9 | 330.0 | 328.8 | 328.8 | 329.7 | 329.0 | 328.3 | 327.9 | 331.1 | 331.6 | 332.0 | 337.4 | 336.8 |
| 10-4 | Hardware | 280.3 | 280.3 | 281.2 | 282.6 | 282.7 | 283.0 | 283.1 | 285.8 | 287.2 | 287.9 | 285.9 | 286.3 | 286.2 | 289.2 |
| 10-5 | Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings | 278.7 | 282.6 | 283.3 | 274.6 | 277.1 | 277.8 | 278.3 | 279.2 | 280.6 | 283.5 | 285.5 | 287.5 | 288.8 | 290.6 |
| 10-6 | Heating equipment | 237.2 | 238.5 | 238.9 | 238.4 | 239.1 | 238.4 | 238.8 | 239.3 | 240.7 | 240.7 | 241.1 | 242.3 | 242.4 | 142.6 |
| 10-7 | Fabricated structural metal products | 304.8 | 305.3 | 303.9 | 304.3 | 306.4 | 305.9 | 305.3 | 304.7 | 303.6 | 302.8 | 303.7 | 302.6 | 302.1 | 301.9 |
| 10-8 | Miscellaneous metal products | 282.3 | 283.9 | 283.2 | 283.3 | 283.8 | 284.1 | 283.4 | 283.2 | 279.1 | 279.0 | 289.8 | 285.3 | 284.9 | 287.4 |
| 11 | Machinery and equipment | 278.8 | 278.6 | 279.6 | 279.9 | 280.2 | 281.1 | 281.8 | 282.4 | 283.3 | 284.3 | 284.0 | 284.9 | 285.6 | 285.8 |
| 11-1 | Agricultural machinery and equipment | 311.1 | 309.7 | 311.0 | 312.2 | 314.1 | 317.5 | 318.7 | 320.7 | 322.4 | 323.3 | 322.8 | 324.8 | 326.0 | 325.5 |
| 11-2 | Construction machinery and equipment | 343.9 | 343.9 | 346.1 | 346.5 | 347.5 | 347.6 | 347.9 | 348.1 | 348.3 | 349.3 | 349.6 | 350.8 | 352.2 | 352.5 |
| 11-3 | Metalworking machinery and equipment | 320.9 | 321.2 | 322.5 | 322.8 | 323.1 | 323.1 | 323.5 | 323.6 | 324.1 | 325.2 | 324.8 | 325.6 | 326.1 | 326.6 |
| 11-4 | General purpose machinery and equipment | 304.0 | 303.5 | 304.8 | 304.9 | 305.0 | 305.9 | 306.4 | 307.0 | 307.4 | 307.9 | 307.3 | 307.9 | 308.4 | 308.5 |
| 11-6 | Special industry machinery and equipment | 325.1 | 325.0 | 327.1 | 326.7 | 326.8 | 327.8 | 329.1 | 329.9 | 331.8 | 332.6 | 333.7 | 334.4 | 335.6 | 336.3 |
| 11-7 | Electrical machinery and equipment | 231.6 | 231.5 | 231.6 | 231.8 | 231.7 | 232.6 | 233.7 | 234.2 | 235.2 | 237.2 | 236.1 | 237.3 | 237.7 | 238.2 |
| 11-9 | Miscellaneous machinery | 268.4 | 268.5 | 269.5 | 270.9 | 271.5 | 271.6 | 272.0 | 272.3 | 272.9 | 272.7 | 273.5 | 274.0 | 275.2 | 274.8 |
| 12 | Furniture and household durables | 206.9 | 207.0 | 206.8 | 208.1 | 208.3 | 208.9 | 208.9 | 209.2 | 210.7 | 212.5 | 212.1 | 213.1 | 213.3 | 213.6 |
| 12-1 | Household furniture | 229.8 | 230.2 | 230.0 | 230.4 | 230.7 | 231.2 | 231.4 | 232.0 | 231.9 | 232.6 | 232.9 | 233.7 | 234.3 | 234.8 |
| 12-2 | Commercial furniture | 275.5 | 276.0 | 277.4 | 278.1 | 278.2 | 278.2 | 278.6 | 278.5 | 281.1 | 282.2 | 285.4 | 286.7 | 286.6 | 287.0 |
| 12-3 | Floor coverings | 181.2 | 181.9 | 181.2 | 181.0 | 181.5 | 181.6 | 181.3 | 181.5 | 182.2 | 182.1 | 181.0 | 181.4 | 181.3 | 180.6 |
| 12-4 | Household appliances | 199.1 | 199.6 | 200.2 | 201.0 | 201.2 | 201.3 | 201.2 | 201.8 | 203.9 | 204.9 | 203.4 | 205.2 | 205.7 | 207.0 |
| 12-5 | Home electronic equipment | 88.1 | 88.4 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 87.8 | 87.0 | 87.1 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 87.2 | 86.9 | 86.7 | 86.4 |
| 12-6 | Other household durable goods | 289.3 | 286.1 | 285.1 | 291.8 | 293.4 | 296.5 | 297.2 | 298.1 | 302.8 | 314.8 | 311.7 | 313.3 | 313.7 | 312.9 |
| 13 | Nonmetallic mineral products | 320.2 | 320.9 | 321.1 | 320.5 | 321.2 | 321.1 | 321.2 | 320.5 | 321.5 | 322.3 | 321.9 | 323.7 | 324.2 | 324.6 |
| 13-11 | Flat glass | 221.5 | 226.4 | 226.1 | 221.1 | 221.1 | 221.1 | 225.3 | 225.3 | 229.7 | 229.7 | 229.7 | 229.7 | 229.7 | 229.7 |
| 13-2 | Concrete ingredients | 310.0 | 312.7 | 311.8 | 311.2 | 310.8 | 309.9 | 310.0 | 306.7 | 307.2 | 310.0 | 309.0 | 310.6 | 314.8 | 315.4 |
| 13-3 | Concrete products | 297.8 | 298.5 | 298.8 | 299.0 | 298.7 | 298.6 | 298.2 | 298.5 | 299.4 | 300.1 | 300.3 | 300.3 | 301.0 | 301.4 |
| 13-4 | Structural clay products, excluding refractories | 260.8 | 258.9 | 259.3 | 263.9 | 264.0 | 264.0 | 264.8 | 264.8 | 264.9 | 264.3 | 270.9 | 275.3 | 277.0 | 280.8 |
| 13-5 | Refractories | 337.1 | 340.4 | 340.4 | 340.7 | 340.8 | 340.8 | 337.2 | 337.2 | 337.7 | 337.7 | 338.2 | 338.7 | 338.7 | 337.3 |
| 13-6 | Asphalt roofing | 298.4 | 296.4 | 299.8 | 400.1 | 413.4 | 406.7 | 399.0 | 397.0 | 393.7 | 380.4 | 373.2 | 389.0 | 378.6 | 378.1 |
| 13-7 | Gypsum products | 256.1 | 256.4 | 255.8 | 253.9 | 253.9 | 255.1 | 255.0 | 253.9 | 263.1 | 267.4 | 263.4 | 271.4 | 275.3 | 273.5 |
| 13-8 | Glass containers | 355.5 | 358.1 | 358.1 | 358.0 | 358.6 | 358.5 | 357.8 | 357.6 | 356.6 | 355.8 | 354.1 | 353.8 | 351.8 | 351.7 |
| 13-9 | Other nonmetallic minerals | 471.8 | 465.2 | 466.6 | 466.0 | 467.7 | 470.4 | 471.3 | 471.0 | 471.5 | 476.1 | 476.3 | 478.6 | 478.1 | 479.4 |
| 14 | Transportation equipment (12/68 = 100) | 249.7 | 249.1 | 249.8 | 250.6 | 244.5 | 256.0 | 256.3 | 257.5 | 256.3 | 255.8 | 257.1 | 255.6 | 256.0 | 256.3 |
| 14-1 | Motor vehicles and equipment | 251.3 | 251.1 | 252.0 | 252.8 | 244.6 | 257.8 | 257.8 | 258.1 | 257.0 | 256.3 | 257.7 | 255.9 | 256.2 | 256.6 |
| 14-2 | Railroad equipment | 346.5 | 342.8 | 342.6 | 347.7 | 348.0 | 350.8 | 350.8 | 350.8 | 350.8 | 350.5 | 357.4 | 357.2 | 357.1 | 356.8 |
| 15 | Miscellaneous products | 276.4 | 271.5 | 273.4 | 272.0 | 279.5 | 285.4 | 285.2 | 290.4 | 285.7 | 288.8 | 284.4 | 287.6 | 287.1 | 288.0 |
| 15-1 | Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition | 221.5 | 221.9 | 222.0 | 223.5 | 221.8 | 221.2 | 221.3 | 223.7 | 222.7 | 225.3 | 226.2 | 226.8 | 226.5 | 226.4 |
| 15-2 | Tobacco products | 323.1 | 307.0 | 311.5 | 311.5 | 329.1 | 365.4 | 364.5 | 382.9 | 356.2 | 356.4 | 335.1 | 354.7 | 353.9 | 352.2 |
| 15-3 | Notions | 277.0 | 280.1 | 280.1 | 280.1 | 280.1 | 280.1 | 279.8 | 279.8 | 280.5 | 280.6 | 280.6 | 380.3 | 280.3 | 280.3 |
| 15-4 | Photographic equipment and supplies | 210.4 | 210.4 | 208.9 | 208.9 | 209.9 | 209.7 | 209.7 | 210.0 | 210.0 | 211.8 | 216.9 | 216.9 | 216.9 | 216.8 |
| 15-5 | Mobile homes (12/74 = 100) | 161.9 | 162.4 | 162.6 | 162.8 | 162.9 | 162.6 | 161.6 | 161.7 | 161.8 | 161.7 | 163.3 | 162.5 | 162.3 | 163.0 |
| 15-9 | Other miscellaneous products | 338.3 | 328.6 | 333.7 | 327.0 | 345.2 | 345.2 | 345.1 | 351.6 | 350.8 | 359.8 | 349.9 | 349.8 | 348.6 | 352.7 |

