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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 1977

Employment continued to increase in March and unemployment declined slightly, it was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The unemployment rate was 7.3 percent, a return to the January level after rising to 7.5 percent in February as a result of weather-related energy shortages. All of the unemployment reduction took place among adult men.

Total employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by more than half a million in March to 89.5 million. This sustained the marked expansion that has totaled 1.7 million persons since last October.

Nonfarm payroll employment-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments-advanced by nearly 500,000 in March to 81.3 milli . The payroll total has also showed a resurgence over the past 5 months with a rise of 1.5 million jobs.

## Unemployment

The number of persons unemployed edged down in March to 7.1 million, seasonally adjusted. The over-the-month decline occurred entirely among persons who had lost their last job, including a large number who were recalled from layoff. Total unemployment has declined by nearly $600,000--500,000$ adult men and 100,000 adult women--since its 1976 peak level reached last November, with all of the improvement taking place among job losers. (See tables A-1 and A-5.)

The overall unemployment rate declined to 7.3 percent, the same as in January; the rate had risen to 7.5 percent in February as a result of energy-related problems. The rate had been 8.0 percent last November. The over-the-month reduction took place among adult men, as their jobless rate fell 0.4 percentage point to 5.4 percent. This movement was accompanied by unemployment decreases among male household heads, married
men, full-time workers, and manufacturing and construction workers. Jobless rates for most other demographic groups--for example, teenagers (18.8 percent) and adult women (7.2 percent)--showed little change in March. (See table A-2.)

The average (mean) duration of unemployment fell for the second straight month. The 2 -month drop totaled one and a half weeks, bringing the March level to 14.0 weeks, the lowest point in nearly 2 years. The February-March change resulted from a sizeable decline in the number of long-term unemployed--persons who have been seeking work for 15 weeks or more-combined with an increase in the number of those who have been unemployed less than 5 weeks. (See table A-4.)

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

| Selected categories | Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 |  |  |  | 1977 | 1977 |  |  |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 193,644 | 94,544 | 951,261 | 95,711 | 196,067 | 95,516 | 96,145 | 96,539 |
| Total empioyment | 86,514 | 87,501 | 87, 804 | 88,133 | 88,998 | 88,558 | 88,962 | 89,475 |
| Unemployment | 7,130 | 7,043 | 7,457 | 7,578 | 7,068 | 6,958 | 7,183 | 7,064 |
| Not in labor force | 59,327 | 59,032 | 58,963 | 59,132 | 59,379 | 59,732 | 59,302 | 59,104 |
| Discouraged workers | 940 | 903 | 827 | 992 | 929 | N.A. | N. A. | N. A. |
|  | Parcant of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Adult men | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Adult women | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Teenagers | 19.2 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.8 |
| White | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Black and other | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Household heads | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Full-time workers | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment . | 78,674 | 79,333 | 79,683 | 80,090 | 80,894p | 80,561 | 80,816p | 81,304p |
| Goods-producing industries. | 23,142 | 23,380 | 23,372 | 23,440 | 23,741p | 23,589 | 23,680p | 23,955p |
| Service-producing industries | 55,532 | 55,953 | 56,311 | 56,650 | 57,152p | 56,972 | 57,136p | 57,349p |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm | 36.3 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.1 p | 35.8 | 36.2 p | 36.2p |
| Manufacturing | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.0p | 39.5 | 40.2 p | 40.3p |
| Manufacturing overtime | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 p | 3.2 | 3.3 p | 3.3 p |

In line with the reduction in unemployment, there was also a decline in the number of persons in nonagricultural industries who were working part time involuntarily (those on part-time schedules for economic reasons); their number decreased by 160,000 to 3.3 million. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force
Total employment rose for the fifth month in a row, advancing by more than 500,000 in March to 89.5 million, seasonally adjusted. As has been the case in recent months, all of this increase occurred in nonagricultural industries. Adult women accounted for 270,000 of the total increase, while adult men rose by 180,000 . Over the past year, total employment has risen by 2.6 million, with two-thirds of it occurring since last October.

The proportion of the total noninstitutional population that is employed--the employment-population ratio--was 56.7 percent in March, the highest percentage in 29 months. However, the ratio was still somewhat below the alltime high of 57.4 percent last reached in March 1974. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force rose by nearly 400,000 for the second consecutive large monthly advance. The labor force has grown by more than a million workers since January and by 2.7 million since last March; adult women accounted for more than half of the growth during each period.

The civilian labor force participation rate--the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population either working or looking for work--was at a new high of 62.0 percent in March, well above the year-earlier level of 61.3 percent. (See table A-1.)

## Discouraged Workers

Discouraged workers are persons who report that they want work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any. Bẹcause they do not meet the labor market test--that is, they are not engaged in active job search--they are classified as not in the labor force rather than as unemployed. These data are published on a quarterly basis.

Consistent with the decline in unemployment in the first quarter, the number of discouraged workers also decreased, after rising between the third and fourth quarters of 1976. There was an average of 930,000 discouraged workers for the quarter, about the same level that had prevailed a year earlier. About 640,00, (or seventy percent) of the discouraged workers indicated job-market factors as their reason for not seeking work. (See table A-8.)

## Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment also increased for the fifth consecutive month, rising by 490,000 in March to 81.3 million, seasonally adjusted. Over-the-month gains occurred in more than three-quarters of the industries that comprise the BLS diffusion index of nonagricultural payroll employment. Over the past year, payroll employment has grown by 2.3 million, almost two-thirds of which has taken place since October. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Employment increases were recorded in all eight major industry divisions. The largest gain occurred in manufacturing, where 165,000 jobs were added to payro11s. Four-fifths of this advance took place in the durable goods sector. Increases in transportation equipment $(40,000)$ and about 20,000 each in electrical equipment and fabricated metal products accounted for much of the March growth in durables.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing industries, contract construction employment, which had been affected by bad weather conditions in January, increased for the second straight month, rising by 95,000 in March. At 3.7 million, employment in this industry was 325,000 above its June 1975 recession low. There was also an over-the-month gain in mining--15,000.

