## United States Department of Labor

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## the emplomment situation: april 1979

Total enployment fell in April and unemployment remained near recent levels, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the v. S. Department of Labor reported today.

The total employment measure--from the monthly survey of households--declined by 670,000 in April to 96.2 millition. This drop followed 8 months of strong growth, with average monthly gains of 300,000 recorded during the period. In contrast, nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monihly survey of establishments-was about unchanged over the month at 88.3 millition. Several special factors (discussed later) may account, at least in part, for the April survey results.

The overall unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in April. It has hovered around that mark for the past 9 months.
Unemployment
Both the number of unemployed, 5.9 million, and the unemployment rate, 5.8 percent,
renained at about the levels which have been in evidence since August 1978. The fobless rates for adult men ( 4.0 percent) and adult women ( 5.7 percent) were exactly the same as in March, while the rate for teenagers increased by a full percentage point to 16.5 percent. Unemployment rates for whites ( 4.9 percent) and blacks ( 11.8 percent) and most other worker groups were at or near the levels which have prevailed over the past several months. Since April of last year, the overall unemployment rate has edged down by three-tenths of a percentage point.
(See tables A-1 and A-2.)
The median duration of unemployment in April ( 5.2 weeks) was about half a week shorter than in March, reflecting an over-the-month increase in the number of persons fobless for less than 5 weeks. (See table A-4.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force
Following 8 months of strong growth, total employment fell sharply in April. The March-toApril employment decline totaled 670,000. The reasons for this slowdown in employment growth are not entirely clear but may relate, in part, to adverse weather conditions, school and religious hollday effects, and the trucking strike/lockout.

April job levels (seasonally adjusted) were down for adult men, women, and teenagers, as well as for both whites and blacks. Employment declines were heavily concentrated among blue-collar operatives, except transport, and farm workers. Because of the strong fob gatns registered in earlier months, total employment in April was 2.5 million higher than a year earlier. Virtually all of the over-the-year employment growth occurred within the white-collar occupations. (See tables A-1 and A-3.)

| Salorted categores | Ouanerly averagen |  |  |  |  | Montrivames |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1978 |  |  |  | 1979 | 1979 |  |  |
|  | I | 11 | 111 | IV | 1 | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| HOUSEHOLO DATA | Thourench of periome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilun lubor force | 99,263 | 100,127 | 100,753 | 101,524 | 102,475 | 102,527 | 102,714 | 102,111 |
| Total emptorment | 93,084 | 94,099 | 94,726 | 95,616 | 96,596 | 96,647 | 96,842 | -96,174 |
| Unemployment | 6,179 | 6,028 | 6,027 | 5,908 | 5,878 | 5,881 | 5,871 | 5,937 |
| Not in labor flurce | 58,741 | 58,478 | 58,482 | 58,398 | 58,095 | 58,012 | 58,105 | 58,815 |
| Discouraped morkers | 914 | 851 | 853 | 760 | 724 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
|  | frucam of intor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unemphoyment rates: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Adult men .. | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Adutr women | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Teenagers | 16.9 | $16.1{ }^{1}$ | 16.1 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 16.5 |
| White ..... | 5.4 | 5.21 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Black and otther | 12.4 | 12.1 , | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.8 |
| Full time workers | 5.7 | 5.51 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| ESTABLISHMENT OATA Thoumend of iobe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nontarm myroll employment . | 84,262 | 85,677 | 86,115 |  |  | 87,818 | 88,241p | 88,312p |
| Gouds-produeng industives. | 24,766 | 25,376 | 25,478 | 25,857 | 26,244p | 26,199 | 26,413p | 26,397p |
| Service producing ind ustries | 59,495 | 60,302 | 60,637 | 61,106 | 61,620 | 61,619 | 61,827p | 61,915p |
|  | Howrr of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weenkiy hours. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm | 35.7 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 35.88 | 35.7 | 35.9p | 35.4 p |
| Manutacturing | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.7p | 40.7 | 40.8 p | 39.1 p |
| Manulacturing overtume | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8p | 3.8 | 3.8p | 2.7p |

The civilian labor force declined by 600,000 over the month to 102.1 million but was still 2.4 milition higher than April 1978. At 63.5 percent, the civilian labor force participation rate was 0.4 percentage point below its March level, but up 0.5 percentage point from the year-ago level. (See table A-1.)

## Industry Payrofl Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment was about unchanged over the month at 88.3 million, seasonally adjusted. Job gains took place in only 49 percent of the 172 industries comprising the BLS diffusion index, the lowest proportion in $21 / 2$ years. (See tables $B-1$ and $B-6$.) As already noted, however, there were several special factors contributing to the employment and hours picture in April. Prior to April, payroll employment had been growing almost continuousiy. Jobs have increased by 2.9 million, or 3.4 percent, over the year.