¹Data for February 1983 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.
²Prices for natural gas are lagged 1 month.
³Includes only domestic production.

⁴Most prices for refined petroleum products are lagged 1 month.
⁵Some prices for industrial chemicals are lagged 1 month.
r = revised.

25. Producer Price Indexes, for special commodity groupings

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| Commodity grouping | Annual average 1982 | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ¹ | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| All commodities—less farm products | 303.0 | 302.2 | 303.9 | 304.1 | 303.7 | 304.7 | 305.1 | 305.4 | 304.4 | 304.9 | 304.4 | 304.0 | 305.0 | 306.1 |
| All foods | 254.4 | 259.0 | 256.6 | 255.8 | 255.3 | 252.8 | 251.9 | 252.7 | 252.4 | 255.7 | 255.5 | 258.1 | 258.2 | 256.5 |
| Processed foods | 256.0 | 260.8 | 259.5 | 258.7 | 259.2 | 256.2 | 254.7 | 254.7 | 255.8 | 259.3 | 258.6 | 159.5 | 259.6 | 257.8 |
| Industrial commodities less fuels | 272.8 | 272.4 | 272.5 | 272.6 | 272.5 | 274.4 | 274.4 | 274.9 | 275.4 | 277.0 | 277.0 | 277.5 | 278.1 | 278.6 |
| Selected textile mill products (Dec. 1975 = 100) | 138.2 | 138.2 | 137.6 | 137.8 | 137.8 | 137.4 | 137.1 | 136.8 | 136.7 | 136.8 | 137.1 | 137.2 | 137.2 | 137.2 |
| Hosiery | 138.3 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 138.5 | 138.7 | 138.7 | 139.7 | 139.7 | 141.7 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.5 | 144.5 |
| Underwear and nightwear | 217.6 | 217.4 | 218.8 | 218.6 | 219.6 | 220.1 | 219.7 | 219.7 | 223.3 | 222.6 | 223.8 | 223.8 | 224.0 | 223.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products, including synthetic rubber and fibers and yarns | 283.8 | 284.5 | 282.9 | 283.3 | 282.5 | 281.8 | 282.3 | 281.4 | 280.8 | 281.4 | 281.1 | 281.9 | 281.9 | 282.0 |
| Pharmaceutical preparations | 206.0 | 206.4 | 206.9 | 207.4 | 209.0 | 211.7 | 212.3 | 212.8 | 215.8 | 219.4 | 220.0 | 222.9 | 223.2 | 223.9 |
| Lumber and wood products, excluding millwork | 288.8 | 294.5 | 294.8 | 288.3 | 287.2 | 282.5 | 283.4 | 289.6 | 300.7 | 314.3 | 316.4 | 319.8 | 323.3 | 337.0 |
| Steel mill products, including fabricated wire products | 349.4 | 349.9 | 348.4 | 348.1 | 347.8 | 349.1 | 348.5 | 344.8 | 343.1 | 349.9 | 348.8 | 348.7 | 348.7 | 347.7 |
| Finished steel mill products, excluding fabricated wire products | 348.4 | 348.8 | 347.7 | 347.3 | 346.9 | 348.6 | 348.0 | 344.0 | 342.1 | 349.8 | 348.7 | 348.8 | 348.7 | 347.7 |
| Finished steel mill products, including fabricated wire products | 348.1 | 348.8 | 347.0 | 346.7 | 346.3 | 347.8 | 347.2 | 343.3 | 341.6 | 348.5 | 347.4 | 347.3 | 347.3 | 346.4 |
| Special metals and metal products | 286.6 | 285.2 | 285.7 | 286.8 | 284.0 | 289.5 | 288.9 | 288.7 | 288.6 | 290.9 | 291.8 | 291.0 | 292.1 | 292.1 |
| Fabricated metal products | 291.6 | 292.8 | 292.0 | 291.9 | 292.9 | 293.0 | 292.5 | 292.5 | 291.1 | 291.3 | 295.3 | 293.4 | 293.9 | 295.2 |
| Copper and copper products | 185.5 | 179.7 | 179.2 | 179.8 | 181.0 | 178.8 | 181.2 | 181.8 | 190.7 | 201.5 | 199.0 | 201.0 | 206.7 | 201.5 |
| Machinery and motive products | 272.1 | 271.7 | 272.8 | 273.3 | 270.7 | 276.4 | 277.0 | 277.9 | 277.8 | 278.2 | 278.6 | 278.5 | 279.0 | 279.3 |
| Machinery and equipment, except electrical | 306.4 | 306.2 | 307.6 | 308.1 | 308.6 | 309.4 | 310.0 | 310.6 | 311.3 | 311.9 | 312.1 | 312.8 | 313.6 | 313.7 |
| Agricultural machinery, including tractors | 323.1 | 321.3 | 321.8 | 322.8 | 325.5 | 330.6 | 332.2 | 335.1 | 337.0 | 337.7 | 337.4 | 340.1 | 341.1 | 340.4 |
| Metalworking machinery | 350.4 | 350.1 | 352.8 | 353.1 | 353.5 | 354.1 | 354.2 | 354.1 | 354.6 | 355.7 | 355.7 | 356.3 | 358.0 | 357.7 |
| Numerically controlled machine tools (Dec. 1971 = 100) | 239.6 | 240.0 | 239.2 | 239.2 | 239.4 | 239.4 | 239.4 | 239.4 | 237.7 | 238.2 | 236.8 | 235.0 | 238.6 | 235.5 |
| Total tractors | 355.0 | 354.1 | 354.8 | 355.5 | 359.6 | 361.4 | 361.4 | 364.2 | 365.6 | 365.6 | 365.7 | 370.4 | 370.5 | 370.6 |
| Agricultural machinery and equipment less parts | 313.8 | 312.2 | 312.8 | 313.8 | 315.8 | 320.1 | 321.5 | 324.3 | 325.9 | 326.6 | 326.4 | 328.7 | 329.6 | 329.0 |
| Farm and garden tractors less parts | 327.8 | 325.8 | 325.4 | 326.0 | 333.0 | 336.1 | 336.1 | 340.3 | 342.2 | 342.2 | 342.2 | 348.7 | 348.8 | 348.8 |
| Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors less parts | 319.6 | 317.8 | 319.1 | 320.4 | 319.6 | 326.4 | 329.3 | 331.1 | 333.1 | 334.4 | 333.7 | 333.4 | 335.1 | 333.8 |
| Construction materials | 288.0 | 289.5 | 289.2 | 288.3 | 288.4 | 288.0 | 287.8 | 287.9 | 290.3 | 294.6 | 294.9 | 195.5 | 296.3 | 297.7 |

¹Data for February 1983 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.

