Bureau of Labor Statistics

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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 1978

Employment rose sharply in June and unemployment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate moved from 6.1 percent in May to 5.7 percent, the lowest in nearly 4 years.

Total employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--was 94.8 million in June, up over 700,000 from May. As a result of this strong increase, the proportion of the workingage population that is employed rose to a new record high of 58.9 percent.

Nonfarm payroli employment-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--posted a gain of 275,000 jobs in June to 85.7 million.

## Unemployment

The June unemployment rate, 5.7 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 5.8 million, were down sharply from the levels of the previous month. This decline followed a 4 -month period in which the unemployment rate hovered around 6.1 percent. June marked the first time that the jobless rate had been below 6 percent since October 1974.

Teenagers accounted for about half of the 400,000 June decline in unemployment, as their rate dropped from 16.5 to 14.2 percent. Most of the remaining reduction occurred among adult men, whose rate fell from 4.2 to 3.9 percent. The rate for adult women, on the other hand, was little changed over the month at 6.1 percent. The gradual downtrend in joblessness for white workers continued in June, while among blacks the only real over-the-month improvement occurred among adult men. Among other worker categories, unemployment declined substantially for job losers, full-time workers, and persons looking for work for 15 weeks or longer. (See tables A-2 and A-5.) Total Employment and the Labor Force

The growth in the number of employed persons was particularly strong in June, increasing by 710,000 to 94.8 million. Substantial gains took place in both the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors of the economy. All three of the major age-sex groups shared in the expansion, with adult men and teenagers posting slightly larger gains than adult women. Over the year, total employment
increased by 3.9 million, after adjusting for changes in the survey introduced in January. (See table A-1.)

The employment-population ratio sustained its recent growth path in June, reaching an alltime high of 58.9 percent. The ratio was 1.5 points higher than a year earlier (after adjustment).

The civilian labor force increased by 310,000 to 100.6 million in Jume. The labor force has risen by 2.8 million since last June (adjusted), with adult women accounting for nearly 60 percent of this growth.

The civilian labor force participation rate-the proportion of the population that is either working or looking for work-was up slightly in June to an all-time high of 63.3 percent. Participation rates among adults were 79.9 percent for men and 49.6 percent for wome while teenage participation was 58.4 percent.

Table A. Major indiestom of labor market extivity, seseonaly acinget

| Selceted extegrive | Ouarterty evereen |  |  |  |  | manitry teot |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1977 |  |  | 1978 |  | 1978 |  |  |
|  | II | III | IV | I | II | April | May | June |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thouremets of priverie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan labor force | 97,153 | 97,559 | 98,622 | 99,205 | 100,206 | 99,784 | 100,261 | 100,573 |
| Total employment | 90,264 | 90,823 | 92,069 | 93,050 | 94,244 | 93,801 | 94,112 | 94,819 |
| Unemployment | 6,889 | 6,736 | 6,554 | 6,155 | 5,962 | 5,983 | 6,149 | 5,754 |
| Not in labor force | 58,941 | 59,205 | 58,777 | 58,799 | 58,399 | 58,602 | 58,340 | 58,257 |
| Discouraged workers | 1,062 | 1,067 | 969 | 903 | 842 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
|  | Pument of intor ferse |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers . . . . | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Adult men | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Adult women | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Teenegers | 18.1 | 17.6 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 14.2 |
| White | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Black and other | 12.8 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 |
| Full-time workers | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
|  | Thowands of jotes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment | 81,871 | 82,548 | 83, 192 | 84,107 | 85,469p | 85,223 | 85,454p |  |
| Goods-producing industries. | 24,265 | 24,359 | 24,497 | 24,757 | 25,438p | 25,351 | 25,435p | 25,527p |
| Ser vice-producing industries | 57,606 | 58,189 | 58,695 | 59,350 | 60,031p | 59,872 | 60,019p | 60,202p |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm | 36.2 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 36.1 p | 36.3 | 36.0p | 36.0p |
| Manufacturing . . . . | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 40.5p | 40.6 | 40.3 p | 40.6p |
| Manufacturing overtime | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | $3.5 p$ | 3.6 | 3.5p | 3.5 p |

p-preliminery.

## 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. Because they do not meet the labor market test--that is, they are not engaged in current job search-othey are classified as not in the labor force rather than as unemployed. These data are published on a quarterly basis.

Consistent with a decline in unemployment in the second quarter, the number of discouraged workers also fell. The second quarter average was 840,000 , down from 900,000 in the first quarter. The discouraged total had been nearly 1.1 million as recently as mid-1977. The entire decline over the past quarter was among those citing job market factors as their reason for not seeking work. (See table A-8.)

