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ransmission of material in this release is mabargoed until 9:00 a.m. (edt), friday, AUGUST 3, 1979
the employment situation: doly 1979
Total employment rose in July and unemployment was virtually unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's overall unemployment rate was 5.7 percent, little different from the June rate of 5.6 percent and similar to those which have prevalled since August 1978

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 450,000 to 97.2 million. In contrast, nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--was about unchanged over the month at 88.8 millifon. Over the past year and also since March, however, the two surveys have registered comparable net growth in nonagricultural employment

## Unemployment

Both the unemployment rate, 5.7 percent, and the number of unemployed, 5.8 million, were about the same as in June, and have remained near these levels since last August. An increase in the rate of joblessness for adult men (to 4.1 percent) was about offset by a slight decrease in the rate for adult women (to 5.5 percent). Married women and women who head familles both experienced slight declines in their unemployment rate, while the rate for married men increased. The jobless rate for teenagers, which had declined $1-1 / 2$ percentage points in June to 15.3 percent, was unchanged in July. The overall unemployment situation for both blacks and whites was about unchanged from June. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Among the unemployed, the number who had lost their last job rose by $175,000 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{July}$, while those seeking their first job declined by over 90,000 . The median duration of unemployment edged up above 6 weeks, as increases were registered in the number of persons unemployed between 5 and 14 weeks. (See tables A-4 and A-5.)
Total Enployment and the Labor Force
Total employment in July advanced by 450,000 to 97.2 million. This increase, coupled with gains in May and June, raised the number of employed persons 370,000 above the March level. The employment-population ratio returned to its February-March record level of 59.4 percent.

The entire July increase in employment took place among adult women, as both white and black women posted strong gains. Adult males of both races had about the same employment levels as they had in June; teenage employment was also about unchanged

The civilian labor force grew by 530,000 over the month to 103.1 million, 2.4 million above Its year-earlier level. Host of this labor force growth occurred before March. at 63.8 percent, the civilian labor force participation rate was a half point above a year earlier. Adult women accounted for most of the over-the-year increase in labor force participation; their participation rate in July was a record 50.7 percent. (See table A-1.)

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


## Industry Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment was essentially unchanged in July at 88.8 million, following moderate growth over the prior 3 months; this was in marked contrast to the sharp job increases which occurred in the 6 -month period around the turn of the year. In July, job gains took place in 51 percent of the 172 industries comprising the BLS diffusion fidex of nonfarm payroll employment. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Employment in the goods-producing sector was unchanged from June, as gains in mining and construction (including nearly 10,000 returning strikers) were offset by a reduction in manufacturing. The largest manufacturing declines occurred in nondurable goods, with reductions of 35,000 in food processing and 20,000 in leather. Within the durable goods industries, decreases of 15,000 each took place in the fabricated metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, and there was a 10,000 cutback in primary metals. Total factory employment has dropped by about 130,000 since March.

Employment in the service-producing sector was little changed over the month. Small fob gains were evident in the services industry and in finance, insurance, and real estate, while the other service-producing industries remained at about June levels.

## Hours

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.7 hours in July, unchanged from both June and May. Manufacturing hours edged up a tenth of an hour over the month, a return to the May level. Factory overtime, at 3.3 hours, was unchanged from June. All three of these indicators were still below March levels. (See table B-2.)

Reflecting the leveling in both employment and weekly hours over the month, the index of aggregate weekly hours was unchanged in July. The index was up 2.9 percent from July 1978, cesulting entirely from the strong over-the-year employment growth. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.7 percent in July and were 8.1 percent above the July 1978 level (seasonally

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adjusted). Average weekly earnings also rose 0.7 percent in July and were up 7.5 percent over the year.

Before adfustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 4 cents in July to $\$ 6.15,46$ cents above Juiy 1978; average weekly earnings were $\$ 221.40 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{July}, \$ 1.44$ above June and $\$ 14.85$ above July 1978. (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 230.3 ( $1967=100$ ) in July, 0.7 percent higher than in June. The index was 7.6 percent above July a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in June, the hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power decifned 3.0 percent. (See table 8-4.)

This rclease presents and analyzes statistics from wro major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment (A tables) are derived rom
the Current Ponulation Survey-a sample survey of houseltolds which is conducted by the Burcau 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 Slates and thus permit the publication of annual
statistics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. Those supplementary households were added to the 47,000 national household sample in January 1978; thus the sample now consists of about 56,000 households elected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional opulation 16 years and over.
Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment Bureau of Labor Statistics, in are collected by the agencies, from payroll records of a sample of approximately 165,000 establishments. Unless otherwise indicated, data for both statistical series relate to the
containing the 12th day of the specified month.

## Comparability of household and payroll <br> employment statistics

Employment data from the household and payroll surveys differ in several basic respeets. The hotiselold survey provides information on the labor force activity
of the entire civilian noninstitutional population, ears of age and oven without duplication Each person 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 (ineluding private household workers), counts the selfmployed, unpaiid himity workers, and persons with The payroll survcy relates only to peid wage and The payroll survey relates only to paid wage and nonagricultural establishments. Persons who worked a more than one job during the survey week or otherwise appear on more han one payroll are counted more than once in the esteblishment survey. Such persons are
counted only once in the household survey and are counted only once in the household survey and are
elassified in the job at which they worked the greates number of hours.

## Unemploymen

To be classified in the household survey a nemployed an individual must: (1) Have been without
job during the survey week; (2) have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks; and (3) be prescntly avaibable for work. In
acdition, persons on layoff and those waitong 10 wecin a new job (within 30 days), neither of whom must meet the jobseeking requirements, are also classificd as unemployed. The unemployed totad inelutes all persons. who satisfactorily meet the above eriteria, regardjess of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits
or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rate represents the unemployed as a proportion of the civilian labor force (the employed and unemployed combined).
The Bureau regularly publishes a wide varicty of labor market measures. See, for example, the demo and $\mathrm{A}-3$ 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 possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor force-from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1$ ) to the most comprehensive (U-7). The official rate of unemployment appears as $U-5$.

## Seasonal adjustment

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to some degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are repeated more or less regularly each year-changes in weather, opening
and closing of sehools, major holidays, industry producand closing of schools, major holidays, industry produc-
tion schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are often 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 underlying cyclical trends, it is necessary to use
seasonally-adjusted data to interpret short-term economic developments. At the beginning of each year, seasonal adjusiment factors for unemployment and other labor force series are calculated for use during the entire year, taking into account the prior year's experience.

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-
loyment (the sum of four seasonally-adjusted age-sex components) by the civilian labor force (the sum of 12

For establishment data, the seasonally-adjusted series for all cmployees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings are adjuste by aggregating the seasonally-adjusted data from the revised annually, often in conjunetion with benchmark comprehensive counts of employment) adjustments. The most recent revision of seasonally-adjusted data was based on data through May 1978

## ampling variability

Both the household and establishment survey tatistics are subject to sampling error, which should be taken into account in evaluating the levels of a series as survey is based upon a probability sase the household nay 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解位e population is surveyed. The chances are than the out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a figure that would be obtained through a through I in the less than the stana error. Tables through I in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment errors for unemployment and other labor force eategories. To obtain a 90 -percent level of confidence he confidence interval generally used by BLS, the erors should be multiplied by 1.6. The following xamples provide an indication of the magnitude of
ployment, the standard error is on the order of phis or minus 182,000. Similarly, the standard error on a chang 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 dorived from it also nay differ from the figures obtained if a complete eensus using the same sehedules and procedures were possible. However. sine the estimating procedures ulilize the previous month' level as the base in computing the current month's leve of employment (link-relative technique), sampling an To remove this accumulated error, the employnent
estimates are adjusted to new benchnarks estimates are adjusted to new benchinarks (comprehensive counts of employment), wsually on an annual basis. In addition to taking account of sampling estimates for chenges in the industrial classification of individual establishments. Employment estimates are currently projected from March 1977 levels

One measure of the reliability of the employment square error (RMSE). The RMSE is the standard devi tion adjusted for the bias in estimates. If the bias is small, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a estimate from the sample would difer from its benchmark by less than the RMSE. For total nonagricultural 81,000 . Measures of reliability (approximations of the RMSE) for establishment-survey data and actua amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments an provided in tables $K$ through $P$ in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings.

