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the employment situation: october 197

The overall employment situation was characterized by mixed developments in october, the Burenu of Labor Statistice of the $U$. S. Department of Labor reported today. Unemploygent rose, and the two sample surveys showed different movements in employment. The Nation's unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in September to 6.0 percent in October, the same as It was in August. The rate thus remained at the top of the 5.6 to 6.0 range that has prevailed for the past 14 months.

Total employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households-edged down by 220,000 in October to 97.3 million. Employment had expanded substantially in September and was up by 2.1 million over the year. In contrast, nonfarm payroll employment-as measured by the monthiy survey of establishments--rose by about 300,000 to 90.2 million in October, following 2 months of little growth. The number of payroll jobs has advanced by 2.8 million since October 1978

## Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons rose by nearly 200,000 in October to 6.2 million, with most of the increase occurring among persons who had lost their jobs. The overall unemployment rate moved up from 5.8 percent in September to 6.0 percent, the same as the August rate and close to the rates prevafling since August of 1978. (See tables A-1 and A-5.)
over-the-month increases in unemployment occurred among adult women and blacks, as theit fobless rates rose to 5.8 and 11.7 percent, respectively. The increase among women reversed a decline of comparable magnitude in September. In contrast, the unemployment rate for adult men at 4.3 percent, was little changed from September, though it was up four-tenths of a percentage point from the May-June level. Likewise, jobless rates for most other major worker categories, fncluding teenagers, whites, and full-time workers, were about the same as in the previous month. (See table A-2.)

## Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment edged down by 220,000 in October to 97.3 million, Movements in employment have been somewhat erratic in recent months: the October level was not much different than July.

The employment-population ratio was 59.2 percent in october, down 0.2 percentage point fron September. Over the past year, total employment has advanced by 2.1 million; all of this increase took place among adults

The civilian labor force held at 103.5 mflition in October, as the over-the-month increase in unemployment was offset by the decline of about equal magnitude in employment. Since october 1978, the civilian labor force has risen by 2.4 milition, but growth has slowed considerably since March, totaling only 760,000

The civilian labor force participation rate, at 63.7 percent, returned to its August level after hitting an all-time high of 63.9 percent in September. Over the year, labor force

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

participation has increaged by 0.4 percentage point, due entirely to continued gains in adult female participation.

## lndustry Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employnent rose by $\mathbf{3 0 5 , 0 0 0}$ in October to 90.2 million, following negligible increases in each of the prior 2 months. Payroll employment has advanced by 2.8 million over the past year. (See table b-1.)

Service-producing industries accounted for virtually all of the employment gain, with wholesale and retail trade and services registering the largest absolute increasea. Transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real eatate alao posted gaina, while government employment was about unchanged.

Employment in the goods-producing sector was litele changed from September. Jobs in construction increased 30,000 , while employment in mining was unchanged. overall manufacturing employment was essentially the same as in September, as decifines in durable goods about offast gains in nondurable goods. Within the durable goods industries, transportation equipment jobs fell by $55,000 \mathrm{in}$ October. Most of this decine probably occurred in the summer months but was not apparent at that time because of problems of seasonally adjusting auto model changeover. Strike activity was responsible for a drop of 40,000 in machinery. Among the nondurable gooda industries, job gains were scattered, with the largest taking place in food processing and printing and publishing. Hours

The average workwel: of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.5 hours in October, down 0.2 hour from September. Declines took place in every industry division except manufacturing. Manufacturing hours, at 40.1 , have shown little change since May but were down 0.4 hour over the past year. Factory overtime, at 3.2 hours, was also unchanged from September. (See table e-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours was unchanged in October at 125.9 (1967-100). The index was up 2.4 percent over the year, due entirely to employment gains. The manufacturing index was little changed both over the month and from a year earlier. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.3 percent in October (seasonally adjusted) and were 7.5 percent above October 1978. Average weekly earnings declined 0.2 percent over the month but were up 6.6 percent from October 1978.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose lant from September to $\$ 6.31,44$ cents above october 1978. Average weekly earnings were $\$ 224.64 \mathrm{in}$ october, down 90 cents from September but up $\$ 13.91$ 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 234.9 (1967-100) in October, 0.3 percent higher than in September. The index was 7.7 percent above October a year ago. During the 12 -month period ended in September, the Hourly Earnings Index in dollars of constant purchasing power decreased 3.7 percent. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from wo major surveys. Data on labor force, total employ-
ment, and unemployment (A tables) are derived from the Current Population Survey-a sample survey of the Current Population Survey-a sample survey of
households which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Beginning in September 1975, the sample was enlarged by 9,000 maller States and thus providit the greater reliability for tatistics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. hese supplementary households were added to the 7,000 national household sample in January 1978 ; thus
he sample now consists of about 56,000 households elected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over.
Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours. and earnings (B tables) are collected by the
Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies, from payroll records of a sample of approximately 162,000 establishments. Unless otherwise indicated, data for both statistical series relate to
containing the 12 th day of the specified month.

## Comparability of houst

 Employment data from the household and payrollurveys differ in several basic respects. The household survey provides information on the labor force activity
of the entire civilian noninstitutional pooulation, 16 cars of age and over, without duplication. Each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. The housenold survey counts employed
persons in both agriculture and nonagricultural ndustries in both agriculture and nonagricultura including private household workers), counts the selfmployed, unpaid femily workers, and persons "with ob but not at work and not paid for the period absent. tary employees (regardless of age) on the wage and nonagricultural establishments. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week or otherwise once in the establishment survey. Such persons are counted only once in the sousehold survey and are lassified in the job at which they worked the greates
number of hours. number of hour
Unemployment
To be classified in the household survey as
job during the survey week; (2) have made specific weeks; and (3) be presently available for work in addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to begin a hew jo (within 30 days), neither of whom must mee he jobseeking requirements, are also classified as who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefit or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rate represents the unemployed as a proportion of th
 combined
labor market measures. See, for example, the demo graphic, occupational, and industry detail in tables A-
and $A-3$ of this release and the comprehensive and A-3 of this release and the comprehensiv
data package in Employment and Earnings each month A special grouping of sevent anemployment measures is
set forth in table A-7. Identified by the symbols U-1 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 mos comprehensive ( $U-7$ ). The official rate of unemploymen
appears as $U-5$.

