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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1979

Unemployment rose in August and total employment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's overall unemployment rate was 6.0 percent, up from 5.7 percent in July

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--fell by 310,000 in August to 96.9 million. Employment has shown no growth over the March-August period, and the proportion of the population with jobs declined three-tenths of a percentage point to 59.1 percent over the same span.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--held at the July level of 88.8 million, as dectines in the manufacturing and construction industries were offset by increases in the service-producing sector.

## Unemployment

The unemployment rate rose from 5.7 to 6.0 percent in August; during the prior 12 -month period, the rate had fluctuated narrowly around 5.8 percent. The number of persons unemployed also increased over the month, from 5.8 to 6.1 million. Much of this increase was due to a sharp jump in the number of persons on layoff. (See tables A-1 and A-5.)

July-August increases in joblessness among the major demographic groups were uneven. The unemployment rate for adult men ( 4.2 percent) was little changed over the month, though it was up three-tenths of a percentage point from June. The jobless rate for adult women rose from 5.5 percent in July to 5.9 percent in August, and the teenage rate increased from 15.3 to 16.5 percent. Whereas there was virtually no change in the rate for black and other workers (11.0 percent), the rate for white workers rose from 4.9 to 5.3 percent. (See table A-2.)

The median duration of unemployment fell by more than a full week to 4.9 weeks, reflecting a sizeable increase in the number of the newly unemployed (persons who have been seeking fobs for less than 5 weeks). There was also an increase in long-term joblessness ( 15 weeks and longer) over the month. (See table A-4.)

## Total Employment and the labor Force

Total employment declined by 310,000 in August to 96.9 million; this reduction was concentrated arong teenagers. Despite substantial fluctuations in the 5 months since March, employment in August was at about the level prevailing in March. Because of the steady upward trend prior to March, employment showed strong growth over the past year ( 2.1 miliion), with all major demographic groups sharing in the advance.

The civilian labor force, at 103.0 million, was mchanged over the month, but it was 2.3 million higher than its year-ago level. While the overall labor force participation rate, at

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


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63.7 percent, was little changed from the July level, participation among adult men and teenagers declined, whereas the rate for adult women rose to 51.0 percent, a record high. Industry Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment was unchanged in August at 88.8 million, marking the third straight month that the total has been at this level. Payroll employnent had been on a relatively steady upward course prior to March, such that the over-the-year growth (August 1978-79) was a strong 2.6 million. Over-the-month job. gains took place in 52 percent of the 172 industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of nonfarm payroll employment. (See tables B-1 and $\mathrm{B}-6$. )

Employment in the goods-producing sector was down by 155,000 from July, as declifnes of 50,000 in construction and 125,000 in manufacturing overshadowed a gain in mining. Within the durable goods industries, employment reductions of 30,000 in electrical equipment and 10,000 in machinery both were principally the result of strikes; there were also declines of 15,000 in primary metals and 10,000 in the fabricated metals industry. There is also substantial evidence that employment dropped in the automobile industry; however, difficulties in the seasonal adjustment of the employment totals in the transportation equipment industry relating to model changeover make it hard to identify the extent of this drop at this time. Among the nondurable goods industries, decreases of about 20,000 each were registered in the food processing, apparel, and rubber and plastic products industries. Total factory employment has dropped by about 225,000 since March; this weakness in factory employment was also reflected in an increase in the unemployment rate for workers in this industry since March, from 5.2 to 6.2 percent.

Employment in the service-producing sector rose by 155,000 in August, led by a 75,000 increase in services. Job gains also took place in trade, State and local government, and finance, insurance, and real estate.
hours
Hours of work remained below March levels. The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.6 hours in August, unchanged from July. The manufacturing workweek declined 0.2 hour over the month to a level of 40.0 hours, while factory overtime, at 3.3 hours, was unchanged from July. (See table B-2.)

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The itidex of aggregate weekly hours declined by 0.3 percent in August. Although the index was up 2.7 percent $f$ :om August 1978, it has dropped by 0.8 percent since March. (See, table B-5.)
Hourly and Weekly Earnings
Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.2 percent in August and were 8.0 percent above the August 1978 level (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings also rose 0.2 percent in August and were up 7.4 percent over the year.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings edged up 1 cent from July to \$6.16, 45 cents above August 1978; average weekly earnings were $\$ 221.76$ in August, up 36 cents from July and $\$ 15.06$ over the year. (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 $231.0(1967=100)$ in August, 0.2 percent higher than in July. The index was 7.6 percent above August a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in July, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power decreased 3.4 percent. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from
two major surveys. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment (A tables) are derived from the Current Population Survey-a sample survey of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning in September 1975, the sample was enlarged by 9,000 September 1975 , the sample was enlarged by 9,000
households in order to provide greater reliability for smaller States and thus permit the publication of annual statistics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. These supplementary households were added to the the sample now consists of about 56,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over.

Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings ( $B$ tables) are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies, from payroll records of a sample of approxiated data for both statistical series relate to the weak containing the 12 th day of the specified month.

## employment statistics

Employment data from the household and payroll surveys differ in several basic respects. The household of the entire civilian noninstitutional population, is years of age and over, without duplication. Each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. The household survey counts employed persons in both agriculture and nonagricultural dustries and, in addition to wage and salary workers including private household workers), counts the self job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent. The payroll survey relates only to paid wage and salary employees (regardless of age) on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week or otherwise apear on more than one payroll are counted more than 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 4 weeks; and (3) be presently available for work. In
addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to berin a addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to begin a new job (within 30 days), neither of whom must meet unemployed. The unemploved totai includes all $\Gamma$ rsons who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rate represents the unemployed as a proportion of the civilian labor force (the employed and unemployed combined).
The Bureau regularly publishes a wide variety of labor market measures. See, for example, the demographic, occupational, and industry detail in tables A-2
and A-3 of this release and the comprehensive data package in Employment and Earnings each month. A special grouping of seven unemployment measures is set forth in table A-7. Identified by the symbols U-1
through U-7, these measures represent a range of possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor force-from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1$ ) to the most comprehensive ( $\mathrm{U}-7$ ). The official rate of unemployment appears as U-5.