In the goods-producing industries, employment in manufacturing, construction and mining were all essentially unchanged. Within manufacturing, employment in the non-electrical machinery industry continued to climb, while the transportation equipment industry was adversely affected by interruptions in deliveries.

In the service-producing sector, the largest monthly increase was in the services industry ( 55,000 ), which has also accounted for a disporportionate share of payroll employment growth over the past year. In addition, employment continued to rise in trade and finance, insurance, and real estate. A substantial decline in transportation and public utilities ( 65,000 ) was primarily the result of strike activity.

## Hours

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.4 hours in April, down 0.5 hour from the March level. This brought weekly hours to a record low, but the strike/lockout, religious observances, and, to some extent, widespread flooding and tornadoes caused the workweek of many employees to be temporarily curtafled. Because the effects of the truckers' strike/lockout were concentrated in manufacturing, the factory workweek experfenced an espectally sharp dip of 1.7 hours to 39.1 hours. Similarly, factory overtime dropped by more than an hour, to 2.7 hours, and the deciline was even larger in durable goods. (See table B-2.)

Reflecting the almost constant level of erployment and the decifne in weekly hours between March and April, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell 1.7 percent to 122.6 ( $1967=100$ ). The index was 1.8 percent above its year-earlier level. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls posted a very slight deciline over the month ( 0.2 percent) and were 7.7 percent above the April 1978 level (seasonally adfusted). Average weekly earnings fell 1.6 percent over the month and were 5.6 percent above the year-earlier level.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were $\$ 6.02 \mathrm{in}$ both March and April, 43 cents above April 1978. Average weekly earnings were $\$ 211.30$, $\$ 3.61$ lower than in March but \$11.18 higher than a year earlier. (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 226.6 (1967=100) in April, 0.6 percent higher than in March. The index was 7.8 percent above April a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in March, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power declined 2.0 percent. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from wo major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unenployment (A tables) are derived from the Current Population Survey-a sample survey of Census for the Bureau of labor Statistics. Beginning in Census for the Bureau of dabor Statistics. Beginning in 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 Columbia. 77,000 national household sample in January 1978; thus the sample now consists of about 56,000 households selected to represent the U.S. Aivian noninstitutional pulation 16 years and over.
Statisties on nonagricultural payroll employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State gencies, from payroll records of a sample of approximately 165,000 establishments. Unless otherwise indiated, data for both statistical series relate to the week

## Comparability of household and payroll

 mploymant statisticsEmployment 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 of the entire civilian noninstitutional population, 16
cears of age and over, without duplication. Each person years of age and over, without duplication. Each person 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 The not at work" and not paid for the period absent. lary employees (regardiess of age) on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments. Persons who worked at ore than one job during the survey week or otherwise 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.

## Unemploymen

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 weeks; and (3) be presently available for work. In addition, persons on fayoff and those waiting to begin
new job (within 30 days), neither of whom nust mee the jobsecking requirements, are also classified a unemployed. The unemployed total includes all persons who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, regaldles of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits
or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment ratc
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 demo
graphic, occupational, and industry detail in tables Aand A-3 of this release and the comprehensive data package in Employment and Earnings each month A special grouping of seven unemployment measures set forth in table A-7. Identified by the symbols Uthrough U-7, these measures represent a range o
possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor force--from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1$ ) to the mos comprehensive ( $\mathrm{U}-7$ ). The official rate of unemploymen appears as U-5.

## Seasonal adjustment

 Nearly all economic phenomena are affccted tosome 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 produc tion schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of thes events are often large. For example, on average ove the year, they expiain about 95 percent of the month to-month variance in the unemployment figures. Since
seasonal variations tend to be large relative to the seasonal variations tend to be large relative to
underlying cyelical trends, it is necessary to us 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

All seasonally-adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major employment and unemployment estimates, are com-
puted by aggregating independently adjusted scries. puted by aggregating independently adjusted series
The official unemployment rate for all civilian worke 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 nally-adjusted age-sex components).
For establishment data, the seasonally-adjusted series for all employees, production workers, average by aggrepating the seasonally-adjusted data from the respective component series. These data are also evised annually, often in conjunction with benchmark comprehensive counts of employment) adjust ments. was based on data through May 1978.)