In the service-producing sector, strong gains took place in wholesale and retail trade (90,000) and services (55,000), while there were increases ranging from 20,000 to 25,000 in transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government.

Hours
The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 36.2 hours in March, seasonally adjusted, unchanged from the
revised February leve1. The manufacturing workweek edged up 0.1 hour to 40.3 hours as a result of increases in the durable goods industries. Factory overtime held steady over the month at 3.3 hours. (See table B-2.)

Despite the stability in the average workweek, the index of aggregate hours of private nonagricultural production or nonsupervisory workers rose to an alltime high of 115.0 in March $(1967=100)$, reflecting the sharp increase in employment. The index was 3.5 percent above its year-ago level. The factory index rose sharply for the second straight month to a level (97.2) that was 3.1 percent above March 1976. (See table B-5.) Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production or nonsupervisory workers increased 0.6 percent in March, seasonally adjusted, and each was 7.3 percent higher than a year earlier.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were $\$ 5.11$, up 2 cents from February. Hourly earnings were 35 cents above the March 1976 level. Average weekly earnings rose 72 cents over the month to $\$ 183.45$ and have risen $\$ 12.57$ since March a year ago. (See table B-3.)

## The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was $193.9(1967=100)$ in March, 0.4 percent higher than in February. The index was 7.1 percent above March a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in February, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power rose 1.1 percent. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from two major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment (A tables) are derived from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of about 47,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over.

Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings ( $B$ tables) are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies, from payroll records of a sample of approximately 165,000 establishments. Unless otherwise indicated, data for both series relate to the week containing the 12 th day of the specified month.

## Comparability of household and payroll employment statistics

Employment data from the household and payroll surveys differ in several basic respects. The household survey provides information on the labor force activity of the entire population 16 years of age and over, without duplication, since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

The payroll survey relates only to paid wage and salary employees (regardless of age) on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments. The household survey counts employed persons in both agriculture and in nonagricultural industries and, in addition to wage and salary workers (including private household workers), includes the selfemployed, unpaid family workers, and persons "with a job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week or otherwise appear on more than one payroll are counted more than once in the establishment survey. Such persons are counted only once in the household survey and are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours.

## Unemployment

To be classified in the household survey as unemployed an individual must: (1) have been without a job during the survey week, (2) have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks, and (3) be presently available for work. In addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to begin a new job (within 30 days) are also classified as unemployed. The unemployed total
includes all persons who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rate represents the unemployed as a proportion of the civilian labor force (the employed and unemployed combined).

To meet the extensive needs of data users, the Bureau regularly publishes data on a wide variety of labor market indicators-see, for example, the demographic, occupational, and industry detail in tables A-2 and A-3. A special grouping of seven unemployment measures is set forth in table A-7. Identified by the symbols U-1 through U-7, these measures represent a range of possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor force, extending from the most restrictive (U-1) to the most comprehensive (U-7). The official rate of unemployment appears as U-5.

## Seasonal adjustment

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to some degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are repeated more or less regularly each year-changes in weather, school vacations, major holidays, industry production schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are often large. For example, on average over the year, they explain about 90 percent of the month-to-month variance in the unemployment figures. Since seasonal variations tend to be large relative to the underlying cyclical trends, it is necessary to use seasonallyadjusted data to interpret short-term economic developments. At the beginning of each year, current seasonal adjustment factors for unemployment and other labor force series are calculated taking into account the prior year's experience, and revised data are introduced in the release containing January data.

All seasonally-adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. The official unemployment rate for all civilian workers is derived by dividing the estimate for total unemployment (the sum of four seasonallyadjusted age-sex components) by the civilian labor force (the sum of 12 seasonally-adjusted age-sex components). Several alternative methods for seasonally adjusting the overall unemployment rate are also used on a regular basis in order to illustrate the degree of uncertainty that arises because of the seasonal adjustment procedure. Among these alternative methods are five different age-sex adjustments,
including a concurrent adjustment and one based on stable factors and four based on other unemployment aggregations. Alternative rates for 1976 are shown in the table at the end of this note. (Current alternative rates and an explanation of the methods may be obtained from BLS upon request.)

For establishment data, the seasonally-adjusted series fo: all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings are adjusted by aggregating the seasonally-adjusted data from the respective component series. These data are revised annually, usually in conjunction with the annual benchmark adjustments (comprehensive counts of employment).

## Sampling variability

Both the household and establishment survey statistics are subject to sampling error, which should be taken into account in evaluating the levels of a series as well as changes over time. Because the household survey is based upon a probability sample, the results may differ from the figures that would be obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. The standard error is the measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a
sample of the population is surveyed. Tables A-E in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings provide standard errors for unemployment and other labor force categories.

Although the relatively large size of the monthly establishment survey assures a high degree of accuracy, the estimates derived from it also may differ from the figures obtained if a complete census using the same schedules and procedures were possible. Moreover, since the estimating procedures employ the previous month's level as the base in computing the current month's level of employment (link-relative technique), sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove this accumulated error, the employment estimates are adjusted to new benchmarks, usually annually. In addition to taking account of sampling and response errors, the benchmark revision adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments. Employment estimates are currently projected from March 1974 benchmark levels. Measures of reliability for employment estimates are provided in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings, as are the actual amounts of revisions due to benchmark adjustments (tables G-L).