## Industry Payro11 Eraployment

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 275,000 in June to 85.7 million. With the exception of manufacturing, all of the major industry groups posted gains, as employment increased in nearly three-fifths of the 172 industries that comprise the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment. Nonfarm payroll jobs have expanded by 3.6 million over the past year. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

The largest over-the-month employment gain took place in contract construction- $85,000.0$. the year, nearly one-half million jobs have been added in this industry, bringing employment to a new high of 4.4 million in June. Virtually all of this increase has occurred since January of this year.

Sizeable over-the-month gains also took place in State and local government (60,000), services ( 55,000 ), retail trade ( 45,000 ), and finance, insurance, and real estate ( 20,000 ). The lack of growth in manufacturing employment was in marked contrast to the sharp job gains which occurred in late 1977 and early 1978. Manufacturing employment has risen by 645,000 over the past year to a level of 20.3 million in June; about 85 percent of this gain was registered in the durable goods industries.

Hours
The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 36.0 hours in June, unchanged from the May level and slightly below a year earlier.

Consistent with the strong employment gain, contract construction hours were up 0.6 four to 37.2 in June, almost returning to the April high level. The manufacturing workweek edged up 0.1 hour to 40.4 hours, while factory overtime, at 3.5 hours, was unchanged fron the Nay level. All other major industry groups posted modest declines in hours of work. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private riciagricultural payrolls was unchanged in June at 120.0 . The index was 3.6 peraent abcue the year ago level. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls advanced 0.5 percent in June, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earni-gs rose by the same margin over the month. Compared with their year-ago levels, average hourly and weekly tarnings have increased by 8.6 and 8.0 percent, respectively.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were $\$ 5.66$ in June, up 3 cents from May and 44 cents from a year earlier. Average weekly earnings were $\$ 205.46, \$ 3.91$ above their May level and $\$ 15.45$ higher than last June. (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 industrieswas 213.5 ( $1967=100$ ) in June, 0.5 percent higher than in May. The index was 8.2 percent above June a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in May, the Horily Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power rose 1.1 percent. (See cabie 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 which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning in September 1975, the sample was enlarged by 9,000 households in order to provide greater reliability for smaller States and thus permit the publication of annual statistics for all 50 States and the District of Columbla. These supplementary households were added to the 47,000 national household sample in January 1978; thus the sample now consists of about 56,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years 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 statistical 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 civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years of age and over, without duplication. Each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. The household survey counts employed persons in both agriculture and nonagricultural industries and, in addition to wage and salary workers (including private household workers), counts the selfemployed, unpaid family workers, and persons "with a job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent.

The payroll survey relates only to paid wage and salary employees (regardless of age) on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments. 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 musts (1) Have been without a
job during the survey week; (2) have made specific efforts to find employment sometime derring the prior 4 weeks; and (3) be presently avallable for work. In addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to begin a new job (withín 30 days), neither of whom must meet the jobseeking requirements, 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 uneqmployment rate represents the unemployed as a proportion of the civilian labor force (the employed and unemployed combined).

The Bureau regularly publishes a wide variety of labor market measures. See, for example, the demographic, occupational, and industry detail in tables A-2 and A-3 of this release and the comprehensive data package in Employment and Earnings each month. 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-from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1$ ) to the most comprehensive ( $\mathrm{U}-7$ ). 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, opening and closing of schools, major holidays, industry production schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are of ten large. For example, on average over the year, they explain about 95 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 seasonally-adjusted data to interpret short-term - economic developments. At the beginning of each year, seasonal adjustment factors for unemployment and other labor force series are calculated for use during the entire year, taking into account the prior year's experience, and revised seasonally-adjusted 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 unem-
ployment (the sum of four seasonally-adjusted age-sex components) by the civilian labor force (the sum of 12 seasonally-adjusted age-sex components).

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 also revised annually, often in conjunction with benchmark (comprehensive counts of employment) adjustments. (The most recent revision of seasonally-adjusted data was based on data throuigh August 1977.)

## 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 questionnaires and procedures. The standard error is the measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a figure that would be obtained through a complete census by less than the standard error. Tables A through H in the "Explanatory Notes" of. Employment and Earnings provide approximations of the standard errors for unemployment and other labor force categories. To obtain a 90 -percent level of confidence, the confidence interval generally used by BLS, the errors should be multiplied by 1.6. The following examples provide an indication of the magnitude of sampling error: For a monthly change in total em-
ployment, the standard error is on the order of plus or minus 182,000 . Similarly, the standard error on a change in total unemployment is approximately 115,000 . The standard error on a change in the national unemployment rate is 0.12 percentage point.

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. However, since the estImating procedures utilize 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 (comprehensive counts of employment), usually on an annual basis. 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 levels, plus an interim benchmark adjustment based on December 1975 levels.