## Sampling variability

Both, the household and establishment survey tatistics are subject to sampling error, which should be well as changes over time. Because the household urvey 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 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 through H in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employmen and Earnings provide approximations of the standard errors for unemployment and other labor force categories. To obtain a 90 -percent level of confidence, erors should be multiplied by 1.6 . The BLS, the xamples 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 minus 182,000 . Similarly, the standard error on a chang in total unemploymen is approximately 10,000 . Tho standard error on a change in th
thourb the relatively he estimates derived from a hegrec of accuracy schedules and procedures were possible. Howe the sam the estimating procedures utilize the previous month's of employ base in computing the current month's leve response errit (link-relative technique), sampling and To remove this may accumulate over several month estimates are adjusted to new benchmart comprehensive counts of employment), usully on annual basis. In addition to taking accoumt of stmpling and response errors, the benchnark revision adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification o individual establishments. Employment estimates ar urrently projected from March
timates for individual industries is the roat square error (RMSE). The RMSE is the standard devia tion adjusted for the bias in estimates. If the bias small, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that mark by less than the RMSE. For total nonagricultur 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 Notes" of Employment and Earnings.

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population
[Numbers in thousandel


Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

|  |
| :--- | :--- |

- Unamploymant rate calculand as a percent of civilimen lebor forco.

Aggregets hours lost by the unemployed and persons on loert time for coconomic remons as a percant of potentially availbole labor force hours.
3nnemployment by occupation includess all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by
by indeery covers only unemploved wage and sulery workers.

- Induder mining, not shown separately.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators
[In thousands]

| Selocted catugories | Not memonily adiersed |  | semonolly eajurtud |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Har. <br> 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { dpr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ |
| Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed, 16 years and over | 93,180 | 95,675 | 93,704 | 95.855 | 96,300 | 96,647 | 96,842 | 96.174 |
| Men.. | 54.674 | 55,745 | 55,184 | 56.072 | 56,449 | 56,549 | 56,559 | 56,267 |
| Women | 38.506 | 39, 930 | 38,520 | 39.783 | 39,851 | 40,098 | 40.283 | 39,907 |
| Married men, spouse present | 38,473 | 38.800 | 38,575 | 39.039 | 39,202 | 39,374 | 39.291 | 38,917 |
| Martied women, spouse present | 21.869 | 22.511 | 21,713 | 22.297 | 22,410 | 22,6.32 | 22,700 | 22,355 |
| occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers | 40.766 | 49.134 | 46.795 | 48,040 | 48,275 | 49,001 | 49.133 | 49.160 |
| Professional and technical . . . . . . . . . . | 14,257 | 15.302 | 14.186 | 14.629 | 14,743 | 15,034 | 15.083 | 15,226 |
| Managers and administrators, execpt farm. | 9,987 | 10,211 | 10,184 | 10.217 | 10.322 | 10,414 | 10.407 | 10.409 |
| Sales workers .. | 5,914 | 0.140 | 5.856 | 6.092 | 6,055 | 6.141 | 6.067 | 6,079 |
| Clerical workers | 16.608 | 17.481 | 16.569 | 17.102 | 17,154 | 17.412 | 17.577 | 17.446 |
| Blue-collar workers | 30,996 | 31.122 | 31,452 | 31,962 | 32.491 | 32,331 | 32,085 | 31.582 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 12.093 | 12.507 | 12.277 | 12,610 | 12,842 | 12.932 | 12,808 | 12,697 |
| Operatives, except transport | 10.809 | 10.587 | 10.875 | 10,887 | 11,047 | 10,953 | 11,060 | 10,651 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 3.339 | 3.550 | 3,539 | 3.640 | 3,678 | 3,618 | 3,565 | 3.550 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 4.554 | 4.478 | 4.761 | 4.825 | 4.924 | 4.829 | 4,652 | 4,684 |
| Service workers | 14.786 | 12.884 | 12.814 | 13.007 | 12.777 | 12.770 | 12,856 | 12,909 |
| Farm workers. | 2,632 | 2,534 | 2.726 | 2,846 | 2,759 | 2,742 | 2.803 | 2,624 |
| MANOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 1.353 | 1.310 | 1.406 | 1.478 | 1.365 | 1.429 | 1.479 | 1,362 |
| Selfemployed workers | 1,341 | 1.497 | 1.555 | 1.625 | 1. 547 | 1. 550 | 1.595 | 1.531 |
| Unpaid family workers | 278 | 266 | 295 | 318 | 293 | 348 | 324 | 282 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 83.147 | 85.712 | 83.622 | 85.579 | 86. 169 | 86.346 | 86.592 | 86.195 |
| Government . | 15.473 | 15.510 | 15,324 | 15,360 | 15.217 | 15.293 | 15.224 | 15,356 |
| Private industries | 67.674 | 70.212 | 68,298 | 70,219 | 70.952 | 71.053 | 71.368 | 70.839 |
| Private households | 1. 378 | 1.146 | 1.395 | 1.316 | 1.245 | 1.334 | 1.255 | 1.160 |
| Other industries. | 00.290 | 69.066 | 66.903 | 68,903 | 69.707 | 69.719 | 70. 112 | 69.679 |
| Selfemployed workers | 6.165 | 6.390 | 6,443 | 6,515 | 6.529 | 6.632 | 6.585 | 6.468 |
| Unpeid family workers | 517 | 488 | 499 | 460 | 478 | 456 | 44.3 | 471 |
| PERSONS AT WORK ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries | 86.652 | 87,141 | 85,797 | 87,046 | 87.490 | 87.592 | 87.955 | 86,345 |
| Full-time schedules. | 70. 338 | 71.411 | 70,481 | 71,787 | 72,209 | 72,250 | 72.623 | 71,554 |
| Part time for economic reasons. | 3.017 | 3,023 | 3,310 | 3,058 | 3,159 | 3,147 | 3. 179 | 3,312 |
| Usually work full time | 1.223 | 1.256 | 1,231 | 1.209 | 1.208 | 1.205 | 1,235 | 1,265 |
| Usually work part time | 1,794 | 1.767 | 2,079 | 1,849 | 1.951 | 1,942 | 1.944 | 2,048 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 13.297 | 12.707 | 12,006 | 12,201 | 12,122 | 12,195 | 12,154 | 11.479 |