Neany all economic phenomena are affected some degree by seasonal variations. These ar
recurring, predictable events which are repeated mor or less regulariy each year-changes in weather, opening and closing of schools, major holidays, industry produc
tion schedules, etc. The cumulative effects tion schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these
events are often large. For example, on average over events are often large. For example, on average ove
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 underiying 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 unempioyment and other labor force series are calculated for use during
the entire year, taking into account the prior year's

All seasonally-adjusted civilian labor force and
nemployment rate statistics, as well as the major unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major
employment and unemplovment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. The orficial unemployment rate for all civilian workers
ployment (the sum of four seasonally-adjusted age-sex components) by the civilian leabor force
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 revised annually, often in conjunction with benchmark
(comprehensive counts of employment) adjustments. (The most recent revision of seasonally-adjusted data was based on data through June 1979.)

## Sempling variability

Both the household and establishment survey statisties 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 beceuse a sample rather than the entire popuiation is surveyed. The chances are about 68
out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a figure that would be obtained through a
complete census by less than the standerd error. Tables complete census by less than the standard error. Tables
A through 1 in the "Explanatory Notes" of Emplonent A through 1 in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment errors for unemployment and other labor force eategories. To obtain a 90 -percent level of confidence,
the confidence interval generally used by 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 . Simimardy, the standard error of of plus or
change
total unemployment is approximately 115,000 . The in total unemployment is approximately 115,000 . The
standard error on $a$ change in the national unemployment rate is 0.12 percentage in the
Although the relatively large size of the monthly estabishment survey assures a high degree of accuracy, the estimates derived from it also may differ from the figures obtained if a complete census using the same
schedules and procedures were possible. However, since the estimating procedures utilize the previous month's level as the base in computing the current month's levei of employment (link-relative teechnique), sampling and To remove this accumulated error, the employment
edo tivited to new benchmarks
estimates are
(comprehensive counts of employment), usually on an (comprenensive counts of employment, usually on an
annual basis. In addition to taking account of sampling and response errors, the benchmark revision adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of
individual establishments. Employment estimates are currently projected from March 1978 levels.
One measure of the reliability of the employment estimates for individual industries is the root-meansquare error (RMSE). The RMSE is the standard devia-
tion adjusted for the bias in estimates. If the bias is small, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from its benchmark by less than the RMSE. For total nonagrieultural 83,000 . 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 $\underset{P}{ }$ in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings.