## Seasonal adjustment

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to some degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are repeated more or less regularly each year-changes in weather, opening
and closing of schools, major holidays, industry production schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are often large. For example, on average. over the year, they explain about 95 percent of the monthseasonal variance in the unemployment figures. sice underlying cyclical trends, it is necessary to use seasonally-adjusted data to interpret short-term economic developments. At the beginning of each year, seasonal adjustment factors for unemployment and other labor force series are calculated for use during 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 onilal unemployment rate for all civilan workers
ployment (the sum of four seasonally-adjusted age-sex components) by the civilian labor force (the sum of 12 seasonally-adjusted age-sex components)

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

## Sampling variability

Both the household and establishment survey statistics are subject to sampling error, which should be taken into account in evaluating the levels of a series as well as changes over time. Because the household survey is based upon a probability sample, the results may differ from the figures that would be obtained if it
were possible to take a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. The standard error is the measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a figure that would be obtained through a A through I in the "Explanatory Notes" of error. Tables and Earnings provide approximations of the standard errors for unemployment and other labor force categories. To obtain a 90 -percent level of confidence, the confidence interval generally used by BLS, the errors should be multiplied by 1.6. The following examples provide an indication of the magnitude of sampling error: For a monthly change in total em-
ployment, the standard error is on the order of plus or minus 182,000 . Similarly, the standard error on a change in total unemployment is approximately 115,000 . The standard error on a change in the national unemploy ment rate is 0.12 percentage point.

Although the relatively large size of the monthly establishment survey assures a high degree of accuracy, figures obtained if a complete census using the same schedules and procedures were possible, However, since the estimating procedures utilize the previous month's level as the base in computing the current month's level of employment (link-relative technique), sampling and
response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove this accumulated error, the employment
estimates are adjusted to new benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment), usualiy on an annual basis. In addition to taking account of sampling and response errors, the benchmark revision adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of
individual establishments. Employment estimates are currently projected from March 1977 levels.

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

Chart 1. Civilian labor force and employment (Seasonally adjusted)


Chart 2. Unemployment rate--all civilian workers


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate and total employment-population ratio (Seasonally adjusted)


Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employmemt staim | Not meonelly |  |  | 2mamuy |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuIy } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { auge } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auge } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Hay } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional populstion ${ }^{2}$ | 161,348 | 163,685 | 163,891 | 161.348 | 163.008 | 163,260 | 163.469 | 163,685 | 163,891 |
| Armed Forcos ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 2.122 | 2,082 | 2,090 | 2.122 | 2,082 | 2.078 | 2,076 | 2,082 | 2,090 |
| Givilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 159.226 | 161,604 | 161,801 | 159.226 | 160.926 | 161,182 | 161,393 | 161,604 | 161,801 |
| Civilian labor force | 102,047 | 104,995 | 104, 363 | 100,663 | 102,111 | 102.247 | 102,528 | 103,059 | 103,049 |
| Parricipation rate | 64.1 | 65.0 | 64.5 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.7 |
| Employed | 96,116 | 98.891 | 98.226 | 94,723 | 96,174 | 96.318 | 96,754 | 97,210 | 96,900 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 59.6 | 60.4 | 59.9 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 59.1 |
| Agticulture | 3,856 | 3,857 | 3,795 | 3.351 | 3,186 | 3,184 | 3,260 | 3,262 | 3.322 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 92.261 | 95,034 | 94,431 | 91,372 | 92,987 | 93.134 | 93.494 | 93,949 | 93,578 |
| Unemployed | 5.931 | 6,104 | 6,137 | 5,940 | 5,937 | 5.929 | 5,774 | 5,848 | 6,149 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Not in labor force | 57.179 | 56,609 | 57.438 | 58,563 | 58.815 | 58.935 | 58,865 | 58.545 | 58.752 |
| Men, 20 yeurs and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninssitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 68,827 | 69.995 | 70,099 | 68,827 | 69,663 | 69.787 | 69.889 | 69.995 | 70,099 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 67.127 | 68.319 | 68.417 | 67.127 | 67,997 | 68,123 | 68,227 | 68, 319 | 68.417 |
| Civilian labor force | 53,903 | 55.101 | 55,020 | 53,396 | 54,243 | 54,261 | 54,395 | 54,567 | 54,527 |
| Participation rate | 80.3 | 80.7 | 80.4 | 79.5 | 79.8 | 7.79 .7 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 79.7 |
| Employed | 51,887 | 52,966 | 52,895 | 51.215 | 52,056 | 52,157 | 52,299 | 52,319 | 52.227 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 75.4 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 74.4 | 74.7 | 74.7 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 74.5 |
| Agriculture | 2,525 | 2.520 | 2,554 | 2,357 | 2,271 | 2,274 | 2.306 | 2.323 | 2.385 |
| Nonmgricuitural industrios | 49.362 | 50.446 | 50.341 | 48,858 | 49,785 | 49,883 | 49.993 | 49.996 | 49.843 |
| Unemployed | 2.015 | 2.134 | 2, 125 | 2,181 | 2,187 | 2, 105 | 2.096 | 2.249 | 2,300 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.3.2 |
| Not in labor force | 13.225 | 13.218 | 13.397 | 13.731 | 13,754 | 13.862 | 13.832 | 13,752 | 13,890 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 75,753 | 77.014 | 77.127 | 75, 753 | 76,645 | 76.782 | 76.896 | 77.014 | 77.127 |
| Civilian noninstitutionel population ${ }^{1}$ | 75,645 | 76,897 | 77,006 | 75,645 | 76,532 | 76.670 | 76,784 | 76,897 | 77,006 |
| Civilion labor force | 36,919 | 38,214 | 38,647 | 37,543 | 38.345 | 38,560 | 38.596 | 39.010 | 39.292 |
| Participation rate | 48.8 | 49.7 | 50.2 | 49.6 | 50.1 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 51.0 |
| Employed | 34,546 | 36,045 | 36,174 | 35,312 | 36.165 | 36,323 | 36.373 | 36,861 | 36,968 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 45.6 | 46.8 | 46.9 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 47.9 | 47.9 |
| Agricuiture | 694 | 748 | 712 | 581 | 580 | 543 | 592 | 584 | 596 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 33.852 | 35.297 | 35,462 | 34,731 | 35,584 | 35,780 | 35,781 | 36,276 | 36,371 |
| Unemployed | 2,373 | 2.169 | 2.473 | 2,231 | 2,180 | 2.237 | 2.223 | 2,150 | 2.324 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 | + 5.8 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Not in labor force | 38,726 | 38,683 | 38,359 | 38,102 | 38.187 | 38.110 | 38.188 | 37.887 | 37.714 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total moninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,768 | 16,677 | 16, 665 | 16.768 | 16,700 | 16,692 | 16,684 | 16,677 | 16,665 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,455 | 16,387 | 16,377 | 16,455 | 16,397 | 16,389 | 16.381 | 16,387 | 16,377 |
| Civilian labor force ...... | 11,226 | 11,680 | 10,696 | 9.724 | 9,523 | 9,426 | 9,537 | 9,481 | 9.230 |
| Participation rate Employed ......... | 68.2 | 71.3 | 65.3 | 59.1 | 58.1 | 57.5 | 58.2 | 57.9 | 56.4 |
| Employed Employment-population ratio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 9.683 57.7 | $\begin{array}{r}98879 \\ \hline 9.2\end{array}$ | 9.157 54.9 | 8.196 48.9 | 7,953 47.6 | 7.839 | 8.082 | 8,031 | 7.705 |
| Agriculture | 637 | 589 | 529 | 413 | 335 | 468 | 362 | +855 | 34. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Nonmgiculturai industries | 9.046 | 9.290 | 8.628 | 7.783 | 7.618 | 7.471 | 7.720 | 7.676 | 7.364 |
| Unemployed | 1,542 | 1.801 | 1.539 | 1,528 | 1.570 | 1,587 | 1.455 | 1,450 | 1,525 |
| Unemployment rate | 13.7 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 76.8 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 16.5 |
| Not in labor force | 5,229 | 4,707 | 5.681 | 6.731 | 6,874 | 6.963 | 6,844 | 6,906 | 7,147 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 141.520 | 143.303 | 143.461 | 141,520 | 142,773 | 142,978 | 143.137 | 143,303 | 143.461 |
| Civilian nonimatitutional populations | 139.817 | 141,661 | 141.822 | 139.817 | 141.123 | 141,331 | 141.492 | 141.661 | 141,822 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 89,773 | 92,185 | 91,742 | 88.655 | 89,923 | 90,018 | 90;279 | 90,554 | 90,662 |
| Participation rate | 64.2 | 65.1 | 64.7 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.9 |
| Emploved ................. | 85.256 | 87,607 | 86,995 | 84.060 | 85.479 | 85,515 | 85,871 | 86,093 | 85.829 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 60.2 | 61.1 | 60.6 | 59.4 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 59.8 |
| Unemployed .......... | 4.517 | 4.578 | 4.747 | 4,595 | 4,444 | 4.503 | 4.409 | 4.460 | 4.832 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Not in tabor force | 50.044 | 49.475 | 50.080 | 51.162 | 51,200 | 51.313 | 51.213 | 51.107 | 51. 161 |
| Bleck and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totell noninatitutional popuistion ${ }^{1} \ldots$ | 19.828 | 20,382 | 20.431 | 19,828 | 20,234 | 20,282 | 20,331 | 20,382 | 20.431 |
| Civilian noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 19.409 | 19.943 | 19,979 | 19.409 | 19,802 | 19.850 | 19.901 | 19.943 | 19.979 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 12,275 | 12,810 | 12,621 | 11,994 | 12,175 | 12,176 | 12.272 | 12,364 | 12,340 |
| Participerion ras <br> Employed | 63.2 10860 | 1194.2 | 163.2 | 61.8 | 61.5 | 61.3 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 61.8 |
| Emploved .................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10,860 | 11.284 | 11,231 | 10,616 | 10.734 | 10.767 | 10,883 | 11.025 | 10,987 |
| Unomplory . ................. | 54.8 | 55.4 | 55.0 | 53.5 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 53.8 |
| Unemployment rate | 1.45 | 1796 | 1.39 | 1,378 | 1.442 | 1,409 | 1.389 | 1.338 | 1.353 |
| Nor in labor force | 7.135 | 7.133 | 7.358 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2,415 | 7,627 | 7.674 | 7,629 | 7,579 | 7,639 |