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employment mixa | Mor memonelly minmed |  |  | tamerely |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | July |  |  | Apr. |  | June |  |
|  | 1978 | 1979 | 1979 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 161.148 | 163.469 | 163.685 | 161.148 | 162,909 | 163.008 | 163.260 | 163,469 | 163,685 |
| Armod Forcess | 2.116 | 2.076 | 2,082 | 2,116 | 2,090 | 2,082 | 2.078 | 2,076 | 2.082 |
| Cuvilien noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 159,032 | 161.393 | 161.604 | 159.032 | 160.819 | 160.926 | 161.182 | 161.393 | 161.694 |
| Civilien liabor force ........... | 102,639 | 104.153 | 104.995 | 100.622 | 102,714 | 102,111 | 102.247 | 102.528 | 103.059 |
| Participation rate | . 64.5 | 64.5 | 65.0 | 63.3 | 63.9 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 67.5 | 63.8 |
| Employed ........... | 96,202 | 97.917 | 98,891 | 94.446 | 96.842 | 96.174 | 96.318 | 96.754 | 97.210 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 59.7 | 59.9 | 60.4 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 59.4 |
| Adriculture | 3.997 | 3.785 | 3.857 | 3.377 | 3,343 | 3,186 | 3.184 | 3.260 | 3.262 |
| Nonagricultural indutries | 92.204 | 94.132 | 95,034 | 91.069 | 93.499 | 92,987 | 93.134 | 93.494 | 93.949 |
| Unemployed | 6,438 | 6.235 | 6,104 | 6,176 | 5.871 | 5,937 | 5.929 | 5,774 | 5,848 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 56.393 | 57.240 | 56,609 | 58,410 | 58.105 | 58.815 | 58.935 | 98,865 | 50.545 |
| Men, 20 vears and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 58.729 | 69.889 | 69.995 | 68.729 | 69,612 | 69,663 | 69.787 | 69,830 | 69.997 |
| Civilian noninstiutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 67.039 | 68.227 | 68,319 | 67,039 | 67.939 | 67.997 | 68.123 | 68.22.7 | 69.319 |
| Civilian labor force | 53,956 | 54,860 | 55.101 | 53,401 | 54,444 | 54.243 | 54.261 | 54,395 | 54, 54,7 |
| Perticipotion rate | 80.5 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 79.7 | 80.1 | 79.8 | 79.7 | 79.7 | 79.9 |
| Employed.... | 51,880 | 52,852 | 52,966 | 51.214 | 52.764 | 52.056 | 53.157 | 52,299 | 52,313 |
| Emoloyment-population ratio ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 75.5 | 75.6 | 75.7 | 74.5 | 75.1 | 74.7 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 74.7 |
| Agriculture | 2,599 | 2,509 | 2,520 | 2.396 | 2. 355 | 2.271 | 2.274 | $2.30 \%$ | 2,323 |
| Nonagricultural indurtries | 49.281 | 50,343 | 50,446 | 48.819 | 49.909 | 40.785 | 49.283 | 49.903 | 49.794 |
| Unemployed | 2,076 | 2,008 | 2.134 | 2,187 | 2,180 | 2,187 | 2.105 | 2.096 | 2.249 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 4.1 |
| Not in labor force | 13.083 | 13.367 | 13.218 | 13.638 | 13.495 | 13.754 | 13.862 | 13.832 | 13, 75.2 |
| Women, 20 yours and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yotal noninatitutional pop.lation ${ }^{1}$ | 75,643 | 76.895 | 77.014 | 75.643 | 76,589 | 76,645 | 76.782 | 76.995 | 77.014 |
| Civilien noninatitutionat population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 75,537 | 76,784 | 76,897 | 75,537 | 76.476 | 76,532 | 76.670 | 76,784 | 76,897 |
| Cuvisen lator force | 36,818. | 38,251 | 38,214 | 37,573 | 38,642 | 38.345 | .78,560 | 38.596 | 39.010 |
| Perticipation rate | 48.7 | 49.8 | 49.7 | 49.7 | 50.5 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 50.7 |
| Employed .......... | 34.384 | 36,058 | 36,045 | 35.160 | 36,440 | 36.165 | 36.323 | 36.373 | 36.861 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 45.5 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 46.5 | 47.6 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 47.9 |
| Agriculture ........., | 759 | 741 | 748 | 593 | 613 | 580 | 543 | 592 | 584 |
| Noragricultural industries | 33.625 | 35.316 | 35,297 | 34.567 | 35.827 | 35,584 | 35.780 | 35,781 | 36.276 |
| Unemployed | 2,434 | 2,194 | 2, 169 | 2.413 | 2. 201 | 2.180 | 2.237 | 2.223 | 2.150 |
| Unemployment rate |  | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 2.7 ${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 5.8 |  |
| Not in labor force. | 38,719 | 38,533 | 38,683 | 37.964 | 37.834 | 38.187 | 38.110 | 38, 188 | 37.887 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16.776 | 16.684 | 16,677 | 16,776 | 16,709 | 16.700 | 16.692 | 16.684 | 16.677 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 16.455 | 16.381 | 16,387 | 16,455 | 16.404 | 16,397 | 16,389 | 16.381 | 16.387 |
| Civilian labor force. | 11.865 | 11.041 | 11,680 | 9.648 | 9,628 | 9,523 | 9.426 | 9,537 | 9,481 |
| Participation rate | 72.1 | 67.4 | 71.3 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 58.1 | 57.5 | 58.2 | 57.9 |
| Employed .................... | 9.937 | 9.007 | 9,879 | 8.072 | 8,138 | 7,953 | 7.839 | 8,082 | 8.031 |
| Employmont-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 59.2 | 54.0 | 59.2 | 48.1 | 48.7 | 47.6 | 47.0 | 48.4 | 48.2 |
| Agriculture . | 639 | 535 | 589 | 388 | 375 | 335 | 368 | 362 | 355 |
| Nonagicultural industries | 9,299 | 9.472 | 9.290 | 7.684 | 7,763 | 7.618 | 7.471 | 7.720 | 7,676 |
| Unemployed | 1,927 | 2,034 | 1.801 | 1.576 | 1.490 | 1,570 | 1.587 | 1.455 | 1.450 |
| Unomployment rate | 16.2 | 18.4 | 15.4 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Not in labor force | 4.591 | 5,340 | 4,707 | 6,807 | 6,776 | 6.874 | 6,963 | 6.844 | 6,906 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 141,366 | 143.137 | 143.303 | 141.366 | 142.720 | 142,773 | 142,978 | 143.137 | 143.30? |
| Givilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 139,660 | 141.492 | 141.661 | 139,660 | 141,063 | 141, 123 | 141.331 | 141,497 | 141.661 |
| Civilism labor force | 90,179 | 91.596 | 92,195 | 88, 503 | 90,415 | 89,923 | 90,018 | 90.279 | 90,554 |
| Perticipation rate | 64.6 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 63.4 | 64.1 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 63.9 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85,410 | 86.919 | 37,607 | 83.857 | 85,938 | 85,479 | 85,515 | 85,871 | 86,093 |
| Employment-population ${ }^{\text {ratio }}$ 2 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 61.1 | 59.3 | 60.2 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 60.1 |
| Usemploved Unemployment rete | 4.769 5.3 | 4.677 5.1 | 4.578 5.0 | 4.646 5.2 | 4.478 5.0 | 4.444 4.9 | 4.503 5.0 | 4.409 4.9 | 4.460 4.9 |
| Not in lebor force . | 49.481 | 49.897 | 49.475 | 51.157 | 50,648 | 51,200 | 51,313 | 51.213 | 51.107 |
| Bleck and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$... | 19.792 | 20.331 | 20,382 | 19,782 | 20,189 | 20.234 | 20.282 | 20.331 | 20,382 |
| Quilion noninstitutionel population ${ }^{1}$ | 19.371 | 19.901 | 19,943 | 19.371 | 19.755 | 19,802 | 19,850 | 19.901 | 19,943 |
| Civilion labor force..... | 12,460 | 12,557 | 12,810 | 12,010 | 12, 251 | 12,175 | 12,176 | 12.272 | 12.364 |
| Perticipation rate | 64.3 | 63.1 | 64.2 | 62.0 | .62.0 | 61.5 | 61.3 | 61.7 | 62.0 |
| Employed ................... | 10,791 | 10,998 | 11.284 | 10,533 | 10.878 | 10.734 | 10,767 | 10,883 | 11,025 |
| Employment-population ratio $^{2}$. | 54.5 | 54.1 | 55.4 | 53.2 | 53.9 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 53.5 | 54.1 |
| Unemploved ................. | 1.668 | 1.559 | 1.526 | 1.477 | 1.374 | 1,442 | 1,409 | 1.389 | 1.338 |
| Not in lisbor force ......... | 13.4 6.912 | 12.4 7.344 | 11.9 7.133 | 12.3 7.361 | 11.2 7.504 | 11.8 7.627 | 11.6 7.674 | 711.3 | 10.8 |
|  | 6.912 | 7.344 | 7.133 | 7.361 | 7.504 | 7.627 | 7.674 | 7.629 | 7.579 |