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employment sutus | Not mesonally miusted |  |  | Semonely adumed |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. <br> 1978 | Sept. $1979$ | oct. <br> 197: | oct. <br> 1978 | June 1979 | July <br> 1979 | Aug. <br> 1979 | Sept. <br> 1979 | Oct. <br> 1979 |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 151,827 | 164, 106 | 164,468 | 161,829 | 163.469 | 163,685 | 163.89 1 | 164. 106 | 164.468 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{1}$ | 2.122 | 2.092 | 2,093 | 2,122 | 2.076 | 2,082 | 2,090 | 2.092 | 2,093 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 159,707 | 162,013 | 162.375 | 159.707 | 161.393 | 161.604 | 161.801 | 162,013 | 162,375 |
| Civilian labor force | 101.555 | 103.373 | 103.939 | 101.077 | 102.528 | 103,059 | 103.049 | 103.498 | 103.474 |
| Pexticipation rate | 63.6 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.7 |
| Employed | 96,095 | 97.576 | 93,158 | 95,241 | 96,754 | 97.210 | 96,900 | 97.513 | 97.293 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 59.4 | 59.5 | 59.7 | 58.9 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 59.4 | 59.2 |
| Agriculture .. | 3.553 | 3.545 | 3.467 | 3.374 | 3.260 | 3.262 | 3,322 | 3.400 | 3,288 |
| Nonagricultural inclustries | 92.541 | 94.030 | 94.691 | 91.867 | 93.494 | 93.949 | 93.578 | 94.113 | 94,005 |
| Unemployed | 5.460 | 5.798 | 5.781 | 5.836 | 5.774 | 5.848 | 6.149 | 5,985 | 6,182 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| Not in labor force | 58,152 | 58.640 | 58.436 | 58.630 | 58.865 | 58,545 | 58.752 | 58,515 | 58,901 |
| Men, 20 yeurs and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1} \ldots$ | 69.081 | 70.205 | 70.380 | 69.081 | 69,889 | 69.995 | 70.099 | 70.205 | 70.380 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 67.382 | 68.522 | 08, 697 | 67.382 | 68.227 | 68.319 | 68.417 | 68.522 | 68,697 |
| Civilian labor force | 53,783 | 54.795 | 54.878 | 33,593 | 54, 395 | 54.567 | 54.527 | 54.653 | 54.696 |
| Participation rate | 79.9 | 80.0 | 79.9 | 79.5 | 79.7 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 79.6 |
| Employed ......... | 51.889 | 52,835 | 52,816 | 51,448 | 52.299 | 52,319 | 52,227 | 52.382 | 52,366 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 75.1 | 75.3 | 75.0 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.4 |
| Agriculture | 2,462 | 2.498 | 2.472 | 2.363 | 2.306 | 2.323 | 2,385 | 2. 395 | 2. 372 |
| Nonagricultural incustries | 49.428 | 50,337 | 50.344 | 49,085 | 49.993 | 49,996 | 49,843 | 49.987 | 49.994 |
| Unemployed | 1.894 | 1.960 | 2.062 | 2,145 | 2,096 | 2.249 | 2.300 | 2.271 | 2,330 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.5 | 3.6 | S. 8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Not in labor force | 13,593 | 13.727 | 13,819 | 13,789 | 13.832 | 13.752 | 13.890 | 13.869 | 14,001 |
| Wormen, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 75,498 | 77. 245 | 77.429 | 75,998 | 76,896 | 77.014 | 77, 127 | 77. 245 | 77.429 |
| Civilien noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 75,889 | 77.124 | 77.300 | 75,889 | 76,784 | 76.897 | 77,006 | 77.124 | 77.308 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 38.50 .3 | 39.543 | 39.933 | 37,860 | 38.596 | 39.010 | 39.292 | 39.331 | 39.317 |
| Participation rate | 50.7 | 51.3 | 51.7 | 49.9 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 50.9 |
| Employed | 36.372 | 37.217 | 37,684 | $35.7 \% 6$ | 36,373 | 36.861 | 36.968 | 37.178 | 37.039 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 47.9 | 48.2 | 48.7 | 47.0 | 47.3 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 48.1 | 47.8 |
| Agriculture | 690 | 678 | 654 | 587 | 592 | 584 | 596 | 640 | 556 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 35,682 | 36.538 | 37.030 | 35.139 | 35,781 | 36,276 | 36,371 | 36,538 | 36,483 |
| Unemployed | 2.131 | 2,327 | 2.274 | 2.134 | 2.223 | 2.150 | 2,324 | 2.153 | 2.279 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Not in labor force | 37,387 | 37,581 | 37.350 | 38.029 | 38,188 | 37.887 | 37,714 | 37.793 | 37.991 |
| Both sexes, 18-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,750 | 16,655 | 16.659 | 16.750 | 16,684 | 16.677 | 16,665 | 16,655 | 16.659 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16.436 | 16,367 | 16.370 | 16,436 | 16,381 | 16.387 | 16,377 | 16,367 | 16,370 |
| Civilian labor force ...... | 9,264 | 9.035 | 9,103 | 7. 624 | 9,537 | 9.481 | 9.230 | 9.514 | 9,461 |
| Participation rate | 56.4 | 55.2 | 55.6 | 58.6 | 58.2 | 57.9 | 56.4 | 58.1 | 57.8 |
| Employed . .................. | 7.83 .4 | 7. 524 | 7,658 | 8,067 | 8,082 | 8.031 | 7.705 | 7.953 | 7.888 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 45.8 | 45.2 | 46.0 | 48.2 | 48.4 | 48.2 | 46.2 | 47.7 | 47.3 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . . . . | 402 | 369 | 341 | 424 | 362 | 355 | 341 | 365 | 360 |
| Nonagricultural incustries | 7.432 | 7.155 | 7,316 | 7.643 | 7,720 | 7,676 | 7. 364 | 7.588 | 7,528 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . | 1.431 | 1.511 | 1.445 | 1.557 | 1.455 | 1.450 | 1,525 | $1.56 \%$ | 1.573 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.4 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.6 |
| Not in labor force | 7.172 | 7,332 | 7.267 | 6.812 | 6.844 | b.906 | 7,147 | 6,853 | 6.909 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 141.873 | 143,621 | 143,937 | 141,873 | 143.137 | 143.303 | 143,461 | 143.621 |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional popultation ${ }^{1}$ | 140.170 | 141,981 | 142.296 | 140, 170 | 141.492 | 141.661 | 141,822 | 141.981 | 142,296 |
| Civilian labor force | 89.475 | 91.012 | 91,435 | -89.067 | 90,279 | 90,554 | 90,662 | 91,081 | 90,997 |
| Participation rate | 63.3 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 63.9 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85.297 | 86,481 | 37.020 | 84,565 | 85,871 | 86,093 | 85,829 | 86,395 | 86. 243 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 60.1 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 59.6 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 59.8 | 60.2 | 59.9 |
| Unemployed | 4.178 | 4.531 | 4.415 | 4.502 | 4.405 | 4.460 | 4,832 | 4.687 | 4.755 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Not in labor force. . | 50.696 | 50.969 | 30.861 | 51.103 | 51.213 | 51.107 | 51.161 | 50.900 | 51,299 |
| Black and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 19,955 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian moninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19.955 19.536 | 20.484 20,032 | 20.531 20.079 | 19.955 19.536 | 20.331 19.901 | 20.382 19.943 | 20.431 19.979 | 20,484 20,032 | 20,531 20,079 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 12,080 | 12,362 | 12.504 | 12.122 | 12.272 | 12.364 | 12.340 | 12,408 | 12,546 |
| Participation rate | 61.8 | 61.7 | 62.3 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 62.0 | 61.8 | 61.9 | 62.5 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.798 | 11,094 | 11,1.37 | 10,749 | 10,883 | 11.025 | 10,987 | 11,095 | 11,083 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 54.1 | 54.2 | 54.2 | 53.9 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 53.8 | 54.2 | 54.0 |
| Unomploved...... | 1.283 | 1.267 | 1.306 | 1.373 | 1.389 | 1,338 | 1,353 | 1,313 | 1,463 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 11.7 |
| Not in labor force | 7.456 | 7.671 | 7,575 | 7.414 | 7.629 | 7.579 | 7.639 | 7.624 | 7.533 |

The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonaliy adjusted columns. orces)

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted


Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

| IIn thousandsl |
| :---: |

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

Table A-4. Duration of unemployment

| Weaks of unemployment | Not seasonally adjusted |  | Somonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. <br> 1978 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1978 | June <br> 1979 | July 1979 | Aug. 1979 | Sept. <br> 1979 | Oct. $1979$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2.644 | 2.883 | 2,719 | 2.927 | 2.784 | 3. 226 | 2.743 | 2,963 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 1,669 | 1.833 | 1,789 | 1.782 | 1.970 | 1,743 | 2. 050 | 1,965 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1,147 | 1,065 | 1,317 | 1,086 | 1.052 | 1,191 | 1. 133 | 1. 223 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 612 | 591 | 732 | 616 | 600 | 662 | 627 | 703 |
| 27 weeks and over | 535 | 475 | 585 | 470 | 451 | 529 | 507 | 520 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 11.4 | 10.2 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| Median duration, in weeks . | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 woeks | 48.4 | 49.9 | 46.7 | 50.5 | 48.0 | 52.4 | 46.3 | 48.2 |
| 5 to 14 wetks | 30.6 | 31.7 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 33.9 | 28.3 | 34.6 | 31.9 |
| 15 weeks and over | 21.0 | 18.4 | 22.6 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.9 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 11.2 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
| 27 wooks and over | 9.8 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 |