[^0] Ventical numbers appear in the unadjusted and semonally adjustad columns.

[^1] Forces).

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Selacted cattegories | Number of unemployed persons (in thousends) |  | Unemployment rstas |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | June $1979$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1979 |
| Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 5,940 | 6,149 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,181 | 2,300 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2.231 | 2.324 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years . | 1.528 | 1.525 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 16.5 |
| White, total | 4,595 | 4,832 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 1,711 | 1,837 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3-3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 1,691 | 1.769 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1.193 | 1,226 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 14.9 |
| Black and other, total | 1.378 | 1.353 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 497 | 492 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 544 | 550 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 10.3 |
| Both sexes, 16.19 years | 337 | 301 | 32.5 | 34.5 | 36.9 | 34.0 | 30.9 | 30.7 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1.097 | 1.209 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1.300 | 1. 298 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| Women who head families | 395 | 399 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Full-time workers | 4.641 | 4.774 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Part-time workers | 1,284 | 1,364 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 8.8 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over ${ }^{1}$ | 1,234 | 1.191 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ | -- | , 1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whit-collar workers | 1.707 | 1.860 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Professional and technical | 382 | 405 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 196 | 254 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Sales workers ... | 255 | 265 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| Clerical workers | 874 | 936 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Blue-collar workers | 2,341 | 2.613 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 585 | 650 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.9 |
| Operatives, except transport | 1,039 | 1.110 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 9.3 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 205 | 259 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 6.8 |
| Nonfarm laborers ..... | 512 | 594 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.5 |
| Service workers | 989 | 955 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| Farm workers | 104 | 106 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Industry ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ${ }^{4}$ | 4,279 | 4,584 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Construction ........................ | 4.273 | 477 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Manufacturing | 1,234 | 1.424 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| Durable goods | 707 | 780 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 527 | 644 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 198 | 216 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1.212 | 1.224 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Finance and service industries | 1,139 | 1.194 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Government workers ........... Agricultural wage and saliary workers | 577 | 601 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 10.4 | 3.8 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 136 | 150 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 9.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on पart time for economic reasons as a
br industry covers only unemployed wage and selway workers.
4 Includes mining, not shown separately.
percent of potentially available labor force hours.
${ }^{3}$ Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