${ }^{1}$ The population and Armed Forces figures ane not adjusted for semonal variations; therefore, identicel numbers appeer in the unsedustid and manonily edjusted colums.

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonaily adjusted

| Salocted catagories | Number of unemployed percons (In thousands) |  | Unemploymont retes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | July | July | Mar. |  |  | June |  |
|  | 1978 | 1979 | 1978 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 6.176 | 5,848 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5. 8 | 5,8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,187 | 2.249 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,413 | 2,150 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,576 | 1.450 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| White, total | 4.546 | 4.460 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 1,718 | 1,762 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 1,778 | 1,582 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,150 | 1.116 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 13.3 |
| Black and other, total | 1,477 | 1,338 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 475 | 493 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 592 | 528 | 11.4 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 9.8 |
| Both sexes, 16.19 years | 410 | 317 | 36.1 | 31.5 | 34.5 | 36.9 | 34.0 | 30.9 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,075 | 1.149 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,279 | 1.160 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.2 | $5 . ?$ | 5.2 | 4.8 |
| Women who head families | 475 | 407 | 9.8 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 |
| Full-time workers | 4.890 | 4.624 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Part-time workers | 1.318 | 1,256 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.2 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over ${ }^{1}$ | 1.314 | 1.052 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ |  | , | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| OCCUPATİON ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whitecollar workers | 1,910 | 1.629 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Profersional and technical | 372 | 391 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 226 | 207 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Sales workers | 272 | 222 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Clerical workers | 940 | 808 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Blue-collar workers | 2,257 | 2.324 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 512 | 569 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Operatives, except transport | 977 | 987 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 211 | 198 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 557 | 570 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 10.9 |
| Service workers | 1,030 | 982 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Farm workers | 113 | 126 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| INDUSTRY ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonsgricultural private wage and salary workers ${ }^{4}$ |  | 4.302 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Construction | 471 | 480 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Manufacturing ..... | 1.226 | 1,321 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Durable goods .... | 558 | 760 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Nondurable goods. | 568 | 561 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 216 | 219 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Wholesule and retail trade | 1.272 | 1.149 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.2 |
| Finance and service industries | 1.155 | 1,088 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| Government workers | 647 | 558 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Agricultures wage and salary workers | 147 | 16.7 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 10.4 |

## Unemployment rata calculated as a percent of civilian tabor forca.

${ }^{2}$ Aggregate hours loot by the unemployed and persions on Yourt time for economic ramons an a
percent of potuntielly evailable labor force hours.
${ }^{3}$ Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed perions, wheress that by
by industry covers only unemployad wage end swary workers.
Includes mining, nor shown mperatily.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