26. Producer Price Indexes, by durability of product

[1967 = 100]

| Commodity grouping | Annual average 1982 | 1982 | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ¹ | Mar. | Apr. | May | June |
| Total durable goods | 279.0 | 278.3 | 278.9 | 278.8 | 278.6 | 281.2 | 281.2 | 282.0 | 282.6 | 284.8 | 285.1 | 285.1 | 285.9 | 286.4 |
| Total nondurable goods | 315.3 | 316.0 | 317.6 | 317.1 | 315.7 | 314.3 | 315.3 | 315.3 | 313.3 | 313.4 | 312.4 | 312.8 | 313.9 | 315.0 |
| Total manufactures | 292.7 | 292.4 | 293.7 | 293.8 | 292.9 | 293.8 | 293.9 | 294.3 | 293.5 | 293.9 | 293.0 | 292.9 | 293.9 | 295.1 |
| Durable | 279.8 | 279.3 | 279.9 | 279.8 | 279.5 | 282.3 | 282.4 | 283.2 | 283.7 | 285.7 | 285.8 | 285.8 | 286.6 | 287.0 |
| Nondurable | 306.4 | 306.3 | 308.5 | 308.6 | 307.1 | 306.0 | 306.1 | 305.9 | 303.8 | 302.5 | 300.5 | 300.2 | 301.4 | 303.6 |
| Total raw or slightly processed goods | 331.2 | 333.4 | 333.2 | 331.1 | 329.9 | 327.9 | 330.9 | 331.6 | 330.4 | 335.2 | 338.1 | 340.7 | 341.2 | 339.3 |
| Durable | 233.8 | 225.4 | 225.3 | 225.0 | 226.2 | 224.2 | 219.2 | 217.4 | 224.2 | 235.4 | 244.3 | 244.9 | 246.9 | 250.2 |
| Nondurable | 337.3 | 340.3 | 340.1 | 337.9 | 336.5 | 334.5 | 338.1 | 339.0 | 337.2 | 341.5 | 343.9 | 346.7 | 347.0 | 344.8 |

¹Data for February 1983 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.

27. Producer Price Indexes for the output of selected SIC industries

[1967 = 100 unless otherwise specified]

| 1972 SIC code | Industry description | Annual average 1982 | 1982 | | | | | | | | 1983 | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | | | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. ¹ | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | |
| MINING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1011 | Iron ores (12/75 = 100) | 175.2 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | 177.1 | |
| 1092 | Mercury ores (12/75 = 100) | 312.2 | 307.5 | 306.2 | 287.5 | 289.5 | 312.5 | 308.3 | 312.5 | 306.2 | 289.5 | 285.4 | 272.9 | 268.7 | 254.1 | |
| 1311 | Crude petroleum and natural gas | 925.8 | 914.3 | 924.3 | 926.7 | 937.6 | 945.9 | 969.0 | 958.4 | 945.2 | 931.2 | 939.5 | 922.9 | 922.7 | 925.0 | |
| 1455 | Kaolin and ball clay (6/76 = 100) | 151.2 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 151.7 | 153.6 | 156.3 | 158.4 | 164.3 | 164.3 | 164.3 | |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2021 | Creamery butter | 276.0 | 274.9 | 275.0 | 276.3 | 276.8 | 276.8 | 276.5 | 277.8 | 275.5 | 275.6 | 275.6 | 275.6 | 275.6 | 275.6 | |
| 2024 | Ice cream and frozen desserts (12/72 = 100) | 214.4 | 214.2 | 213.6 | 213.6 | 216.5 | 216.5 | 216.5 | 216.5 | 216.5 | 217.7 | 217.7 | 218.6 | 218.6 | 217.1 | |
| 2041 | Flour mills (12/71 = 100) | 186.2 | 189.1 | 185.5 | 180.2 | 182.2 | 179.6 | 184.8 | 185.5 | 182.6 | 181.7 | 183.8 | 191.9 | 187.0 | 189.3 | |
| 2044 | Rice milling | 185.1 | 180.3 | 177.6 | 183.0 | 183.0 | 183.0 | 175.2 | 196.1 | 191.3 | 183.0 | 183.0 | 188.9 | 191.3 | 194.5 | |
| 2067 | Chewing gum | 304.1 | 303.4 | 303.3 | 304.7 | 304.7 | 304.8 | 306.0 | 306.1 | 326.0 | 326.0 | 326.1 | 326.1 | 326.1 | 327.2 | |
| 2074 | Cottonseed oil mills | 168.3 | 170.2 | 174.6 | 173.1 | 164.4 | 157.6 | 164.1 | 169.4 | 157.5 | 173.4 | 153.8 | 172.0 | 172.2 | 179.2 | |
| 2083 | Malt | 256.9 | 259.8 | 259.8 | 259.8 | 251.2 | 251.2 | 240.6 | 240.6 | 232.6 | 232.6 | 232.6 | 232.6 | 232.6 | 232.6 | |
| 2085 | Distilled liquor, except brandy (12/75 = 100) | 140.1 | 139.8 | 139.8 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 140.4 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 141.3 | 143.8 | |
| 2091 | Canned and cured seafoods (12/73 = 100) | 187.0 | 188.4 | 187.8 | 184.3 | 186.2 | 186.3 | 186.4 | 182.8 | 179.2 | 177.9 | 177.8 | 175.7 | 173.4 | 173.4 | |
| 2098 | Macaroni and spaghetti | 258.5 | 259.5 | 259.5 | 259.5 | 259.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | 255.5 | |
| 2251 | Women's hosiery, except socks (12/75 = 100) | 116.8 | 116.9 | 116.8 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 116.9 | 118.5 | 118.3 | 118.5 | 122.6 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | 122.8 | |
| 2261 | Finishing plants, cotton (6/76 = 100) | 139.5 | 141.4 | 140.3 | 139.8 | 138.5 | 136.8 | 136.2 | 136.1 | 135.3 | 136.0 | 136.1 | 135.6 | 132.8 | 132.9 | |
| 2262 | Finishing plants, synthetics, silk (6/76 = 100) | 128.2 | 127.6 | 126.8 | 129.0 | 128.2 | 127.5 | 127.8 | 127.3 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.3 | 125.8 | |
| 2284 | Thread mills (6/76 = 100) | 157.2 | 156.6 | 156.5 | 158.0 | 158.0 | 157.9 | 157.9 | 157.8 | 157.9 | 161.9 | 165.6 | 165.7 | 165.7 | 165.7 | |
| 2298 | Cordage and twine (12/77 = 100) | 141.5 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 141.0 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 142.8 | 137.6 | 137.6 | 137.6 | |
| 2321 | Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear | 215.1 | 217.8 | 218.1 | 218.2 | 221.5 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 221.0 | 224.2 | 225.2 | 222.5 | 222.8 | 223.0 | 223.1 | |
| 2323 | Men's and boys' neckwear (12/75 = 100) | 119.5 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.3 | |
| 2331 | Women's and misses' blouses and waists (6/78 = 100) | 126.8 | 126.6 | 126.4 | 126.7 | 126.6 | 126.7 | 128.5 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 127.6 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 125.3 | 126.6 | |
| 2361 | Children's dresses and blouses (12/77 = 100) | 120.6 | 122.2 | 119.4 | 120.3 | 118.6 | 118.6 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 117.0 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 115.5 | 117.0 | |
| 2381 | Fabric dress and work gloves | 292.1 | 294.5 | 294.5 | 288.2 | 288.2 | 287.4 | 287.4 | 287.4 | 288.8 | 288.8 | 288.8 | 291.0 | 291.7 | 291.7 | |
| 2394 | Canvas and related products (12/77 = 100) | 145.4 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 144.8 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 148.7 | 148.7 | 146.8 | 146.8 | 146.8 | 146.8 | |
| 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 | |
| 2448 | Wood pallets and skids (12/75 = 100) | 145.6 | 144.2 | 144.1 | 143.9 | 143.8 | 144.3 | 144.2 | 144.6 | 144.6 | 145.2 | 145.6 | 146.8 | 148.3 | 149.3 | |
| 2515 | Mattresses and bedsprings | 205.7 | 205.9 | 205.7 | 205.9 | 206.0 | 206.0 | 206.0 | 206.0 | 204.4 | 204.4 | 208.7 | 208.8 | 209.7 | 209.7 | |
| 2521 | Wood office furniture | 270.3 | 270.8 | 270.9 | 271.3 | 271.3 | 271.4 | 271.4 | 271.4 | 271.4 | 273.4 | 278.7 | 281.5 | 281.5 | 283.6 | |
| 2647 | Sanitary paper products | 348.7 | 346.2 | 345.9 | 351.5 | 352.3 | 351.8 | 357.8 | 355.9 | 356.2 | 358.9 | 359.6 | 357.2 | 355.8 | 352.8 | |
| 2654 | Sanitary food containers | 259.7 | 259.9 | 259.9 | 259.9 | 260.8 | 261.7 | 261.7 | 261.7 | 261.7 | 261.7 | 266.7 | 266.6 | 266.7 | 266.7 | |
| 2655 | Fiber cans, drums, and similar products (12/75 = 100) | 177.8 | 176.7 | 176.7 | 177.5 | 177.5 | 177.9 | 180.7 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 185.5 | 185.6 | 185.9 | |
| 2911 | Petroleum refining (6/76 = 100) | 278.3 | 267.9 | 281.5 | 283.7 | 279.6 | 278.3 | 280.1 | 278.3 | 267.2 | 257.4 | 249.7 | 241.4 | 246.7 | 254.9 | |
| 2952 | Asphalt felts and coating (12/75 = 100) | 173.5 | 173.1 | 174.7 | 174.4 | 180.4 | 177.2 | 173.7 | 172.9 | 171.4 | 165.8 | 162.6 | 169.1 | 164.4 | 164.2 | |
| 3031 | Reclaimed rubber (12/73 = 100) | 207.9 | 210.7 | 209.9 | 209.7 | 209.8 | 209.8 | 209.3 | 208.8 | 209.4 | 209.7 | 207.0 | 206.7 | 209.4 | 212.8 | |
| 3251 | Brick and structural clay tile | 307.4 | 305.0 | 305.9 | 313.8 | 314.0 | 314.0 | 315.5 | 315.5 | 315.7 | 315.6 | 329.8 | 333.7 | 334.9 | 335.7 | |
| 3253 | Ceramic wall and floor tile (12/75 = 100) | 140.6 | 140.6 | 140.6 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 138.1 | 138.1 | 139.7 | 146.8 | |
| 3255 | Clay refractories | 352.8 | 356.2 | 356.3 | 358.8 | 356.9 | 357.0 | 350.3 | 350.3 | 351.1 | 351.1 | 352.1 | 353.1 | 353.1 | 350.4 | |
| 3259 | Structural clay products, n.e.c. | 219.7 | 215.9 | 215.9 | 219.0 | 219.0 | 219.0 | 218.9 | 219.0 | 219.0 | 215.7 | 219.4 | 232.8 | 234.8 | 234.8 | |
| 3261 | Vitreous plumbing fixtures | 265.0 | 265.5 | 264.2 | 263.9 | 267.2 | 269.1 | 270.3 | 269.7 | 272.1 | 273.3 | 275.1 | 175.3 | 276.0 | 276.9 | |
| 3262 | Vitreous china food utensils | 357.8 | 360.2 | 360.2 | 360.2 | 360.2 | 360.8 | 370.2 | 377.7 | 380.1 | 380.1 | 369.2 | 369.2 | 369.2 | 369.2 | |
| 3263 | Fine earthenware food utensils | 318.2 | 316.9 | 316.9 | 316.9 | 316.9 | 323.5 | 324.8 | 326.0 | 365.7 | 365.7 | 363.5 | 136.5 | 363.6 | 364.3 | |
| 3269 | Pottery products, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100) | 167.3 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 167.4 | 169.6 | 171.9 | 173.7 | 186.5 | 186.6 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | 183.8 | |
| 3274 | Lime (12/75 = 100) | 186.3 | 188.3 | 188.0 | 188.0 | 187.8 | 187.7 | 187.5 | 185.7 | 187.3 | 185.5 | 185.4 | 188.1 | 185.5 | 186.5 | |
| 3297 | Nonclay refractories (12/74 = 100) | 201.8 | 203.8 | 203.8 | 203.8 | 203.8 | 203.8 | 203.7 | 203.6 | 203.7 | 203.6 | 203.6 | 203.8 | 203.7 | 203.7 | |
| 3313 | Electrometallurgical products (12/75 = 100) | 121.4 | 120.4 | 120.4 | 121.4 | 121.4 | 121.3 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 121.1 | 119.0 | 116.9 | 115.1 | |
| 3425 | Hand saws and saw blades (12/72 = 100) | 219.1 | 221.4 | 221.5 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 221.6 | 221.8 | 221.6 | 221.9 | 226.4 | 225.9 | 225.9 | 225.6 | 225.7 | |
| 3482 | Small arms ammunition (12/75 = 100) | 164.2 | 170.3 | 170.3 | 170.3 | 149.0 | 150.1 | 150.6 | 174.1 | 175.1 | 175.1 | 187.7 | 187.6 | 187.6 | 187.6 | |
| 3623 | Welding apparatus, electric (12/72 = 100) | 239.6 | 237.8 | 241.6 | 242.4 | 242.8 | 243.0 | 243.3 | 243.3 | 243.3 | 244.0 | 238.3 | 238.1 | 237.9 | 237.3 | |
| 3636 | Sewing machines (12/75 = 100) | 154.6 | 154.3 | 154.3 | 153.6 | 153.6 | 154.2 | 154.2 | 154.2 | 154.2 | 154.4 | 154.4 | 156.1 | 156.1 | 156.1 | |
| 3641 | Electric lamps | 294.0 | 293.9 | 291.8 | 293.7 | 296.3 | 302.9 | 303.0 | 303.4 | 306.0 | 311.5 | 311.4 | 316.3 | 313.8 | 316.7 | |
| 3648 | Lighting equipment, n.e.c. (12/75 = 100) | 170.0 | 171.1 | 171.1 | 171.2 | 171.2 | 171.3 | 171.3 | 171.4 | 171.4 | 171.5 | 171.7 | 172.6 | 172.6 | 173.1 | |
| 3671 | Electron tubes, receiving type | 382.1 | 374.5 | 375.4 | 375.4 | 380.2 | 380.3 | 414.0 | 414.1 | 431.6 | 432.0 | 431.9 | 431.9 | 431.9 | 432.2 | |
| 3942 | Dolls (12/75 = 100) | 136.7 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 136.8 | 136.5 | 137.1 | 136.8 | 136.5 | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.4 | |
| 3944 | Games, toys, and children's vehicles | 234.0 | 234.3 | 234.4 | 234.4 | 234.8 | 235.3 | 235.3 | 235.5 | 235.3 | 243.4 | 237.4 | 237.9 | 237.9 | 237.9 | |
| 3955 | Carbon paper and inked ribbons (12/75 = 100) | 140.0 | 140.6 | 140.4 | 140.5 | 139.3 | 139.3 | 139.2 | 139.4 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.2 | 139.2 | |
| 3995 | Burial caskets (6/76 = 100) | 148.4 | 149.3 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 150.8 | 147.0 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | 152.1 | |
| 3996 | Hard surface floor coverings (12/75 = 100) | 155.9 | 154.3 | 155.0 | 155.7 | 156.9 | 158.9 | 158.9 | 156.8 | 159.2 | 159.2 | 159.2 | 159.4 | 159.4 | 159.4 | |