| Sodected catugories | Mot sesonally adjurted |  | Senoonslly edjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Aug} . \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Арг. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3019 \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed, 18 years and over | 96, 116 | 98.226 | 94.723 | 96.174 | 96.318 | 96.754 | 97.210 | 96,900 |
| Men.. | 57.191 | 57,991 | 55,580 | 56,267 | 56,352 | 56,638 | 56,595 | 56,316 |
| Women | 38,925 | 40,335 | 39,143 | 39,907 | 39,966 | 40.116 | 40,615 | 40,585 |
| Married men, spouse present. . | 38,813 | 39,420 | 38,534 | 38,917 | 38.988 | 39,055 | 39.163 | 39.146 |
| Married women, spouse present | 21,060 | 22,071 | 21,737 | 22,355 | 22,490 | 22,580 | 22,890 | 22.777 |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers | 46.853 | 49,170 | 47.325 | 49.160 | 49,104 | 49.165 | 49,573 | 49,615 |
| Protessional and trectrical . . . . . . . . . . | 13,756 | 14.474 | 14.246 | 15.226 | 15,220 | 15.053 | 15,063 | 14,983 |
| Managers and administrators, execpt farm. | 10,286 | 10,880 | 10,180 | 10.409 | 10.374 | 10.565 | 10.675 | 10,772 |
| Sales workers ..... | 5,960 | 6,152 | 5,892 | 6,079 | 6,091 | 6,065 | 6. 161 | 6,085 |
| Clerical workers | 16,850 | 17.614 | 17,007 | 17.446 | 17,418 | 17.481 | 17.673 | 17,774 |
| Blue-collar workers ....... | 32,883 | 33.122 | 31.506 | 31.582 | 31.826 | 31.958 | 31.949 | 31,767 |
| Craft and kindred workers... | 12.999 | 13,201 | 12,557 | 12.697 | 12,790 | 13.003 | 12,832 | 12.755 |
| Operatives, except transport ... | 11.034 | 11, 174 | 10,741 | 10,651 | 10,664 | 10.759 | 10,853 | 10.880 |
| Transport equiprnent operatives | 3,4,35 | 3.578 | 3.429 | 3,550 | 3,667 | 3,596 | 3,610 | 3.571 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 5,414 | 5.168 | 4,779 | 4.684 | 4.706 | 4.600 | 4,652 | 4.561 |
| Service workers | 13.155 | 12.872 | 12,866 | 12.909 | 12.754 | 12.946 | 12.697 | 12.591 |
| Farm workers. | 3,225 | 3.113 | 2.794 | 2,624 | 2.600 | 2.683 | 2.657 | 2,703 |
| MANOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,728 | 1.655 | 1,423 | 1,362 | 1.439 | 1.445 | 1,403 | 1.363 |
| Selfemployed workers | 1.716 | 1.739 | 1.611 | 1,531 | 1.490 | 1.525 | 1,552 | 1.632 |
| Unpaid family workers | 412 | 401 | 319 | 282 | 270 | 293 | 294 | 310 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 85,518 | 87.262 | 84,508 | 86, 195 | 86, 129 | 86, 309 | 86.277 | 86.227 |
| Government ....... | 14.748 | 14,726 | 15.275 | 15,356 | 15.635 | 15.257 | 15.382 | 15.260 |
| Private industries | 70.771 | 72,536 | 69.233 | 70,839 | 70,494 | 71.051 | 70,895 | 70,967 |
| Private households | 1,406 | 1,239 | 1.368 | 1.160 | 1.177 | 1,236 | 1.217 | 1,205 |
| Other industries. | 69,365 | 71,297 | 67.865 | 69,679 | 69,317 | 69,816 | 69,678 | 69,761 |
| Self femploved workers | 6,296 | 6.729 | 6,219 | 6.468 | 6,625 | 6,600 | 6,753 | 6,649 |
| Unpaid family workers ... | 446 | 440 | 449 | 471 | 466 | 482 | 529 | . 443 |
| PERSONS AT WORK ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 81,391 | 83.930 | 86.350 | 86.345 | 87.727 | 87.843 | 89,074 | 89.154 |
| Full-time schedules. | 69.055 | 71,025 | 71.205 | 71.554 | 72,476 | 72,230 | 73,138 | 73.222 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 3.754 | 3.799 | 3.298 | 3.312 | 3,307 | 3,416 | 3.340 | 3.355 |
| Usually work full time | 1,398 | 1.530 | 1.350 | 1.265 | 1,246 | 1,416 | 1,394 | 1,478 |
| Usually work part time Part time for noneconomic reasons | 2,356 8,582 | 2.269 9.106 | 1.948 11.847 | 2.048 11.479 | 2,061 11,943 | 2.000 12.198 | 12,946 | 1.877 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons. | 8.582 | 9.106 | 11,847 | 11,479 | 11,943 | 12.198 | 12.597 | 12,577 |

1 Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

Table A-4. Duration of unemployment


Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment

| [Numbers in thousands] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Remoms | Mot meoonelly aduurted |  | Senemally ediurtad |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Aug} \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AFr } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lort last job | 2.293 | 2,539 | 2,459 | 2,529 | 2,361 | 2,358 | 2,532 | 2,724 |
| On layoff | 641 | 879 | 700 | 846 | 710 | 796 | 793 | 960 |
| Other job losers | 1,652 | 1.660 | 1.759 | 1,675 | 1,652 | 1,562 | 1,739 | 1.765 |
| Left last job ..... | 333 | 993 | 840 | 847 | . 951 | 867 | 838 | 894 |
| Reentered labor force | 1,717 | 1,771 | 1.743 | 1,790 | 1.762 | 1.738 | 1.737 | 1.798 |
| Soeking first job | 988 | 833 | 875 | 811 | 841 | 787 | 694 | 720 |
| percent of distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unomployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Job losers... | 38.7 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 39.9 | 41.0 | 43.7 | 44.4 |
| On layoff ... | 10.8 | 14.3 | 11.8 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 15.6 |
| Other job losers | 27.9 | 27.1 | 29.7 | 28.1 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 30.0 | 28.8 |
| Job leavers | 15.7 | 16.2 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 |
| Reentrants ... | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.3 |
| New entrants | 16.7 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 11.7 |
| UNEMPLOVED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job lozers | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Job leavers | . 9 | 1.0 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | - 8 | . 9 |
| Reentrants | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Now entrants | 1.0 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 7 | .7 |

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


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

| \{Percent! |
| :--- |

[^2]Table A-8. Employment status of the noninstitutional population by race and Hispanic origin, not seasonally adjusted


1 Data relate to black workers only. According to the 1970 Census, they comprised about 89 per cent of the "black and other" population group.
${ }^{2}$ Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race, which means that they are also included in the data for white and black workers. At the time of the 1970 Census, approximately 96 percent of their population was white.

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

| Veteran status and age | Civilian noninstitutional population |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $1078$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 20 years and over | 8,352 | $8,551$ | 7.923 | 9.165 | 7.540 | 7,826 | 383 | 339 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| 20 to 24 years. . . | 736 | $530$ | 684 | 488 | 598 | 455 | 86 | 33 | 12.6 | 6.8 |
| 25 to 39 years | 6.892 | 7.157 | 6,635 | 6.934 | 6,356 | 6.650 | 279 | 284 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2.297 | 1.916 | 2,177 | 1.839 | 2,034 | 1,737 | 143 | 102 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3.428 | 3,624 | 3.341 | 3.512 | 3.236 | 3.367 | 105 | 145 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,167 | 1,617 | 1.117 | 1.583 | 1.086 | 1,546 | 31 | 37 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| 40 years and over | 724 | 864 | 604 | 743 | 586 | 721 | 18 | 22 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| NONVETERANS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 13.801 | 14,683 | 13.159 | 13,965 | 12,696 | 13,432 | 463 | 533 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6.172 | 6,729 | 5.888 | 6,396 | 5,626 | 6,122 | 262 | 274 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,994 | 4,208 | 3,788 | 3,994 | 3,684 | 3,853 | 104 | 141 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3,635 | 3,746 | 3,483 | 3,575 | 3,386 | 3.457 | 97 | 118 | 2.8 | 3.3 |