Unemployment rate by alternative seasonal adjustment methods

| Month | Unadjusted rate | Official <br> Ad- <br> justed <br> Rate | Alternative age-sex procedures |  |  |  |  | Other aggregations (all multiplicative) |  |  |  | Direct adjustment | Composite | Range (cols. 2-13) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | All multiplicative | All additive | Year- <br> ahead | Concurrent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stable } \\ 1967.73 \end{gathered}$ | Duration | Reasons | Total | Residual |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 0.4 |
| February | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | . 3 |
| March | 8.1 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | . 4 |
| April | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | . 2 |
| May | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | . 3 |
| June | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | . 3 |
| July | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | . 2 |
| August | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | . 3 |
| September | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | . 4 |
| October | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | . 3 |
| November | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.0 | . 3 |
| December | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | . 1 |

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employment status | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 1976 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. 1977 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 155,325 | 157,584 | 157,782 | 155,325 | 157,006 | 157,176 | 157,381 | 157,584 | 157,782 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{1}$ | 2,147 | 2,137 | 2,138 | 2,147 | 2,149 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2,146 | 2,133 | 2,137 | 2,138 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 153,178 | 155,447 | 155,643 | 153,178 | 154,857 | 155,031 | 155,248 | 155,447 | 155,643 |
| Civilian labor force | 93,112 | 95,340 | 95,771 | 93,862 | 95,871 | 95,960 | 95,516 | 96,145 | 96,539 |
| Participation rate | 60.8 | 61.3 | 61.5 | 61.3 | 61.9 | 61.9 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 62.0 |
| Employed .......... | 85,588 | 87,231 | 88,215 | 86,845 | 88,220 | 88,441 | 88,558 | 88,962 | 89,475 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 55.1 | 55.4 | 55.9 | 55.9 | 56.2 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 56.7 |
| Agriculture | 2,897 | 2,709 | 2,804 | 3,215 | 3,248 | 3,257 | 3,090 | 3,090 | 3,116 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 82,691 | 84,522 | 85,411 | 83,630 | 84,972 | 85,184 | 85,468 | 85,872 | 86,359 |
| Unemployed | 7,525 | 8,109 | 7,556 | 7,017 | 7,651 | 7,519 | 6,958 | 7,183 | 7,064 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.1 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Not in labor force | 60,065 | 60,106 | 59,872 | 59,316 | 58,986 | 59,071 | 59,732 | 59,302 | 59,104 |
| Men, 20 vears and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 65,920 | 67,025 | 67,114 | 65,920 | 66,699 | 66,835 | 66,930 | 67,025 | 67,114 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 64,230 | 65,342 | 65,423 | 64,230 | 65,001 | 65,140 | 65,250 | 65,342 | 65,423 |
| Civilian tabor force | 50,945 | 51,940 | 51,925 | 51,075 | 52,066 | 52,078 | 51,842 | 52,092 | 52,061 |
| Participation rate | 79.3 | 79.5 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 80.1 | 79.9 | 79.5 | 79.7 | 79.6 |
| Employed | 47,525 | 48,192 | 48,599 | 48,201 | 48,773 | 48,859 | 48,961 | 49,091 | 49,267 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 72.1 | 71.9 | 72.4 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.1 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.4 |
| Agriculture | 2,202 | 2,081 | 2,106 | 2,309 | 2,283 | 2,273 | 2,209 | 2,230 | 2,208 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 45,322 | 46,111 | 46,494 | 45,892 | 46,490 | 46,586 | 46,752 | 46,861 | 47,059 |
| Unemployed | 3,421 | 3,748 | 3,325 | 2,874 | 3,293 | 3,219 | 2,881 | 3,001 | 2,794 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Not in labor force | 13,285 | 13,402 | 13,498 | 13,155 | 12,935 | 13,062 | 13,408 | 13,250 | 13,362 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 72,640 | 73,746 | 73,852 | 72,640 | 73,491 | 73,535 | 73,642 | 73,746 | 73,852 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 72,561 | 73,654 | 73,757 | 72,561 | 73,401 | 73,445 | 73,550 | 73,654 | 73,757 |
| Civilian labor force ........... | 33,997 | 35,159 | 35,433 | 33,858 | 34,848 | 34,938 | 34,740 | 34,982 | 35,295 |
| Participation rate | 46.9 | 47.7 | 48.0 | 46.7 | 47.5 | 47.6 | 47.2 | 47.5 | 47.9 |
| Employed | 31,514 | 32,434 | 32,850 | 31,414 | 32,208 | 32,340 | 32,331 | 32,477 | 32,750 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 43.4 | 44.0 | 44.5 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.3 |
| Agriculture | 372 | 379 | 402 | 458 | 558 | 573 | 488 | 485 | 496 |
| Nonagricuitural industries | 31,142 | 32,056 | 32,448 | 30,956 | 31,650 | 31,767 | 31,843 | 31,992 | 32,254 |
| Unemployed | 2,482 | 2,725 | 2,583 | 2,444 | 2,640 | 2,598 | 2,409 | 2,505 | 2,545 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Not in labor force | 38,564 | 38,495 | 38,323 | 38,703 | 38,553 | 38,507 | 38,810 | 38,672 | 38,462 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,765 | 16,813 | 16,816 | 16,765 | 16,816 | 16,806 | 16,810 | 16,813 | 16,816 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,387 | 16,451 | 16,464 | 16,387 | 16,455 | 16,446 | 16,448 | 16,451 | 16,464 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,170 | 8,241 | 8,414 | 8,929 | 8,957 | 8,944 | 8,934 | 9,071 | 9,18.3 |
| Participation rate | 49.9 | 50.1 | 51.1 | 54.5 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 54.3 | 55.1 | 55.8 |
| Employed | 6,549 | 6,605 | 6,766 | 7,230 | 7,239 | 7,242 | 7,266 | 7,394 | 7,458 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 39.1 | 39.3 | 40.2 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 44.0 | 44.4 |
| Agriculture | 323 | 249 | 297 | 448 | 407 | 411 | 393 | 375 | 412 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 6,226 | 6,356 | 6,469 | 6,782 | 6,832 | 6,831 | 6,873 | 7,019 | 7,046 |
| Unemployed | 1,621 | 1,636 | 1,648 | 1,699 | 1,718 | 1,702 | 1,668 | 1,677 | 1,725 |
| Unemployment rate | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.8 |
| Not in labor force | 8,216 | 8,210 | 8,050 | 7,458 | 7,498 | 7,502 | 7,514 | 7,380 | 7,281 |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 136,778 | 138,575 | 138,732 | 136,778 | 138,117 | 138,253 | 138,415 | 138,575 | 138,732 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 134,987 | 136,810 | 136,972 | 134,987 | 136,336 | 136,475 | 136,654 | 136,810 | 136,972 |
| Civilian labor force | 82,426 | 84,368 | 84,792 | 83,071 | 84,816 | 84,854 | 84,616 | 85,086 | 85,482 |
| Participation rate | 61.1 | 61.7 | 61.9 | 61.5 | 62.2 | 62.2 | 61.9 | 62.2 | 62.4 |
| Employed | 76,300 | 77,793 | 78,685 | 77,412 | 78,647 | 78,828 | 78,923 | 79,365 | 79,832 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 55.8 | 56.1 | 56.7 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.3 | 57.5 |
| Unemployed | 6,126 | 6,574 | 6,107 | 5,659 | 6,169 | 6,026 | 5,693 | 5,721 | 5,650 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Not in labor force | 52,561 | 52,442 | 52,180 | 51,916 | 51,520 | 51,621 | 52,038 | 51,724 | 51,490 |
| BLACK AND OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,547 | 19,009 | 19,050 | 18,547 | 18,889 | 18,923 | 18,966 | 19,009 | 19,050 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,191 | 18,637 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 18,672 | 18,191 | 18,520 | 18,555 | 18,594 | 18,637 | 18,672 |
| Civilian labor force | 10,687 | 10,973 | 10,979 | 10,812 | 11,114 | 11,109 | 11,030 | 11,163 | 11,104 |
| Participation rate | 58.7 | 58.9 | 58.8 | 59.4 | 60.0 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 59.9 | 59.5 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,288 | 9,438 | 9,530 | 9,453 | 9,618 | 9,623 | 9,648 | 7,697 | 9,690 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 50.1 | 49.7 | 50.0 | 51.0 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 51.0 | 50.9 |
| Unemployed | 1,399 | 1,535 | 1,449 | 1,359 | 1,496 | 1,486 | 1,382 | 1,466 | 1,414 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.1 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Not in labor force | 7,504 | 7,664 | 7,692 | 7,379 | - 7,406 | 7,446 | 7,564 | 7,474 | 7,568 |