|  | Not memonally adjurtad |  | Sensonally adjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1.978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .701 y \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{uly} \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nar. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Hay } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total omploved, 18 yerre mid over | 95.202 | 93,091 | 94.446 | 96.842 | 96, 174 | 96,318 | 96.754 | 97.210 |
| Men. | 57.324 | 5R, 350 | 55.531 | 56,559 | 56.267 | 56, 25 ? | 56.678 | 56,595 |
| Women | 38.877 | 40,549 | 39.715 | 40.293 | 39.907 | 39,066 | 40.116 | 40,615 |
| Marriod men, epouse present. | 38.797 | 39.320 | 3 Pa .635 | 39.291 | 28.917 | 38,988 | 39.055 | 39,163 |
| Married wommen, upoum presont | 21,004 | 2?.030 | 21,977 | 22.700 | 22.355 | 22,493 | 22,580 | 22,890 |
| occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-coller workers | 46,886 | 49,155 | 47.276 | 49.133 | 49. 160 | 49, 10. | 49, 165 | 49.573 |
| Profestionet end tectrical. | 13,712 | 14,491 | 14,249 | 15,08? | 15.22F | 1r.23n | 15,053 | 15,063 |
| Managers and administrators, execpt farm | 10.233 | 10,696 | 13. 212 | 10,407 | 10.409 | 119, ${ }^{19}$ | 10,565 | 10,675 |
| Salas workers ... | 6.053 | 6.223 | 5.99? | 6.067 | 6.079 | -.391 | 6.065 | 6.161 |
| Clierical workers | 15.888 | 17.744 | 15,923 | 17.577 | 17.446 | 17.419 | 17.481 | 17,673 |
| Blue-collar workers ......... | 32,843 | 33,534 | 31.282 | ? 2,085 | 31.582 | 31.820 | 31.959 | 31,940 |
| Cratt and kinored workers | 12,755 | 13.397 | 12,220 | 12,808 | 12,697 | 12.790 | 13.00? | 12,832 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 12.490 | 11.038 3.614 | 1.4787 | 11.060 | 10,651 | 10.664 | 10.759 | 10.853 |
| Nonfarm loboren | 5,540 | 5,485 | 4.607 | 3.565 | 4.5814 | 3.667 | 3.596 4.600 | 3.610 |
| Service workers. | 13,133 | 13.032 | 12.903 | 12,856 | 12,909 | 12,754 | 12.946 | 4.652 12.697 |
| Farm workers. | 3,339 | 3.170 | 2,797 | 2,803 | 2,624 | 2,800 | 2,683 | . 2.657 |
| major industry and class OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricuture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wepe and salary workers | 1.731 | 1.752 | 1,396 | 1.419 | 1.362 | 1.439 | 1.445 | 1.403 |
| Selfemploved workers | 1.781 | 1,686 | 1.641 | 1.595 | 1.531 | 1,490 | 1,525 | 1,552 |
| Unpsid family workers | 486 | 420 | 340 | 324 | 2.82 | 270 | 293 | 2.94 |
| Nonagricultura industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrgo and salary workers | 35.327 | 87.563 | ${ }^{84.064}$ | 36.592 | 86.195 | 86, 129 | A6. 309 | 86.277 |
| Govemmant .... | 14.660 | 14, 844 | 15,184 | 15,224 | 15,356 | 15,6.35 | 15,257 | 15,392 |
| Privata industrios | 70.668 | 72,719 | 6R, 980 | 71.368 | 70.839 | 70,494 | 71.051 | 70,895 |
| Private houssholds | 69.440 | 7.278 | 1.371 | 1.255 | 1.160 | 1.177 | 1.236 | 1.217 |
| Other industries. | 69.22A | 71.441 | 67. 509 | 70,112 | 69.679 | 69.317 | 69,816 | 69,678 |
| Seltumploved workers | 6,3at | 6.935 | 6.216 | 6.585 | 6.468 | 6,625 | 6,600 | 6,753 |
| Unpeid family workers | 431 | 536 | 485 | 44.3 | 471 | 466 | 482 | 529 |
| PERSONS AT WORK ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonegricultural industries | 80,885 | 83. 558 | 86.102 | 87.955 | 86.345 | 87. 727 | 87,843 | 89,074 |
| Full.time schadules. | 67.967 | 70.066 | 70,929 | 72,623 | 71.554 | 72.476 | -72,230 | 73.138 |
| Part time for cocomomic rasons | 3,918 | 3.931 | 3.316 | 3.179 | 3. 312 | 3,307 | 3,416 | 3.340 |
| Usually work full time | 1.253 | 1.296 | 1.347 | 1.235 | 1.7.65 | 1.246 | 1.416 | 1,394 |
| Usually work pert time ....... | 2.665 | 2.635 | 1.969 | 1.944 | 2.049 | 2,061 | 2,000 | 1.946 |
| Part time for noneconomic restons. | 9,000 | 9,561 | 11.857 | 12,154 | 11.479 | 11.943 | 12.198 | 12,597 |

1 Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey poriod for such ressons as vacation, iliness, or industrial disputes.

Table A.4. Duration of unemployment

| Weeks of unemployment | Not semonally adjustod |  | Sestoraly ediunted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JUIY 1978 | JuIY <br> 1979 | Jaly 1978 | Hac. <br> 1979 | Apr. <br> 1979 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | June 1979 | July 1979 |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leme then 5 weoks | 3.176 | 2.979 | 2.967 | 2,751 | 2.939 | 2.787 | 2,927 | 2.784 |
| 5 to 14 mooks | 2.041 | 2.147 | 1,973 | 1,857 | 1.874 | 1,935 | 1.782 | 1.970 |
| 15 weekz and over | 1.221 | 977 | 1.714 | 1.305 | 1.235 | 1.213 | 1.086 | 1.052 |
| 15 to 26 wouks | 551 | 510 | 668 | 729 | 692 | 705 | 616 | 600 |
| 27 weeks and over | 670 | 468 | 646 | 576 | 54.3 | 508 | 470 | 451 |
| Avarag (mean) duration, in weoks . | 11.3 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.0 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 8 weeks | 49.3 | 48.8 | 48.2 | . 46.5 | 48.6 | 47.0 | 50.5 | 48.0 |
| 5 to 14 mooks. | 31.7 | 35.2 | 30.4 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 32.6 | 30. 8 | 33.9 |
| 15 woiks and over | 19.0 | 16.0 | 21.4 | 22.1 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 18.1 |
| 15 to 28 weeks and over | 8.6 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| 27 weoks and over | 10.4 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8. 6 | 8.1 | 7.8 |

Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment

| [Numbers in thoumend] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Heersm | Not somonolly eduritad |  | enemonelly edjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | Mar: <br> 1979 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Hay } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| number of unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lort laxt job | 2,407 | 2.403 | 2.536 | 2,440 | 2,521 | 2.361 | 2.358 | 2.532 |
| Ón layoff ... | 639 | 728 | 696 | 789 | 846 | 710 | - 796 | 793 |
| Other job losers | 1.768 | 1.675 | 1.940 | 1,652 | 1,675 | 1.652 | 1,562 | 1.739 |
| Left lest job ..... | 907 | 889 | 855 | . 863 | 847 | 951 | 867 | 8.38 |
| Reontered lebor force | 1.909 | 1.773 | 1.870 | 1,788 | 1.790 | 1.762 | 1.738 | 1.737 |
| Seokjing firte job | 1,215 | 1.038 | 371 | 822 | 811 | 841 | 787 | 694 |
| PERCENT OF DIStriaution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 150.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| dob loxers ... | 37.4 | 39.3 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 42.2 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 43.7 |
| On layoff .... | 9.9 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 13.7 |
| Other job lowers | 27.5 | 27.4 | 33.0 | 27.9 | 29.1 | 27.9 | 27.2 | 30.0 |
| Job lagers | 14.1 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 14.4 |
| Reentrants | 29.7 | 29.0 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 29.9 |
| Now entrants | 18.9 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.0 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job locers | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Job lamvers | .9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . A | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Roentrents | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| New entrents | 1.2 | 1.0 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 |

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

| Sox mad ase | Number of unemployed percons (In thousancha) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over 16 to 19 yeans | 6.176 | 5.848 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5. ${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 18 to 19 years .... | 1.576 | 1.450 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years | 824 | 665 | 20.0 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 17.1 |
| 18 to 19 yess 20 to 24 years | 763 1.479 | 794 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 14.4 |
| 20 to 24 yours ... | 1.479 3.152 | 1.379 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| 26 to 54 years . | 3,152 2,648 | 3.050 2.540 | 4.1 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3. 8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 56 years and over | 2.645 | 2.5472 | 3.2 | - 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.0 3.2 | 4.0 2.9 | 4.0 3.2 |
| Men, 16 yours and over | 2.971 | 2.997 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 |  |
| 16 to 10 years... 18 to 17 years | 784 | 748 | 15.4. | 16.0 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 14.1 | 14.9 |
| 18 to 17 yours <br> 18 to 19 years | 404 | 311 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 15.8 | 15.2 |
|  | 378 | 435 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 14.9 |
| 26 years and over.. | .712 1.487 | 723 1.538 | 8.9 3.3 | 8.4 3.2 | 7.8 3.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| 25 to 54 yeers | 1.185 | 1.231 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 3.3 |
| 55 yours and ower | 305 | . 310 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Wornen, 18 yours and over | 3. 205 | 2,852 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 |
| 16 to 19 yours ... | 792 | 702 | 17.4 | 14.8 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 15.8 |
| 18 to 17 years | 420 | 355 | 21.6 | 17.8 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 19.2 |
| 18 to 19 yaws ... | 385 | 359 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 14.8 | 13.8 |
| 20 to 24 yourt ...... 25 yeurs and over | 767 1.665 | +656 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.3 |
| 25 yours and over | 1.665 | 1.512 1.309 | 5.4. | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
|  | 1.463 .160 | $\begin{array}{r}1.309 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
|  | 160 | 163 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 |