One measure of the reliability of the employment estimates for individual industries is the root-meansquare error (RMSE). The RMSE is the standard deviation adjusted for the bias in estimates. If the bias is small, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from its benchmark by less than the RMSE. For total nonagricultural employment, the RMSE is on the order of plus or minus 81,000. Measures of reliability (approximations of the RMSE) for establishment-survey data and actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables $J$ through $O$ in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings.

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employment status | Not semonally adjuried |  |  | Semorally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ |
| - TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 158,456 | 160,713 | 160,928 | 158,456 | 160,128 | 160,313 | 160,504 | 160,713 | 160,928 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{1}$ | 2,129 | 2,113 | 2,098 | 2,129 | 2,124 | 2,122 | 2,118 | 2,113 | 2,098 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 156,327 | 158,601 | 158,830 | 156,327 | 158,004 | 158,190 | 158,386 | 158,601 | 158,830 |
| Civilian labor force | 99,135 | 99,309 | 102,178 | 97,552 | 99,093 | 99,414 | 99,784 | 100,261 | 100,573 |
| Participation rate | 63.4 | 62.6 | 64.3 | 62.4 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 63.0 | 63.2 | 63.3 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{2}$ | 91,682 | 93,851 | 95,852 | 90,648 | 93,003 | 93,266 | 93,801 | 94,112 | 94,819 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 57.9 | 58.4 | 59.6 | 57.2 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 58.4 | 58.6 | 58.9 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,820 | 3,369 | 3,983 | 3,330 | 3,242 | 3,310 | 3,275 | 3,235 | 3,473 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 87,862 | 90,483 | 91,869 | 87,318 | 89,761 | 89,956 | 90,526 | 90,877 | 91,346 |
| Unemploved . . . . . . . . . . | 7,453 | 5,457 | 6,326 | 6,904 | 6,090 | 6,148 | 5,983 | 6,149 | 5,754 |
| Unemploy ment rate | 7.5 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force | 57,192 | 59,292 | 56,651 | 58,775 | 58,911 | 58,776 | 58,602 | 58,340 | 58,257 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 67,431 | 68,519 | 68,623 | 67,431 | 68,240 | 68,327 | 68,419 | 68,519 | 68,623 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 65,743 | 66,845 | 66,947 | 65,743 | 66,556 | 66,645 | 66,740 | 66,845 | 66,947 |
| Civilian labor force | 52,885 | 53,225 | 53,931 | 52,511 | 53, 142 | 53, 242 | 53,263 | 53,414 | 53,522 |
| Participation rate | 80.4 | 79.6 | 80.6 | 79.9 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 79.9 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{2}$ | 50,308 | 51,149 | 51,907 | 49,850 | 50,759 | 50,833 | 51,038 | 51,182 | 51,433 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{\mathbf{2}}$ | 74.6 | 74.6 | 75.6 | 73.9 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 75.0 |
| Agriculture | 2,536 | 2,393 | 2,617 | 2,362 | 2,283 | 2,289 | 2,295 | 2,328 | 2,437 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 47,772 | 48,756 | 49,290 | 47,488 | 48,476 | 48,544 | 48,743 | 48,854 | 48,996 |
| Unemployed | 2,577 | 2,076 | 2,024 | 2,661 | 2,383 | 2,409 | 2,225 | 2, 232 | 2,089 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Not in labor force | 12,858 | 13,620 | 13,016 | 13,232 | 13,414 | 13,403 | 13,477 | 13,431 | 13,425 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1} \ldots$ | 74,198 | 75,412 | 75,527 | 74,198 | 75,095 | 75,196 | 75,300 | 75,412 | 75,527 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 74,101 | 75,310 | 75,422 | 74,101 | 74,996 | 75,093 | 75,198 | 75,310 | 75,422 |
| Civilian labor force | 35,263 | 37,025 | 37,057 | 35,629 | 36,654 | 36,849 | 37,117 | 37,264 | 37,439 |
| Participation rate | 47.6 | 49.2 | 49.1 | 48.1 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 49.4 | 49.5 | 49.6 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . | 32,755 | 34,960 | 34,793 | 33,079 | 34,569 | 34,722 | 34,948 | 34,931 | 35,137 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 44.1 | 46.4 | 46.1 | 44.6 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 46.4 | 46.3 | 46.5 |