Table A.E. Reasons for unemployment

| Reamons | Not seamonally adjurted |  | Sessonally edjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3et. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 00 \mathrm{c} . \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1979 | sept. <br> 1979 | oct. $1979$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost last job | 2.199 | 2.380 | 2,456 | 2.359 | 2.534 | 2,724 | 2.608 | 2,771 |
| On layoff | 460 | 655 | 644 | 796 | 793 | 960 | 836 | 916 |
| Other lob losers | 1.349 | 1.725 | 1.812 | 1,962 | 1,739 | 1,765 | 1.771 | 1.855 |
| Left last job | 3.53 | 882 | 836 | 867 | 833 | 894 | 818 | 825 |
| Reentered labor force | 1.741 | 1.808 | 1.729 | 1,738 | 1.737 | 1,798 | 1.785 | 1.788 |
| Seeking first job | 743 | 711 | 825 | 787 | 694 | 720 | 803 | 793 |
| percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.3 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers | $38 . \mathrm{c}$ | 41.1 | 42.2 | 41.0 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 43.4 | 44.9 |
| On layoff | 8.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| Other job losers | 30.2 | 29.3 | 31.2 | 27.2 | 30.0 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 30.0 |
| Job leavers | 15.9 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 13.4 |
| Reentrants | 31.9 | 31.3 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 29.9 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 29.0 |
| New entrants | 13.6 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 12.8 |
| unemployed as a percent of the CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| tob leavers | -9 | . 3 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| New entrants | .7 | .7 | . 6 | . 8 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 |

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

| Sex and ago | Number of unemployed persons (In thouranda) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | oct. 1978 | Oct. <br> 1974 | Oct. <br> 1978 | June <br> 1979 | July <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over | 5,836 |  | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |  | 5.8 |  |
| 16 to 19 years .. | 1.557 | 1,573 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 15.3 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 16.6 |
| 16 to 17 years | 786 | 734 | 19.2 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 18.5 |
| 18 to 19 years | 775 | 841 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 15.3 |
| 20 to 24 years ... | 1.298 | 1.460 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| 25 vears and over. | 3.015 | 3.184 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2.569 | 2,741 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 55 years and over | 438 | 438 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 2.971 | 3. 109 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| 16 to 19 years .. | 826 | 779 | 16.1 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 15.7 |
| 16 to 17 years . . . . . . | 436 | 362 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 17.1 |
| 18 to 19 years | 390 | 416 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 14.6 |
| 20 to 24 years .. | 693 | 791 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.5 |
| 25 years and over | 1.505 | 1,597 | 3.3 | 3. 1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 1.237 | 1,343 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| 55 years and over | 253 | 241 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 2.865 | 3.073 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.0 |
| 16 to 19 years | 731 | 794 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 76.7 | 17.6 |
| 16 to 17 years | 350 | 372 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 19.2 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 20.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 395 | 425 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 16.0 |
| 20 to 24 years .. | . 605 | 669 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 |
| 25 years and over | 1.510 | 1.588 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 54 years. | 1.332 | 1.398 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| 55 years and over | 185 | 197 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2. 9 | 3.3 | 3. $C$ | 3.4 |

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

| Monatres | Quertarly aversges |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1978 |  | 1979 |  |  | 1979 |  |  |
|  | 111 | IV | 1 | 1 I | III | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. |
| U-1 -Persons unemployed 15 weoks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| U.2-Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor foree | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| U.3-Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| U.4-_Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| U-5-Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (ofticial measure) | 0.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| U.6-Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseakers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $\% / 2$ of the part-time lebor force ............... . . | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7. 2 | 7.4 |
| U.7 -Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ port-time lobseakers plus $1 / 2$ rotal on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 8.4 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

N.A. $=$ not available.

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

| Employment status | Total |  | White |  | Black ${ }^{1}$ |  | Hispanic origin ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | Uct. $1979$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 159,707 | 162,375 | 140,170 | 142,296 | 16.764 | 17.150 | 7,626 | 7.983 |
| Civilian tabor force . . . | 101,555 | 103.739 | 89.475 | 91,435 | 10, 302 | 10.596 | 4.954 | 5.092 |
| Employment . . . . | 96,095 | 98. 158 | 85.297 | 87.020 | 9.148 | 9.349 | 65.0 | 63.8 |
| Agriculture | 3.553 | 3.467 | 3,196 | 3.156 | . 294 | 9.345 | +580 +203 | 4.695 236 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 92,541 | 94.691 | 82,101 | 83,864 | 8,854 | 9. 104 | 4,377 | 4.459 |
| Unemplorment | 5.460 | 5,789 | 4.178 | 4.415 | 1,154 | 1,247 | 375 | 397 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 |
| Not in labor force | 58.152 | 58.436 | 50,696 | 50,861 | 6.462 | 6,554 | 2.672 | 2.891 |

2 Data on persons of Hispanic origin are zabulated separately, without regurd to race, which means that they are also included in the date for white and black workers. At the time of the 1970 Census, approximately 96 percent of their population was white.

I Data relate to black workers only. According to the 1970 Census, thay comprised about 88 percant of the "black and other" population group.

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

| Veteran status | Civilian noninstizutional population |  | Civilian labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of labor force |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c t \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1979 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Veterans ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 20 years and over | 8.405 | 8.565 | 7.952 | 3.162 |  |  | 7.645 | 7,878 | 307 | 284 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| 20 to 24 years. . | 676 | 493 | 596 | 450 | 546 | 399 | 50 | 51 | 8.4 | 11.3 |
| 25 to 39 years | 6.918 | 7,189 | 6.711 | 6.945 | 0.463 | 6.739 | 243 | 206 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2.203 | 1.855 | 2.089 | 1.761 | 1,976 | 1.699 | 113 | 62 | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,512 | 3.647 | 3.392 | 3,552 | 3.301 | 3.458 | 91 | 94 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1.263 | 1,686 | 1.230 | 1.632 | 1.191 | 1.582 | 39 | 50 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 40 years and over | 751 | 884 | 645 | 767 | 631 | 740 | 14 | 27 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| NONVETERANS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 13,937 | 14.855 | 13.292 | 14,209 | 12.844 | 13.690 | 448 | 519 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6,295 | 6.321 | 5,980 | 6,495 | 5,737 | 6,215 | 243 | 280 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,997 | 4.261 | 3.804 | 4.089 | 3.693 | 3.957 | 111 | 132 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3,643 | 3,773 | 3,508 | 3,625 | 3,414 | 3.518 | 94 | 107 | 2.7 | 3.0 |

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.

NOTE: Seasonally-adjusted data are no longer being provided because the cflanging age composition of the Vietnamera veterans' population distorts the ability to identify seasonality in the saries.