¹Data for February 1983 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.

NOTE: Indexes which were deleted in the March issue may now be found in Table 4 of the BLS monthly report, *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*.
r = revised.

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 plants. 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 27 through 30, 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 re-computed 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.

28. Annual indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, selected years, 1950-82

[1977 = 100]

| Item | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 ^f | 1982 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 50.4 | 58.3 | 65.2 | 78.3 | 86.2 | 94.5 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 100.6 | ^f 99.4 | 98.9 | 101.3 | ^f 101.2 |
| Compensation per hour | 20.0 | 26.4 | 33.9 | 41.7 | 58.2 | 85.5 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 108.6 | ^f 118.7 | ^f 131.2 | 143.9 | ^f 155.1 |
| Real compensation per hour | 50.5 | 59.6 | 69.5 | 80.1 | 90.8 | 96.3 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.9 | ^f 99.1 | ^f 96.5 | 95.9 | ^f 97.4 |
| Unit labor costs | ^f 39.8 | 45.2 | ^f 52.1 | 53.3 | 67.5 | 90.5 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 119.5 | ^f 132.7 | 142.1 | ^f 153.3 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 43.4 | 47.6 | 50.6 | 57.6 | 63.2 | 90.4 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 106.7 | 112.8 | ^f 119.0 | 136.2 | ^f 136.9 |
| Implicit price deflator | 41.0 | 46.0 | 51.6 | 54.7 | 66.0 | ^f 90.4 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 117.2 | ^f 128.1 | 140.1 | ^f 147.7 |
| Nonfarm business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 56.3 | ^f 62.7 | 68.3 | 80.5 | 86.8 | 94.7 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 100.6 | ^f 99.1 | ^f 98.4 | 100.3 | ^f 100.2 |
| Compensation per hour | 21.8 | 28.3 | 35.7 | 42.8 | ^f 58.7 | 86.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 108.6 | ^f 118.4 | ^f 130.7 | 143.5 | ^f 154.7 |
| Real compensation per hour | 55.0 | 64.0 | 73.0 | 82.2 | 91.5 | 96.8 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.9 | ^f 98.9 | ^f 96.1 | 95.6 | ^f 97.1 |
| Unit labor costs | ^f 38.8 | 45.0 | ^f 52.3 | ^f 53.2 | 67.6 | 90.8 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 108.0 | 119.6 | ^f 132.8 | 143.0 | ^f 154.4 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 42.7 | 47.8 | 50.4 | 58.0 | ^f 63.8 | 88.5 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 105.3 | ^f 110.4 | ^f 118.5 | 135.0 | ^f 137.0 |
| Implicit price deflator | 40.1 | 46.0 | 51.6 | 54.8 | 66.3 | 90.0 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 107.1 | 116.5 | ^f 128.1 | 140.4 | ^f 148.6 |
| Nonfinance corporations: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | (¹) | (¹) | 68.0 | 81.9 | 87.4 | 95.5 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 100.7 | ^f 99.8 | 102.3 | ^f 102.8 |
| Compensation per hour | (¹) | (¹) | 37.0 | 43.9 | 59.4 | 86.1 | ^c 92.9 | 100.0 | 108.5 | 118.7 | 130.9 | 143.6 | ^f 154.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | (¹) | (¹) | 75.8 | 84.3 | 92.7 | 96.9 | 98.9 | 100.0 | ^f 100.7 | 99.1 | ^f 96.3 | 95.7 | ^f 97.2 |
| Unit labor costs | (¹) | (¹) | 54.4 | 53.5 | 68.0 | 90.2 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 107.5 | 117.8 | ^f 131.2 | 140.3 | ^f 150.6 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | (¹) | (¹) | 54.6 | 60.8 | 63.1 | 90.8 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 104.2 | 106.9 | ^f 117.4 | 134.4 | ^f 137.6 |
| Implicit price deflator | (¹) | (¹) | 54.5 | 56.1 | 66.3 | 90.4 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 106.4 | 114.1 | ^f 126.4 | 138.3 | ^f 146.1 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 49.4 | 56.4 | 60.0 | 74.5 | 79.1 | 93.4 | 97.5 | 100.0 | ^f 100.8 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 105.3 | ^f 106.5 |
| Compensation per hour | 21.5 | 28.8 | 36.7 | 42.8 | 57.6 | 85.4 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 108.3 | ^f 118.8 | ^f 132.7 | 145.8 | ^f 158.2 |
| Real compensation per hour | 54.0 | 65.1 | 75.1 | 82.3 | 89.8 | 96.2 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 99.2 | ^f 97.6 | 97.2 | ^f 99.3 |
| Unit labor costs | 43.4 | 51.0 | 61.1 | 57.5 | 72.7 | 91.5 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 107.4 | ^f 117.0 | ^f 130.5 | 138.5 | ^f 148.5 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 54.3 | 58.5 | 61.1 | 69.3 | 65.0 | 87.3 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 99.9 | ^f 97.7 | 110.2 | P109.2 |
| Implicit price deflator | 46.6 | 53.2 | 61.1 | 61.0 | 70.5 | 90.3 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 106.0 | 112.0 | ^f 120.9 | 130.2 | P137.0 |