${ }^{1}$ The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Selected categories | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. $1976$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. } \\ 1976 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1976 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Feb} \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ -1977 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7,017 | 7,064 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,874 | 2,794 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.4 |
| Women, 20 vears and over | 2,444 | 2,545 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,699 | 1,725 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.0. | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.8 |
| White, total | 5,659 | 5,650 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,347 | 2,285 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 1,951 | 1,984 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,361 | 1,381 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 13.1 | 16.3 | 16.6 |
| Black and other, total | 1,359 | 1,414 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 533 | 515 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 482 | 549 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 11.6 |
| Both sexes, 16.19 years | 344 | 350 | 36.0 | 36.5 | 34.8 | 36.1 | 37.2 | 40.1 |
| Household heads, total | 2,659 | 2,524 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Men ............. | 2,042 | 1,897 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| With relatives | 1,623 | 1,488 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Without relatives | 419 | 409 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.8 |
| Women | 623 | 642 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| With refatives | 392 | 411 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 9.4 | 9.6 |
| Without relatives | 231 | 231 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,632 | 1,490 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,459 | 1,514 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Full-time workers . . . . . . . . . | 5,637 | 5,468 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Part-time workers | 1,384 | 1,606 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 11.1 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over' | 2,325 | 1,923 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ : . | -- |  | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers | 2,087 | 2,191 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Professional and technical | 473 | 430 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 279 | 334 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Sales workers | 287 | 325 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Clerical workers | 1,048 | 1,102 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Blue-collar workers | 2,883 | 2,729 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 805 | 750 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Operatives, except transport | 1,157 | .1,075 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 267 | 257 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 6.9 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 654 | 645 | . 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 13.2 |
| Service workers | 1,107 | 1,051 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.9 |
| Farm workers | 130 | 151 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 6.7 | 5.4 |
| INDUSTRY ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ${ }^{4}$ | 5,185 | 5,155 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Construction | 694 | 647 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.2 | 14.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1,545 | 1,436 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| Durable goods | 947 | 788 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 598 | 648 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 221 | 252 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,483 | 1,505 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| Finance and service industries | 1,204 | 1,280 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Government workers ....... . | 694 | 629 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 167 | 195 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 13.4 | 13.2 |
| veteran status |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male Vietnam-era veterans: ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 34 years ........ | 448 | 441 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 152 | 162 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 17.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 211 | 193 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 85 | 86 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Male nonveterans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 34 years | 1,210, | 1,234 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 754 | 721 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 10.4 |
| 25 to 29 vears | 278 | 353 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 178 | 160 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 |

[^0][^1]Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

${ }^{1}$ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such
reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.
Table A-4. Duration of unemployment

| [Numbers in thousands] |
| :--- |
| Weeks of unemployment |
|  |
| DURATION |
|  |

Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment


Table A-6. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| Sex and aga | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7,017 | 7,064 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,699 | 1,725 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.8 |
| 16 to 17 vears | 743 | 847 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 22.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 964 | 886 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 16.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,645 | 1,638 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.4 |
| 25 years and over | 3,667 | 3,689 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,996 | 3,086 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| 55 years and over | 671 | 608 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 3,798 | 3,712 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 924 | 918 | 19.2 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 |
| 16 to 17 years | 419 | 459 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 21.0 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 22.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 505 | 459 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 16.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 903 | 879 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 11.2 |
| 25 years and over | 1,976 | 1,919 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,546 | 1,534 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| 55 years and over | 428 | 385 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,219 | 3,352 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| 16 to 19 years | 775 | 807 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 20.1 | 18.4 | 18.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 324 | 388 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 23.0 | 20.4 | 22.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 459 | 427 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 16.9 | 17.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 742 | 759 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| 25 years and over | 1,691 | 1,770 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,450 | 1,552 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| 55 years and over | 243 | 223 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 |

Table A-7. Range of unempioyment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted
[Percent]

| Measures | Quarterly s verages |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 |  |  |  | 1977 | 1977 |  |  |
|  | I | II | III | IV | I | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| U-1 -Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | - 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| U-2-Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| U-3-Unemployed household heads as a percent of the household head labor force | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4. 8 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| U.4-Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| U-5-Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure) | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| U-6-Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.9 |
| U-7 -Total full-time jobseek ers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 9.9 | N. A. | N. A. | N.A. |

[^2]Table A-8. Persons not in the labor force by selected characteristics, quarterly averages
[In thousands]

| Characteristics | Not seasonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { I } \\ 1976 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1975 | 1976 |  |  |  | 1977 |
|  |  |  | IV | I | II | III | TV | I |
| Total not in labor force | 60,113 | 60,174 | 59,215 | 59,327 | 59,032 | 58,963 | 59,132 | 59,379 |
| Do not want a job now | 54,635 | 54,437 | 54,050 | 53,831 | 53,938 | 54,715 | 53,991 | 53,792 |
| Want a job now | 5,477 | 5,727 | 5,256 | 5,388 | 5,426 | 4,339 | 5,436 | 5,663 |
| Discouraged workers | 976 | 972 | 977 | 940 | 903 | 827 | 992 | 929 |
| Job-market factors ${ }^{1}$ | 682 | 677 | 1803 | 649 | 617 | 568 | 762 | 644 |
| Personal factors ${ }^{2}$. | 294 | 295 | 174 | 291 | 286 | - 259 | 230 | 285 |
| Men | 370 | 287 | 340 | 366 | 308 | 281 | 341 | 283 |
| Women | 606 | 685 | 637 | 574 | 595 | 546 | 651 | 647 |
| White | 768 | 725 | 697 | 700 | 694 | 601 | 755 | 665 |
| Black and other | 208 | 247 | 292 | 233 | 204 | 226 | 250 | 280 |

1 Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and "other personal handicap.",