| Agriculture . . . | 690 | 590 | 761 | 564 | 604 | 628 | 623 | 527 | 623 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 32,064 | 34,370 | 34,031 | 32,515 | 33,965 | 34,094 | 34,325 | 34,404 | 34,514 |
| Unemployed . . | 2,508 | 2,065 | 2,265 | 2,550 | 2,085 | 2,127 | 2,169 | 2,333 | 2,302 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 2, 5 | 6.3 | 6.1 |
| Not in labor forca | 38,838 | 38,285 | 38,364 | 38,472 | 38,342 | 38,244 | 38,081 | 38,046 | 37,983 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 16,827 | 16,782 | 16,779 | 16,827 | 16,794 | 16,790 | 16,785 | 16,782 | 16,779 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,483 | 16,446 | 16,461 | 16,483 | 16,453 | 16,452 | 16,449 | 16,446 | 16,461 |
| Civilian labor force | 10,987 | 9,059 | 11,190 | 9,412 | 9,297 | 9,323 | 9,404 | 9,583 | 9,612 |
| Participation rate | 66.7 | 55.1 | 68.0 | 57.1 | 56.5 | 56.7 | 57.2 | 58.3 | 58.4 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . | 8,620 | 7,742 | 9,153 | 7,719 | 7,675 | 7,711 | 7,815 | 7,999 | 8,249 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.2 | 46.1 | 54.6 | 45.9 | 45.7 | 45.9 | 46.6 | 47.7 | 49.2 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . | 594 | 385 | 605 | 404 | 355 | 393 | 357 | 380 | 413 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 8, 025 | 7,356 | 8,548 | 7,315 | 7,320 | 7,318 | 7,458 | 7,619 | 7,836 |
| Unemployed . . . . | 2,367 | 1,317 | 2,037 | 1,693 | 1,622 | 1,612 | 1,589 | 1,584 | 1,363 |
| . Unemployment rate | 21.5 | 14.5 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 14.2 |
| Not in labor force | 5,495 | 7,387 | 5,271 | 7,071 | 7,156 | 7,129 | 7,045 | 6,863 | 6,849 |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 139,270 | 141,026 | 141, 194 | 139,270 | 140,571 | 140,714 | 140,863 | 141,026 | 141,194 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | :37,522 | 139,317 | 139,503 | 137,522 | 138,834 | 138,997 | 139,149 | 139,317 | 139,503 |
| Civilian labor force | 87,530 | 87,567 | 89,917 | 86,258 | 87, 360 | 87,532 | 87,945 | 88,209 | 88,623 |
| Participation rate | 63.6 | 62.9 | 64.5 | 62.7 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.5 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 81,749 | 83,446 | 85,198 | 80,816 | 82,697 | 82,880 | 83,386 | 83,590 | 84,270 |
| Employment-population $\mathrm{ratio}^{2}$ | 58.7 | 59.2 | 60.3 | 58.0 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.7 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . | 5,781 | 4,120 | 4,719 | 5,442 | 4,663 | 4,652 | 4,559 | 4,619 | 4,353 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Not in labor force. | 49,992 | 51,750 | 49,586 | 51,264 | 51,474 | 51,465 | 51,204 | 51,108 | 50,880 |
| BLACK AND OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totai noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 19,186 | 19,687 | 19,734 | 19,186 | 19,558 | 19,599 | 19,641 | 19,687 | 19,734 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 18,805 | 19,284 | 19,327 | 18,805 | 19,170 | 19,194 | 19,237 | 19,284 | 19,327 |
| Civilian labor force | 11,605 | 11,742 | 12,261 | 11,325 | 11,785 | 11,871 | 11,816 | 11,934 | 11,980 |
| Participation rate | 61.7 | 60.9 | 63.4 | 60.2 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 61.4 | 61.9 | 62.0 |
| Employed | 9,933 | 10,405 | 10,655 | 9,834 | 10,391 | 10,402 | 10,418 | 10,467 | 10,553 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.8 | 52.9 | 54.0 | 51.3 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 53.0 | 53.2 | 53.5 |
| Unemploved ......... | 1,671 | 1,337 | 1,606 | 1,491 | 1,394 | 1,469 | 1,398 | 1,467 | 1,427 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.4 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 |
| Not in labor force | 7,200 | 7,541 | 7,066 | 7,480 | 7,385 | 7,323 | 7,421 | 7,350 | 7,347 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 parcent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted


[^0]by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.
4 Includes mining, not shown separately.
s Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

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

| Weeks of unemplovment | Not seasonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1978 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 3,917 | 3,474 | 3,076 | 2,586 | 2,820 | 2,790 | 2,932 | 2,727 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 1,699 | 1,588 | 2,050 | 1,820 | 1,877 | 1,784 | 1,803 | 1,916 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1,836 | 1,264 | 1,788 | 1,568 | 1,463 | 1,384 | 1,358 | 1,231 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 809 | 644 | 826 | 897 | 766 | 716 | 680 | 651 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,028 | 620 | 962 | 671 | 607 | 668 | 678 | 580 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 12.9 | 10.8 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 12.0 |
| Median duration, in weeks. | 4.8 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| PERCENT DIStribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 52.6 | 54.9 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 45.8 | 46.8 | 48.1 | 46.4 |
| 5 to 14 weeks. | 22.8 | 25.1 | 29.6 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 20.9 | $\geq 9.6$ | 32.6 |
| 15 weeks and over | 24.6 | 20.0 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 23.8 | 33.2 | 2?.3 | 21.0 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 10.9 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 11.1 |
| 27 weeks and over | 13.8 | 5.0 | 19.4 | 1:-3 | 11.1 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 9.9 |

Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment

| Reasons | Not semonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1978 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost last job | 2,687 | 2,115 | 2,972 | 2,540 | 2,493 | 2,475 | 2,577 | 2,340 |
| On layoff | 677 | 499 | 822 | 709 | 660 | 593 | 683 | 506 |
| Other job losers | 2,011 | 1,615 | 2,150 | 1,831 | 1,833 | 1,882 | 1,894 | 1,734 |
| Left last job . . . . | 894 | 809 | 938 | 898 | 862 | 872 | 819 | 849 |
| Reentered labor force | 2,339 | 2,147 | 1,917 | 1,796 | 1,911 | 1,734 | 1,772 | 1,700 |
| Seeking tirst job . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,532 | 1,255 | 1,087 | 868 | 923 | 925 | 901 | 810 |
| PERCENT distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 36.1 | 33.4 | 43.0 | 41.6 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 42.5 | 40.6 |
| On layoff . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.1 | 7.9 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 10.5 |
| Other job losers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 27.0 | 25.5 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 30.1 |
| Job leavers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 12.0 | 12.8 | 13.6 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 14.7 |
| Reentrants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 31.4 | 33.9 | 27.7 | 29.4 | 30.9 | 28.9 | 29.2 | 30.6 |
| New entrants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 20.6 | 19.8 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 14.1 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Job leavers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | . 9 | . 8 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| New entrants | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 9 | . 8 |

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

| Sex and age | Number of unamployed persons (in thousands) |  | Unemployment retes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Feb. } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mar. } \\ 1978 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1978 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 6,904 | 5,754 | 7.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| 16 to 19 years .. | 1,693 | 1,363 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 14.2 |
| 16 to 17 years | 828 | 678 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 16.7 |
| 18 to 19 years | 898 | 718 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 12.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,547 | 1,373 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| 25 years and over | 3,655 | 2,997 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 54 years | 3,099 | 2,538 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| 55 years and over | 538 | 449 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 3,543 | 2,728 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 882 | 639 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 15.3 | 12.6 |
| 16 to 17 years | 477 | 350 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 21.0 | 19.9 | -18.4 | 16.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 444 | 328 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 11.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 810 | 657 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| 25 years and over | 1,846 | 1,424 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,541 | 1,144 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| 55 years and over | 296 | 275 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 3,361 | 3,026 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.2 |
| 16 to 19 years | 811 | 724 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 16.0 |
| 16 to 17 years | 351 | 328 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 17.4 |
| 18 to 19 years | 454 | 390 | 17.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 14.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 737 | 716 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| 25 years and over | 1,809 | 1,573 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,558 | 1,394 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| 55 years and over | 242 | 174 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

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

N.A. $=$ not available.

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

| Characteristics | Not seasonally adjusted |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { II } \\ 1977 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { II } \\ 1978 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $19^{7}$ |  |  |  | 1978 |  |
|  |  |  | I | 11 | 111 | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1 | I I |
| Total not in labor force | 59,042 | 58,488 | 59,225 | 58,941 | 59,205 | 58,777 | 58,799 | 58,399 |
| Do not want a job now | 52,806 | 52,895 | 53,825 | 53,263 | 53,213 | 53, 207 | 53,789 | 53,294 |
| Want a job new | 6,198 | 5,593 | 5,539 | 5,739 | 5,936 | , 581 | 5,448 | 5,281 |
| Discouraged workers . | 1,039 | 826 | 942 | 1,062 | 1,067 | 969 | 973 | 842 |
| Job-market factors ${ }^{1}$. | 759 | 550 | 657 | 739 | 347 | - 30 | 621 | 537 |
| Personal factors ${ }^{2}$ | 280 | 275 | 285 | 323 | 320 | 339 | 282 | 305 |
| Men | 316 | 310 | 297 | 310 | 360 | 306 | 352 | 298 |
| Women | 723 | 516 | 645 | 753 | 707 | 662 | 550 | 544 |
| White .. | 716 | 567 | 676 | 732 | 735 | 726 | 640 | 576 |
| Black and other | 322 | 258 | 283 | 298 | 329 | 248 | 274 | 249 |

