United States Department of Labor

## Bureau of Labor Statistics

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1977

Total employment was about unchanged in July and unemployment dropped back to May levels, it was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. The Nation's unemployment rate was 6.9 percent, compared with 7.1 percent in June.

Total employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--was 90.6 million in July, little changed from June after advancing for 8 consecutive months. Employment has grown by 2.8 million over the past 12 months--a 2.9 million increase in nonagricultural industries and a 140,000 decline in agriculture.

Nonagricultural payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establish-ments--did show further growth in July, rising by 255,000 to 82.4 million. Over the past year, nonfarm payroll jobs have increased by 2.9 million, and thus, at least for this period, the two employment series have exhibited equivalent growth. Prior to July, the household employment series had been showing the larger gains.

## Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons declined by 220,000 in July to 6.7 million, seasonally adjusted. The overall unemployment rate edged down from June, returning to the May rate of 6.9 percent. The jobless rate has been close to the 7-percent mark since April, after declining from late 1976.

All of the over-the-month decrease took place among teenagers and adult women. At 17.4 percent, the jobless rate for teenagers was at its lowest point since October 1974; this decline was confined to white youth, as the rate for black teenagers (40.7 percent) remained extremely high. The rate for adult women was 6.9 percent, compared with 7.2 percent in June and 6.6 percent in May. The jobless rate for adult men was about unchanged at 5.1 percent. (See table A-2.)

The average (mean) duration of joblessness declined from 14.4 weeks in June to 14.1 weeks in July. (See table A-4.) There has been a general downward trend in average duration of unemployment since early 1976.

## Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment was little changed in July at 90.6 million, seasonally adjusted, after rising for 8 consecutive months. Reflecting the 2.8 million growth in employment over the past year, the employment-population ratio--the proportion of the total noninstitutional population that is employed--has increased substantially. Although marginally below the June level, the July ratio of 57.1 percent remained close to the alltime high of 57.4 percent last recorded in March 1974.

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

| Selected categories | Quarterly a verages |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1976 |  |  | 1977 |  | 1977 |  |  |
|  | II | III | IV | 1 | II | May | June | July |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 94,544 | 95,261 | 95,711 | 96,067 | 97,186 | 97,158 | 97,641 | 97,305 |
| Total employment | 87,501 | 87,804 | 88,133 | 88,998 | 90,370 | 90,408 | 90,679 | 90,561 |
| Unemployment | 7,043 | 7,457 | 7,578 | 7,068 | 6,816 | 6,750 | 6,962 | 6,744 |
| Not in labor force | 59,032 | 58,963 | 59,132 | 59,379 | 58,908 | 58,943 | 58,686 | 59,242 |
| Discouraged workers | 903 | 827 | 992 | 929 | 1,061 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Adult men | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Adult women | 7.1 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Teenagers | 18.8 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| White | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Black and other | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Full-time workers | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA Thousands of jobs | Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment . | 79,333 | 79,683 | 80,090 | 80,927 | 81,901p | 81,921 | 82,095p | 82,351p |
| Goods-producing industries. | 23,380 | 23,372 | 23,440 | 23,765 | 24,291p | 24,306 | 24,351p | 24,424p |
| Service-producing industries | 55,953 | 56,311 | 56,650 | 57,162 | 57,609p | 57,615 | 57,744p | 57,927p |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.2p | 36.3 | 36.2p | 36.1 p |
| Manufacturing | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 p | 40.4 | 40.5 p | 40.3 p |
| Manufacturing overtime | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 p | 3.4 | 3.4 p | 3.3p |

The civilian labor force declined by 340,000 from June to July, seasonally adjusted. Nearly all of this reduction occurred among teenagers, who had registered an unusually large increase in the previous month. It is likely that the reduction in the labor force in July was due to the lateness of the reference week for June (the 12 th through the $18 t h$ ). Thus, some youth who otherwise would have been recorded as July entrants were counted in June. The total civilian labor force has shown strong gains throughout most of 1977 and over the past 12 months has grown by 2.1 million.

The civilian labor force participation rate returned to the May level of 62.2 percent but was still above the rate that prevailed a year ago. (See table A-1.) Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment registered its ninth consecutive monthly advance in July, rising 255,000 to 82.4 million, seasonally adjusted. This increase approximated the average monthly gain since last July, as the number of payroll jobs has grown 2.9 million during this $12-m o n t h$ period. Over-the-month employment gains took place in 72 percent of the industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of nonagricultural payroll employment. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Nearly three-fourths of the total payroll job increase occurred in the serviceproducing sector, in which all industries experienced gains. Pacing this advance were trade and services, each of which added about 60,000 jobs.

Manufacturing employment rose by 70,000 in July to 19.7 million. This increase was about evenly divided between the durable and nondurable goods sectors, with machinery and textiles posting the largest advances. Since October, growth in manufacturing has been strong, totaling 750,000 .

Elsewhere in the goods-producing industries, employment in contract construction rose 35,000 in $J u l y$, about half of which resulted from strike settlements. After remaining at about 3.6 million throughout 1976 , construction jobs have increased by 310,000 thus far in 1977. An over-the-month decline of 35,000 in mining employment was due to strike activity.

Hours
The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged down a tenth of an hour for the second consecutive month, to $\mathbf{3 6 . 1}$ hours in July, seasonally adjusted. Average hours had been above this level since November, except in January when the workweek was affected by unusual weather conditions. The manufacturing workweek decreased 0.2 hour to 40.3 . Manufacturing overtime edged down 0.1 hour, after holding at 3.4 hours for 3 months. (See table B-2.)

Despite the decline in the average workweek, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls moved up slightly, reflecting increases in the service-producing sector. The index advanced 0.1 percent over the month to $115.8(1967=100), 3.6$ percent above last year's level. The manufacturing index declined 0.3 percent to its May level of 98.5 , still 4.6 percent higher than last July. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings
Seasonally-adjusted average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose slightly in July. Both hourly and weekly earnings were 7.6 percent above their levels 12 months earlier.