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar: } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{p}} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL | 78,169 | 79,473 | 79,727 | 80,461 | 78,980 | 80,106 | 80,344 | 80,561 | 80,816 | 81,304 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 22,7231 | 23, 005 | 23,043 | 23,415 | 23,248 | 23,489 | 23,508 | 23,589 | 23,680 | 23,955 |
| MINING | 759 | 806 | 811 | 826 | 773 | 805 | 808 | 817 | 827 | 841 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 3,285 | 3,198 | 3,243 | 3,425 | 3,578 | 3,619 | 3,605 | 3,561 | 3,636 | 3,731 |
| manufacturing | 18,679 | 19, 001 | 18,989 | 19,164 | 18,897 | 19,065 | 19,095 | 19,211 | 19,217 | 19,383 |
| Production workers | 13,409 | 13,606 | 13,590 | 13,803 | 13,602 | 13,675 | 13,691 | 13,801 | 13,797 | 14, 000 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 10,835 | 11,141 | 11, 104 | 11,239 | 10,956 | 11, 128 | 11,158 | 11,236 | 11,226 | 11,361 |
| Praduction workers | 7,712 | 7,936 | 7,901 | 8, 063 | 7,815 | 7,929 | 7,955 | 8, 026 | 8,012 | 8, 168 |
| Ordnance and accessories .... | 160.4 | 156.9 | 155.8 | 155.9 | 161 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| Lumber and wood products | 578.9 | 602.1 | 606.3 | 612.5 | 597 | 621 | 626 | 625 | 626 | 631 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 483.4 | 493.4 | 491.4 | 500.6 | 488 | 491 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 505 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 602.9 | 609. 1 | 600.5 | 631.5 | 618 | 636 | 629 | 631 | 623 | 647 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,169.4 | 1,180. 2 | 1, 170.5 | 1, 183.0 | 1, 178 | 1, 186 | 1,182 | 1,183 | 1,178 | 1,191 |
| Fabricated metal products .. | 1, 364. 5 | 1, 403. 3 | 1, 394.9 | 1, 416.5 | 1,380 | 1,396 | 1,404 | 1,413 | 1,413 | 1,432 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2, 052.6 | 2, 130.9 | 2, 138.8 | 2,141.2 | 2, 047 | 2, 106 | 2, 107 | 2, 125 | 2,132 | 2, 135 |
| Electrical equipment . . . . | 1,799.4 | 1,871.9 | 1,879.9 | 1,888.7 | 1,818 | 1,860 | 1,863 | 1,874 | 1,889 | 1,908 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,707.2 | 1, 769.0 | 1, 734.1 | 1,774.7 | 1, 739 | 1, 749 | 1,766 | 1,790 | 1,764 | 1,807 |
| 1 Instruments and related products | 501.4 | 519.2 | 521.9 | 521.5 | 505 | 514 | 517 | 521 | 525 | 526 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 414.6 | 404.5 | 409.7 | 412.4 | 425 | 413 | 415 | 424 | 425 | 423 |
| nondurable goods........ | 7,844 | 7,860 | 7,885 | 7,925 | 7,941 | 7,937 | 7,937 | 7,975 | 7,991 | 8, 022 |
| Production workers | 5,697 | 5,670 | 5,689 | 5,740 | 5,787 | 5,746 | 5,736 | 5,775 | 5,785 | 5,832 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,626, 9 | 1,659.5 | 1,647.9 | 1,649.9 | 1,698 | 1, 711 |  | 1,721 | 1,722 | $1,722$ |
| Tobacco manufactures | 70.3 | 74.1 | 70.9 | 67.9 | 75 | 75 | 75 957 | 74 958 | 73 | $73$ |
| Textile mill products .......... | 962.9 | 956.2 | 961.4 | 968.5 | 966 | 960 | 957 | 958 | 962 | 971 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,322.9 | 1, 252.0 | 1,273.4 | 1,288.1 | 1, 319 | 1,276 | 1,271 | 1,278 | 1, 276 | 1,284 690 |
| Paper and allied products... | 665.5 | 680.3 | 679.5 | 684.8 | 671 | 680 | , 680 | . 684 | 687 | 1 1 1 090 |
| Printing and publishing. . . . . | 1,072.7 | 1,089.3 | 1,092.1 | 1,095.0 | 1,074 | 1,089 | 1,089 | 1,090 | 1, 093 | 1, 096 |
| Chemicals and allied products.... Petroleum and coal products .... | 1, 026.9 | 1, 036.2 | 1,041.0 | 1, 042.5 | 1,030 | 1, 038 | 1, 041 | 1,044 | 1,050 | 1,046 206 |
| Petroleum and coal products ...... Rubber and plastics products, nec.. | 198.7 | 200. 3 | 199.4 | 200.7 | 204 | 203 | 204 | 205 656 | 206 | 206 666 |
| Leather and leather products | 622.1 <br> 275.0 | 650.6 | 262.9 | 265.7 | 277 | 263 | 263 | 265 | 266 | 268 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 55,446 | 56,468 | 56,684 | 57,046 | 55,732 | 56,617 | 56,836 | 56,972 | 57, 136 | 57,349 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC utilities | 4,462 | 4,499 | 4,496 | 4,533 | 4,507 | 4,519 | 4,553 | 4,549 | 4,555 | 4,579 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 17,216 | 17,791 | 17,672 | 17, 788 | 17,592 | 17,808 | 17,898 | 17,981 | 18,086 | 18,177 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 4, 194 | 4, 297 | 4,300 | 4,320 | 4,236 | 4,291 | 4,304 | 4,323 | 4,343 | 4,364 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 13,022 | 13,494 | 13,372 | 13,468 | 13,356 | 13,517 | 13,594 | 13,658 | 13, 743 | 13,813 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND real estate | 4, 246 | 4,379 | 4,398 | 4, 427 | 4,276 | 4,381 | 4,403 | 4,423 | 4,438 | 4,458 |
| - Services | 14,344 | 14,740 | 14,887 | 15,003 | 14,460 | 14,873 | 14,936 | 15,010 | 15,068 | 15,124 |
| GOVERNMENT. | 15,178 | 15,059 | 15,231 | 15, 295 | 14,897 | 15,036 | 15,046 | 15, 009 | 14,989 | 15,011 |
| FEDERAL. | 2, 724 | 2,697 | 2,705 | 2,709 | 2,735 | 2, 734 | 2,720 | 2,721 | 2,721 | 2,720 |
| StATE AND LOCAL | 12,454 | 12,362 | 12,526 | 12,586 | 12, 162 | 12,302 | 12,326 | 12,288 | 12,268 | 12,291 |

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mar. }^{\circ} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Jan}_{\circ} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1977^{\mathrm{p}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mar}_{8} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec: } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Feb}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar }_{3} \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE. . | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.2 |
| MINING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 42.2 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 43.6 | 43.6 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 35.7 | 33.9 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 36.9 |
| MANUFACTURING.. | 40.0 | 39.0 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 40.3 |
| Overtime hours . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| dURABLE GOODS . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 40.5 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.7 | 40.9 |
| Overtime hours | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Ordnance and accessories .. | 41.0 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.5 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 39.7 | 38.7 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 39.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures ........ | 38.7 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 38.1 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 38.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 40.6 | 39.0 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 41.1 |
| Primary metal industries. | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.9 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 40.7 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 40.6 | 40.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 41.1 | 40.5 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 41.5 |
| Electrical equipment ... | 40.0 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment . . . . . . . | 41.8 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 42.5 | 42.2 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 42.9 |
| Instruments and related products. . . | 40.4 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 40.7 | 40.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . | 38.8 | 37.6 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 38.9 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 39.3 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 39.5 |
| Overtime,hours | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Food and kindred products | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 40.1 |  |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 38.3 | 35.7 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 39.0 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 36.1 | 37.5 | 36.7 |
| Textile mill products . . . . . . . . . . | 40.6 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 40.6 |
| Apparel and other textile products .. | 36.2 | 33.5 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 36.3 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.2 | 35.5 | 35.6 |
| Paper and allied products . . . . . . . . Printing and publishing . . . . . | 42.2 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 41.9 | 42.8 | 42.7 |
| Printing and publishing ........... Chemicals and allied products ..... | 37.3 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.7 |
| Chemicals and allied products ...... Petroleum and coal products . . . . . | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 42.9 | 41.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . Rubber and plastics products, nec . . | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.6 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec . . Leather and leather products..... | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 41.3. | 40.8 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.5 | $41.3{ }^{\prime}$ |
| Leather and leather products . . . . . . | 38.2 | 34.7 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 38.3 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 35.3 | 36.6 | 36.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 39.5 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 40.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 33.2 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.5 |
| wholesale trade. | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.9 |
| RETAIL TRADE... | 31.6 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 31.9 |
| Finande, insurance, AND real estate | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.8 |
| services | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.5 |