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


Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup V_{0} \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1979^{\circ} \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1974 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UC1. } \\ & 19 \% 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUVE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & J U L Y \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 g_{0} \\ & 1074 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT } \\ & 19790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT: } \\ & 19740 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL | 88.100 | 80.673 | 90,255 | 90.851 | R7,424 | 89.0<0 | 89.713 | A9, 762 | 89.845 | 90.151 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 26.407 | 27.030 | 27.156 | 27.107 | 25.941 | 26.674 | 26,723 | 26.599 | 20,591 | 26,623 |
| MINING | 913 | 986 | 979 | 975 | 910 | 949 | 956 | 968 | 972 | 972 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,602 | 5.048 | 4.974 | 4.975 | 4.398 | 4.662 | 4.688 | 4,674 | 4.065 | 4.693 |
| MANUFACTURING | 20,832 | 20.996 | 21.199 | 21.157 | 20.033 | 21,063 | 21.079 | 20,957 | 20.954 | 20,958 |
| Production workers | 15.003 | 14.460 | 15.170 | 15.172 | 14.816 | 15,096 | 15,090 | 14,956 | 14,459 | 14,483 |
| durable gooos | 12.508 | 12,598 | 12,812 | 12.775 | 12,419 | 12,700 | 12.780 | 12,714 | 12,742 | 12,686 |
| Production workers | R,994 | 0,907 | -123 | 9,116 | 8,908 | -1,123 | 9.124 | 9.044 | 9,070 | 9,029 |
| Lumber and wood products | 763.0 | 780.0 | 178.4 | 776.6 | 752 | 757 | 753 | 752 | 760 | 765 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 496.2 | 483.5 | 486.4 | 489.0 | 490 | 485 | 488 | 404 | 481 | 483 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 713.3 | 728.2 | 123.9 | 719.4 | 701 | 715 | 111 | 710 | 708 | 707 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,227.6 | 1.244.5 | 1,245.4 | 1.233.2 | 1,229 | 1,257 | 1.256 | 1.245 | 1.237 | 1,236 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,707.2 | 1,716.1 | 1.136 .3 | 1,745.3 | 1.692 | 1.737 | 1.730 | 1,714 | 1,717 | 1,730 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,362.1 | 2,467.1 | 2,498,8 | 2,450.2 | 2,369 | 2,484 | 2,500 | 2,492 | 2,499 | 2,436 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 2,042.9 | 2,084,5 | 2.133.6 | 2.145.7 | 2,025 | 2,124 | 2,131 | 2,092 | 2,115 | 2,127 |
| Transportation equipment. | 2,053.5 | 1,933.2 | 2,053.6 | 2,049.0 | 2.037 | 2.057 | 2,073 | 2.079 | 2.087 | 2,033 |
| Instruments and related products | 665.4 | 695.3 | 691.8 | 697.4 | 666 | 693 | 694 | 645 | 691 | 698 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 476.5 | 460.6 | 463.1 | 467.3 | 458 | 451 | 450 | 451 | 447 | 449 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 8,324 | 6, 390 | 8,387 | 8,382 | 8.214 | 8,303 | 8,293 | 8.243 | 8,212 | 8,272 |
| Production workers | 6,009 | 6.053 | 6,055 | 6.056 | 5,908 | 5.973 | 5,906 | 5.912 | 5,889 | 5.954 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,768.2 | 1.810 .0 | 2.814 .3 | 1,775.9 | 1,708 | 1.720 | 1.707 | 1.696 | 1,091 | 1,716 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 76.4 | 69.0 | 72.5 | 73.6 | 69 | - 69 | - 08 | 8.64 | . 66 | 1.70 |
| Textite mill products ........ | 900.0 | 890.4 | 889.1 | 892.4 | 897 | 88 | 892 | 888 | 884 | 890 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,348.3 | 1,308.9 | 1.310 .7 | 1,322.2 | 1.330 | 1.312 | 1.324 | 1.302 | 1,205 | 1,304 |
| Paper and allied products ... Printing and publishing .... | 895.0 | 723.3 | 718.4 | 178.3 | 692 | 1715 | 7110 | 717 | 114 | 115 |
| Printing and publishing ..... Chemicals and allied products | 1.201 .2 1.100 .6 | $1,245,4$ $1,121.2$ | $1.245,3$ | 1,256.2 | 1.199 | 1.242 | 1.250 | 8.247 | 1.244 | 1,254 |
| Petroleum and coal products | '211.7 | 1.121 .8 218.3 | 1,113, 218 | 1.115 .2 220.4 | 1.098 | 1.119 | 1.116 | 1.111 | 1.109 | 1,113 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 706.0 | 765,8 | 702.3 | 765.7 | 210 755 | 212 | 212 | 213 764 | 215 751 | 219 754 |
| Leather and leather products | 256.3 | 245.8 | 242.6 | 241.7 | 256 | 247 | 229 | 243 | 243 | 241 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 01.643 | 02.643 | 63,049 | 03.744 | 01.483 | 62,952 | 62,990 | 63.163 | 63.254 | 03.520 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC utilities | 5.039 | 5,210 | 5,243 | 5.255 | 5.014 | 5.190 | 5.169 | 5,194 | 5,181 | 5.229 |
| Wholesalie and retail trade | 19,813 | 20,137 | 20,240 | 20.352 | 19,744 | 20,110 | 20,122 | 20.126 | 20.149 | 20,281 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 5.050 | 5.211 | 5,203 | 5.250 | 5,025 | 5,180 | 5.182 | 5,185 | 5.187 | 5,224 |
|  | 14,763 | 14,926 | 15,037 | 15,102 | 14,719 | 14.936 | 14,940 | 14,941 | 14.962 | 15,057 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4.788 | 5,053 | 5.000 | 5,020 | 4.793 | 4.958 | 4.972 | 5,003 | 4.995 | 5.025 |
| SERVICES | 16.497 | 17,312 | 17.254 | 17,325 | 16,464 | 17.051 | 17.092 | 17,141 | 17.220 | 17.290 |
| GOVERNMENT | 15,556 | 14.931 | 15,362 | 15.792 | 15,468 | 25.037 | 15,035 | 15,699 | 15,709 | 15,703 |
| federal state and local | $2,746$ | 2,844 | 2,787 | 2,777 | 2,760 | 2,788 | 2.785 | 2,813 | 2,798 | 2,791 |
| State and local | 12,810 | 12.087 | 12,575 | 13.015 | 12,708 | 12,849 | 12,050 | 12,806 | 12,911 | 12.912 |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^0]Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers, on private
nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A \cup G_{8}^{\prime} \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT, } \\ & 19790^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT: } \\ & 1979 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCTB } \\ & 2978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 19 / 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alig } \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & s \in P P_{0} \\ & 19740^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT: } \\ & 1974 \mathrm{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 35.9 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 35.5 |
| MINING | 43.7 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 41.6 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 42,9 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37.9 | 38.0 | \$7.9 | 37.4 | 30.9 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 36.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 40.6 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.5 3.6 | 40.1 | 40.2 3.3 | 40.1 3.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 3.2 |
| Overtime hours | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 41.4 | 40.4 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| Overtime hours | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3,9 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Lumber and wood products | 40.4 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39,4 | 39.3 38.4 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.5 38.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.6 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38,5 | 38.4 | 34.3 | 38.0 | 38.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 42.3 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.1 |
| Primary metal industries | 41,9 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 42,2 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.7 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41,0 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 42.0 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.4 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40,3 | 40.2 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.5 |
| Transportation equipment | 42.7 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 41.1 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . | 39.1 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 38,9 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.1 |
| nondurable goods | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39,2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3,0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 39.9 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39,8 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 39.8 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 37.6 | 37.6 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 38.1 |
| Textile mill products | 40.3 | 40,3 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.6 | 40.8 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 35.5 | 35,6 | 35,3 | 35,3 | 35,3 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.1 |
| Paper and allied products ....... | 42,8 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42,5 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.8 | 37,9 | 37.9 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.3 |
| Chemicats and allied products | 42.0 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 42.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 44.3 | 43.6 | 44.7 | 44.6 | 43,9 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.7 | 44.1 | 44.2 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 41.3 | 40.0 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 46.3 | 46.1 |
| Leather and leather products | 37.0 | 30.6 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 30.4 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36,8 | 30.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.9 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 32.8 | 33.2 | 32.6 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.5 |
| Wholesale trade RETAIL TRADE | 39.0 30.0 | 38.9 31.4 | 38.8 | 38.7 30.4 | 38,9 31.0 | 38.8 30.6 | 38.8 30.6 | 30.7 30.5 | 38.7 30.7 | 38.6 30.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 36.6 | 36,2 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.3 |
| SERVICES | 32.7 | 33.2 | 32.7 | 32,5 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 12.7 | 32.5 |