On an unadjusted basis, average hourly earnings were $\$ 5.23$ in July, up 2 cents from June and 37 cents from a year earlier. Average weekly earnings were $\$ 190.90$, an increase of $\$ 1.26$ over the month and $\$ 13.02$ from the July 1976 level. (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 $198.5(1967=100)$ in July, 0.5 percent higher than in June. The index was 6.9 percent above July a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in June, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power rose 0.2 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 12th 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 $\mathrm{U}-1$ through $\mathrm{U}-7$, 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 for 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 Adjusted Rate | Alternative age-sex procedures |  |  |  |  | Other aggregations (all multiplicative) |  |  |  | Direct adjustment | Composite | Range (cols. 2-13) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | All <br> multipli- cative | 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 adiusted |  |  | Sossonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July y } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ | June 1977 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 156,142 | 158,456 | 158,682 | 156,142 | 157,782 | 157,986 | 158,228 | 158,456 | 158,682 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{1}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.......... | 2,140 | 2,129 | 2,135 | 2,140 | 2,138 | 2,132 | 2,128 | 2,129 | 2,135 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 154,002 | 156,327 | 156,547 | 154,002 | 155,643 | 155,854 | 156,101 | 156,327 | 156,547 |
| Civilian labor force | 97,185 | 99,135 | 99,314 | 95,189 | 96,539 | 96,760 | 97,158 | 97,641 | 97,305 |
| Participation rate | 63.1 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 62.1 | 62.2 | 62.5 | 62.2 |
| Employed | 89,608 | 91,682 | 92,372 | 87,783 | 89,475 | 90,023 | 90,408 | 90,679 | 90,561 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 57.4 | 57.9 | 58.2 | 56.2 | 56.7 | 57.0 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 57.1 |
| Agriculture | 3,931 | 3,820 | 3,790 | 3,333 | 3,116 | 3,260 | 3,386 | 3,338 | 3,213 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 85,677 | 87,862 | 88,582 | 84,450 | 86,359 | 86,763 | 87,022 | 87,341 | 87,348 |
| Unemployed | 7,577 | 7,453 | 6,941 | 7,406 | 7,064 | 6,737 | 6,750 | 6,962 | 6,744 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Not in labor force | 56,817 | 57,192 | 57,234 | 58,813 | 59,104 | 59,094 | 58,943 | 58,686 | 59,242 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 66,279 | 67,431 | 67,537 | 66,279 | 67,114 | 67,209 | 67,324 | 67,431 | 67,537 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 64,586 | 65,743 | 65,845 | 64,586 | 65,423 | 65,522 | 65,641 | 65,743 | 65,845 |
| Civilian labor force | 52,068 | 52,885 | 52,902 | 51,675 | 52,061 | 52,089 | 52,282 | 52,497 | 52,494 |
| Participation rate | 80.6 | 80.4 | 80.3 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 79.6 | 79.9 | 79.7 |
| Employed | 49,143 | 50,308 | 50,379 | 48,544 | 49,267 | 49,465 | 49,531 | 49,859 | 49,794 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 74.1 | 74.6 | 74.6 | 73.2 | 73.4 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 73.7 |
| Agriculture | 2,596 | 2,536 | 2,464 | 2,429 | 2,208 | 2,280 | 2,373 | 2,372 | 2,305 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 46,547 | 47,772 | 47,916 | 46,115 | 47,059 | 47,185 | 47,158 | 47,487 | 47,489 |
| Unemployed | 2,925 | 2,577 | 2,522 | 3,131 | 2,794 | 2,624 | 2,751 | 2,638 | 2,700 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Not in labor force | 12,518 | 12,858 | 12,943 | 12,911 | 13,362 | 13,433 | 13,359 | 13,246 | 13,351 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 73,053 | 74,198 | 74,315 | 73,053 | 73,852 | 73,958 | 74,081 | 74,198 | 74,315 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 72,966 | 74,101 | 74,217 | 72,966 | 73,757 | 73,863 | 73,987 | 74,101 | 74,217 |
| Civilian labor force | 33,769 | 35,263 | 34,918 | 34,487 | 35,295 | 35,455 | 35,634 | 35,675 | 35,667 |
| Participation rate | 46.3 | 47.6 | 47.0 | 47.3 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 48.1 | 48.1 |
| Employed | 31,126 | 32,755 | 32,456 | 31,853 | 32,750 | 32,985 | 33,288 | 33,116 | 33,212 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 42.6 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 44.3 | 44.6 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 44.7 |
| Agriculture | 632 | 690 | 683 | 486 | 496 | 577 | 597 | 564 | 525 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 30,494 | 32,064 | 31,772 | 31,367 | 32,254 | 32,408 | 32,691 | 32,552 | 32,687 |
| Unemploved | 2,643 | 2,508 | 2,462 | 2,634 | 2,545 | 2,470 | 2,346 | 2,559 | 2,455 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Not in labor force | 39,196 | 38,838 | 39,299 | 38,479 | 38,462 | 38,408 | 38,353 | 38,426 | 38,550 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,811 | 16,827 | 16,830 | 16,811 | 16,816 | 16,819 | 16,823 | 16,827 | 16,830 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,450 | 16,483 | 16,485 | 16,450 | 16,464 | 16,468 | 16,473 | 16,483 | 16,485 |
| Civilian labor force | 11,348 | 10,987 | 11,494 | 9,027 | 9,183 | 9,216 | 9,242 | 9,469 | 9,144 |
| Participation rate | 69.0 | 66.7 | 69.7 | 54.9 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.1 | 57.4 | 55.5 |
| Employed | 9,339 | 8,620 | 9,537 | 7,386 | 7,458 | 7,573 | 7,589 | 7,704 | 7,555 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 55.6 | 51.2 | 56.7 | 43.9 | 44.4 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 45.8 | 44.9 |
| Agriculture . | 704 | 594 | 643 | 418 | 412 | 403 | 416 | 402 | 383 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 8,635 | 8,025 | 8,894 | 6,968 | 7,046 | 7,170 | 7,173 | 7,302 | 7,172 |
| Unemployed | 2,008 | 2,367 | 1,957 | 1,641 | 1,725 | 1,643 | 1,653 | 1,765 | 1,589 |
| Unemployment rate | 17.7 | 21.5 | 17.0 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| Not in labor force | 5,102 | 5,495 | 4,992 | 7,423 | 7,281 | 7,252 | 7,231 | 7,014 | 7,341 |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 137,424 | 139,270 | 139,450 | 137,424 | 138,732 | 138,894 | 139,089 | 139,270 | 139,450 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 135,643 | 137,522 | 137,698 | 135,643 | 136,972 | 137,139 | 137,337 | 137,522 | 137,698 |
| Civilian labor force | 85,850 | 87,530 | 87,616 | 84,254 | 85,482 | 85,642 | 85,937 | 86,268 | 85,968 |
| Participation rate | 63.3 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 62.1 | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.4 |
| Employed | 79,856 | 81,749 | 82,331 | 78,295 | 79,832 | 80,249 | 80,603 | 80,813 | 80,752 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 58.1 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 57.0 | 57.5 | 57.8 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 57.9 |
| Unemployed | 5,993 | 5,781 | 5,285 | 5,959 | 5,650 | 5,393 | 5,334 | 5,455 | 5,216 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Not in labor force | 49,793 | 49,992 | 50,082 | 51,389 | 51,490 | 51,497 | 51,400 | 51,254 | 51,730 |
| bLACK AND Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,719 | 19,186 | 19,232 | 18,719 | 19,050 | 19,091 | 19,140 | 19,186 | 19,232 |
| Civilian neninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,359 | 18,805 | 18,850 | 18,359 | 18,672 | 18,714 | 18,763 | 18,805 | 18,850 |
| Civilian labor force | 11,335 | 11,605 | 11,697 | 10,868 | 11,104 | 11,071 | 11,171 | 11,325 | 11,236 |
| Participation rate | 61.7 | 61.7 | 62.1 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 60.2 | 59.6 |
| Employed | 9,752 | 9,933 | 10,042 | 9,464 | 9,690 | 9,711 | 9,730 | 9,833 | 9,758 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 52.1 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 50.8 | 51.3 | 50.7 |
| Unemployed | 1,584 | 1,671 | 1,656 | 1,404 | 1,414 | 1,360 | 1,441 | 1,492 | 1,478 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Not in labor force | 7,024 | 7,200 | 7,152 | 7,491 | 7,568 | 7,643 | 7,592 | 7,480 | 7,614 |