t 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 unemployment | Not teavonelly adjusted |  | Semonally adjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | apr. <br> 1978 | Apr. <br> 1979 | A pr . <br> 1978 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. 1979 | Feb. <br> 1979 | Mat. <br> 1979 | Apr. <br> 1979 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2.335 | 2.498 | 2.747 | 2.876 | 2.713 | 2.743 | 2.751 | 2,939 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 1.565 | 1.580 | 1.856 | 1.979 | 1.877 | 1.870 | 1.857 | 1.874 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1.785 | 1.483 | 1.486 | 1.208 | 1. 251 | 1.260 | 1.305 | 1.235 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1.052 | 894 | 809 | 726 | 728 | 712 | 729 | 692 |
| 27 weeks and over | 733 | 588 | 677 | 482 | 523 | 548 | 576 | 543 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 13.9 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.7 |  |
| Median duration, in weeks | 7.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.8 | $5.2$ |
| PERCENT DIStRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks. | 41.1 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 47.4 | 46.4 | 46.7 | 46.5 | 48.6 |
| 5 to 14 woeks ... | 27.5 | 28.4 | 30.5 | 32.6 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 31.4 | 31.0 |
| 15 weeks and over | 31.4 | 26.7 | 24.4 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 20.4 |
| 15 to 26 weeks .. | 18.5 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.1 | +2.3 | 11.4 |
| 27 weeks and over | 12.9 | 10.6 | 11. 1 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.0 |

Teble A-5: Reasons for unempleyment

| Presons | Mot meconelly adiusted |  | Smonemly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 1978 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | Jan. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | маг. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & A_{i} \mathrm{C} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loot last job | 2,616 | 2,579 | 2.550 | 2.442 | 2.454 | 2,481 | 2.440 | 4,521 |
| On layoft | 6.31 | 838 | 637 | 715 | 753 | 792 | 789 | 840 |
| Other job losers | 1.985 | 1.741 | 1.919 | 1,727 | 1.701 | 1,689 | 1,652 | 1.675 |
| Left lest job ..... | 778 | . 751 | . 877 | 871 | 927 | 889 | 863 | 847 |
| Reentered labor force | 1.509 | 1,543 | 1.750 | 1.937 | 1,692 | 1.756 | 1.788 | 1.790 |
| Seeking first job | 702 | 688 | 905 | 826 | 823 | 874 | 822 | 811 |
| percent of distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unamployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers ... | 40.0 | 46.4 | 42.0 | 40.2 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 42.2 |
| On layoff | 11.1 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.2 |
| Other iob losers | 34.9 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 28.4 | 23.9 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 28. 1 |
| Job leavers | 13.7 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 14.2 |
| Reentrants | 2 b .5 | 27.8 | 28.7 | 31.9 | 28.7 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 30.0 |
| Now entrants | 13.8 | 12.4 | 14.9 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 13.6 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | $\angle .5$ |
| Job leavers | . 8 | . 7 | . 9 | - 9 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants | 1.5 | 1. 5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| New entrants | . 8 | - 7 | . 9 | - 8 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 |