¹ Not available.
^c = corrected.

^f = revised.
^p = preliminary.

| 29. Annual changes in productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, 1972-82 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| Item | Year | | | | | | | | | | | Annual rate of change | |
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 ¹ | 1982 | 1950-82 | 1972-82 |
| Business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 3.5 | 2.6 | -2.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 0.6 | r-1.2 | r-0.5 | 2.4 | r-0.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Compensation per hour | 6.5 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 8.6 | r9.4 | r10.5 | 9.7 | r7.7 | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| Real compensation per hour | 3.1 | 1.6 | -1.4 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | r-1.7 | r-2.6 | -0.6 | r1.5 | 2.1 | r0.2 |
| Unit labor costs | 2.9 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 10.7 | r11.1 | 7.1 | r7.9 | 4.3 | 7.9 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 4.5 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 15.1 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 6.7 | r5.8 | r5.5 | 14.4 | r0.5 | 3.7 | r6.8 |
| Implicit price deflator | 3.4 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 9.0 | r9.2 | 9.4 | r5.4 | 4.1 | 7.6 |
| Nonfarm business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 3.7 | 2.4 | -2.5 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | r-1.5 | r-0.7 | 1.9 | r-0.1 | 1.8 | r0.8 |
| Compensation per hour | 6.7 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 8.6 | r9.0 | r10.4 | 9.8 | r7.8 | 6.3 | 8.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 3.3 | 1.3 | -1.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | r-2.0 | r-2.8 | -0.6 | r1.6 | 1.8 | r0.1 |
| Unit labor costs | r2.8 | 5.0 | 12.2 | 7.5 | r4.8 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 10.7 | r11.1 | 7.7 | r7.9 | 4.4 | 8.0 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 3.2 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 16.7 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 5.3 | r4.8 | r7.4 | 13.9 | r1.4 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| Implicit price deflator | 3.0 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 10.3 | r5.1 | 5.7 | 7.1 | r8.8 | r10.0 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 7.6 |
| Nonfinancial corporations: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | 2.9 | 2.4 | -3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | -0.2 | r-0.9 | 2.5 | r0.5 | (1) | 0.9 |
| Compensation per hour | 5.7 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 | r7.8 | (1) | r8.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 2.4 | 1.2 | -1.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1.1 | r0.7 | -1.7 | r-2.8 | -0.6 | r1.6 | (1) | 0.0 |
| Unit labor costs | 2.8 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 9.6 | r11.3 | 7.0 | r7.3 | (1) | r7.8 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 2.7 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 20.1 | r4.6 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | r9.8 | 14.5 | r2.4 | (1) | r7.1 |
| Implicit price deflator | 2.8 | 3.8 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 5.7 | (1) | 7.6 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 5.0 | 5.4 | -2.4 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.5 | r0.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 | r-1.2 | r2.4 | r1.5 |
| Compensation per hour | 5.4 | 7.2 | 10.6 | 11.9 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.7 | r11.7 | 9.9 | 8.5 | r6.4 | r9.4 |
| Real compensation per hour | 2.0 | 0.9 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.6 | -1.4 | r-1.6 | r-0.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | r0.6 |
| Unit labor costs | 0.3 | 1.7 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 9.0 | r11.5 | 6.1 | r7.2 | r3.9 | 7.4 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 0.8 | -3.3 | -1.8 | 25.9 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 2.5 | -2.6 | r-2.2 | 12.8 | p-0.9 | (1) | (1) |
| Implicit price deflator | 0.5 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | r7.9 | 7.7 | p5.2 | (1) | (1) |

¹ Not available.
r = revised.

p = preliminary.

30. Quarterly indexes of productivity, hourly compensation, unit costs, and prices, seasonally adjusted

[1977 = 100]