Data relate to productign workers in mining and manufacturing: to construction workers in contract construction: and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insarance, and real estate; and services. These sroups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.
$p=p r e l i m i n a r y$.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 1.976 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Feb}_{0} \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar }_{\circ} \mathrm{p} \\ & \underline{1977} \end{aligned}$ | Mar. 1976 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Feb}_{\circ} \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977 \mathrm{P} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar }^{\circ} \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977^{2} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE. | \$4.76 | \$5.07 | \$5.09 | \$5.11 | \$170.88 | \$179.48 | \$182.73 | \$183.45 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 4.77 | 5.07 | 5.09 | 5.12 | 172.67 | 181.51 | 184.26 | 185.34 |
| MINING | 6.29 | 6.76 | 6.77 | 6.74 | 265.44 | 286.62 | 293.14 | 289.15 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 7.55 | 7.96 | 7.87 | 7.85 | 269.54 | 269.84 | 287.26 | 287.31 |
| MANUFACTURING | 5.07 | 5.46 | 5.43 | 5.48 | 202.80 | 212.94 | 216.11 | 219.75 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 5.43 | 5. 81 | 5.79 | 5.84 | 219.92 | 229.50 | 233.92 | 237.69 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 5.56 | 6.06 | 6.03 | 6.08 | 227.96 | 244.82 | 243.61 | 247. 46 |
| Lumber and wood products | 4. 50 | 4. 95 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 178.65 | 191.57 | 196.00 | 194.04 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 3.90 | 4.15 | 4.16 | 4.19 | 150.93 | 151.06 | 154.75 | 159.64 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 5.11 | 5. 50 | 5.55 | 5.59 | 207. 47 | 214.50 | 224.22 | 228.63 |
| Primary metal industries | 6.63 | 7.03 | 7.06 | 7.10 | 268.52 | 281.20 | 285. 22 | 289.68 |
| Fabricated metal products. | 5.32 | 5.58 | 5.57 | 5.63 | 216.52 | 219.85 | 223.91 | 228.02 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 5.66 | 6.01 | 6.03 | 6.45 | 232.63 | 243.41 | 249.04 | 251.08 |
| Electrical equipment | 4. 80 | 5.16 | 5.16 | 5.18 | 192.00 | 201.76 | 207.95 | 208.24 |
| Transportation equipment | 6.44 | 6.95 | 6.87 | 7.00 | 269.19 | 282.17 | 280.98 | 297.50 |
| Instruments and related products | 4.78 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.09 | 193.11 | 201.45 | 206. 55 | 203.60 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 3.96 | 4.24 | 4.25 | 4.26 | 153.65 | 159.42 | 167.03 | 165.71 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 4.56 | 4.95 | 4.93 | 4.94 | 179.21 | 189.59 | 192.76 | 193.65 |
| Food and kindred products | 4. 84 | 5.22 | 5.22 | 5.22 | 192.15 | 204.62 | 206.19 | 207. 23 |
| Tobacco manufactures ... | 5.01 | 5.16 | 5. 22 | 5.24 | 191.88 | 184.21 | 191.57 | 189.16 |
| Textile mill products... | 3.57 . | 3.83 | 3.84 | 3.85 | 144.94 | 150.52 | 153:98 | 155.16 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 3.37 | 3.57 | 3.54 | 3.60 | 121.99 | 119.60 | 124.25 | 127.80 |
| Paper and allied products | 5.25 | 5.69 . | 5.68 | 5.70 | 221.55 | 237.84 | 239.70 | 241.11 |
| Printing and publishing | 5.60 | 5.92 | 5.93 | 5.98 | 208.88 | 219.04 | 221.78 | 224.85 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 5.70 | 6.18 | 6.18 | 6.18 | 236.55 | 255.85 | 258.32 | 258.32 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 7.08 | 7.40 | 7.49 | 7.55 | 295.94 | 307.84 | 312.33 | 318.61 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nee | 4. 55 | 5.07 | 5.03 | 5.01 | 185.64 | 206.35 | 208. 24 | 206.91 |
| Leather and leather products | 3.40 | 3.57 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 129.88 | 123.88 | 131.04 | 130.68 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 6.29 | 6.70 | 6.74 | 6.71 | 248.46 | 264.65 | 269.60 | 266. 39 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3.90 | 4.17 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 129.48 | 136.78 | 138.18 | 138.60 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE. | 5.06 | 5.41 | 5.40 | 5.41 | 195.32 | 208.29 | 208. 98 | 209.37 |
| Retail trade ..... | 3.48 | 3.73 | 3.76 | 3.76 | 109.97 | 116.00 | 117.31 | 118.06 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4.31 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 156.88 | 166.34 | 165.88 | 165.88 |
| SERVICES | 4.28 | 4.60 | 4.61 | 4.62 | 142.52 | 153.18 | 153.97 | 153.85 |

[^4]Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, seasonally adjusted
[1967-100]

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \mathrm{p} \\ & 1.977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. }^{1977} \\ & 19 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Mar. } & 1976- \\ \text { Mar. } 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 1977- \\ & \text { Mar. } 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars. |  | 188.2 |  | 190.4 | 192.7. | 193.1 | 193.9 | 7.1 |  |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 108.0 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.3 | $109.7^{\circ}$ | 108.9 | N.A. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 194.8 | 206.1 | 205.7 | 207.2 | 208.4 | 210.9 | 211.0 | 8.3 | . 1 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 182.9 | 187.9 | 189.2 | 189.7 | 192.4 | 190.7 | 191.0 | 4.5 | .2 |
| MANUFACTURING ........ | 180.9 | 188.4 | 189.8 | 191.1 | 192.3 | 193.2 | 194.1 | 7.3 | .4 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES. | 195.2 | 203.1 | 204.3 | 203.7 | 207.9 | 207.0 | 207.6 | 6.3 | .3 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE... | 175.0 | 182.2 | 183.4 | 184.5 | 186.4 | 187.7 | 188.4 | 7.6 | . 4 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES. | 168.1 185.4 | 173.5 192.2 | 173.1 193.9 | 172.8 195.4 | 176.6 | 175.7 | 176.4 | 5.0 | . 4 |
|  | 185.4 | 192.2 | 193.9 | 195.4 | 198.6 | 198.7 | 199.9 | 7.8 | . 6 |