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

| Sax and age | Number of unemployed persons (In thousende) |  | Unemployment retes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apr. <br> 1978 | Apr. <br> 1979 | ApI. <br> 1978 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. $1979$ | Feb. <br> 1979 | Mar. $1974$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aEF. } \\ & 1 צ 7 y \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 6,063 | 5.937 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,573 | 1,570 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 16.1 | 15.5 | 10.5 |
| 16 to 17 years | 785 | 772 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 779 | 788 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 13. 6 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 14.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,482 | 1.305 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| 25 years and over | 3,016 | 3,063 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| 25 to 54 years .. | 2.536 | 2,602 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 56 years and over | 470 | 448 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3. 1 |
| Man, 16 yeers and over | 3.096 | 3.001 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| 16 to 19 years | 817 | 814 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 16. 5 | 16.0 | 1b. 2 |
| 18 to 17 years | 421 | 392 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 19.9 | 18.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 383 | 408 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 14.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 747 | 647 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 7.8 |
| 25 yeers and over | 1,533 | 1.538 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| 25 to 54 yoars | 1,223 | 1.254 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| 56 years and over | 299 | 270 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 2,967 | 2,936 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| 18 to 19 years | 756 | + 756 | 17.2 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 16.8 |
| 16 to 17 years | 364 | 380 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 20.2 |
| 18 to 19 years | 396 | 380 | 15. 5 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 14.4 |
| 20 to 24 years .. | 735 | 658 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| 26 yours and over | 1.483 | 1.526 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 54 yours ... | 1.313 | 1.349 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 55 years and over | 171 | 179 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5. 1 |

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

N.A. = not available.

Table A-8. Employment status of the noninstitutional population by race and Hispanic origin, not seasonally adjusted

| Employment status | Total |  | White |  | Slack ${ }^{1}$ |  | Hispenic origin ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} \mathrm{pr}_{2} . \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 158,386 | 160,926 | 139.149 | 141.123 | 16.552 | 16.947 | 7.672 | 7.965 |
| Civilian labor force | 98.866 | 101,236 | 87.198 | 89. 195 | 9.976 | 10. 198 | 4,684 | 5,001 |
| Percent of population | 62.4 | 62.9 | 62.7 | 63.2 | 60.3 | 60.2 | 61.1 | 62.8 |
| Employment | 93,180 | 95.675 | 82,848 | 84.997 | 8.764 | 8,967 | 4.284 | 4.606 |
| Agriculture | 3.151 | 3,074 | 2,875 | 2.816 | 221 | 204 | 233 | 214 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 90,029 | 92,601 | 79.973 | 82,181 | 8,543 | 8,763 | 4.051 | 4.393 |
| Unemployment | 5.685 | 5.561 | 4,351 | 4.198 | 1,212 | 1.231 | 400 | 395 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 8.5 | 7.9 |
| Not in labor force | 59,520 | 59,690 | 51.951 | 51,928 | 6,576 | 6.749 | 2,988 | 2,964 |

[^0][^1] approximataly 88 percent of their population was white.

Table A-9. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Veteran status and ape | Civilian noninstitutional population |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Parcent of labor force |  |
|  | $1978$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A pr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \Delta p L_{0} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 p r_{0} \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr} \text {. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aрг } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Apr} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS ${ }^{\text { }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7.470 \\ 640 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,739 \\ 506 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345 \\ 71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 343 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.4 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 8.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 20 years and over . . . . . . . . 20 to 24 years. | 8,287 800 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,494 \\ 595 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.815 \\ 711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,082 \\ 553 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 to 39 years.. | 6.792 | 7.090 | 6,520 | 6,843 | 6.266 | 6,575 | 254 |  | 3.9 | 3.9 |  |  |
| 25 to 29 years | 2.458 | 2,033 | 2.320 | 1,930 | 2.208 | 1.812 | 112 | 118 | 4.8 | 6.1 |  |  |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,293 | 3,580 | 3. 191 | 3,469 | 3.082 | 3.3531.410 | 109 | 116 | 3.4 | 3.3 |  |  |
| 35 to 38 years | 1.041 | 1.477 | 1,009 | 1.444 | 976 |  | 33 | 34 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & 3.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 40 years and over | 695 | 809 | 584 | 686 | 564 | 658 | 20 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| NONVETERANS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | $\begin{array}{r} 13,518 \\ 5,962 \\ 3,990 \\ 3,566 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.388 \\ 6.554 \\ 4.125 \\ 3.709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,834 \\ 5,613 \\ 3,812 \\ 3,409 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,602 \\ 6,174 \\ 3,908 \\ 3,520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,297 \\ 5,303 \\ 3,691 \\ 3,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,091 \\ 5,894 \\ 3.783 \\ 3,414 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 537 \\ & 310 \\ & 121 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 511 \\ & 280 \\ & 125 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.2 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 3.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| 25 to 29 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 to 34 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 to 39 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]NOTE: Seasonally-adjusted data are no longer being provided because the changing age composition of the Vietnam-era veterans' population distorts the ability to identify seasonality in the series.