[^3]Table A-10. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States

| State and employment status | Not sessonally adjusted* |  |  | Seasomaly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug }= \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Auge } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Apr. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3417 \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\prime}$ | 16.390 | 16.704 | 16.731 | 16,390 | 16. 593 | 16,648 | 16.676 | 16.704 | 16.731 |
| Civilian labor force | 10,762 | 11.076 | 11.119 | 10,694 | 10.755 | 10,761 | 10,843 | 10,919 | 11.051 |
| Employed . . . | 10,012 | 10,385 | 10.414 | 9.928 | 10.071 | 10,093 | 10,191 | 10,290 | 10,330 |
| Unemployed . . . . | 750 | 691 | 705 | 766 | 684 | 668 | . 652 | + 629 | 721 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutionat population ${ }^{1}$ | 6,531 | 6.723 | 6,740 | 6,531 | 6,671 | 6,689 | 6.706 | 6.723 | 6.740 |
| Civilian labor torce .......... | 3,682 | 3.893 | 3.834 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 3.440 | 3.637 | 3.601 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed . . . . | 243 | 256 | 233 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| minois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 8. 217 | 8,284 | 8,289 | 8.217 | 8,265 | 8.271 | 8,278 | 8,284 | 8,289 |
| Civilian lator force | 5,418 | 5,480 | 5.415 | 5,352 | 5.269 | 5.235 | 5.329 | 5.376 | 5,349 |
| Employed | 5.094 | 5.202 | 5.163 | 5.043 | 4,962 | 4,944 | 5.053 | 5,131 | 5:112 |
| Unemploved | 325 | 278 | 252 | 309 | 307 | 291 | 276 | 245 | 237 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 4,333 | 4.377 | 4,381 | 4,333 | 4.365 | 4.369 | 4.373 | 4.377 | 4.381 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . | 2,898 | 2,948 | 2.936 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 2.704 | 2.802 | 2,798 | 2.663 | 2,763 | 2.724 | 2,744 | 2.738 | $2.757$ |
| Unemployed . . . . | 195 | 146 | 138 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Michigan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 6,656 | 6.738 | 6.744 | 6.656 | 6.716 | 6. 723 | 6. 730 | 6,738 | 6.744 |
| Civilian labor force | 4.211 | 4.404 | 4.319 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Emploved .. | 3.873 | 4,065 | 3,994 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed ..... | 338 | 339 | 325 | 315 | 365 | 337 | 301 | 323 | 302 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Now Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population '. | 5.461 | 5,517 | 5.522 | 5.461 | 5.502 | 5,506 | 5.512 | 5,517 |  |
| Civilian labor force | 3.495 | 3.610 | 3.596 | 3.427 | 3.477 | 3.482 | 3,545 | 3,530 | 3,528 |
| Emploved . | 3.259 | 3. 323 | 3.337 | 3. 184 | 3.271 | 3,215 | 3.301 | 3.266 | 3.262 |
| Unemployed . . . . | 236 6.7 | 287 | 259 | $\bigcirc 243$ | . 206 | . 267 | 244 | 264 | . 266 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.7 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 13.255 | 13.298 | 13,300 | 13,255 | 13,287 | 13.289 | 13.294 | 13.298 |  |
| Civilian labor force | 7.974 | 8,214 | 8.123 | 7.823 | 7,936 | 7,896 | 7.931 | 8.001 | 7.971 |
| Employed . | 7. 394 | 7.604 | 7.528 | 7.213 | 7.380 | 7.394 | 7.364 | 7.400 | 7.347 |
| Unemploved. . . . . | 580 | 611 | 595 | 610 | 556 | 502 | 567 | 601 | 624 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.8 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 7.880 | 7.949 | 7.955 | 7,880 | 7,931. | 7,936 | 7.943 | 7,949 | 7.955 |
| Civilian labor force | 5.032 | 5.107 | 5.155 | 4,923 | 5,026 | 5,025 | 4.984 | 4.995 | 5,045 |
| Employed . | 4.769 | 4.769 | 4.800 | 4,656 | 4,746 | 4.740 | 4.706 | 4.650 | 4,687 |
| Unemployed . . . . | 262 | 338 | 354 | 267 | 280 | 285 | 278 | 345 | 358 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.9 | $7.1$ |
| Pennsylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 8,852 | 8.913 | 8.916 | 8,852 | 8,896 | 8,902 | 8,907 | 8,913 | 8.916 |
| Civilian labor force | 5.300. | 5.398 | 5.350 | 5.238 | 5,219 | 5,278 | 5.249 | 5.316 | 5.288 |
| Employed . . . | 4,954 | 5,058 | 4.977 | 4,880 | 4.889 | 4,930 | 4.900 | 4.980 | 4.903 |
| Unemployed ..... | 346 | 340 | 373 | 358 | 330 | 348 | 349 | 336 | 385 |
| Unemployment rate | 6. 5 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 7.3 |
| Texes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 9.216 | 9.416 |  | 9.216 | 9.343 | 9,380 | 9.398 | 9.416 | 9.433 |
| Civilian labor force $\qquad$ Employed | 6,031 | 6,287 | 6,180 | 5,987 | 6.136 | 6,081 | 6.100 | 6.783 | 6.136 |
| Emploved Unemployed | 5.725 305 | 5.990 | 5,895 | 5,697 | 5.855 | 5.798 | 5.834 | 5,907 | 5.866 |
| Unemployed . . . . Unemployment rate | 305 5.1 | 297 4.7 | 285 4.6 | 290 4.8 | 281 4.6 | 283 4.7 | 266 4.4 | 276 4.5 | 270 4.4 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted 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 of Federal fund allocation programs.
${ }^{2}$ Seasonally-adjusted data are not presented for this series, because the variations that are due to seasonal influences cannot be separated with sufficient precision from those which stem from the trend-cycle and irregular components of the original time series.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup G \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY p } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG, p } \\ & 1979^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup G, \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A P R_{0} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MAY } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } P_{p} \\ & 1999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup G_{1}^{\circ} \\ & 1979^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| total | 8n, 134 | 89,603 | A8, 708 | 88.714 | 86, 149 | 88,248 | 88,539 | 88,764 | 88.813 | 88.815 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 25,997 | 26,817 | 26,646 | 26,735 | 25,403 | 26,351 | 26,423 | 26.433 | 26.441 | 26,286 |
| MINING | 902 | 947 | 952 | 968 | 889 | 922 | 923 | 930 | 933 | 952 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,033 | $4, \mathrm{AOB}$ | 4.919 | 4,952 | 4.298 | 4.507 | 4.594 | 4.610 | 4,645 | 4.594 |
| MANUFACTURING | 20,462 | 21.062 | 20,775 | 20,815 | 20.278 | 20.922 | 20.906 | 20,893 | 20.863 | 20.740 |
| Production workers | 14,673 | 15,113 | 14,805 | 14.819 | 14,532 | 15,035 | 15,006 | 14,968 | 14.925 | 14,782 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 12.162 | 12.773 | 12,605 | 12,510 | 12,146 | 12,665 | 12,645 | 12,649 | 12.659 | 12.600 |
| Production workers | 8,684 | 9,149 | 8,957 | 8,837 | 8.693 | 9.090 | 9.059 | 9,043 | 0.032 | 0.940 |
| Lumber and wood products | 773.5 | 781.6 | 774.1 | 778.2 | 743 | 758 | 758 | 754 | 748 | 748 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 484.4 | 479.9 | 470.5 | 479.3 | 481 | 488 | 483 | 479 | 482 | 476 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 712.5 | 728:2 | 724.0 | 729.6 | 692 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 708 | 708 |
| Primary metal industries .... | 1,208.4 | 1,266,5 | 1.252,3 | 1.235.4 | 1,205 | 1,253 | 1.247 | 1.249 | 1.246 | 1.232 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1.651.? | 1.723 .8 | 1.691 .4 | 1.696.1 | 1.646 | 1.712 | 1.711 | 1.710 | 1,700 | 1.691 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2.331 .8 | 2,520.5 | 2,511,2 | 2.495.6 | 2.351 | 2.496 | 2.499 | 2,513 | 2.526 | 2.516 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 1.972.9 | 2,085,8 | 2,065,6 | 2,054.8 | 1.975 | 2,062 | 2,064 | 2.080 | 2.086 | 2.057 |
| Transportation equipment . | 1.003 .4 | 2.029.1 | 1.981 .5 | 1.880.7 | 1,941 | 2,038 | 2,031 | 2.003 | 2.018 | 2.024 |
| Instruments and related products | 662.3 | 702,6 | 698.7 | 700,4 | 661 | 693 | 692 | 698 | 700 | 699 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . | 461.4 | 455.1 | 435.2 | 460.0 | 451 | 454 | 448 | 450 | 445 | 449 |
| nondurable goods | 8,300 | 8.289 | A, 170 | 8,305 | 8.132 | 8,257 | 8,261 | 8,244 | 8,204 | 8,140 |
| Production workers | 5.989 | 5,964 | 5,848 | 5.982 | 5,839 | 5,945 | 5,947 | 5,925 | 5,893 | 5,833 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,787.1 | 1,692,5 | 1.706 .5 | 1.771.9 | 1.670 | 1.709 | 1,702 | 1.699 | 1,675 | 1.656 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 74.9 | 66, 2 | 66.1 | 71.6 | 69 | 73 | 74 | 74 | 71 | 66 |
| Textile mill products | 910.5 | 911.0 | 885.5 | 901,7 | 903 | 903 | 904 | 901 | 901 | 895 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,317.1 | 1.311.0 | 1,255.6 | 1,284.4 | 1.300 | 1.305 | 1.303 | 1.294 | 1.298 | 1.277 |
| Paper and allied products | 705.1. | 725,9 | 720.2 | 725.2 | 698 | 719 | 718 | 118 | 719 | 718 |
| Printing and publishing | $1.187{ }^{\circ}$ | 1,228,3 | 1.228 .8 | 1,228,5 | 1.188 | 1.219 | 1.222 | 1.228 | 1.232 | 1.230 |
| Chemicals and allied products | $1.099,5$ | $1,116,3$ | 1.112 .8 | 1.108 .7 | 1.089 | 1.101 | 1.106 | 1.110 | 1,106 | 1.098 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 214.0 | 217.1 | 218.2 | 218.6 | 209 | 214 | 213 | 212 | 212 | 213 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 750.2 | 775,0 | 760.8 | 758.4 | 746 | 776 | 779 | 769 | 770 | 754 |
| Leather and leather products | 254.2 | 246.0 | 215.9 | 235.6 | 251 | 238 | 240 | 239 | 220 | 233 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 00.137 | 62,786 | 62,062 | 61.979 | 60,686 | 01,897 | 62,116 | 02,331 | 62,392 | 62,529 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,870 | 5.126 | 5.105 | 5.091 | 4,846 | 4.935 | 5,031 | 5,085 | 5,075 | 5,060 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 19,519 | 20.071 | 19.960 | 19,991 | 19.523 | 19,959 | 19,985 | 19,980 | 19.959 | 19,996 |
| WhOLESALE TRADE | 4.930 | 5,128 | 5.119 | 5,125 | 4.905 | 5,062 | 5.080 | 5,097 |  | 5,100 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 14.589 | 14,943 | 14,841 | 14,860 | 14,618 | 14,897 | 14,905 | 14,883 | 14.871 | 14,896 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4.754 | 0.936 | 4.966 | 4.988 | 4,707 | 4.853 | 4,867 | 4,892 | 4.907 | 4.939 |
| SERVICES | 16,235 | 16.890 | 16.964 | 16.972 | 16,074 | 16,575 | 16.622 | 16,706 | 16,730 | 16,804 |
| GOVERNMENT | 14.759 | 15,763 | 15.067 | 14,937 | 15,536 | 15,575 | 15.611 | 15,668 | 15.701 | 15,724 |
| FEDERAL | 2,793 | 2,824 | 2.838 | 2,813 | 2,765 | 2,756 | 2,770 | 2,793 | 2,788 | 2,785 |
| State and local | 11,966 | 12.939 | 12.229 | 12,124 | 12,771 | 12.819 | 12,841 | 12,875 | 12,913 | 12,939 |