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 reat estate; and Services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.
$p=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1067 \\ & 1 \rightarrow 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG: } \\ & 1914 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPY. } \\ & 1479{ }^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT: } \\ & 29740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UC母 } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cup 6: \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT, } \\ & 1974 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 C T \\ & 1014 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE <br> Seasonally adjusted | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,87 \\ & 5,84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.19 \\ 0.22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 0.30 \\ & 0.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56.31 \\ 6.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3210.73 \\ 209.07 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3222.84 \\ 221.43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 225.54 \\ 223.48 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3224.04 \\ 242.94 \end{array}$ |
| MINING | 7.98 | 8.40 | 8.55 | 8.53 | 348.73 | 365.49 | 371.93 | 371.00 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8.89 | 0.32 | 9.50 | 4.51 | 336.93 | 354.16 | 360.05 | 355.67 |
| MANUFACTURING | 6.33 | 6.69 | 6.80 | 0.83 | 257.00 | 267.60 | 274.04 | 274.57 |
| DURABLE GOODS | A. 76 | 7.12 | 7.24 | 7.27 | 279.80 | 287.65 | 205,39 | 295.89 |
| Lumber dind wood protucts | 5.77 | 6. 23 | 6.31 | 6.26 | 233.11 | 248.58 | 233.03 | 249.77 |
| Furniture and fixtures . . . . . | 4.78 | 5.10 | 5.18 | 5.20 | 189.29 | 196.86 | 202.02 | 204.88 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 6.49 | 6.90 | 6.97 | 7.02 | 274.53 | 287.73 | 290.65 | 241.53 |
| Primary metal industries.. | b,42 | 9.10 | 9.15 | 9.14 | 352.60 | 374.28 | 376.98 | 370.17 |
| Fabricated metal products | 5.49 | 6.83 | 0.93 | 6.98 | 266.09 | 276.62 | 283.44 | 265.40 |
| Machinery, except electrical. | 6.95 | 7.35 | 7.50 | 7.51 | 291.90 | 303.56 | 313.50 | 310.91 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 3.95 | 6.36 | 6.46 | 6.51 | 240.38 | 252.49 | 260.98 | 20.5 .66 |
| Transportation equipment | 5.21 | 8.44 | 8.56 | 0.68 | 350.57 | 341.82 | \$49.21 | 356.75 |
| Instruments and related products | 5.79 | 6. 14 | 0.21 | 6.28 | 237.39 | 247.44 | 253.37 | 254.97 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4.76 | 5.04 | 5.07 | 5.11 | 186.12 | 196.06 | 199.25 | 200.82 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 5.65 | 6, 0.4 | 6.11 | 6.14 | 223.18 | 237.98 | 241.96 | 341.92 |
| Food and kindred products | 5,89 | 0.28 | 6.34 | 6. 38 | 235.01 | 253.08 | 257.40 | 254.56 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. | 5.82 | 6.59 | 6.54 | 6.38 | 218.83 | 247.78 | 255.06 | 240.27 |
| Textile mill products. | 4.42 | 4.77 | 4,81 | 4.84 | 178.13 | 192.23 | 196.25 | 197.47 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 4,02 | 4, 21 | 4.28 | 4.32 | 242.71 | $14 * .88$ | 151.08 | 132.50 |
| Paper and allied products | 0.08 | 7.22 | 1.31 | 7.36 | 265.90 | 307.57 | 312.14 | 315.74 |
| Printing and publishing | 6.01 | 6.94 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 249.86 | 263.03 | 267.20 | 263.67 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 7.19 | 1.65 | 7.71 | 7.71 | 301.98 | 314.77 | 323.05 | 320.34 |
| Petroleum and coal products | H. 70 | 9.35 | 0.51 | 9.53 | 385.41 | 407.66 | 425.10 | 425.04 |
| Rubleer and misc. plastics products | 5,60 | 3.94 | 6.02 | 6.05 | 234.58 | 237.60 | 243.81 | 243.42 |
| Leather and leather products. | 3.94 | 4.22 | 4.29 | 4.31 | 145.78 | 154.45 | 157.01 | 150.45 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7.78 | 8.32 | 8.43 | 8.43 | 311.20 | 335.30 | 338.04 | 136.36 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TRADE | 4.79 | 5.06 | 5,13 | 5.14 | 157.11 | 167.99 | 167.24 | 166.54 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | 6.05 4.29 | 6.41 4.52 | 6.51 4.58 | 6.51 4.59 | 235.95 132.13 | 144.35 14.93 | 252.59 140.61 | $\begin{aligned} & 251.94 \\ & 139.54 \end{aligned}$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANGE, AND REAL ESTATE | 5.02 | 5.29 | 5.38 | 5.37 | 183.73 | 191.50 | 105.29 | 195.47 |
| SERVICES | 5.11 | 5.30 | 5.45 | 5.47 | 167.10 | 175.96 | 178.22 | 171.78 |
| 1 See footnote 1, table B-2. |  |  | preliminary |  |  |  |  |  |