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

Table A-8. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States
[Numbers in thousands]

| State and employment status | Not seasonally adjusted* |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | May <br> 1978 | June <br> 1978 | June 1977 | Feb. <br> 1978 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ |
| California |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 15,913 | 16,202 | 16,232 | 15,913 | 16,124 | 16,148 | 16,175 | 16,202 | 16,232 |
| Civilian labor force | 10,148 | 10,559 | 10,588 | 10,105 | 10,422 | 10,568 | 10,643 | 10,615 | 10,544 |
| Employed | 9,289 | 9,819 | 9,828 | 9,244 | 9,628 | 9,745 | 9,862 | 9,802 | 9,783 |
| Unemployed | 860 | 740 | 760 | 861 | 794 | 823 | 781 | 813 | 761 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.5 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.2 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 6,350 | 6,533 | 6,552 | 6,350 | 6,481 | 6,498 | 6,515 | 6,533 | 6,552 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,504 | 3,649 | 3,803 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 3,169 | 3,424 | 3,544 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed . | 335 | 225 | 259 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 9.6 | 6.2 | 6.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Illinois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 8,151 | 8,212 | 8,219 | 8,151 | 8,195 | 8,200 | 8,205 | 8,212 | 8,219 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,348 | 5,275 | 5,408 | 5,251 | 5,262 | 5,243 | 5,291 | 5,347 | 5,321 |
| Employed | 4,953 | 4,955 | 5,075 | 4,922 | 4,923 | 4,912 | 4,977 | 4,969 | 5,044 |
| Unemployed | 395 | 320 | 333 | 329 | 339 | 331 | 314 | 378 | 277 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 5.2 |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population '. | 4,292 | 4,331 | 4,335 | 4,292 | 4,319 | 4,323 | 4,327 | 4,331 | 4,335 |
| Civilian labor force | 2,821 | 2,806 | 2,940 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 2,603 | 2,654 | 2,736 | 2,556 | 2,641 | 2,657 | 2,672 | 2,662 | 2,690 |
| Unemployed | 218 | 152 | 203 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 7.7 | 5.4 | 6.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 6,545 | 6,615 | 6,624 | 6,545 | 6,596 | 6,602 | 6,609 | 6,615 | 6,624 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,172 | 4,154 | 4,240 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 3,820 | 3,882 | 3,941 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | - (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed . . . . | 352 | 272 | 299 | 329 | 242 | 229 | 254 | 287 | 276 |
| Unemplovment rate | 8.4 | 6.6 | 7.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Now dersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 5,408 | 5,458 | 5,464 | 5,408 | 5,444 | 5,448 | 5,453 | 5,458 | 5,464 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,407 | 3,343 | 3,428 | 3,353 | 3,356 | 3,274 | 3,339 | 3,363 | 3,374 |
| Employed | 3,092 | 3,099 | 3,168 | 3,052 | 3,109 | 3,067 | 3,093 | 3,101 | 3,128 |
| Unemployed. | 315. | 244 | 260 | 301 | 247 | 207 | 246 | 262 | 246 |
| Unemployment rate | 9.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 13,297 | 13,328 | 13,334 | 13,297 | 13,318 | 13,321 | 13,324 | 13,328 | 13,334 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,890 | 7,764 | 7,918 | 7,754 | 7,826 | 7,784 | 7,842 | 7,815 | 7,784 |
| Employed | 7,201 | 7,183 | 7,339 | 7,073 | 7,192 | 7,182 | 7,239 | 7,165 | 7,211 |
| Unemployed. | 689 | 581 | 580 | 681 | 634 | 602 | 603 | 650 | 573 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.7 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 7.4 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 7,774 | 7,832 | 7,838 | 7,774 | 7,816 | 7,820 | 7,826 | 7,832 | 7,838 |
| Civilan labor force | 4,867 | 4,852 | 4,955 | 4,787 | 4,795 | 4,787 | 4,850 | 4,883 | 4,875 |
| Employed | 4,522 | 4,606 | 4,686 | 4,470 | 4,541 | 4,538 | 4,574 | 4,603 | 4,634 |
| Unemployed | 344 | 247 | 268 | 317 | 254 | 249 | 276 | 280 | 241 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civistan noninstitutional population ' | 8,810 | 8,861 | 8,868 | 8,810 | 8,846 | 8,850 | 8,856 | 8,861 | 8,868 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,257 | 5,151 | 5,316 | 5,165 | 5,188 | 5,269 | 5,248 | 5,189 | 5,221 |
| Employed | 4,831 | 4,852 | 4,968 | 4,784 | 4,862 | 4,899 | 4,866 | 4,853 | 4,919 |
| Unemplayed | 427. | 299 | 348 | 381 | 326 | 370 | 382 | 336 | 302 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Texas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 8,987 | 9,179 | 9,198 | 8,987 | 9,125 | 9,143 | 9,160 | 9,179 | 9,198 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,870 | 5,937 | 6,125 | 5,736 | 5,919 | 5,990 | 5,955 | 6,003 | 5,994 |
| Emploved | 5,536 | 5,690 | 5,805 | 5,449 | 5,612 | 5,702 | 5,695 | 5,730 | 5,719 |
| Unemployed | 334 | 247 | 320 | 287 | 307 | 288 | 260 | 273 | 275 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 |

${ }^{1}$ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.
*There are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration offederal fund allocation programs.