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

| Mreempes | Onerinily avarime |  |  |  |  | Mentity dios |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1978 |  |  | 1979 |  | 1979 |  |  |
|  | II | III | IV | I | II | Ha Y | June | July |
|  civilian labor force | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1. 2 | 1.2 | 1. 2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| U-2-lob losers as a percent of the civilim babor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| U-3-Unemployed persons $\mathbf{2 5}$ years and ower as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over $\qquad$ | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| U-4-Unemployed full-time jobsookers as a percent of the full-time labor force | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| U-5-Total unemployed sa s percent of the civiven labor force (official mesaura) | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| U-6-Total full-time jobseekers plus $\%$ pert-time jobeenkers plus $1 / 2$ total on pert time for economic reasons as a percant of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the pert-time labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| U.7 -Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ pert-time jobesters plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons plus divcouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 8.1 | M. 4. | N. A. | N. A. |

N.A. $=$ not available.

Table A-8. Employment status of the noninstitutional population by race and Hispanic origin, not seasonaHy adjusted (Number in thousunds)


1 Data rolate to bleck workers only. According to the 1970 Consus, they comprined about 80 perownt of the "black and other" population group.

2 Dese on parsome of Himpenic origin ore tabulated soperatily, without regard to race, which means thet they ane aso included in the dete for white end biack workers. At the time of the 1970 Cenvens, epproximately 98 percent of their population wes white.

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

| Veteran stitus and age | Civilim noninstitutional population |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Parcent of Iebor foree |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 u 1 y \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J u 17 \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3417 \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju17 } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 u 17 \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 20 years and over | 8.334 751 | 8,541 548 | 7.874 | 8.163 509 | 7.530 629 | $\begin{array}{r} 7.849 \\ 450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 344 \\ 68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 314 \\ 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ 11.6 \end{array}$ |
| 25 to 39 years | 6,866 | 7,140 | 6,575 | 6.923 | 6,317 | 6,683 | 258 | 240 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| 25 to 29 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,337 | 1,945 | 2. 197 | 1.869 | 2.057 | 1,773 | 140 | 96 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| 30 to 34 years ................. . . . . . . . | 3,394 | 3,613 | 3,283 | 3.505 | 3.197 | 3.399 | 86 | 106 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| 35 to 39 years ....................... | 1,135 | 1,582 | 1.095 | 1.549 | 1.063 | 1.511 | 32 | 38 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| 40 years and over . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 717 | 853 | 602 | 731 | 584 | 716 | 18 | 15 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| NONVETERANS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13.728 | 14,609 | 13, 132 | 13.924 | 12.682 | 13.406 | 450 | 518 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| 25 to 29 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.116 | 6,683 | 5,848 | 6.360 | 5.612 | 6.098 | 236 | 262 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| 30 to 34 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.989 | 4,188 | 3,810 | 4,000 | 3.692 | 3.855 | 118 | 145 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| 35 to 39 years . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,623 | 3,738 | . 3,474 | 3.564 | 3.378 | 3.453 | 96 | 111 | 2.8 | 3.1 |

[^0]NOTE: Seasonally-adiusted data ere no longer being provided because the changing ege composition of the Vietnam-ara veterons' population distorts the ability to identify seasonality in the erries

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

| State and employment status | Not sessonally adjurted * |  |  | Senconalty adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 197 \mathrm{~d} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Har. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apri } \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JulI } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Civilan noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16.360 | 16,676 | 16,704 | 16.360 | 16,023 | 16. 593 | 16,64] | 16,676 | 16,704 |
| Civilian labor force | 10.783 | 10,878 | 11.076 | 10,626 | 10.783 | 10,755 | 10.761 | 10.843 | 10.919 |
| Employed | 9.909 | 10,238 | 10,385 | 9.814 | 10.084 | 10.071 | 10,093 | 10, 191 | 10,290 |
| Uneriployed | 574 | 640 | 691 | 812 | 699 | 684 | 668 | -5 | ${ }_{6} 29$ |
| Unem.plov.ment rate | 8.1 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional peppulation ${ }^{1}$ | 6.513 | 6.706 | 6,723 | 6.513 | 6,654 | 6,671 | 6,689 | 6,706 | 6,723 |
| Civilian labor force | 3.797 | 3,903 | 3.893 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 3.538 | 3,669 | 3.637 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | 259 | 234 | 256 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Illinois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 8.210 | 8.278 | 8.284 | 8,210 | 8,259 | 8,265 | 8.271 | 6. 278 | 8.284 |
| Civilian labor force | 5.400 | 5,419 | 5.480 | 5,296 | 5.273 | 5.269 | 5.235 | 5.329 | 5.376 |
| Employed | 5.056 | 5.096 | 5. $<02$ | 4,985 | 4.973 | 4.962 | 4.944 | 5.053 | 5. 131 |
| Unemployed ...... Unemployment rate | 344 | 323 | 278 | 311 | 300 | 307 | 291 | 276 | 245 |
|  | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5:1 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Masmechuserts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civrlian nonnstitutional population ${ }^{\prime}$ | 4.329 | 4.373 | 4,377 | 4,329 | 4.361 | 4,365 | 4,369 | 4.373 | 4.377 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 2.927 | 2.947 | 2.940 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed .... | 2,741 | 2.797 | 2.802 | 2.677 | 2.754 | 2,763 | 2,724 | 2,744 | 2,738 |
| Unemployed ...... Unemployment rate | 186 | 150 | 146 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
|  | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 6.649 | 6,730 | 6,738 | 6,649 | 6.708 | 6.716 | 6,723 | 0.730 | 6.738 |
|  | 4.238 | 4.383 | 4.404 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Civilian labor torce Employed .... | 3.929 | 4.066 | 4,065 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed ..... Unemployment rate | 308 | 317 | 339 | 292 | 293 | 365 | 337 | 301 | 323 |
|  | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.7 | (2) | (2) | - (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional porsulation ${ }^{\text {1 }}$. | 5,456 | 5,512 | 5,517 | 5.456 | 5.497 | 5. 502 | 5,506 | 5,512 | 5,517 |
|  | 3.477 | 3,587 | 3.610 | 3,398 | 3.529 | 3.477 | 3.482 | 3,545 | 3,530 |
| Civilian labor force Employed | 3.202 | 3,334 | 3,323 | 3.145 | 3.294 | 3.271 | 3.215 | 3.301 | 3,266 |
| Unemployed | 275 | 253 | 287 | 253 | 235 | 206 | 267 | 2.44 | 264 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population' | 13,250 | 13.294 | 13.298 | 13.250 | 13.282 | 13.287 | 13,289 | 13.294 | 13.298 |
| Civilian labor force | 7.986 | 8.057 | 8.214 | 7.773 | 8,022 | 7.936 | 7.896 | 7.931 | 0.001 |
| Employed | 7.377 | 7.498 | 7,604 | 7. 173 | 7.435 | 7.380 | 7.394 | 7.364 | 7.400 |
| Unemploved. | 610 | 559 | 611 | 600 | 587 | 556 | 502 | 567 | 601 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.5 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilan noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7.873 | 7.943 | 7.949 | 7.873 | 7.924 | 7.931 | 7.936 | 7,943 | 7.949 |
| Civilian lator force .... | 5.043 | 5,066 | 5.107 | 4,932 | 5,063 | 5,026 | 5.025 | 4,984 | 4,995 |
| Employed | 4.775 | 4.773 | 4.769 | 4.657 | 4.811 | 4.746 | 4.740 | 4.706 | 4.650 |
| Unemployed | 268 | 294 | 338 | 275 | 252 | 280 | 285 | 278 | 345 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5,0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.9 |
| Pennaylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilan noninstitutional population ${ }^{\prime}$ | 8,846 | 8.907 | 8.913 | 8.846 | 8.891 | 8,896 | 8,902 | 8.907 | 8,913 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,347 | 5.343 | 5.398 | S. 265 | 5.295 | 5.219 | 5.278 | 5.249 | 5,316 |
| Employed | 4,958 | 4.959 | 5.058 | 4.880 | 4.932 | 4.889 | 4.930 | 4.900 | 4,980 |
| Unemployed | 389 | 384 | 340 | 385 | 363 | 330 | 348 | 349 | 336 |
| Unemplovment rate | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 |
| Texam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| Civilian noninstitutionat population'Civilian labor force .......... | 9, 198 | 9. 398 | 9,416 | 9.198 | 9.367 | 9. 343 | 9.380 | 9,398 | 9,416 |
|  | 6.091 | 6.223 | 6.287 | 5,987 | 6.146 | 6. 136 | 6.081 | 6, 100 | 6,183 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,774 | 5.923 | 5.990 | 5,691 | 5,908 | 5,855 | 5.798 | 5.834 | 5.907 |
|  | 317 | 300 | 297 | 296 | 238 | 281 | 283 | 266 | 276 |
| Uiremployment rate | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |

1 The population figures are not adjustod for semonal variations; therefore, identical numbers speari in the unadiustad and the nessonally adjusted columns.
" These are the official Burem of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

Samonally-edjusted datie are not prosented for this mieres, beceuse the varietions that mer dve to semonsl influences cennot be seperated with sufficient procision from thoce which stum from the trend-cycle and irregular components of the original time sories.

Table 8-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seabonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adiusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { MAY } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } p \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY p } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & \text { 197B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR: } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MAY } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } p \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } p \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| total | 85,923 | 88,777 | 89.549 | 88,645 | 86,033 | 88,263 | 88,248 | 88.539 | 88,709 | 88,753 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 25.712 | 26,346 | 26,837 | 26,043 | 25,501 | 26.412 | 20.351 | 26,423 | 26.451 | 26.445 |
| mining | 900 | 924 | 948 | 458 | 882 | 922 | 922 | 923 | 951 | 939 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4.572 | 4.603 | 4,821 | 4,946 | 4,317 | 4.526 | 4.507 | 4.594 | 4.622 | 4.670 |
| manufacturing . | 20,240 | 20,819 | 21,068 | 20,739 | 20,302 | 20,964 | 20,922 | 20.906 | 20.898 | 20.836 |
| Prodsetion workers | 14.476 | 14.937 | 15,124 | 14,787 | 14,569 | 15,088 | 15,035 | 15,006 | 14,982 | 14.929 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 12,111 | 12,630 | 12,777 | 12.574 | 12:138 | 12.699 | 12.665 | 12,645 | 12.653 | 12.637 |
| Procuction workors | 8,648 | 9,058 | 9,150 | 8.938 | 8,694 | 9.131 | 9.090 | 9,059 | 9,050 | 9,024 |
| Lumber and wood products | 769.1 | 761.8 | 782.8 | 777.7 | 743 | 768 | 758 | 758 | 756 | 751 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 473.8 | 479.4 | 480.7 | 468.7 | 485 | 491 | 488 | 483 | 480 | 480 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 713.1 | 714.0 | 728.0 | 723.9 | 698 | 714 | 711 | 712 | 712 | 708 |
| Primary metal industriec | 1,205.0 | 1.250 .7 | 1,267.4 | 1.245,0 | 1.199 | 1.254 | 1.253 | 1.247 | 1,250 | 1.239 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1.634.5 | 1,703.7 | 1,722,2 | 1.684.8 | 1.643 | 1,712 | 1,712 | 1.711 | 1,709 | 1,693 |
| Machinery, excopt eiectrical | 2,331.4 | 2.492.0 | 2,521.8 | 2,500.8 | 2,345 | 2,481 | 2.496 | 2.499 | 2,514 | 2,516 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 1,957.4 | 2,054.1 | 2,086.4 | 2,068,2 | 1,977 | 2,064 | 2,062 | 2,064 | 2.080 | 2,089 |
| Transportation equipment. | 1.927 .3 | 2,043.3 | 2,030.6 | 1,973.0 | 1.937 | 2,067 | 2.038 | 2,031 | 2.005 | 2.019 |
| Instruments and related producis | 658.4 | 690.1 | 702.0 | 704.7 | 660 | 690 | 693 | 692 | 697 | 706 |
| Misceilaneous manufacturing . | 441.2 | 447.1 | 455.0 | 426.9 | 451 | 458 | 454 | 448 | 450 | 436 |
| NONDURABLE OOODS | 8,129 | 8.183 | 8.291 | 8.165 | 8,164 | 8,265 | 8,257 | 8.261 | 0,245 | 8,199 |
| Praduction workers | 5,828 | 5.879 | 5,968 | 5,859 | 5.875 | 5,957 | 5.945 | 5.947 | 5,932 | 5.905 |
| Food and kindred products | 1.720.5 | 1.646.0 | 1.694 .3 | 1,699.0 | 1.688 | 1,716 | 1.709 | 1,702 | 1,701 | 1.667 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 67.4 | 65.9 | 66.5 | 66, 3 | 13 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 72 |
| Textile mill products | 893.3 | 903.0 | 910.5 | 882,0 | 909 | 909 | 903 | 904 | 901 | 898 |
| Apperel and other textile products | 1,263.6 | 1,305.2 | 1.312.2 | 1.260 .4 | 1.307 | 1.301 | 1,305 | 1.303 | 1.295 | 1,303 |
| Paper and allied products | 710.9 | 714.2 | 725.9 | 718.2 | 710 | 717 | 719 | 718 | 718 | 717 |
| Printing and publieting .... | 1,183,2 | 1.219 .7 | 1.227 .3 | 1,227.4 | 1.187 | 1,219 | 1.219 | 1,222 | 1.227 | 1,231 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,097.8 | 1.100.9 | 1.115 .7 | 1.112.9 | 1.091 | 1.098 | 1.101 | 1,106 | 1.109 | 1.106 |
| Petroieum and coal products | 213.7 | 213.1 | 217.0 | 218,3 | 207 | 214 | 214 | 213 | 212 | 212 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 740.0 | 772.6 | 775.3 | 764.8 | 149 | 778 | 716 | 779 | 769 | 774 |
| Lenther and larther products | 238.4 | 242.1 | 245.9 | 214.6 | 243 | 240 | 238 | 240 | 239 | 219 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 60,213 | 02.431 | 62.712 | 62,002 | 60.532 | 61.851 | 01.897 | 62,116 | 02,258 | 62,308 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES . | 4,856 | 5.026 | 5,116 | 5,110 | 4,827 | 5.025 | 4,935 | 5,031 | 5.075 | 5.085 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 19,469 | 19,970 | 20.059 | 19,951 | 19,469 | 19,945 | 19,959 | 19,985 | 19.969 | 19,950 |
| Wholesale trade RETAIL TRADE | $\begin{array}{r} 4,930 \\ 14,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,065 \\ 14,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,128 \\ 14,931 \end{array}$ | 5,125 14,826 | 4.901 14.568 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,055 \\ 14,890 \end{array}$ | 5,062 14,897 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,080 \\ & 14,905 \end{aligned}$ | 5,097 14.872 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.094 \\ & 14.856 \end{aligned}$ |
| Finance, insurance, AND REAL ESTATE | 4,746 | 4.872 | 4.935 | 4.963 | 4.690 | 4.839 | 4,853 | -4.867 | 4,889 | 4.904 |
| services | 10,213 | 16,705 | 16,872 | 16,956 | 15,989 | 16,535 | 16,575 | 16.622 | 16,688 | 16,722 |
| GOVERNMENT | 14,929 | 15,858 | 15,732 | 15,016 | 15,557 | 15,507 | 15,575 | 15,611 | 15.637 | 15.647 |
| federal state and local | $\begin{array}{r} 2,815 \\ 12,114 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,773 \\ 13,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,824 \\ 12,908 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,842 \\ 12,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.765 \\ 12,792 \end{array}$ | 2,754 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,756 \\ 12,819 \end{array}$ | 2,770 12,841 | 2,793 12,844 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,792 \\ 12,855 \end{array}$ |