| Item | Annual average | | Quarterly indexes | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|------------------|
| | | | 1980 | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | | | 1982 | |
| | 1981 ^r | 1982 ^r | IV | I | II | III | IV | I ^r | II | III ^r | IV | IP | II ^p |
| Business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 101.3 | 101.2 | ^r 99.1 | ^r 100.5 | ^r 101.1 | ^r 102.3 | ^r 101.2 | 101.1 | ^r 100.7 | 101.1 | ^r 101.9 | 102.5 | 103.5 |
| Compensation per hour | 143.9 | 155.1 | ^r 136.0 | ^r 139.7 | ^r 142.2 | ^r 145.5 | 148.2 | 151.6 | ^r 153.9 | 156.5 | ^r 158.7 | 160.7 | 162.2 |
| Real compensation per hour | 95.9 | 97.4 | ^r 96.1 | ^r 96.3 | ^r 96.1 | ^r 95.6 | 95.6 | 97.1 | ^r 97.4 | 97.1 | ^r 98.0 | 99.4 | 99.3 |
| Unit labor costs | 142.1 | 153.3 | ^r 137.2 | 139.0 | ^r 140.7 | ^r 142.3 | ^r 146.6 | 149.9 | 152.9 | 154.7 | ^r 155.6 | 156.9 | 156.8 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 136.2 | 136.9 | ^r 124.2 | ^r 131.2 | 133.4 | ^r 139.9 | ^r 140.2 | 137.0 | 137.0 | 136.3 | ^r 137.4 | 140.8 | 145.9 |
| Implicit price deflator | 140.1 | 147.7 | ^r 132.8 | ^r 136.3 | ^r 138.2 | ^r 141.5 | ^r 144.3 | 145.5 | 147.5 | 148.5 | ^r 149.4 | 151.5 | 153.1 |
| Nonfarm business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 100.3 | 100.2 | ^r 98.8 | ^r 100.1 | ^r 100.1 | ^r 101.1 | ^r 99.9 | 100.0 | ^r 99.9 | 100.4 | ^r 100.8 | 101.7 | 102.8 |
| Compensation per hour | 143.5 | 154.7 | ^r 135.5 | ^r 139.3 | ^r 141.8 | 145.1 | ^r 147.7 | 151.3 | ^r 153.5 | 156.1 | ^r 158.3 | 161.0 | 162.8 |
| Real compensation per hour | 95.6 | 97.1 | ^r 95.8 | 96.0 | ^r 95.8 | ^r 95.3 | ^r 95.4 | 96.9 | ^r 97.1 | 96.9 | ^r 97.8 | 99.5 | 99.6 |
| Unit labor costs | 143.0 | 154.4 | ^r 137.2 | ^r 139.3 | ^r 141.6 | ^r 143.5 | ^r 147.8 | 151.3 | ^r 153.6 | 155.4 | ^r 157.1 | 158.3 | 158.4 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | 135.0 | 137.0 | ^r 123.2 | ^r 130.3 | ^r 132.2 | ^r 138.3 | ^r 139.5 | 136.4 | ^r 137.7 | 136.5 | ^r 137.2 | 140.7 | 145.7 |
| Implicit price deflator | 140.4 | 148.6 | ^r 132.5 | ^r 136.6 | ^r 138.4 | ^r 141.8 | ^r 145.0 | 146.4 | ^r 148.3 | 149.1 | ^r 150.5 | 152.4 | 154.2 |
| Nonfinancial corporations: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | 102.3 | 102.8 | ^r 101.4 | ^r 101.8 | ^r 102.1 | ^r 103.0 | ^r 102.2 | 102.4 | ^r 102.3 | 103.2 | ^r 103.4 | 104.3 | (¹) |
| Compensation per hour | 143.6 | 154.8 | ^r 135.8 | ^r 139.5 | ^r 142.0 | ^r 145.0 | ^r 147.8 | 151.7 | ^r 153.7 | 156.1 | ^r 158.1 | 160.4 | (¹) |
| Real compensation per hour | 95.7 | 97.2 | ^r 96.0 | ^r 96.2 | ^r 95.9 | ^r 95.2 | ^r 95.4 | 97.2 | ^r 97.2 | 96.9 | ^r 97.7 | 99.2 | (¹) |
| Total unit costs | 142.7 | 153.5 | ^r 135.9 | ^r 138.4 | ^r 141.1 | ^r 143.6 | ^r 147.7 | 150.9 | ^r 153.1 | 153.8 | ^r 156.3 | 156.7 | (¹) |
| Unit labor costs | 140.3 | 150.6 | ^r 135.3 | ^r 137.0 | ^r 139.0 | ^r 140.7 | ^r 144.6 | 148.1 | ^r 150.2 | 151.1 | ^r 152.9 | 153.9 | (¹) |
| Unit nonlabor costs | 149.4 | 161.8 | 137.9 | ^r 142.3 | ^r 147.0 | ^r 151.9 | ^r 156.6 | 158.9 | ^r 161.2 | 161.3 | ^r 165.9 | 164.7 | (¹) |
| Unit profits | 104.1 | 88.9 | ^r 90.9 | ^r 103.0 | ^r 100.3 | ^r 108.6 | ^r 104.2 | 90.8 | ^r 90.3 | 91.2 | ^r 83.0 | 96.1 | (¹) |
| Implicit price deflator | 138.3 | 146.1 | ^r 130.8 | ^r 134.3 | ^r 136.4 | ^r 139.6 | ^r 142.7 | 144.0 | ^r 145.9 | 146.6 | ^r 147.9 | 149.7 | (¹) |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | 105.3 | 106.5 | 103.6 | ^r 105.1 | ^r 105.4 | ^r 106.1 | ^r 104.4 | 105.1 | ^r 105.3 | 107.8 | ^r 108.1 | 110.2 | 112.6 |
| Compensation per hour | 145.8 | 158.2 | ^r 138.3 | ^r 141.6 | ^r 144.3 | ^r 147.0 | ^r 150.5 | 155.1 | ^r 157.1 | 159.6 | ^r 161.4 | 165.5 | 166.3 |
| Real compensation per hour | 97.2 | 99.3 | 97.8 | ^r 97.6 | ^r 97.5 | ^r 96.5 | ^r 97.1 | 99.4 | ^r 99.4 | 99.1 | ^r 99.7 | 102.3 | 101.8 |
| Unit labor costs | 138.5 | 148.5 | ^r 133.5 | ^r 134.8 | ^r 136.9 | ^r 138.5 | ^r 144.1 | 147.6 | ^r 149.1 | 148.1 | ^r 149.3 | 150.2 | 147.8 |

¹ Not available.
r = revised.

p = preliminary.

31. 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 | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | IV 1981 to I 1982 | I 1982 to II 1982 | II 1982 to III 1982 | III 1982 to IV 1982 | IV 1982 to I 1983 | I 1983 to II 1983 | I 1981 to I 1982 | II 1981 to II 1982 | III 1981 to III 1982 | IV 1981 to IV 1982 | I 1982 to I 1983 | II 1982 to II 1983 |
| Business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | r -0.4 | r 1.6 | r 1.7 | r 3.3 | p 2.0 | r 4.1 | r 0.6 | -0.4 | r 1.1 | r 0.7 | p 1.3 | p 2.8 |
| Compensation per hour | r 9.4 | r 6.4 | r 6.7 | r 5.7 | p 5.4 | p 3.7 | r 8.5 | r 8.2 | r 7.5 | r 7.1 | p 6.1 | p 5.4 |
| Real compensation per hour | r 6.3 | r 1.1 | r -1.0 | r 3.7 | p 5.8 | p -0.4 | r 0.8 | r 1.3 | r 1.6 | r 2.5 | p 2.4 | p 2.0 |
| Unit labor costs | r 9.8 | r 8.1 | r 5.0 | r 2.3 | p 3.3 | p -0.4 | r 7.9 | r 8.7 | r 8.7 | r 6.3 | p 4.7 | p 2.5 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | r -8.8 | r -0.1 | r 2.0 | r 3.2 | p 10.5 | p 15.2 | r 4.4 | 2.7 | r 2.6 | r 2.0 | p 2.8 | p 6.5 |
| Implicit price deflator | r 3.4 | r 5.5 | r 2.7 | 2.6 | p 5.5 | p 4.4 | r 6.7 | r 6.7 | r 4.9 | r 3.5 | p 4.1 | p 3.8 |
| Nonfarm business sector: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | r 0.1 | r 0.4 | r 2.3 | 1.3 | p 3.7 | p 4.3 | r -0.1 | r -0.3 | r 0.6 | r 0.8 | p 1.7 | p 2.9 |
| Compensation per hour | r 10.0 | r 5.8 | r 7.2 | r 5.8 | p 6.8 | p 4.6 | r 8.6 | r 8.2 | r 7.6 | r 7.2 | p 6.4 | p 6.1 |
| Real compensation per hour | r 6.8 | r 0.5 | r -0.6 | r 3.7 | p 7.2 | p 0.4 | r 0.9 | r 1.3 | r 1.7 | r 2.6 | p 2.7 | p 2.6 |
| Unit labor costs | r 9.9 | r 6.2 | r 4.7 | r 1.4 | p 3.0 | p 0.2 | r 8.7 | r 8.5 | r 8.3 | r 6.3 | p 4.6 | p 3.1 |
| Unit nonlabor payments | r 8.5 | r 3.7 | r -3.4 | r 2.0 | p 10.6 | p 15.1 | r 4.7 | r 4.2 | r -1.3 | r -1.6 | p 3.8 | p 5.8 |
| Implicit price deflator | r 3.7 | r 5.4 | r 2.2 | r 3.7 | p 5.3 | p 4.7 | 7.4 | r 7.1 | r 5.2 | r 3.7 | p 4.1 | p 3.9 |
| Nonfinancial corporations: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all employees | r 0.9 | r 0.5 | r 3.8 | p 0.6 | p 3.4 | (1) | c 0.6 | r 0.1 | r 0.2 | p 1.2 | p 1.8 | (1) |
| Compensation per hour | r 10.9 | r 5.4 | r 6.4 | p 5.4 | p 6.0 | (1) | r 8.7 | r 8.2 | r 7.6 | p 7.0 | p 5.8 | (1) |
| Real compensation per hour | r 7.7 | r 0.1 | r -1.3 | p 3.4 | p 6.4 | (1) | r 1.0 | r 1.3 | r 1.7 | p 2.4 | p 2.1 | (1) |
| Total units costs | r 8.8 | r 6.0 | r 1.8 | p 6.7 | p 1.0 | (1) | r 9.0 | 8.5 | r 7.1 | p 5.8 | p 3.8 | (1) |
| Unit labor costs | r 9.9 | r 6.0 | r 2.4 | p 4.8 | p 2.5 | (1) | r 8.1 | r 8.1 | r 7.4 | p 5.7 | p 3.9 | (1) |
| Unit nonlabor costs | r 6.1 | r 6.0 | r 0.1 | p 11.9 | p -2.8 | (1) | r 11.7 | r 9.7 | r 6.2 | p 6.0 | p 3.7 | (1) |
| Unit profits | r -42.2 | r -2.1 | r 3.8 | p -31.4 | p 79.9 | (1) | -11.8 | r -9.9 | r -16.1 | p 20.3 | p 5.8 | (1) |
| Implicit price deflator | r 3.6 | r 5.4 | r 1.9 | p 3.6 | p 5.1 | (1) | r 7.2 | r 7.0 | r 5.0 | p 3.6 | p 4.0 | (1) |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output per hour of all persons | r -2.8 | 0.8 | r 9.6 | p 1.2 | p 8.0 | p 8.9 | r 0.0 | r -0.1 | r 1.6 | r 3.5 | p 4.8 | p 6.9 |
| Output per hour of all persons | r 3.1 | r 5.1 | r 6.5 | p 4.5 | p 10.7 | p 1.9 | r 9.6 | 8.8 | r 8.6 | r 7.3 | p 6.7 | p 5.9 |
| Compensation per hour | r 9.8 | r 0.2 | r -1.2 | p 2.5 | p 11.1 | p -22 | r 1.8 | r 1.9 | r 2.6 | r 2.7 | p 3.0 | p 2.4 |
| Real compensation per hour | r 9.9 | 4.3 | r -2.8 | p 3.3 | p 2.5 | p -6.4 | r 9.5 | r 8.9 | r 6.9 | r 3.6 | p 1.8 | p -0.9 |
| Unit labor costs | | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Not available.
c = corrected.