2 Seasonally-adjusted data are not presented for this series, because the variations that are due to seasonal-influencas cannot be separated with sufficient precision from those which stem from the trend-cycle and irregular components of the original time series.

NOTE: A comprehensive reappraisal of the seasonal adjustment of the employment and unemployment saries for all 10 States is now underway. Revisions in cortain series will be introduced in the near future.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural perwolis. by indeatry

| Inctustry | Nat mementy atmer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{MAY} \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \mathrm{p} \\ & \text { 1978 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1977 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FEB } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { MAY } \\ 1978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } p, \\ & \text { IS } 78 \end{aligned}$ |
| total | 82,930 | 84,918 | 85.663 | 86.547 | 82.157 | 84.046 | 84.555 | 85,223 | 85.454 | 85,729 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 24.679 | 25,001 | 25,341 | 25,876 | 24.355 | 24.733 | 24,945 | 25.351 | 25.435 | 25.527 |
| mining | 870 | $8 \mathrm{E9}$ | 902 | 928 | 856 | 711 | 728 | 898 | 9 C 3 | 912 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 4,047 | 4.072 | 4.275 | 4,541 | 3,888 | 3,947 | 4.053 | 4.237 | 4,275 | 4.362 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 19.762 | 20.040 | 20,164 | 20.407 | 19.611 | 20,075 | 20,164 | 20,216 | 20.257 | 20,253 |
| Production workers | 14.258 | 14.432 | 14.539 | 14.713 | 14.132 | 14,488 | 14,556 | 14.588 | 14,622 | 14,577 |
| durable goods | 11.598 | 11.931 | 12.020 | 12,151 | 11.484 | 11,909 | 11.965 | 11,992 | 12,028 | 12.034 |
| Production workers | 8,334 | 8,578 | 8.654 | 8.744 | 8,236 | 8,575 | 8.614 | 8,632 | 8.659 | 8,639 |
| Ordnance and accessories | 156.5 | 156.8 | 156.0 | 157.5 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 158 |
| Lumber and wood products | 659.9 | 660.0 | 672.3 | 687.5 | 638 | 664 | 670 | 669 | 673 | 665 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 511.1 | 532.8 | 532.5 | 536.0 | 510 | 537 | 540 | 538 | 536 | 535 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 672.2 | 679.8 | 691.0 | 705.5 | 659 | 676 | 685 | 687 | 688 | 692 |
| Primary metal industries ..... | 1,233.9 | 1,214.0 | 1,225.9 | 1,239.4 | 1.218 | 1.217 | 1.215 | 1,216 | 1. 223 | 1,223 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,463.6 | 1,508.9 | 1,521.3 | 1,534.7 | 1.452 | 1,515 | 1,515 | 1,520 | 1,526 | 1,523 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,180.8 | 2,313.5 | 2,315.4 | 2,342.2 | 2,170 | 2,279 | 2.295 | 2,311 | 2,320 | 2,331 |
| Electrical equipment | 1,938.8 | 2,026.3 | 2,035.0 | 2,057.4 | 1,931 | 2.017 | 2,035 | 2,041 | 2,045 | 2,049 |
| Transportation equipment . | 1.827.5 | 1,873.7 | 1,897.4 | 1,901.6 | 1,802 | 1.879 | 1,885 | 1,876 | 1,882 | 1,875 |
| Instruments and related products | 530.4 | 544.6 | 548.5 | 556.2 | 527 | 541 | 545 | 548 | 551 | 553 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 423.4 | 420.8 | 424.3 | 433.4 | 420 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 427 | 430 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 8,164 | 8,109 | 8,144 | 8, 256 | 8,127 | 8.166 | 8.199 | 8,224 | 8.229 | 8.219 |
| Production workers | 5,924 | 5,854 | 5,885 | 5.969 | 5.896 | 5,913 | 5.942 | 5,956 | 5,963 | 5,938 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,727.0 | 1,663.9 | 1,671.5 | 1.711.9 | 1,736 | 1.729 | 1.739 | 1.740 | 1,730 | 1,721 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 64. 8 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 72 | 69 | 79 | 68 | 70 | 70 |
| Textile mill products | 995.6 | 989.6 | 993.5 | 1,006.7 | 986 | 995 | 995 | 991 | 995 | 997 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,316. 3 | 1,299.3 | 1,304.5 | 1.313.5 | 1,301 | 1. 283 | 1.292 | 1,303 | 1. 301 | 1.298 |
| Paper and allied products | 709.6 | 712.1 | 716.8 | 728.9 | 703 | 710 | 714 | 718 | 722 | 722 |
| Printing and publishirig ... | 1.112 .6 | 1,135.2 | 1.137.5 | 1.146.2 | 1,113 | 1.129 | 1.133 | 1.137 | 1.140 | 1.146 |
| Chernicals and allied products | 1,067.5 | 1,069.6 | 1.073.7 | 1,085.9 | 1,061 | 1.070 | 1,071 | 1,074 | 1.079 | 1,079 |
| Petroleurn and coal products | 213.7 | 213.2 | 215.5 | 219.1 | 210 | 217 | 217 | 216 | 215 | 215 |
| Rubber and plastics products, nee | 684.3 | 699.1 | 702.0 | 711.8 | 680 | 701 | 705 | 713 | 712 | 708 |
| Leather and leather products | 272.1 | 264.9 | 267.6 | 270.0 | 265 | 263 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 263 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 58.251 | 59,917 | 60.322 | 60.671 | 57,802 | 59.313 | 59.610 | 59,872 | 60.019 | 6C. 202 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,629 | 4.671 | 4,704 | 4,758 | 4,588 | 4,651 | 4.672 | 4.709 | 4,713 | 4,716 |
| wholesale and retail trade | 18.342 | 18.735 | 18,934 | 19,083 | 18.264 | 18.744 | 18,849 | 18.891 | 18,961 | 19,002 |
| wholesale trade hetail trade | $\begin{array}{r} 4,409 \\ 13,933 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,514 \\ 14,221 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.539 . \\ 14.395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,586 \\ 14,497 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.387 \\ 13.877 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.510 \\ 14.234 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,540 \\ 14,309 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.555 \\ 14.336 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,566 \\ 14,395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.563 \\ 14,439 \end{array}$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 4,534 | 4,669 | 4,705 | 4.773 | 4.494 | 4.647 | 4.670 | 4.683 | 4,710 | 4,730 |
| Services | 15.458 | 15,962 | 16,063 | 16.228 | 15,260 | 15.791 | 15.875 | 15.962 | 15,967 | 16,02E |
| GOVERNMENT | 15,288 | 15,880 | 15.916 | 15.829 | 15.196 | 15,480 | 15,544 | 15.627 | 15.668 | 15,734 |
| federal | 2,765 | 2,739 | 2.756 | 2.788 | 2.735 | 2.736 | 2.736 | 2,744 | 2,753 | 2,758 |
| State and local | 12,523 | 13.141 | 13,160 | 13,041 | 12.461 | 12.744 | 12,808 | $12 \cdot 883$ | 12,915 | 12,976 |