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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} J u 1 y \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7,406 | 6,744 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 3,131 | 2,700 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,634 | 2,455 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.9 |
| Both sexes, 16.19 years | 1,641 | 1,589 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| White, total | 5,959 | 5,216 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,561 | 2,137 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4. 5 | 4.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,084 | 1,910 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,314 | 1,169 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 14.3 |
| Black and other, total | 1,404 | 1,478 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 566 | 553 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 526 | 518 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.9 |
| Both sexes, $16-19$ years | 312 | 407 | 34.2 | 40.1 | 36.2 | 38.7 | 39.4 | 40.7 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,743 | 1,365 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,628 | 1,464 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.6 |
| Women who head families | 424 | 403 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 |
| Full-time workers | 5,878 | 5,407 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Part-time workers | 1,500 | 1,304 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 9.2 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over ${ }^{1}$ | 2,247 | 1,834 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ | -- | -- | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-coliar workers | 2,168 | 1,900 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Professional and technical | 430 | 400 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 327 | 260 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Sales workers | 310 | 326 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Clerical workers | 1,101 | 914 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Blue-collar workers | 3,119 | 2,684 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Taft and kindred workers | 881 | 705 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Operatives, except transport | 1,270 | 1,160 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 10.1 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 294 | 277 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 7.5 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 574 | 542 | 13.4 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 10.7 |
| Service workers | 1,140 | 1,034 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.7 |
| Farm workers | 129 | 108 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| INDUSTRY ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ${ }^{4}$ | 5,515 | 4,824 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Construction .......................... | 752 | 561 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12. 1 |
| Manufacturing .. | 1,675 | 1,446 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 |
| Durable goods | 946 | 779 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Nondurable goods | 729 | 667 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 245 | 238 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade ....... | 1,519 | 1,378 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Finance and service industries | 1,283 | 1,162 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Government workers | 702 | 615 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 175 | 137 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 9.7 |
| VETERAN STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male Vietnam-era veterans: ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 34 years ...... | 529 | 517 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| 20 to 24 years .... | 193 | 154 | 20.4 | 17.1 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 16.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 210 | 207 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 126 | 156 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 5.8 |
| Male nonveterans: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 34 years. | 1,323 | 1,204 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.6 |
| 20 to 24 years | 734 | 680 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 9.9 |
| 25 to 29 years | 404 | 341 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| 30 to 34 y years.... | 185 | 183 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.6 |