pmpreliminary.

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

| Industry | Not semsonally edjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MAY } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1979 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAR, } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR; } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MAY } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 36.3 | 35,5 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.9 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.7 |
| MINING | 43.2 | 42.7 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 42.1 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 38.2 | 37.3 | 38.0 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 35.8 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.0 |
| MANUFACTURING Overtime hours | 40.3 3.5 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.2 |
| durable goods | 40.9 | 40,8 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 41.2 | 41.6 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.9 | 39,6 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.0 | 38,2 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.7 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 41.9 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.2 |
| Primary metal industries | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 40.7 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 39.1 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 41.5 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 40.5 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.2 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 39.2 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 39.0 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 42.1 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 38.0 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40,6 | 40.7 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.4 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 39.6 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2,7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 40.1 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.9 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 36.2 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 35.6 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 37.9 |
| Textile mill products | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 38.9 | 40,0 | 40.0 | 40.1 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 35,9 | 35.1 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.4 |
| Paper and atlied products... | 42.9 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 42.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.5 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.4 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41,6 | 41.8 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..... | 44.4 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 45.2 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 43.2 | 44,7 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 39,8 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.1 |
| Leather and leather products | 37.5 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 40.0 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.6 | 40.2 | 39,3 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.5 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 33.7 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32,6 | 32.6 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | 39.0 32.0 | 38.9 30.4 | 39.0 31.1 | 39.1 31.6 | 38.7 32.1 | 39.1 | 36.8 30.9 | 38.9 30.6 | 38.8 30.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 30.8 \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 36.7 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 36.4 |
| SERVICES | 33,3 | 32,5 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 32. | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 |

${ }^{1}$ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing: to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation anst public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance; and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the totat employment on privata ponagricultural payrolls.
$p=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MAY } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE p } \\ & 1979{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY P } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juby } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE p } \\ & \text { l979 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | \$5.69 | \$6.08 | 36.11 | 36.15 | \$206.55 | \$215.84 | \$219.96 | 3221.40 |
| Sessonally adjusted | 5.71 | 6,09 | 6.13 | 6.17 | 204.99 | 217.41 | 218.84 | 220.27 |
| MINING | 7.82 | 8.43 | 8.47 | 0.51 | 337.82 | 359.96 | 367.60 | 359.97 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8.63 | 9.13 | 9.12 | 9.25 | 329.67 | 340,55 | 346,56 | 349.65 |
| MANUFACTURING | 6.17 | 6.62 | 6.66 | 6.71 | 248.65 | 265,46 | 269.06 | 268.40 |
| durable goods | 6.57 | 7.07 | 7.11 | 7.14 | 268.71 | 288.46 | 291.51 | 288.46 |
| Lumber and wood products | 5.71 | 5.97 | 6.15 | 6.18 | 227.83 | 236.41 | 246.00 | 242.87 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.68 | 4.97 | 5.05 | 5.04 | 182,52 | 189.85 | 195.44 | 193,54 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 6.37 | 6.77 | 6.83 | b. 86 | 266.90 | 282.99 | 286.86 | 284.00 |
| Primary metal industries. | 8.19 | 8.83 | 8.91 | 9.01 | 342.34 | 364.08 | 371.55 | 300.71 |
| Fabricated metal products | 6.32 | 6.77 | 6.81 | 6.82 | 255.96 | 275.54 | 279.21 | 276.21 |
| Máchinery, except electrical. | 6.73 | 7.24 | 7.33 | 7.35 | 279,30 | 301.91 | 307.86 | 305.03 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 5.83 | 0.23 | 6.26 | 6.31 | 233.78 | 250.45 | 252.90 | 247.35 |
| Transportation equipment | 7.84 | 8.55 | 8.51 | 8.52 | 330.06 | 354. 63 | 352,31 | 350:17 |
| Instruments and related products | 5.70 | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.15 | 229.71 | 248.88 | 249.29 | 249.69 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4.70 | 5,00 | 4.99 | 5.03 | 180.48 | 192.50 | 194.11 | 197.18 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 5.57 | 5.91 | 5.94 | 6.03 | 220.02 | 231.08 | 234.04 | 236.98 |
| Food and kindred products | 5.80 | 6.22 | 6.22 | 6.30 | 232.58 | 246.31 | 248.18 | 253.26 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. | 6.58 | 6.93 | 7.11 | 7.20 | 238.20 | 269,38 | 275.10 | 256.32 |
| Textile mill products. | 4.32 | 4.52 | 4.55 | 4.66 | 173.23 | 181.25 | i84.73 | 186.40 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 3.92 | 4.19 | 4.20 | 4.21 | 140.73 | 147.07 | 149.52 | 149.46 |
| Paper and allied products | 6.63 | 0.97 | 7.05 | 7.13 | 284.43 | 295.53 | 301,74 | 305.16 |
| Printing and publishing | 6.47 | 6.81 | 6.86 | 0.91 | 242.63 | 253.33 | 256.56 | 257.74 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 7.05 | 7.46 | 7.51 | 7.59 | 293.99 | 311.83 | 313.92 | 315.74 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..... | 8.58 | 9,36 | 9.30 | 9.34 | 380.95 | 409.03 | 403.62 | 422.17 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 5.51 | 5.88 | 5.89 | 5.94 | 223.71 | 237.55 | 239.72 | 236.41 |
| Leather and leather products. | 3.89 | 4.19 | 4.19 | 4.25 | 145.88 | 152.52 | 155.45 | 156.40 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7.53 | 7.93 | 7.98 | 0.06 | 301.20 | 314.82 | 319.20 | 321.59 |
| WhOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. | 4.66 | 5.00 | 5.02 | 5.04 | 157.04 | 162.00 | 165.66 | 168.34 |
| wholesale trade RETAIL. TRADE | 5.91 | 6.30 | 6.34 | 6.39 | 230.49 | 245,07 | 247.26 | 249.85 |
|  | 4.19 | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4,54 | 134.08 | 136.19 | 139.95 | 142.52 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4.93 | 5.22 | 5.22 | 5,30 | 180.93 | 188.44 | 188.44 | 193.45 |
| SERVICES | 4.95 | 5.28 | 5,27 | 5.30 | 164.84 | 171.60 | 173.38 | 176.49 |