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT. } \\ & \text { 1478 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { may } \\ 1919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JUNE } \\ & \$ 979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEP } 1_{1}{ }^{1979} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & U C F_{1979} \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCT: } 1478= \\ & \text { UCT: } 1479 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEP I. } 1979= \\ & \text { UC I. } 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current doilars | 218.1 | 227.5 | 229.0 | 230.9 | 232.2 | 234.2 | 234.7 | 7.7 | 0.3 |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 100.7 | 106.1 | 105.7 | 105.0 | 105.1 | 104.8 | $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{A}^{\text {a }}$ | (2) | (3) |
| mining | 248.9 | 262.7 | 204.9 | 206.9 | 265.6 | 265.0 | 267.0 | 1,3 | . 5 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 210.5 | 220.4 | 220." | 228.1 | 223.1 | 224.3 | 224.5 | 6.6 | 1 |
| MANUFACTURING | 220.8 | 232.3 | 233.9 | 235.4 | 236.9 | 238.7 | 240.3 | 8.8 | 8 |
| transportation and public utilities | 255.4 | 243.7 | 240.4 | 251,3 | 252,6 | 255.0 | 255.3 | 8.5 | - 2 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 211.7 | 221.0 | 222.6 | 223.8 | 225.4 | 226.8 | 227.1 | 7.3 |  |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 199.6 | 207.0 | 208.0 | 210.8 | 211.5 | 214.4 | 213.3 | 6.8 0.8 | . .5 |
| SERVICES | 217.2 | 224.3 | 225.7 | 227.0 | 228.4 | 231.4 | 232.0 | 0.8 | . 2 |

1 SEE GOOTNOTE 1 , TABLE HO2.
2 PERCENT CHAVGE wAS $\mathbf{- 3 . 7}$ FRUM SEPTEMGER 1978 TU SEPTEMAER 1979, THE LATESI MUNTH AVAILABLE.
3 PERCETT CHANGE WAS -. 3 FKUM A!IGUST 1979 TU SEPTEMAER 1979. THE LATEST MOHTH AVAILQBLE.

## 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 premums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime deta are avalable) 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | UCT. | NOV. | DEC. | J4N, | FEB. | MAR. | APR. | May | JUNE | JumY | AUG. | SEPT. | OCT ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 123.0 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 123.0 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 125.9 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 107.9 | 108.9 | 109.6 | 110.3 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 106.0 | 110.3 | 120.1 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.6 | 109.3 |
| MINING | 148.4 | 150.6 | 151.3 | 152.0 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.0 | 151.6 | 152.5 | 148.4 | 150.7 | 157.0 | 155,4 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 125.5 | 126,0 | 127.9 | 128.9 | 126.7 | 132.7 | 124.9 | 133.7 | 134.4 | 133.9 | 134.5 | 135.2 | 132.6 |
| MANUFACTURING | 103.4 | 104.4 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 105.4 | 106.0 | 102.0 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 105.4 | 103.5 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 106.8 | 107.9 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 105.0 | 108.3 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 100.8 | 107.1 | 106.6 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 113.9 | 115.0 | 115.6 | 115.9 | 114.9 | 116.4 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 112.7 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 113.8 | 114.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 109.2 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 109.9 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 105,8 | 105.9 | 105,3 | 105.9 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 106.2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 111.8 | 112, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 113.4 | 113.0 | 112.0 | 114.9 | 111.5 | 113.1 | 113,0 | 111,5 | 110.6 | 111.4 | 149.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 97.9 | 99.1 | 99.6 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 94.5 |
| Fabricated metal products | 105.1 | 100.5 | 107.8 | 107.6 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 102.7 | 106.0 | 107.1 | 106.7 | 104.8 | 105.7 | 100.2 |
| Machinery. except electrical | 112.4 | 1i3.5 | 115.3 | 115,8 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 113.0 | 117.4 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 116.2 | 117.7 | 115.4 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 103.7 | 104:6 | 105,5 | 106,6 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 104.4 | 100.2 | 106.6 | 100.5 | 104.7 | 106.4 | 105.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 103.6 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 105,9 | 106.9 | 105.9 | 94.3 | 102.0 | 99.4 | 100.3 | 102.6 | 100,3 | 47.3 |
| Instruments and related products | 124.8 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 128.2 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 127.2 | 128.1 | 128.4 | 120.1 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 129.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industry | 101.8 | 102.1 | 101.8 | 102.3 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 97.5 | 98.7 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 100.2 | 100.2 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS . . . | 98.5 95.2 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 100,3 98.1 | 99.8 | 100.1 98.1 | 97.8 96.8 | 99.5 97.6 | 99.1 46.8 | 94.1 | 98.2 04.6 | 98.0 95.0 | 99.0 46.2 |
| Food and kindred products | 95.2 71.7 | 96.4 | 97.7 | 98,1 71.8 | 97.0 70.0 | 98.1 73.4 | 96.8 73.9 | 97.6 76.5 | 40.8 72.6 | 95.9 | 94.0.7 | 95.0 70.3 | 46.2 70.9 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 71.7 90.6 | 72.4 91.0 | 73.6 98.0 | 71, | 90.3 | 90.6 | 86.7 | 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 89.0 | 89.9 | 91.0 |
| Textile mill products . . . . . . . . | 90.6 | 91.3 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 90.3 | 89.9 | 86.4 | 09.5 | 88.1 | 89.5 | 88.0 | 67.3 | 87.9 |
| Paper and allied products . . . . . . | 98.8 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.0 | 103.0 | 100.8 | 102.3 | 102.1 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 102.1 | 103.6 |
| Printing and publishing . | 99.8 | 101.4 | 101.5 | 102.5 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 101.7 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 103.7 | 104.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 107.3 | 108. 1 | 107.8 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 108.1 | 107.7 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 106.6 | 108.2 | 107.5 | 109.2 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 123.0 | 124.4 | 123.6 | 122.7 | 123.9 | 125.0 | 125.7 | 124. 2 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 124.2 | 126.2 | 131.0 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 147,6 | 149.9 | 152.0 | 153.5 | 154.0 | 154.4 | 148.4 | 153.4 | 150.4 | 150.5 | 145.6 | 143.5 | 144.0 |
| Leather and leather products | 70.2 | 69.4 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 66.6 | 60.1 | 63.4 | 65.4 | 66.0 | 61.3 | 64.9 | 65.7 | 64.5 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 133.5 | 134.0 | 134.2 | 134.2 | 134.8 | 135.8 | 135.3 | 135.9 | 130.5 | 136.7 | 136.6 | 137.3 | 137.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 111.7 | 112.0 | 112.5 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 109.2 | 113.4 | 115.0 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 115.4 | 116.0 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 129.0 | 129.2 | 129.5 | 129.0 | 129.3 | 130.2 | 130.6 | 130.4 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 129.6 | 130.3 | 130, |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 129.4 | 129.6 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 130.6 | 132.3 | 131.3 | 132.6 | 132.8 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 132.4 | 133.3 |
| RETAIL TRADE... | 128.8 | 129.0 | 129.0 | 128,5 | 128.7 | 129.3 | 130,3 | 129.1 | 128,9 | 128.9 | 128.5 | 129.5 | 129.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 141.6 | 142.6 | 142.7 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 144.6 | 145.5 | 144,5 | 145.7 | 146.5 | 146.3 | 147.1 | 147.5 |
| SERVICES | 147.3 | 148.3 | 148.4 | 148, 6 | 149.5 | 151.1 | 151.0 | 151.7 | 152.6 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 154.1 | 153,8 |