[^0]by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.
4 Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

| Salocted catogories | Not seasonally adjustod |  | Seasomally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { July } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed, 16 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 89,608 | 92,372 | 87,783 | 89,475 | 90,023 | 90,408 | 90,679 | 90,561 |
| Men. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 54,264 | 55,677 | 52,507 | 53,270 | 53,575 | 53,722 | 53,987 | 53,900 |
| Women. | 35,344 | 36,696 | 35,276 | 36,205 | 36,448 | 36,686 | 36,692 | 36,661 |
| Married men, spouse present | 38,261 | 38,549 | 38,146 | 38,294 | 38,536 | 38,509 | 38,582 | 38,434 |
| Married women, spouse present | 19,624 | 20,096 | 20,353 | 20,963 | 21,076 | 20,962 | 20,831 | 20,846 |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 43,179 | 44,765 | 43,503 | 44,495 | 44,851 | 44,766 | 44,798 | 45,105 |
| Professional and technical | 12,712 | 13,253 | 13,291 | 13,439 | 13,591 | 13,483 | 13,638 | 13,863 |
| Managers and administrators, exacpt farm. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,298 | 9,660 | 9,226 | 9,543 | 9,434 | 9,400 | 9,570 | 9,583 |
| Sales workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,473 | 5,750 | 5,442 | 5,617 | 5,765 | 5,695 | 5,673 | 5,716 |
| Clerical workers | 15,695 | 16,102 | 15,544 | 15,896 | 16,061 | 16,188 | 15,917 | 15,943 |
| Blue-collar workers | 30,634 | 31,652 | 29,100 | 30,025 | 30,193 | 30,423 | 30,432 | 30,063 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 11,816 | 12,398 | 11,329 | 11,709 | 11,896 | 11,894 | 11,891 | 11,887 |
| Operatives, except transport | 10,353 | 10,496 | 10,131 | 10,574 | 10,394 | 10,530 | 10,378 | 10,270 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 3,326 | 3,451 | 3,275 | 3,487 | 3,482 | 3,552 | 3,551 | 3,397 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 5,139 | 5,307 | 4,365 | 4,255 | 4,421 | 4,447 | 4,612 | 4,509 |
| Service workers | 12,416 | 12,706 | 12,178 | 12,272 | 12,254 | 12,372 | 12,697 | 12,460 |
| Farm workers. | 3,379 | 3,249 | 2,861 | 2,652 | 2,779 | 2,904 | 2,838 | 2,743 |
| MANOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,665 | 1,620 | 1,306 | 1,282 | 1,310 | 1,325 | 1,381 | 1,271 |
| Selfemployed workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,805 | 1,672 | 1,686 | 1,513 | 1,548 | 1,655 | 1,595 | 1,561 |
| Unpaid family workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 461 | 499 | 336 | 319 | 366 | 393 | 378 | 363 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 79,425 | 81,987 | 78,250 | 79,869 | 80,306 | 80,429 | 80,814 | 80,738 |
| Government . | 14,478 | 14,662 | 14,942 | 14,923 | 14,960 | 15,075 | 14,961 | 15,131 |
| Private industries | 64,947 | 67,326 | 63,308 | 64,946 | 65,346 | 65,354 | 65,853 | 65,607 |
| Private households | 1,453 | 1,465 | 1,433 | 1,313 | 1,320 | 1,305 | 1,388 | 1,445 |
| Other industries | 63,494 | 65,861 | 61,875 | 63,633 | 64,026 | 64,049 | 64,465 | 64,162 |
| Self-employed workers | 5,807 | 6,073 | 5,640 | 5,919 | 5,954 | 6,050 | 5,997 | 5,896 |
| Unpaid family workers | 445 | 521 | 447 | 536 | 499 | 550 | 518 | 523 |
| PERSONS AT WORK ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 74,347 | 77,467 | 79,257 | 81,330 | 81,005 | 81,771 | 81,618 | 82,572 |
| Full-time schedules | 62,257 | 64,745 | 65,261 | 66,659 | 66,436 | 67,219 | 67,126 | 67,867 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 3,803 | 4,074 | 3,136 | 3,276 | 3,174 | 3,290 | 3,368 | 3,371 |
| Usually work full time | 1,191 | 1,309 | 1,311 | 1,212 | 1,167 | 1,314 | 1,341 | 1,440 |
| Usually work part time | 2,612 | 2,765 | 1,825 | 2,064 | 2,007 | 1,976 | 2,027 | 1,931 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons. | 8,287 | 8,648 | 10,860 | 11,395 | 11,395 | 11,262 | 11,124 | 11,334 |

${ }^{1}$ 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

| Weaks of unemployment | Not seasonally adjustod |  | Seamonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { July } \\ & 1976 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 woeks | 3,066 | 2,960 | 2,931 | 3,005 | 3,100 | 2,782 | 3,058 | 2,830 |
| 5 to 14 weeks ... | 2,401 | 2,258 | 2,093 | 2,098 | 1,857 | 2,093 | 2,023 | 1,969 |
| 15 weeks and over | 2,111 | 1,724 | 2,247 | 1,923 | 1,816 | 1,836 | 1,737 | 1,834 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 805 | 717 | 1,058 | 777 | 715 | 800 | 798 | 917 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,306 | 1,007 | 1,189 | 1,146 | 1,101 | 1,036 | 939 | 917 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 14.9 | 13.5 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed . . | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 40.5 | 42.6 | 40.3 | 42.8 | 45.8 | 41.5 | 44.9 | 42.7 |
| 5 to 14 weoks . . . . | 31.7 27.9 | 32.5 24.8 | 28.8 30.9 | 29.9 27.4 | 27.4 26.8 | 31.2 27.4 | 29.7 25.5 | 29.7 27.6 |
| 15 weeks and over. . | 27.9 10.6 | 24.8 10.3 | 30.9 14.6 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 27.4 11.9 | 11.7 | 13.8 |
| 15 to 26 weeks . . . | 10.6 17.2 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 13.8 | 13.8 |

Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment

| Reasons | Not sasaonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIV } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar: } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost last job . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,505 | 2,869 | 3,758 | 3,143 | 2,953 | 3,038 | 2,927 | 3,075 |
| On layoff | 978 | 787 | 1,142 | 865 | 754 | 749 | 827 | 919 |
| Other job losers | 2,527 | 2,082 | 2,616 | 2,278 | 2,199 | 2,289 | 2,100 | 2,156 |
| Left last job | 1,000 | 879 | 957 | 919 | 846 | 944 | 954 | 841 |
| Reentered labor force | 1,945 | 1,886 | 1,879 | 2,013 | 2,001 | 1,993 | 1,889 | 1,822 |
| Seeking first job ............................................... | 1,128 | 1,308 | 794 | 1,003 | 972 | 893 | 1,077 | 974 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers | 46.3 | 41.3 | 50.9 | 44.4 | 43.6 | 44.2 | 42.7 | 45.8 |
| On layoff | 12.9 | 11.3 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 13.7 |
| Other job losers | 33.4 | 30.0 | 35,4 | 32.2 | 32.5 | 33.3 | 30.7 | 32.1 |
| Job leavers ...... | 13.2 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 12.5 |
| Reentrants | 25.7 | 27.2 | 25.4 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 27.6 | 27.1 |
| New entrants | 14.9 | 18.8 | 10.7 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 14.5 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Job leavers ...................................................... . . . | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 |
| Reentrants .................................................. | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| New entrants ........ | 1.2 | 1.3 | . 8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |

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

| Sex and aga | Number of unemployed perrons (in thousands) |  | Unomployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{JuIy} \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr }_{0} \\ 1977 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 7,406 | 6,744 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| 16 to 19 years. | 1,641 | 1,589 | 18.2 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| 16 to 17 years | 786 | 752 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 19.2 | 20.4 | 21.3 | 19.9 |
| 18 to 19 years | 832 | 815 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 15.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,598 | 1,522 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| 25 years and over | 4,229 | 3,679 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3,495 | 3,076 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| 55 years and over | 685 | 552 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 4,020 | 3,538 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| 16 to 19 years ... | 889 | 838 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 16.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 430 | 424 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 22.7 | 20.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 461 | 417 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.5 | 14.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 921 | 833 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.6 |
| 25 years and over | 2,221 | 1,874 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,847 | 1,551 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| 55 years and over | 372 | 319 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,386 | 3,206 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| 16 to 19 years ....... | 752 | 751 | 18.0 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.9 |
| 16 to 17 years | 356 | 328 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 22.5 | 19.7 | 19.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 371 | 398 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 17.5 | 16.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 677 | 689 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 10.5 |
| 25 years and over | 2,008 | 1,805 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,648 | 1,525 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| 55 years and over | 313 | 233 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 |

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

| [Percent] |
| :--- |
| Measures |

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

| Industry | Not semenally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977^{\mathrm{P}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July }{ }_{1977} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977^{\mathrm{P}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL | 79,242 | 82,029 | 82,903 | 82,159 | 79,513 | 81, 395. | 81,686 | 81,921 | 82,095 | 82,351 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING. | 23,446 | 24, 167 | 24,676 | 24,585 | 23, 344 | 24,005 | 24,217 | 24,306 | 24,351 | 24,424 |
| MINING . | 804 | 844 | 870 | 835 | 791 | 842 | 847 | 845 | 855 | 821 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION. | 3,821 | 3,853 | 4,048 | 4,144 | 3,608 | 3,759 | 3,842 | 3,861 | 3,877 | 3,913 |
| MANUFACTURING | 18,821 | 19,470 | 19,758 | 19,606 | 18,945 | 19,404 | 19,528 | 19,600. | 19,619 | 19,690 |
| Production workers | 13,470 | 14,021 | 14,259 | 14,089 | 13,618 | 13,958 | 14,066 | 14, 145 | 14, 144 | 14, 200 |
| durable goods | 10,958 | 11,442 | 11,597 | 11,492 | 11,034 | 11,370 | 11,423 | 11,469 | 11,490 | 11,527 |
| Production workers | 7, 787 | 8,207 | 8,336 | 8,226 | 7,878 | 8,128 | 8, 177 | 8, 233 | 8,241 | 8,280 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 156.8 | 155.2 | 156.5 | 153.5 | 156 | 156 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 153 |
| Lumber and wood products | 623.4 | 637.0 | 661.4 | 663.0 | 605 | 633 | 639 | 638 | 638 | 643 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 478.4 | 504.1 | 511.1 | 502.9 | 490 | 503 | 507 | 509 | 510 | 515 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 641.8 | 655.7 | 671.5 | 675.4 | 631 | 641 | 651 | 654 | 658 | 663 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,208.8 | 1,217.8 | 1,233.5 | 1,220.4 | 1,206 | 1,199 | 1,208 | 1,217 | 1,218 | 1,218 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,374.0 | 1,440.1 | 1,463.1 | 1,447.3 | 1,387 | 1,432 | 1,433 | 1,447 | 1,451 | 1,460 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,064.9 | 2,161.0 | 2,180.6 | 2,171.9 | 2,084 | 2,142 | 2,150 | 2,165 | 2,168 | 2,192 |
| Electrical equipment . . . . . | 1,806.3 | 1,915.1 | 1,937.7 | 1,926.2 | 1,815 | 1,906 | 1,919 | 1,931 | 1,932 | 1,936 |
| Transportation equipment | 1,679.8 | 1,811.0 | 1,828.1 | 1,793.9 | 1,728 | 1,808 | 1,808 | 1,802 | 1,810 | 1, 80.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 510.3 | 525.4 | 530.3 | 527.6 | 512 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 528 | 529 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 413.1 | 419.9 | 423.4 | 410.3 | 420 | 424 | 425 | 423 | 420 | 417 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS. | 7,863 | 8,028 | 8, 161 | 8, 114 | 7,911 | 8, 034 | 8, 105 | 8,131 | 8,129 | 8, 163 |
| Production workers | 5,683 | 5, 814 | 5,923 | 5,863 | 5,740 | 5,830 | 5,889 | 5,912 | 5,903 | 5,920 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,749.5 | 1,673.9 | 1,722.4 | 1,758.5 | 1,719 | 1,734 | 1,743 | 1,735 | 1,733 | 1,727 |
| Tobacco manufactures .... | 73.2 | 63.2 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 80 | 68 | 73 | 71 | 72 | +71 |
| Textile mill products ........... | 951.3 | 983.5 | 995.7 | 980.6 | . 970 | $\begin{array}{r}973 \\ 1 \\ \hline 283\end{array}$ | 981 | $\begin{array}{r}988 \\ \hline \text { 298 }\end{array}$ | 987 1.307 | 1,000 1,314 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 1, 255.0 | 1,295.9 | $1,317.5$ 707.9 1,11 | $1,269.3$ 703.0 | $\begin{array}{r}1,299 \\ \hline 680\end{array}$ | 1,283 688 | 1,291 697 | 1,298 703 | 1,307 701 | 1,314 |
| Paper and allied products | 678.7 | 696.0 $1+105.4$ | 1,707.9 | 1,103.0 | 680 1,082 | 1,097 | 1,102 | 1,109 | 1,110 | 1,114 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,076.4 | 1, 105.4 | 1,111.4 | 1,073.0 | 1,037 | 1,051 | 1,060 | 1,063 | 1,061 | 1,068 |
| Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum and coal products. | $1,041.9$ 207.1 | $1,056.4$ 209.8 | $1,068.2$ 214.2 | $1,073.8$ 215.8 | 201 | 207 | 211 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec.. | 564.8 | 673.9 | 684.6 | 675.1 | 572 | 666 | 680 | 685 | 681 | 684 |
| Leather and leather products ..... | 265.0 | 269.7 | 274.2 | 265.5 | 271 | 267 | 267 | 269 | 267 | 271 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 55,796 | 57, 862 | 58,227 | 57,574 | 56, 169 | 57,390 | 57,469 | 57,615 | 57,744 | 57,927 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,540 | 4,577 | 4,626 | 4,615 | 4,508 | 4,568 | 4,575 | 4,586 | 4,576 | 4,583 |
| wholesale and retail trade. . | 17,723 | 18,176 | 18,322 | 18,297 | 17,737 | 18,189 | 18,203 | 18,235 | 18,227 | 18,285 |
| wholesale trade | 4,297 | 4,353 | 4,399 | 4,412 | 4,271 | 4,354 | 4,371 | 4,384 | 4,373 | 4,386 |
| RETAIL TRADE ... | 13,426 | 13, 823 | 13,923 | 13,885 | 13,466 | 13,835 | 13,832 | 13,851 | 13,854 | 13,899 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND real estate . . . . . . . . . . | 4,368 | 4,476 | 4,533 | 4,565 | 4,312 | 4,453 | 4,463 | 4,480 | 4,488 | 4,506 |
| SERVICES | 14,825 | 15,288 | 15,454 | 15,473 | 14,664 | 15,149 | 15,182 | 15,197 | 15,241 | 15,305 |
| GOVERNMENT. | 14,340 | 15,345 | 15,292 | 14,624 | 14,948 | 15,031 | 15,046 | 15,117 | 15,212 | 15,248 |
| FEDERAL. | 2,775 | 2,728 | 2,765 | 2,782 | 2,723 | 2, 725 | 2,719 | 2,723 | 2,735 | 2,730 |
| State and local | 11,565 | 12,617 | 12,527 | 11,842 | 12, 225 | 12,306 | 12,327 | 12,394 | 12,477 | 12,518 |