$p=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 41168 \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 19790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG: } \\ & 1979 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR: } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J1/iby } \\ & 1979 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup G \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 36.2 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 36,0 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 15.7 | 35.7 | 35,6 | 35.0 |
| MINING | 43.4 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 41.8 | 42.4 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37.9 | 38.0 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 37.1 | 35.8 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 37.3 |
| MANUFACTURING | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.0 3.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3,4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2,0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 40.9 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 41.0 | 39.6 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.6 |
| Overtime hours | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3,5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.9 | 40.2 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39,4 | 39.6 |
| Furniture and fixtures .... | 39.5 | 38.8 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 39,0 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38,4 | 38.4 | 37.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.1 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41,7 | 41.6 | 41.3 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.2 |
| Primary metal industries .... | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.2 | 40,7 | 42,0 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 40.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.9 | 41,0 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 39.1 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.1 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 41,0 | 42.0 | 43.3 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 40.5 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42,0 | 41.4 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 40.3 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 30,0 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 38.0 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41,0 | 41.3 |
| Instruments and related products | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.9 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 37,7 | 38.5 | 38.8 | 39.1 | 38.7 |
| nondurable goods | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39,3 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 38,7 | 39.2 | 30,2 | 39,3 | 39.2 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40,8 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.8 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 37,5 | 39.1 | 35.8 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 37.6 |
| Textile mill products | 40, 6 | 40,6 | 39.9 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 36.0 | 35.6 | 35,6 | 35.7 | 35.0 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 35.2 | 35.5 | 35.3 |
| Paper and allied products | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42,5 | 42.4 | 42,7 | 42.3 | 42.5 | 42,5 | 42.5 | 42.2 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 37,5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41,5 | 41.9 | 41,8 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 14.0 | 43,4 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 43.9 | 43.2 | 43.6 | 43.5 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40,1 | 39.8 | 40,9 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 39.8 |
| Leather and leather products . . . . | 37,3 | 37.1 | 30.9 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 35,8 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 30.6 | 36,3 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 40,3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.8 |
| Wholesale and retall trade | 33.5 | 32.8 | 33.3 | 33,2 | 32.8 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32,6 | 32.5 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | 39.0 31.0 | 39.0 | 39.1 31.5 | 38.9 | 38.8 30.9 | 38.8 30.9 | 38.9 30.6 | 38.8 30.6 | 38,8 30,6 | $\begin{aligned} & 38.7 \\ & 30.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 36.6 | 36,2 | 36.4 | 36, 3 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 36,1 | 36.2 | 36, 3 | 36.2 |
| SERVICES | 33.2 | 32,9 | 33.3 | 53.3 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32,7 | 32.7 | 32,8 | 32.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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. retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the totah employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.
p = prefiminary.