Table A-10. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States


1 The population figures are not adiusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

* These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration offederal fund allocation programs.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| [In thousands] |
| :--- |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Nen meconally adjusted |  |  |  | Soasonally adjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F8B. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR }=\mathrm{p} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1979}{ }^{\text {APR }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jas. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PEB. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { APR } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 35.8 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 35.4 |
| MINING | 43.6 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 43.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37.0 | 35.4 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 35.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 38.9 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 39.1 |
| Overtime hours | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | . 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.7 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 39.2 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 39.4 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Lumber and wood products . Furniture and fixtures..... | 40.1 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 38.9 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 39.0 |
| Furniture and fixtures ...... Store, clay, and glass products | 39.4 | 38.1 | 39.1 | 37.7 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 38.4 |
| Slore, clay, and glass products | 41.7 | 40.6 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 41.2 |
| Fabricated metol products | 41.5 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 42.4 | 42.3 | 42.0 | 40.6 |
| Macturery, excopte electrical | 42.1 | 40.9 | 4.2 | 38.6 |  | 41.4 |  | 4.4 | 4.4 | 38.9 |
| Electric and efectronic equipment | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 39.0 |
| Tramportation equipment | 42.3 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 38.1 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 38.2 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 39.7 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 40.0 |
| Miscetlaneous manufacturing | 39.0 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 37.5 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 37.6 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 39.4 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 38.8 |
| Owertime hours | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| Food and kindred products | 39.4 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 39.9 |
| Tobseco menufacturers | 38.4 | 36.2 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 38.7 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 37.6 | 36.9 |
| Textile mill products ........ | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 38.5 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.0 | 40.6 | 38.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 35.9 | 35.0 | 35.4 | 34.0 | 36.3 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 34.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 42.8 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 41.6 | 43.5 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.3 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 36.9 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products .... | 43.4 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43-3 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 39.5 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 39.9 |
| Leather and leather products | 37.5 | 35.9 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 38.1 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 36. 3 | 36.1 | 35.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.4 |
| WhOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.8 |
| WhOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \\ & 30.9 \end{aligned}$ | 38.4 30.1 | 38.8 30.4 | 38.5 30.6 | 39.0 31.2 | 38.9 31.0 | 38.7 30.5 | 38.7 30.6 | 39.0 30.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 38.7 \\ 30.9 \end{array}$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 36.6 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 |
| SERVICES | 32.8 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 33.0 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 |

Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing: to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Averge weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YEE. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR- } \mathrm{p} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARR:P } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A P R \quad \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FRB } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR- } p \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { APR } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | \$5.39 | \$6.00 | 56.02 | 56.02 | \$200. 12 | \$212.40 | \$214.91 | \$211.30 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 5.61 | 5.49 | 6.05 | 0. 04 | 202.52 | 213.84 | 217.20 | 213.82 |
| MINING | 7.62 | 8.20 | 8.23 | 8.28 | 332.23 | 350.14 | 355.54 | 352.73 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8.39 | 9.01 | 8.97 | 9.02 | 310.43 | 318.95 | 331.89 | 320.21 |
| MANUFACTURING | 6.03 | 6.52 | 6.55 | 6.53 | 243.61 | 262.10 | 265.93 | 254.02 |
| durable goods | 6.44 | 6.95 | 6.99 | 6.94 | 265.33 | 285.65 | 289.39 | 272.05 |
| Lumber and wood products | 5.43 | 5.82 | 5.82 | 5.84 | 217.74 | 226.98 | 229.89 | 227.18 |
| Furniture and fixtures ........ | 4.59 | 4.93 | 4.95 | 4.94 | 180.85 | 187.83 | 193.35 | 186.24 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 6.18 | 6.57 | 6.62 | 6.72 | 257.71 | 266.74 | 276.05 | 275.52 |
| Primary metal industries... Fabricated metal products . | 7.98 | 8.75 | 8.74 | 8.82 | 331.17 | 368.38 | 367.08 | 358.09 |
| Fabricated metal products . . . Machinery, except electrical . . | 6.25 | 6.65 | 6.73 | 6.63 | 256.88 | 271.99 | 277.28 | <55. 92 |
| Machinery, except electrical . . . . Electric and electronic equipment | 6.61 | 7.14 | 7.17 | 7.08 | 277.62 | 303.45 | 305.44 | 283.91 |
| Electric and electronic equipment Transportation equipment ...... | 5.70 7.74 | 6.14 | 6.18 | 6.14 | 229-14 | 248.67 | 252.14 | 238.23 |
| Instruments and related products | 5.62 | 6. 6.01 | 8.42 | 6.28 5.98 | 327.40 230.98 | 350.28 245.81 | 355.32 249.04 | 315.47 237.41 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4.63 | 4.95 | 4.96 | 5.00 | 180.57 | 191.07 | 194.43 | 187.50 |
| nondurable goods | 5.42 | 5.81 | 5.85 | 5.89 | 213.55 | 226.01 | 229.91 | 225.59 |
| Food and kindred products | 5.73 | 6.10 | 6.12 | 6.19 | 225.76 | 239. 12 | 242.96 | 242.65 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. | 6.33 | 6.63 | 6.77 | 6.91 | 243.07 | 240.01 | 251.84 | 252.91 |
| Textile mill products. | 4.17 | 4.51 | 4.51 | 4.47 | 168.89 | 179.50 | 182.20 | 172.10 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 3.91 | 4.16 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 140.37 | 145.60 | 148.33 | 142.46 |
| Paper and allied products. | 6.33 | 6.83 | 6.87 | 6.86 | 270.92 | 288.91 | 292.66 | 285.38 |
| Printing and publishing ...... | 6.37 | 6.71 | 6.75 | 6.68 | 238.88 | 250.28 | 254.48 | 246.49 |
| Chemicals and allied products.... | 6.87 | 7.32 | 7.34 | 7.47 | 289.23 | 304.51 | 307.55 | 313.74 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..... Rubber and misc. plastics products | 8.53 | 9.08 | 9.29 | 9.56 | 370.20 | 387.72 | 397.61 | 412.04 |
| Leather and leather products . . . | 5.36 3.87 | 5.82 4.15 | 5.83 | 5.78 | 219.22 | 239.78 | 241.36 | 228.31 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 145. 13 | 148.99 | 148.93 | 146.72 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7.45 | 7.91 | 7.91 | 7.86 | 296.51 | 315.61 | 316.40 | 308.11 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. | 4.60 | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.99 | 150.42 | 159.54 | 161.03 | 162.18 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.78 | 6.21 | 6.24 | 6.30 | 224.26 | 238.46 | 242.11 | 442.55 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4.14 | 4.46 | 4.46 | 4.48 | 127.93 | 134.25 | 135.58 | 137.09 |
| finance, insurance, and real estate | 4.84 | 5. 19 | 5.16 | 5.20 | 177.14 | 188.92 | 187.31 | 188.76 |
| SERVICES | 4.95 | 5.27 | 5.27 | 5.31 | 162.36 | 170.75 | 171.28 | 172.58 |

Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry division, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APK } 1978 \\ & 197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & n E C . \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FER. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR. } P> \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR. }{ }^{\mathrm{P}} \end{aligned}$ | Aercent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR. } 1978- \\ & \text { APR. } 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR }: 1979-1 \\ & \text { APK. } 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 210.3 | 219.0 | 220.7 | 222.8 | 223.9 | 225.3 | 276.6 |  |  |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 109.6 | 108.5 | 103.6 | 108.5 | 107.9 | 107.3 | N.A. | (2) | (1) |
| MINING CONSTRUCTION | 237.1 | 249.8 | 249.1 | 251.7 | 253.3 | 255.0 | 257.4 | 8.6 | 1.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 205.5 | 211.4 | 212.5 | 213.4 | 216.3 | 216.8 | 219.1 | 7.2 | 46 |
| MANUFACTURING | 212.2 | 23.3 .4 | 224.1 | 225.4 | 2.27 .1 | 228.8 | 230.0 | 8.8 | -9 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 229.4 203.5 | 234.7 213.3 | 238.3 214.6 | 240.7 | 241.6 | 243.4 | 241.3 | 5.6 | -. 9 |
| Wholesale And retall trade . .i.... | 203.5 192.3 | 213.3 700.8 | 214.6 202.0 | 217.4 209.3 | 218.1 203.0 | 219.5 204.3 | 220.5 | 9.4 | . 5 |
| SERVICES . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 210.5 | 217.8 | 218.0 | 221.7 | 222.2 | 2104.3 223.6 | 206.9 | 7.6 | 1.3 |