[^2]Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { May } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { JuIY } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. }_{0} \\ 1977 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 1977^{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July } \\ 1977 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 36.6 | 36. 1 | 36. 4 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.2 | 36. 3 | 36.2 | 36.1 |
| MINING | 42.7 | 44.1 | 44.6 | 44.0 | 42.6 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44.0 | 44.0 | 43.9 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 36. 7 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 40.0 | 40. 3 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40. 3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3. 3 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.0 |
| Overtime hours | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Ordnance and accessories. . | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 39.9 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.3 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40. 4 |
| Furniture and fixtures . . . . . | 38.2 | 38. 4 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38. 9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 41.2 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.4 |
| Primary metal industries ..... | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 40.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.0 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 40. 8 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 |
| Electrical equipment. | 39.5 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40. 3 |
| Transportation equipment | 42. 0 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 41.9 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 41.9 |
| Instruments and related products. . . . | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40. 8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing. . . . . . | 38.4 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 38. 3 | 38.8 | 39.3 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.7 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS . | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| Food and kindred products . . . . . . . | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40. 1 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.7 |
| Tobacco manufactures. | 33.8 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 36. 9 | 35.0 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38. 2 |
| Textile mill products . . . . . . . . . . . | 39.9 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products .. | 35.6 | 35.5 | 36.1 | 35.6 | 35. 5 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 35.5 |
| Paper and allied products. | 42.3 | 42. 7 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 43.0 | 42.9 | 42.5 |
| Printing and publishing . . . . . . . . . . | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products . . . . . | 41.3 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . | 42.6 | 42.t | 42.9 | 43.5 | 42.2 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 43. 1 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec . . . | 39.9 | 41. 1 | 41. 3 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.6 |
| Leather and leather products. . . . . . . | 37.4 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 36.7 |
| TRANSPOHTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40. 3 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.1 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 34.5 | 33.2 | 33.6 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 33.3 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 39.3 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 38.8 |
| RETAIL TRADE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 33.0 | 31.6 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 31.7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE. $\qquad$ | 36. 7 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 36.6 |
| SERVICES | 34.0 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 33.3 |

Data relate to production 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, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls. $p=$ preliminary.