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


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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MU } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAH: } \\ & 197 G \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A P R_{1} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \operatorname{may} \\ 1979 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY P } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { AUG }_{1979} P$ | Percent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup G, 19780 \\ & \text { AUG, } 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } 19790^{\circ} \\ & \text { AUG, } 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 214.0 | 225.3 | 227.0 | 227.4 | 228.8 | 230.4 | 231.0 | 7.6 | 0,2 |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 108.7 | 107.3 | 107.0 | 106.1 | 105.6 | 105.4 | ${\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{A}_{1}}^{\text {a }}$ | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 244.5 | 256.0 | 264,2 | 262.6 | 264.7 | 268,8 | 269.0 | 10.0 | 1. |
| CONSTRUCTION | 209.2 | 216.5 | 218,0 | 220.7 | 220.7 | 221.7 | 222.4 | 6.3 | 13 |
| MANUFACTURING | 217.5 | 228.8 | 231.1 | 232.3 | 233,6 | 235.6 | 236.0 | $0_{0} 5$ | 12 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 231.2 | 242,7 | 241.9 | 243.9 | 246.1 | 247.5 | 244,8 | 6,8 | 13 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 208.3 | 219.8 | 221.0 | 220.9 | 222,3 | 223,6 | 224.9 | 8.0 | .$^{6}$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 196.0 | 204.3 | 207.6 | 207.0 | 207.7 | 211.0 | 209.7 | 7.0 | $-1.6$ |
| SERVICES | 212.9 | 223.5 | 225.7 | 224.0 | 225.5 | 226.9 | 227.7 | 7.0 | .4 |