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 changes presented in the ECI are also available.

For a more detailed discussion of the ECI, see chapter 11, "The Employment Cost Index," of the BLS *Handbook of Methods* (Bulletin 2134-1), 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 publication of the Bureau.

32. Employment Cost Index, by occupation and industry group

[June 1981 = 100]

| Series | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | | | 1983 | Percent change | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | March 1983 | | |
| Civilian workers¹ | — | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.5 | 106.3 | 107.5 | 110.1 | 111.4 | 113.2 | 1.6 | 6.5 |
| Workers, by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 102.7 | 104.9 | 106.5 | 107.7 | 110.7 | 111.9 | 113.7 | 1.6 | 6.8 |
| Blue-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 102.3 | 104.1 | 105.7 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 110.5 | 112.3 | 1.6 | 6.2 |
| Service workers | — | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.2 | 107.2 | 108.3 | 110.8 | 112.4 | 114.3 | 1.7 | 6.6 |
| Workers, by industry division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | — | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.0 | 106.0 | 107.2 | 109.3 | 110.4 | 112.5 | 1.9 | 6.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing | — | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.8 | 106.4 | 107.7 | 110.5 | 111.8 | 113.5 | 1.5 | 6.7 |
| Services | — | 100.0 | 104.4 | 107.1 | 108.2 | 109.2 | 113.5 | 115.0 | 116.6 | 1.4 | 7.8 |
| Public administration ² | — | 100.0 | 104.3 | 106.0 | 108.1 | 109.1 | 112.8 | 113.6 | 116.2 | 2.3 | 7.5 |
| Private industry workers | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 104.0 | 105.8 | 107.2 | 109.3 | 110.7 | 112.6 | 1.7 | 6.4 |
| Workers, by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 104.0 | 105.8 | 107.2 | 109.5 | 110.8 | 112.8 | 1.8 | 6.6 |
| Blue-collar workers | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 104.0 | 105.6 | 107.0 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 112.1 | 1.6 | 6.2 |
| Service workers | 99.3 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 106.7 | 107.9 | 109.6 | 111.8 | 113.8 | 1.8 | 6.7 |
| Workers, by industry division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 98.0 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.0 | 106.0 | 107.2 | 109.3 | 110.4 | 112.5 | 1.9 | 6.1 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 98.2 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.9 | 105.7 | 107.1 | 109.3 | 110.8 | 112.6 | 1.6 | 6.5 |
| State and local government workers | — | 100.0 | 106.3 | 107.4 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 114.3 | 115.1 | 116.5 | 1.2 | 7.1 |
| Workers, by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 106.7 | 107.8 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 117.0 | 1.0 | 7.2 |
| Blue-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 104.2 | 105.9 | 108.2 | 108.9 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 114.9 | 1.7 | 6.2 |
| Workers, by industry division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Services | — | 100.0 | 105.8 | 107.9 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 114.9 | 115.9 | 116.8 | .8 | 7.2 |
| Schools | — | 100.0 | 106.0 | 107.9 | 108.9 | 109.1 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 116.6 | .7 | 7.1 |
| Elementary and secondary | — | 100.0 | 106.3 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 109.5 | 115.6 | 116.6 | 117.2 | .5 | 7.2 |
| Hospitals and other services ³ | — | 100.0 | 105.0 | 107.8 | 109.5 | 110.3 | 115.3 | 116.0 | 117.5 | 1.3 | 7.3 |
| Public administration ² | — | 100.0 | 104.3 | 106.0 | 108.1 | 109.1 | 112.5 | 113.6 | 116.2 | 2.3 | 7.5 |

¹Excludes farm, 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.

33. Employment Cost Index, wages and salaries, by occupation and industry group

(June 1981 = 100)

| Series | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | | | 1983 | Percent change | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | | March | March 1983 |
| | | | | | | | | | 3 months ended | | 12 months ended |
| Civilian workers¹ | — | 100.0 | 102.5 | 104.4 | 106.3 | 107.3 | 109.7 | 110.9 | 112.2 | 1.2 | 5.6 |
| Workers, by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 107.6 | 110.4 | 111.4 | 113.0 | 1.4 | 5.9 |
| Blue-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 102.4 | 104.0 | 106.5 | 106.7 | 108.6 | 109.8 | 110.8 | .9 | 5.0 |
| Service workers | — | 100.0 | 102.5 | 103.6 | 106.8 | 107.9 | 110.1 | 111.8 | 113.2 | 1.3 | 6.0 |
| Workers, by industry division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | — | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.0 | 105.9 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 109.8 | 111.0 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Nonmanufacturing | — | 100.0 | 102.7 | 104.5 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 110.1 | 111.3 | 112.7 | 1.3 | 5.8 |
| Services | — | 100.0 | 104.4 | 106.6 | 108.6 | 109.5 | 113.2 | 114.4 | 115.8 | 1.2 | 6.6 |
| Public administration ² | — | 100.0 | 103.8 | 106.5 | 107.5 | 108.4 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 114.6 | 1.8 | 6.6 |
| Private industry workers | 98.0 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.8 | 105.9 | 107.1 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 111.6 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
| Workers, by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 98.1 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 103.9 | 106.2 | 107.3 | 109.4 | 110.6 | 112.2 | 1.4 | 5.6 |
| Professional and technical workers | 98.2 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 105.5 | 108.0 | 109.4 | 111.8 | 112.9 | 114.8 | 1.7 | 6.3 |
| Managers and administrators | 98.6 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 102.8 | 105.8 | 107.2 | 108.5 | 109.3 | 112.0 | 2.5 | 5.9 |
| Salesworkers | 96.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 101.9 | 102.2 | 101.8 | 104.5 | 106.2 | 105.7 | -.5 | 3.4 |
| Clerical workers | 98.6 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 104.2 | 107.0 | 108.3 | 110.3 | 111.6 | 113.4 | 1.6 | 6.0 |
| Blue-collar workers | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 105.4 | 106.6 | 108.5 | 109.7 | 110.7 | .9 | 5.0 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.9 | 104.3 | 106.2 | 107.6 | 109.6 | 111.2 | 112.2 | .9 | 5.6 |
| Operatives, except transport | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.1 | 105.4 | 106.6 | 108.3 | 109.3 | 110.0 | .6 | 4.4 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 96.8 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 102.7 | 103.2 | 104.1 | 106.0 | 106.9 | 108.0 | 1.0 | 4.7 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 97.5 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 103.3 | 104.1 | 105.1 | 106.5 | 107.8 | 109.0 | 1.1 | 4.7 |
| Service workers | 99.2 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 102.7 | 106.7 | 107.9 | 109.3 | 111.4 | 112.9 | 1.3 | 5.8 |
| Workers, by industry division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 97.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.0 | 105.9 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 109.8 | 111.0 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Durables | 97.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.5 | 106.3 | 107.4 | 109.0 | 110.3 | 111.1 | .7 | 4.5 |
| Nondurables | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 105.3 | 106.3 | 108.5 | 109.1 | 110.9 | 1.6 | 5.3 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.8 | 105.9 | 107.1 | 109.1 | 110.5 | 112.0 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| Construction | 97.6 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 104.3 | 105.9 | 107.3 | 109.1 | 109.7 | 110.4 | .6 | 4.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.6 | 105.7 | 106.9 | 109.5 | 111.1 | 112.9 | 1.6 | 6.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 98.2 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 102.3 | 103.9 | 105.8 | 106.5 | 107.2 | 108.5 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 98.5 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 103.4 | 106.3 | 108.9 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 111.8 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| Retail trade | 98.1 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 103.0 | 104.5 | 106.5 | 106.1 | 107.2 | 1.0 | 4.1 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 95.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 102.4 | 106.1 | 109.0 | 110.6 | 1.5 | 6.7 |
| Services | 99.6 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 105.8 | 108.8 | 110.0 | 112.5 | 114.3 | 116.0 | 1.5 | 6.6 |
| State and local government workers | — | 100.0 | 105.0 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 108.7 | 113.5 | 114.0 | 115.1 | 1.0 | 6.4 |
| Workers, by occupational group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 105.4 | 107.5 | 108.5 | 108.9 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.6 | .9 | 6.5 |
| Blue-collar workers | — | 100.0 | 103.9 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
| Workers, by industry division | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Services | — | 100.0 | 105.5 | 107.6 | 108.4 | 108.8 | 114.2 | 114.6 | 115.5 | .8 | 6.5 |
| Schools | — | 100.0 | 105.7 | 107.7 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 114.2 | 114.5 | 115.2 | .6 | 6.4 |
| Elementary and secondary | — | 100.0 | 106.0 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 114.9 | 115.1 | 115.6 | .4 | 6.3 |
| Hospitals and other services ³ | — | 100.0 | 104.6 | 107.3 | 108.8 | 109.5 | 114.3 | 114.9 | 116.5 | 1.4 | 7.1 |
| Public administration ² | — | 100.0 | 103.8 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 108.4 | 111.9 | 112.6 | 114.6 | 1.8 | 6.6 |

¹Excludes farm, 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.