${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table B-2.
${ }^{2}$ Percent change was 1.1 from February 1976 to February 1977, the latest month available.
${ }^{3}$ Percent change was -0.7 from January 1977 to February 1977, the latest month available. N.A. = not available
$\dot{p}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes 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 in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers' ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted
[1967 = 100 \}

| Industry division and group | 1976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1977 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | $F \mathrm{eb}^{P}$ | Mar. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| TOTAL | 111.1 | 111.5 | 112.0 | 111.6 | 111.8 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112,8 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 114.0 | 115.0 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 96.0 | 95.6 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 98.0 | 99.8 |
| MINING | 125.7 | 125.9 | 124.7 | 125.0 | 127.7 | 115.6 | 131.7 | 131.1 | 132.6 | 134.0 | 130.7 | 134.8 | 138.1 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 99.6 | 105.0 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 102.5 | 99.4 | 104.2 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 96.4 | 105.3 | 106.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 94.3 | 93.0 | 95.1 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 95.4 | 97.2 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 92.4 | 90.9 | 94.0 | 93'. 8 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 92.0 | 93.8 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 94.6 | 97.0 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 41.0 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 40.1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 95.8 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 96.1 | 98.6 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 100.8 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 102.3 | 102.7 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 103.6 | 102.7 | 105.1 | 103.3 | 102.3 | 101.2 | 102.4 | 102.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 98.5 | 101.4 | 105.8 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 96.5 | 98.6 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 96.1 | 96.8 | 102.0 |
| Primary metal industries | 86.0 | 86.8 | 88.3 | 89.2 | 90.1 | 89.8 | 88.8 | 86.2 | 85.7 | 85.0 | 84.8 | 85.6 | 87.5 |
| Fabricated metal products | 97.2 | 94.9 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 96.5 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 99.4 | 102.2 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 93.3 | 91.7 | 94.9 | 94.5 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 96.0 | 95.7 | 97.7 | 98.4 |
| Slectrical equipment and supplies | 90.4 | 89.0 | 92.2 | 91.9 | 90.5 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 92.1 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 91.7 | 95.7 | 96.3 |
| . ransportation equipment | 91.8 | 86.9 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 89.1 | 86.1 | 91.5 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 91.1 | 97.7 |
| Instruments and related products | 106.7 | 105.7 | 109.6 | 109.1 | 110.3 | 108.1 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 110.4 | 108.9 | 112.5 | 111.1 |
| :,iscellaneous manufacturing, Ind. | 95.4 | 93.1 | 95.4 | 94.7 | 93.1 | 91.8 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 91.6 | 93.1 | 96.8 | 97.1 |
| nondurable goods | 97.1 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 94.7 | 96.7 | 97.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 96.0 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 95.5 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 96.9 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 84.9 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 83.4 | 82.3 | 84.0 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 76.1 | 77.7 | 76.0 |
| Textile mill products*. | 993 | 96.1 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 97.5 | 99.1 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 92.6 | 89.3 | 92.0 | 91.4 | 88.9 | 87.6 | 86.2 | 85.7 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 84.1 | 87.3 | 88.2 |
| Paper and allied products | 96.1 | 95.9 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 96.9 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 98.5 | 99.2 |
| Printing and publishing | 92.7 | 92.3 | 936 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 93.1 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 93.0 | 94.1 | 94.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 99.4 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.8 | 100.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 102.0 | 102.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 113.9 | 115.6 | 113.9 | 111.6 | 112.2 | 112.4 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 119.3 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec | 121.7 | 121.3 | 108.8 | 107.0 | 106.2 | 105.2 | 124.3 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 130.1 | 132.3 |
| Leather and leather products | 79.3 | 78.4 | 79.8 | 76.0 | 74.7 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 71.0 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 71.7 | 71.9 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 121.6 | 122.6 | 122.3 | 121.8 | 122.5 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 124.1 | 125.1 | 125.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 102.5 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 101.6 | 102. 1 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 102.0 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 102.7 | 104.2 | 103.9 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 118.0 | 119.8 | 118.9 | 118.1 | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 119.3 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 120.3 | 121.3 |
| wholesale trade | 113.2 | 114.3 | 114.3 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 1 16.7 | 117.1 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 119.8 | 121.8 | 120.6 | 119.6 | 120.3 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 121.0 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 120.4 | 121.6 | 122.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 125.5 | 126. 1 | 126.3 | 126.3 | 126.6 | 127.3 | 127.7 | 128.3 | 129.1 | 129.8 | 130.6 | 130.2 | 131.4 |
| SERVICES | 134.0 | 134.6 | 135.3 | 135.0 | 135.4 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 137.6 | 137.7 | 138.4 | 138.8 | 139.8 | 139.8 |

[^5]Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment ${ }^{1}$ increased


1 Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
$p=$ preliminary.


[^0]:    Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
    Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

    3 Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that

[^1]:    by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers
    4 Includes mining, not shown separately
    Vietnam-era vełerans are those who served between August 5, 1964, and April 30, 1975.

[^2]:    N.A.-not available.

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

[^4]:    1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ pretiminary.

[^5]:    1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
    $p=$ preliminary.