2 PERCENT CHANGE WAS $=3.4$ FRON JULY 1978 TD JULY 1979 , THE LATEST MONPH AVAILABLE
S PERCENT CHANGF WAS - 2 FROM JUNE 1979 TO JULY 1979 , THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.
N.A. = not available.
$\mathrm{p}=$ 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 chta 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 ard group | 1978 |  |  |  |  | 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | AUG. | SEPT. | OC ${ }^{\circ}$. | NOV. | DEC. | Jant | FEG: | MAR. | APR, | May | JUNE | JULrp | AUG. p |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 120.4 | 120.8 | 121.6 | 122.4 | 122.9 | 122,6 | 123.2 | 224.7 | 122.4 | 123.9 | 124.8 | 124.1 | 123.7 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 105.4 | 105.5 | 106,5 | 108.0 | 109.1 | 108,7 | 109,1 | 114.0 | 106.3 | 109,3 | 109.2 | 108.9 | 107.7 |
| MINING | 145.7 | 144.4 | 145,2 | 148,0 | 149.1 | 149,2 | 149,3 | 150.8 | 149.1 | 146,3 | 149.5 | 145.8 | 150:8 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 122.8 | 122.6 | \$23.8 | 124.3 | 126.5 | 120.6 | 122.4 | 131.5 | 124.6 | 132,3 | 133.8 | 133.2 | 132.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 101.0 | 101.2 | 102.1 | 103.7 | 104,0 | 105.2 | 105.4 | 106.0 | 101:6 | 103.8 | 103.4 | 103.3 | 101.9 |
| dURABLE GOODS . | 103.5 | 103.9 | 105.5 | 107.1 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 110.2 | 104.4 | 107.3 | 106.9 | 107.0 | 105.4 |
| Lumber and wood products | 110.7 | 111.6 | 113.9 | 115.3 | 116,2 | 116,6 | 115,5 | 116.9 | 112.5 | 112,2 | 112.4 | 114,5 | 111.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 100.4 | 106,2 | 107.5 | 100.6 | 109.4 | 110.0 | 108,6 | 109.7 | 105,3 | 105,1 | 104.0 | 104.3 | 108.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 109.8 | 110.1 | 110.8 | 112.0 | 113.3 | 111.5 | 112.2 | 115.1 | 111.8 | 112,\% | 112.6 | 110.6 | 110.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 95,3 | 95.5 | 96.9 | 99,0 | 99.2 | 99,7 | 100.5 | 99.6 | 99,0 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 94.7 |
| Fabricated metal products | 101.6 | 102,0 | 103.1 | 105.2 | 106.8 | 106:6 | 108.0 | 107.9 | 101.4 | 105.4 | 105:4 | 104.8 | 102.0 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 110.8 | 111.5 | 113.6 | 114.5 | 116.0 | 117.0 | 119.2 | 119.8 | 114.6 | 118,8 | 119.2 | 119.9 | 116.0 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 101.1 | 100.1 | 104.4 | 102.6 | 103.4 | 105.1 | 106.4 | 107.8 | 102,6 | 105,8 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 104.0 |
| Transportation equipment | 90.1 | 97.7 | 100.4 | 102.8 | 103.8 | 104.7 | 105.0 | 104.8 | 92.3 | 99.6 | 96.3 | 97.5 | 98.9 |
| Instruments and related products | 123.9 | 123.9 | 124,5 | 125.7 | 126.9 | 128.8 | 130.0 | 131,3 | 127.8 | 129.0 | 129.3 | 129.6 | 130,3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industry | 100.6 | 100,3 | 100.9 | 101.8 | 101.5 | 102,9 | 102.3 | 102, 6 | 97.6 | 48.7 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 99,8 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS . . . | 97.2 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 99.2 | 99,8 | 97.5 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 96.7 |
| Food and kindred products | 91.4 | 91,3 | 92.2 | 94.6 | 96.1 | 97.0 | 95,3 | 97.0 | 95.7 | 95.3 | 94.8 | 94.2 | 92,4 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 71.5 | 74,5 | 73.5 | 73.5 | 77.6 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 78.a | 77.2 | 82,0 | 79.1 | 76.3 | 68.6 |
| Textile mill products | 91.2 | 91, 8 | 91.0 | 92.4 | 92. 2 | 93.6 | 91.3 | 92.3 | 87.9 | 90,6 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 89.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 90.1 | 90.1 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 89.8 | 89.6 | 89.2 | 88.8 | 85,9 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 88.2 | 66.1 |
| Paper and allied products. | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98. 2 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.7 | 102,5 | 103,5 | 102.2 | 102.9 | 102.9 | 103.2 | 101.9 |
| Printing and publishing .... | 98.3 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 100,3 | 100,1 | 101.1 | 108.7 | 102.6 | 100.8 | 101,5 | 101.8 | 102.4 | 102.5 |
| Chemicals and altied products | 106.0 | 106,0 | 106.2 | 107.2 | 107.0 | 107.8 | 107.6 | 107.5 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.7 | 107.2 | 106.4 |
| Petroleum and coal products ..... | 123.2 | 122.7 | 123.0 | 124.7 | 124.2 | 123,3 | 124.2 | 127.4 | 126.2 | 124:2 | 122,8 | 123.0 | 126.3 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 145.4 | 145,0 | 147.0 | 149,6 | 152.3 | 153,9 | 154.9 | 154.5 | 147.8 | 152,0 | $149 . ?$ | 148,3 | 143.0 |
| Leather and leather products | 69.2 | 69,6 | 60.8 | 67.3 | 60,5 | 66,7 | 64,2 | 63,7 | 62.4 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 59.1 | 62,3 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 130.8 | 131.4 | 132,0 | 132,3 | 132.5 | 132,3 | 132.9 | 134.2 | 133.7 | 134.0 | 134.6 | 134.7 | 134.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 107.7 | 108.2 | 109.9 | 110,2 | 110.3 | 411.2 | 111.2 | 112.2 | 107.5 | 111.3 | 112.9 | 112.0 | 112.2 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 127.2 | 127.5 | 128.2 | 128.4 | 128.7 | 127.6 | 128,4 | 129.5 | 129.8 | 129,2 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 128.7 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | 126.1 | 127.1 127.7 | 127.4 128,5 | 127.6 128.7 | 128,5 128,8 | 128.4 127.3 | 128,9 128,2 | 130.8 129.0 | 130.0 129.8 | 130.6 128.6 | 830.8 128.4 | 130,4 120,3 | $\begin{aligned} & 130.1 \\ & 128.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 139.2 | 139,6 | 140.5 | 140.6 | 140.9 | 141:7 | 142,0 | 142,4 | 143,6 | 142,3 | 143.4 | 144.4 | 144.9 |
| SERVICES | 144.1 | 145.1 | 145,0 | 145,6 | 145.4 | 145,8 | 146,6 | 148.4 | 148.2 | 148.7 | 149,5 | 150,3 | 150.7 |

See footnote 1, table B-2.

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

| Yene and monts | Ove ? mmonth isan | Over 3monts | Owe Gmontitan | Owi 12-month san |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1976 |  |  |  |  |
| Јапияя....................... | 78.2 | 85.8 | 87.2 | 85.2 |
| February $\mathrm{March...........................:}$ | 72.4 69.5 | 84.9 81.4 | 85.8 82.0 | 84.0 85.2 |
| Aprit....................... | 70.3 | 72.4 | 75.6 | 78.8 |
|  | 57.8 | 67.2 65.1 | 68.3 71.2 | 82.6 79.9 |
| July...... | 58.4 49.1 | 57.8 64.0 | 63.1 65.1 | 78.5 77.6 |
| Septerber.................... | 64.8 | 53.8 | 66.3 | 80.2 |
| October.... | 47.1 67.4 | 69.1 64.2 | 73.3 78.8 8.8 | ${ }_{8}^{80.8}$ |
| Decenber.......................: | 67.4 6.6 | ${ }_{81.4}^{64.2}$ | 78.8 81.4 | 80.8 82.6 |
| 1977 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 76.2 | ${ }^{83.1}$ | 88.1 |  |
| February...................... | 78.7 | ${ }_{81.1}^{86.3}$ | 87.8 85.2 | ${ }_{8}^{80.5}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Aprit...... }}$ | 68.0 | 79.4 | 79.4 | 84.6 |
|  | $7{ }_{71.2}$ | 76.2 68.0 | 75.9 | ${ }_{83.1}^{84.0}$ |
|  | 51.7 60.8 | 58.7 62.5 |  | 83.7 82.6 |
|  | 60.5 | 73.8 |  |  |
| Noverber........................: | 73.8 72.1 | 759.3 | 82.0 83.1 | 81.1 80.8 |
| 1978 |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { January.... } \\ \text { February }}}{ }$ | 69.8 70.3 | 80.2 | 85.5 | 80.5 |
| February...................................... | 70.1 | 78.9 | 777.9 | 79.1 77.6 |
| April.... |  | 67.4 63.7 |  |  |
| Маул...........................: | 56.4 67.2 | 63.7 62.5 | 67.7 59.6 | 80.5 82.6 |
| July.......................... |  |  | 61.3 |  |
| Auguet............................ | 51.7 57.6 | 49.7 58.7 | 724.4 | 77.6 |
| October... | ${ }^{70.6}$ | 8.75 .6 | 83.1 |  |
| Veсепиет......................: | ${ }_{79}^{80.7}$ | 85.5 87.2 | 84.6 86.0 |  |
| 1979 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74.1 $65: 1$ | 82.3 77.9 |  | ${ }_{60.1 p}$ |
| March........................... | 65.1 62.5 | 58.4 | 69.2 69.4 |  |
|  | 4.4 .2 48.0 |  | 53.2p |  |
|  | 48.0 60.5 | 52.90 | 50.3 p |  |
| Ju1y................ |  | 32.0p |  |  |
| Aubust............................: | ${ }_{51.7}{ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |
| November <br> December |  |  |  |  |




[^0]:    The population and Arred Forces figures are not adjustad for manal variations: thereforo,

[^1]:    

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

[^3]:    1 Vietnamera 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 veteran population.