2 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 PEKCFNI $4 A N G:+$

N.A. $=$ not avaitable.
p=preliminary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available) and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries.
Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers, on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry division and group | 1978 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1979 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | APR . | HAY | JUNE | JOLY | AUG. | SEPT. | CCT. | HOV. | DEC. | JAN. | FEB. | MAE. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | APR. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 120.4 | 120.0 | 120.6 | 120.6 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 122.6 | 123. 2 | 124.7 | 122.6 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 106.0 | 105. 1 | 106.0 | 106.1 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 108.0 | 109. 1 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 111.1 | 106.4 |
| MINING | 144.2 | 143.1 | 144.0 | 143.5 | 345.7 | 144.4 | 145.2 | 148.0 | 149.1 | 149.2 | 149.3 | 150.6 | 148.4 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 118.8 | 117.1 | 122.8 | 124.2 | 122.8 | 122.6 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 126.5 | 120.6 | 122.4 | 131.8 | 125.3 |
| MANUFACTURING | 102.5 | 101.6 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 103.7 | 104.6 | 105. 2 | 105.4 | 106.0 | 101.6 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 104.2 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 104.0 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 105.5 | 107.1 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 110.2 | 104-2 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 115.0 | 111.8 | 113.6 | 112.3 | 110.7 | 111.6 | 113.9 | 115.3 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 115.5 | 115.9 | 111. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Furniture and fixtures | 112.5 | 110.3 | 109.5 | 108.3 | 106.4 | 106. 2 | 107.5 | 108.6 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 108.6 | 109.7 | 106. ${ }^{11}$ |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 112.7 | 111.4 | 112.4 | 111.1 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 111.5 | 112.2 | 114.9 | 111.7 |
| Primary metal industries | 92.9 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 95.5 | 96.9 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 99.9 | 96.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 103.5 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 105.2 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 108. 0 | 107.7 | 101.0 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 110.1 | 109.5 | 111.3 | 112.1 | 110.8 | 111.5 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 116.9 | 117.0 | 119.2 | 119.9 | 114.3 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 100.4 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 100. 1 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 103.4 | 105. 1 | 106.4 | 108.0 | 103.0 |
| Transportation equipment | 97.5 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 96.1 | 97.7 | 100.4 | 102.8 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 105.1 | 93.4 |
| Instruments and related products | 121.7 | 120.8 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124.5 | 125.7 | 126.9 | 128.8 | 130.0 | 131.6 | 127.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industry | 102.6 | 101.5 | 101.4 | 99.8 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.9 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 102.9 | 102.3 | 102.8 | 97.2 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 99.9 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 97.9 |
| Food and kindred products | 96.4 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 93.6 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 96.1 | 97.0 | 95.3 | 97.3 | 95.4 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 80.2 | 81.5 | 84.1 | 78.6 | 71.5 | 74.5 | 73.5 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 74.8 | 73. 5 | 76.6 | 75. 1 |
| Textile mill products | 93.4 | 92.6 | 91.8 | 91.5 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 92.4 | 87.6 |
| Apparel and other textile product | 93.2 | 91.9 | 91.4 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 89.6 | 89.2 | 88.8 | 86. 8 |
| Paper and allied products. | 102.4 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 101.9 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.2 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.7 | 102.5 | 103. 1 | 101.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 100.3 | 100. 1 | 101. 1 | 101.7 | 102.6 | 101.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 106-5 | 106.9 | 106.9 | 106.6 | 106.0 | 106. 0 | 106.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 109.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 122. 1 | 118.4 | 120.4 | 121.2 | 123.2 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 124.7 | 124.2 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 125.1 | 128.4 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 147.3 | 146.6 | 147.0 | 146.2 | 145.4 | 145.0 | 147.0 | 149.6 | 152.3 | 153.9 | 154-9 | 154.5 | 148.7 |
| Leather and leather products | 71.3 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 67.1 | 69.1 | 69.6 | 68.8 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 64.2 | 63. 5 | 62.7 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 130.5 | 130.5 | 130.7 | 130.7 | 130.8 | 131.4 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 132-9 | 134.1 | 133.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 106.5 | 107.7 | 108. 2 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 112.4 | 108.5 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 126.4 | 126.8 | 126.8 | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 127.6 | 128.4 | 129.7 | 129.9 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 126.0 | 125.2 | 126.1 | 125.7 | 126. 1 | 127. 1 | 127.4 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 130.6 | 129.9 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 126.6 | 127.3 | 127.0 | 128.0 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 128.5 | 128.7 | 128.8 | 127.3 | 128. 2 | 129.4 | 129.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 137.5 | 136.2 | 137.9 | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.6 | 140.5 | 140.6 | 140.9 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 142.4 | 143.4 |
| SERVICES | 144-1 | 143.8 | 143.9 | 144. 1 | 144.1 | 145.1 | 145.0 | 145.6 | 145.4 | 145.8 | 146.6 | 147.8 | 148-2. |

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


1 Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payroils of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary
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[^0]:    1 Date relate to black workers only. According to the 1970 Census, they compried about 89 per cent of the "black and other" population group.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separataly, without regard to race, which means that they are also included in the data for white and bleck workens. At the time of the 1070 Ceneus,

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Vietnam-ara veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.
    2 Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited, to those 25-39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnamera