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

${ }^{1}$ Date relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing: to construction wortawis in centrast ecomerustion: and to nonsupervisory workers in tramportation and public utilities; wholesele and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groupt account for approximatily foum-角the of the totill amployment on private nonagicultural payrols.
p-preliminary.

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


[^2]Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry division, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & \text { I97 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FEB. } \\ & \text { 1970 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YAR; } \\ & \text { 197 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APN. } \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Mar}_{1 \geqslant 70}{ }^{2}$ | Sunver | Percent change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | JUVE 1977JUNE 1973 | Mar lig7.3- juine lij7. |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 147.4 | 208.1 | 238.8 | 210.2 | 212.1 | 212.3 | <13.) | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 1.38.6 | 111.) | 110.6 | 110.5 | 110.0 | 139.0 | N.A. | $(2)$ | 13 |
| mining | 215.4 | 221.4 | 223.2 | 225.3 | 235.5 | 230.4 | <37.2 | 10.1 | - 4 |
| CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION | 194.4 | 231.1 | 231.6 | 233.3 | 234.2 | 200.4 | <39.0 | 7.3 | 1.1 |
| manufacturing | 158.5 | 208.3 | 235.7 | 210.9 | 212.1 | 213.4 | $<14.0$ | 3.1 | - 0 |
| transportation and public utilities | 21.3 .3 | 223.3 | 223.5 | 225.3 | 228.2 | 223.4 | 427.4 | d.4 | . 3 |
| wholesale And retail trade | $1 \rightarrow 1.1$ | 202.4 | 203.0 | 204.3 | 207.1 | 236.4 | - 27.6 | 3.0 | $\cdots$ |
| FINANCE. INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 177.1 | 188.5 | 147.5 | 188.5 | 171.5 | 111.3 | .93.0 | d.t | $\cdot 3$ |
| services | 201.4 | 214.4 | 214.3 | 115.7 | 217.4 | 217.2 | <17.3 | 7.1 | (4) |

? $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}$ FMOTNOTF 1. TABLF R-?
-FRGFNT C.HAVISF WAS l.1 fRCiY MAY ly 77 TO MAY lyld. THE LATEST YLUTH AVAILABLE.

LFSS THAV D.) PR PRCFNT.
p=preliminary.
NOTE: Atl 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 date 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, on private nonagricultural payrolls, by industry, seasonally adjusted


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


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


[^0]:    1 Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
    2. Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.
    a percent of potentially available labor force hours.
    3 Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that

[^1]:    pmprefiminary

[^2]:    See footnote 1, table E-2
    p=preliminary.