34. Employment Cost Index, private industry workers, by bargaining status, region, and area size

[June 1981 = 100]

| Series | 1981 | | | | 1982 | | | | 1983 | Percent change | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | March | June | Sept. | Dec. | | 3 months ended | 12 months ended |
| | | | | | | | | | March 1983 | | |
| COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers, by bargaining status ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 97.6 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 104.8 | 106.5 | 108.4 | 110.6 | 112.3 | 114.5 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| Manufacturing | — | 100.0 | 102.3 | 104.6 | 106.3 | 108.0 | 110.3 | 111.8 | 114.0 | 2.0 | 7.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing | — | 100.0 | 102.7 | 105.0 | 106.8 | 108.7 | 111.0 | 112.8 | 114.9 | 1.9 | 7.6 |
| Nonunion | 98.4 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 103.5 | 105.3 | 106.5 | 108.5 | 109.7 | 111.5 | 1.6 | 5.9 |
| Manufacturing | — | 100.0 | 101.8 | 103.5 | 105.7 | 106.6 | 106.4 | 109.2 | 111.2 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing | — | 100.0 | 101.7 | 103.5 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 108.6 | 109.9 | 111.6 | 1.5 | 6.1 |
| Workers, by area size ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas | 98.1 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.1 | 105.7 | 107.2 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 112.9 | 1.8 | 6.8 |
| Other areas | 98.1 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 103.2 | 106.2 | 107.0 | 108.6 | 109.1 | 110.8 | 1.6 | 4.3 |
| WAGES AND SALARIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers, by bargaining status ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union | 97.4 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 105.0 | 106.5 | 108.1 | 110.3 | 111.8 | 112.9 | 1.0 | 6.0 |
| Manufacturing | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.7 | 105.9 | 107.3 | 109.5 | 110.8 | 111.4 | .5 | 5.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 97.1 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 105.2 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 111.1 | 112.7 | 114.3 | 1.4 | 6.8 |
| Nonunion | 98.2 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 103.2 | 105.6 | 106.5 | 108.3 | 109.5 | 110.9 | 1.3 | 5.0 |
| Manufacturing | 97.9 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 103.3 | 105.9 | 106.7 | 108.2 | 109.1 | 110.7 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 103.2 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 108.3 | 109.6 | 111.0 | 1.3 | 5.2 |
| Workers, by region ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 104.4 | 106.1 | 106.7 | 109.7 | 111.5 | 112.0 | .4 | 5.6 |
| South | 98.0 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 102.8 | 105.7 | 107.4 | 108.8 | 109.8 | 111.4 | 1.5 | 5.4 |
| North Central | 98.1 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 103.3 | 104.7 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 108.6 | 110.1 | 1.4 | 5.2 |
| West | 97.9 | 100.0 | 103.2 | 105.1 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 110.7 | 112.0 | 114.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Workers by area size ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan areas | 97.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 104.0 | 105.9 | 107.1 | 109.1 | 110.5 | 111.9 | 1.3 | 5.7 |
| Other areas | 98.3 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 103.1 | 106.0 | 106.8 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 110.1 | 1.2 | 3.9 |

¹The 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.

35. Wage and compensation change, major collective bargaining settlements, 1978 to date

[In percent]

| Measure | Annual average | | | | | Quarterly average | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | | 1982 | | | | 1983 ^p | |
| | | | | | | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I ^r | II |
| Total compensation changes, covering 5,000 workers or more, all industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First year of contract | 8.3 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 3.3 | -1.7 | 4.7 |
| Annual rate over life of contract. | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| Wage rate changes covering at least 1,000 workers, all industries: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First year of contract | 7.6 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 3.8 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 3.8 | -1.2 | 2.9 |
| Annual rate over life of contract. | 6.4 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Manufacturing: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First year of contract | 8.3 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 4.1 | -3.4 | 1.3 |
| Annual rate over life of contract. | 6.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.5 | .9 | 1.6 |
| Nonmanufacturing (excluding construction): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First year of contract | 8.0 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 6.8 |
| Annual rate over life of contract. | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First year of contract | 6.5 | 8.8 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 6.5 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 3.4 | .3 | 1.9 |
| Annual rate over life of contract. | 6.2 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 |

p = preliminary.

r = revised.

36. Effective wage adjustments in collective bargaining units covering 1,000 workers or more, 1978 to date

| Measure | Year | | | | | Year and quarter | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | | 1982 | | | | 1983 ^P | |
| | | | | | | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | I ^r | II |
| Average percent adjustment (including no change): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All industries | 8.2 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 8.6 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -.4 | 1.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 7.9 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.2 | .9 | 1.4 |
| From settlements reached in period | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | .5 | .4 | .2 | .4 | .5 | .6 | -.2 | .2 |
| Deferred from settlements reached in earlier period | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 | .4 | .6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | .4 | .4 | 1.0 |
| From cost-of-living clauses | 2.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | .6 | .3 | .2 | .6 | .3 | .1 | .1 |
| Total number of workers receiving wage change (in thousands) ¹ | — | — | — | 8,648 | 7,852 | 4,364 | 3,225 | 2,878 | 3,423 | 3,760 | 3,441 | 3,030 | 3,108 |
| From settlements reached in period | — | — | — | 2,270 | 1,907 | 540 | 604 | 204 | 511 | 620 | 825 | 434 | 454 |
| Deferred from settlements reached in earlier period | — | — | — | 6,267 | 4,846 | 3,023 | 882 | 1,001 | 1,594 | 2,400 | 860 | 840 | 1,446 |
| From cost-of-living clauses | — | — | — | 4,593 | 3,830 | 2,934 | 2,179 | 1,920 | 1,568 | 2,251 | 1,970 | 2,075 | 1,395 |
| Number of workers receiving no adjustments (in thousands) | — | — | — | 145 | 483 | 4,428 | 5,568 | 5,457 | 4,912 | 4,575 | 4,895 | 5,085 | 5,007 |

¹The 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.
r = revised.

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.

| 37. 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 |
| 1982 | 96 | | 656 | | 9,061 | .04 |
| 1982 | January | 2 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 202.8 | .01 |
| | February | 3 | 3.9 | 15.3 | 241.1 | .01 |
| | March | 4 | 13.3 | 26.1 | 357.0 | .02 |
| | April | 14 | 59.5 | 79.1 | 533.1 | .03 |
| | May | 15 | 42.7 | 66.1 | 657.6 | .04 |
| | June | 18 | 42.8 | 66.9 | 907.2 | .05 |
| 1983 ^p | January | 1 | 1.6 | 38.0 | 794.8 | .04 |
| | February | 5 | 14.0 | 50.4 | 844.4 | .05 |
| | March | 5 | 10.5 | 54.9 | 1,131.5 | .05 |
| | April | 2 | 2.8 | 52.4 | 789.5 | .04 |
| | May | 10 | 21.8 | 31.1 | 490.4 | .03 |
| | June | 12 | 55.7 | 71.8 | 679.2 | .03 |

p = preliminary.

r = revised.

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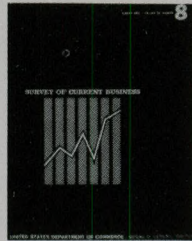
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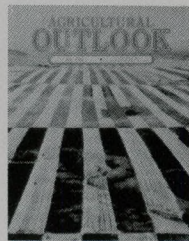
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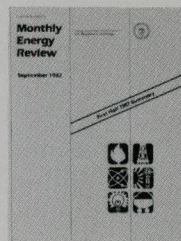
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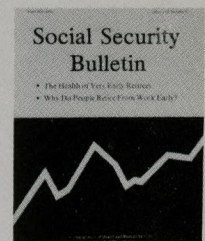
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