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 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | May <br> 1977 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } p \\ & 1977 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & { }_{1977} \mathrm{p} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } p \\ & 1977 \text { P } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \mathrm{p} \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE. | \$4.86 | \$5.19 | \$5.21 | \$5.23 | \$177.88 | \$ 187. 36. | \$189.64 | \$190.90 |
| Seasonally adiusted | 4.88 | 5.20 | 5.22 | 5.25 | 176.17 | 188.76 | 188.96 | 189.53 |
| mining | 6.39 | 6.81 | 6.84 | 6.81 | 272.85 | 300. 32 | 305.06 | 299.64 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 7.68 | 7.91 | 7.95 | 7.97 | 291.07 | 296.63 | 297.33 | 300.47 |
| manufacturing | 5.20 | 5.56 | 5.60 | 5.63 | 208.00 | 224.07 | 228.48 | 225.76 |
| durable goods | 5.55 | 5.95 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 224.78 | 243.95 | 249.00 | 243.60 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 5.75 | 6.16 | 6.15 | 6.16 | 232.88 | 252.56 | 252.15 | 245.78 |
| Lumber and wood products | 4.81 | 4.97 | 5.01 | 5.07 | 194.32 | 200.29 | 203.91 | 203.81 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 3. 97 | 4.23 | 4.27 | 4.26 | 151.65 | 162.43 | 167.38 | 164.01 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 5.33 | 5.73 | 5.78 | 5.83 | 219.60 | 239.51 | 242.76 | 242.53 |
| Primary metal industries | 6.83 | 7.39 | 7.43 | 7.48 | 280.03 | 306.69 | 309.83 | 303.69 |
| Fabricated metal products | 5.42 | 5.73 | 5.81 | 5.80 | 220.05 | 234.93 | 241.70 | 235.48 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 5.75 | 6.10 | 6.15 | 6.18 | 234.60 | 252.54 | 257.69 | 254.62 |
| Electrical equipment | 4.90 | 5.23 | 5.28 | 5.29 | 193.55 | 209.72 | 214.37 | 210.01 |
| Transportation equipment. | 6.50 | 7.10 | 7.18 | 7.14 | 273.00 | 303.88 | 310.18 | 299.17 |
| Instruments and related products | 4.88 | 5.13 | 5.14 | 5.21 | 196.66 | 206. 74 | 209.20 | 209.96 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4.02 | 4.31 | 4.31 | 4.32 | 154.37 | 168.09 | 169.38 | 165.46 |
| noNDURABLE GOODS | 4.69 | 4.99 | 5.03 | 5.09 | 183.85 | 196.11 | 199.69 | 200.04 |
| Food and kindred products | 4.96 | 5.28 | 5.29 | 5.33 | 200.38 | 209.62 | 212.13 | 213.73 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 5.00 | 5.58 | 5.83 | 5.81 | 169.00 | 212.60 | 224.46 | 214.39 |
| Textile mill products. | 3.71 | 3.86 | 3.90 | 4.03 | 148.03 | 156.72 | 159.51 | 162.01 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 3.39 | 3.56 | 3.61 | 3.58 | 120.68 | 126.38 | 130.32 | 127.45 |
| Paper and allied products | 5.47 | 5.80 | 5.87 | 5.97 | 231.38 | 247.66 | 253.00 | 253.73 |
| Printing and publishing | 5.67 | 6.02 | 6.06 | 6.07 | 213.19 | 225.75 | 228.46 | 228.84 |
| Chernicals and allied products | 5.92 | 6.29 | 6.33 | 6.41 | 244.50 | 262.29 | 265.86 | 266.02 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 7.13 | 7.69 | 7.72 | 7.76 | 303.74 | 327.59 | 331.19 | 337.56 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec | 4.40 | 5.05 | 5.12 | 5.15 | 175.56 | 207.56 | 211.46 | 207.03 |
| Leather and leather products | 3.41 | 3.63 | 3.64 | 3.63 | 127.53 | 135.40 | 138.68 | 134.67 |
| transportation and public utilities | 6.46 | 6.83 | 6.85 | 6.89 | 259.69 | 273.20 | 274.69 | 279.05 |
| wholesale and retail trade | 3.96 | 4.25 | 4.26 | 4.27 | 136.62 | 141.10 | 143.14 | 145.61 |
| Wholesale trade. | 5.17 | 5.52 | 5.51 | 5.55 | 203. 18 | 213.62 | 214.89 | 216.45 |
| RETAIL TRADE . . | 3.54 | 3.80 | 3.81 | 3.82 | 116.82 | 120.08 | 122.30 | 124.91 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4.36 | 4.58 | 4.55 | 4.58 | 160.01 | 167.63 | 166.53 | 168.09 |
| SERVICES | 4.32 | 4.67 | 4.66 | 4.67 | 146.88 | 155.51 | 156.11 | 158.31 |

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
$\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{preliminary}$.

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1977 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June P } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July P } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { July } & 1976- \\ \text { July } & 1977 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1977- \\ & \text { July } 1977 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 185.6 | 193.2 | 194.1 | 195.3 | 196.5 | 197.4 | 198.5 | 6.9 | 0.5 |
| Constent (1967) dollars | 108.5 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 108.5 | N. A. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 199.1 | 210.1 | 210.4 | 212.1 | 213.1 | 214.3 | 215.1 | 8.0 | . 3 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 188.0 | 190.8 | 191.6 | 192.6 | 193.1 | 194.6 | 195.6 | 4.0 | . 5 |
| MANUFACTURING . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 185.4 | 193.3 | 194.3 | 195.4 | 196.8 | 198.4 | 199.5 | 7.6 | . 6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES . . . . . . . | 199.9 | 206.2 | 206.7 | 208.6 | 210.1 | 211.3 | 211.7 | 5.9 | . 2 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 178.8 | 187.6 | 188.5 | 189.8 | 190.7 | 191.0 | 192.4 | 7.6 | . 7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE . . . . . . . | 170.8 | 175.7 | 175.9 | 177.4 | 179.0 | 177.5 | 179.5 | 5.1 | 1.1 |
| SERVICES | 188.3 | 197.7 | 198.7 | 199.7 | 200.7 | 201.6 | 202.3 | 7.4 | 4 |