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULI } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F88. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HaR. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { HAY } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JURE } P \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | JULY P | Percent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { JULI } & 1978- \\ \text { JOLI } & 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Foxs } & 1979 \\ \text { Joxy } & 1979 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 214.1 | 223.9 | 225.3 | 227.0 | 227.4 | 228.6 | 230.3 | 7.6 | 0.7 |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 109.1 | 107.8 | 107.3 | 197.0 | 106. 1 | 105.6 | H.4. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 244.3 | 253.3 | 256.0 | 264. 2 | 262.6 | 264.6 | 266.5 | 9.1 | . 7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 207.9 | 216.3 | 216.5 | 218.0 | 220.7 | 220.7 | 222.3 | 6.9 | .7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 216.7 | 227.1 | 228.8 | 231.1 | 232.3 | 233.6 | 235.5 | 8.7 | . 8 |
| TRANSPORYATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 230.4 | 241.6 | 242.7 | 241.9 | 243.9 | 245.3 | 245.5 | 6.6 | - 1 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 207.6 | 218.1 | 219.8 | 221.0 | 220.9 | 222.3 | 223.7 | 7.8 | - 6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 196.9 | 203.9 | 204.3 | 207.6 | 207.0 | 207.7 | 211.5 | 7.4 | 1.8 |
| SERVICES | 213.2 | 222.2 | 223.5 | 225.3 | 224.0 | 225.3 | 226.8 | -6.4 | . 7 |

4 See footnote f , table 8-2.
PERCERT CHAKGE HAS -3.0 PROR JUHE 1978 TO JUME 1979, THE LATEST BOMTE AYAILABLE
P PEACEAT CHAMGE HAS -. 5 FROB MAY 1979 TO JUME 1979, TEE LATBST MOATG ATAILABLE.
N.A. $=$ not available.
$p=$ preliminary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime deta 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | JULY | nug. | SEPT. | OCT. | NOV. | DEC: | JAN. | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | May | JUNE ${ }^{p}$ | JULY ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| total private | 120.6 | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 124.7 | 122.4 | 123.9 | 124.1 | 124.1 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 106.1 | 105.4 | 105.5 | 106.5 | 108.0 | 109.1 | 108.7 | 109.1 | 111.0 | 106.3 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.0 |
| MINING | 143.5 | 145.7 | 144.4 | 145.2 | 148.0 | 149.1 | 149.2 | 149.5 | 150.0 | 149.1 | 148.3 | 150.1 | 146.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 124.2 | 122.0 | 122.6 | 123.8 | 124.3 | 126.5 | 120.6 | 122.4 | 131.5 | 124.6 | 132.3 | 133.9 | 133.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 101.0 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 103.7 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 106:0 | 102. 6 | 103. | 103.5 | 103.3 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 104.0 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 105.5 | 107.1 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 110.2 | 104.4 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 106.8 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 112.3 | 110.7 | 111.6 | 113.9 | 115.3 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 115.5 | 116.9 | 112.5 | 112.2 | 112.2 | 111.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 108.3 | 106.4 | 106.2 | 107.5 | 108.6 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 108.6 | 109.7 | 105.3 | 105.1 | 104.0 | 105.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 111.1 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 111.5 | 112.2 | 115.1 | 111.6 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 110.6 |
| Primary metal industries | 94.4 | 95.3 | 95.5 | 96.9 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 99.7 | 100.5 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 95.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 102.0 | 101.6 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 105.2 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 101.4 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 104.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 112.1 | 110.8 | 111.5 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 116:9 | 117.0 | 119.2 | 119.8 | 114.6 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 119,9 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 101.6 | 101.1 | 100.1 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 103.4 | 105.1 | 106.4 | 107.8 | 102.6 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 105,0 |
| Transportation equipment. | 90.2 | 94.1 | 97.7 | 100.4 | 102.8 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 104. 6 | 92.3 | 99.6 | 96.9 | 98.1 |
| instruments and related products | 123.6 | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124.5 | 125.7 | 126.9 | 128.8 | 130.0 | 131.3 | 127,8 | 129.0 | 129.6 | 133.0 |
| Miscellaneous menufacturing indurtry | 99.0 | 100.6 | 100.3 | 100.9 | 101.8 | 102.5 | 102.\% | 102.3 | 102.8 | 97.8 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 98,0 |
| nondurable goods | 98.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 99.2 | 99.8 | 97.5 | 98.7 | 28.4 | 98.2 |
| Food and kindred products | 93.6 | 91.4 | 91.3 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 96.1 | 97.0 | 95,3 | 97.0 | 95.7 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 93.3 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 78.6 | 71.5 | 74.5 | 73.5 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 78.4 | 77.2 | 82.0 | 79.6 | 75.8 |
| Textile mill products | 91.5 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 92,3 | 87.9 | 90.6 | 90.2 | 90.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 90.1 | 90.1 | 00.1 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 09.8 | 89,6 | 89.2 | 88.8 | 85.9 | 88.0 | 87.4 | 88.5 |
| Paper and allied products. | 101.9 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.2 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.7 | 102,5 | 103.5 | 102.2 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 99.1 | 98.3 | 97.8 | 98.5 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 102.6 | 100.8 | 101.5 | 101.8 | 103.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 106.6 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 106.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 107.6 | 107,5 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 121.2 | 123.2 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 124.7 | 124.2 | 123.3 | 124.2 | 127.4 | 126.2 | 124.2 | 122.8 | 127.9 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 146.2 | 145.4 | 145.0 | 147.0 | 14.96 | 152.3 | 153.9 | 154.9 | 154.5 | 147.0 | 152.0 | 149.7 | 148.7 |
| Leather and leather products | 67.1 | 69.1 | 69.6 | 68.8 | 67,3 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 64.2 | 63.7 | 62.4 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 57.9 |
| IERVICE-PRODUCING | 130.7 | 130.8 | 131.4 | 132,0 | 132.3 | 132.5 | 132.3 | 132. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 134.2 | 133.7 | 134.0 | 134.4 | 134.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 106.5 | 107.7 | 108.2 | 109.9 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 111.2 | 111.2 | 112,2 | 107.5 | 111.5 | 112.1 | 111.3 |
| WHOLESALE ANO RETAIL TRADE | 127.4 | 127.2 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 127.6 | 128.4 | 129.5 | 129.8 | 129.2 | 129.3 | 129.1 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 125.7 | 126. 1 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.6 | 128.5 | 128.4 | 128.9 | 130.6 | 130.0 | 130.6 | 130.7 | 130.5 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 128.0 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 128,5 | 128.7 | 128.8 | 127.3 | 126.2 | 129.0 | 129.8 | 128.6 | 128.7 | 128.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.6 | 140.5 | 140.6 | 140.9 | 141.7 | 142.0 | 142.4 | 143.6 | 142.3 | 143.0 | 144.6 |
| SEAVICES | 144.1 | 144.t | 145.1 | 145.0 | 145.6 | 145.9 | 145.8 | 146.6 | 148, 0 | 148.2 | 148.7 | 149.4 | 150.2 |

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment' increased


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



[^0]:    Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975
    Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited.