Sie footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was 0.2 from June 1976 to June 1977, the latest month available.
Percent change was -0.1 from May 1977 to June 1977, the latest month available.
N.A. $=$ not available.
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 datu are availabie) 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | July ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL | 111.8 | 111.8 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 112.3 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 115.6 | 116.1 | 115.7 | 115.8 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 96.5 | 95.7 | 95.9 | 96.0 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 101.7 | 101.8 | 101.5 |
| MINING | 127.7 | 115.6 | 131.7 | 131.1 | 132.6 | 134.0 | 130.7 | 134.6 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 140.2 | 141.8 | 134.6 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 103.7 | 102.5 | 99.4 | 104.2 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 96.4 | 105.9 | 108. 1 | 112.0 | 112.7 | 111.4 | 112.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 94.2 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 95.7 | 97.1 | 97.5 | 98. 5 | 98.8 | 98.5 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 92. 0 | 93. 8 | 93.6 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 98.5 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 40.0 | 39.8 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 39.9 |
| Lumber and wood products | 98.6 | 97.6 | 98.2 | 99.4 | 100.8 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 103.0 | 103.4 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.0 | 106. 1 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 102.3 | 101.2 | 102.4 | 102.2 | 102.8 | 103.5 | 98. 5 | 102. 7 | 105.3 | 106.0 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 109.0 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 99.2 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 99. 7 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 96.1 | 97. 1 | 101.5 | 104. 1 | 104.7 | 105.5 | 105.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 90.1 | 89.8 | 88. 8 | 86.2 | 85. 7 | 85.0 | 84. 8 | 85. 5 | 88.5 | 90.0 | 91.1 | 91.0 | 89.7 |
| Fabricated metal products | 98.0 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 96. 5 | 98. 1 | 98. 1 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 103.1 | 104. 2 | 103.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 95.9 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 94.0 | 96.7 | 96.0 | 95.7 | 97. 7 | 98.6 | 98. 3 | 100. 5 | 101. 2 | 103.3 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies | 90.5 | 92.2 | 91.5 | 92. 1 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 91.7 | 95. 5 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 97.3 | 98.0 | 97.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 90.3 | 90.7 | 89.1 | 86.1 | 91. 5 | 90.6 | 93.3 | 91. 3 | 96.7 | 94.8 | 96.2 | 97. 0 | 94.2 |
| Instruments and related products | 110.3 | 108.1 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 108.5 | 110.4 | 108.9 | 112.4 | 111.6 | 111.1 | 112.3 | 113.2 | 113.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, Ind. | 93.1 | 91. 8 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 92.1 | 91.6 | 93. 1 | 96.8 | 96.0 | 95. 1 | 95.0 | 94. 1 | 92.2 |
| nondurable goods . . | 95.2 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95.4 | 95.5 | 94. 7 | 97. 1 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 98. 9 | 98.5 |
| Food and kindred products | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 95. 5 | 95.1 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 98.8 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 95.5 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 82.3 | 84. 0 | 82. 1 | 83.0 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 76.1 | 83.0 | 75.5 | 80. 7 | 77.2 | 78.6 | 75.1 |
| Textile mill products | 98.0 | 95. 5 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 96. 1 | 95.4 | 97.9 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 101.1 | 100.3 | 101.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 88.9 | 87.6 | 86. 2 | 85. 7 | 86.1 | 86. 3 | 84. 1 | 88.0 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 101.1 89.4 | 90.7 | 101.5 89.9 |
| Paper and allied products | 96. 9 | 96. 1 | 96.5 | 95.7 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 98.3 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 100.4 | 100.0 |
| Printing and publishing . . . | 93.6 | 92. 9 | 93.1 | 93.4 | 93.6 | 93.7 | 93.0 | 94.8 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 95.2 | 95.6 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 99. 4 | 99.8 | 100.3 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100. 0 | 100.4 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 103.5 | 103.7 | 104.0 | 103.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 112.2 | 112.4 | 112.2 | 112.5 | 113.1 | 114.7 | 115.0 | 114.7 | 118.7 | 120.5 | 120.2 | 120.5 | 123.4 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nec | 106.2 | 105. 2 | 124.3 | 125.6 | 125.7 | 127.6 | 127.7 | 129.6 | 131.7 | 134.7 | 135.8 | 133.9 | 132.7 |
| Leather and leather products | 74.7 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 71.0 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 73.9 | 73.9 | 73.7 | 74.1 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 122.5 | 123.0 | 123.6 | 123.5 | 123.5 | 124.6 | 124.1 | 125.3 | 125.8 | 125.8 | 126.6 | 125.3 | 125.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 102.1 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 102.0 | 103.2 | 105.0 | 102.7 | 104.4 | 104.2 | 103.9 | 104.4 | 103.4 | 103.9 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 118.9 | 119.0 | 119.7 | 119.3 | 118.9 | 120.0 | 119.1 | 120.7 | 121.5 | 121.7 | 121.7 | 121.0 |  |
| WHOLESALE TRA | 115.3 | 114.7 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 114.8 | 115.4 | 117.0 | 116.9 | 117.8 | 117.3 |  |  |
| RETAIL TRADE | 120.3 | 120.6 | 121.6 | 121.0 | 120.4 | 122.0 | 120.4 | 122.1 | 123.2 | 123.1 | 123.3 | 122.4 | $122.8$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 126.6 | 127.3 | 127. 7 | 128.3 | 129.1 | 129.8 | 130.6 | 130.2 | 131.1 | 131.0 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 131.9 |
| SERVICES | 135.4 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 137.6 | 137.7 | 138.4 | 138.8 | 139.7 | 140.0 | 140.1 | 140.2 | 139.4 | 140.2 |

[^3]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]:    1 Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
    Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons

[^1]:    N.A. $=$ not available.

[^2]:    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table B-2.
    p=preliminary.