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

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

| Year and month | Over 1-month span | Over 3-month span | Over 6-month span | Over 12-month span |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1976 |  |  |  |  |
| January............. | 77.0 | 85.8 | 86.9 | 84.0 |
| February......... | 70.3 | 84.3 | 85.8 | 83.7 |
| March......... | 69.2 | 82.3 | 79.4 | 85.2 |
| April...... | 70.6 | 73.8 | 72.4 | 77.6 |
| May............ | 59.6 | 64.8 | 67.7 | 82.6 |
| June................. | 51.7 | 62.5 | 71.5 | 80.2 |
| July............ | 59.0 | 56.4 | 60.8 | 78.2 |
| August... | 54.4 | 68.3 | 66.9 | 77.3 |
| September | 68.9 | 55.8 | 68.6 | 78.8 |
| october... | 47.4 | 66.9 | 73.8 | 79.4 |
| November. | 65.1 | 62.2 | 77.5 | 80.8 |
| December... | 66.0 | 78.8 | 78.2 | 82.6 |
| 1977 |  |  |  |  |
| January........ | 73.0 | 80.2 | 86.3 | 80.5 |
| February. | 67.2 | 84.3 | 84.6 | 81.4 |
| March......... | 72.4 | 82.6 | 84.0 | 82.8 |
| April...... | 71.5 | 81.7 | 82.3 | 84.6 |
| May.................. | 70.3 | 76.5 | 79.1 | 85.2 |
| June................. | 65.1 | 72.7 | 77.6 | 86.6 |
| July............ | 70.3 | 70.3 | 75.3 | 84.9 |
| August..... | 57.8 | 70.9 | 76.7 | 83.1 |
| September..... | 67.2 | 67.7 | 79.7 | 83.1 |
| october........ | 64.2 | 76.2 | 80.5 | 82.8 |
| Noverber. . . | 73.3 | 79.7 | 84.0 | 81.1 |
| December...... | 75.3 | 79.4 | 82.3 | 82.0 |
| 1978 |  |  |  |  |
| January.... | 68.3 | 80.2 | 83.1 | 81.4 |
| February... | 69.2 | 75.6 | 79.1 | 83.1 |
| March...... | 69.5 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 81.1 |
| April.. | 68.9 | 69.8 | 73.5 | 82.0 |
| May...... | 57.8 | 67.2 | 72.7 | 81.7 |
| June. . | 66.6 | 66.6 | 71.2 | 82.3 |
| July...... | 64.5 | 69.5 | 73.0 | 81.4 |
| August.... | 60.5 | 67.2 | 77.3 | 78.2 |
| September....... | 62.5 | 71.2 | 79.7 | 77.9 |
| October.. | 73.0 | 78.2 | 82.3 | 73.5 |
| November. | 75.9 | 81.1 | 82.3 | 76.2 |
| December. | 74.4 | $82 \cdot 3$ | 80.5 | 71.8 |
| 1979 |  |  |  |  |
| January............ | 70.3 | 76.5 | 74.1 | 71.8 |
| February.......... | 65.1 | 72.1 | 67.4 | 70.6 |
| March.............. | 60.5 | 57.8 | 61.9 | 63.7 p |
| April...... | 44.8 | 55.2 | 58.1 | 66.0 p |
| May....... | 54.7 | 51.5 | 50.3 |  |
| June........ . . . . . . . | 57.0 | 58.4 | 46.8 p |  |
| July...... | 61.6 | 56.7 | 59.6p |  |
| August........ | 48.8 47.7 p | 52.6 p 60.5 p |  |  |
| october... | 74.7p |  |  |  |
| November . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| December............ |  |  |  |  |

1 Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagriculturat industries.
$\mathrm{p}=$ pretiminary .

Chart 1. Civilian labor force and employment
Seasonally adjusted)


Chart 2. Unemployment rate--all civillon workers


Chart 3. Civillan labor force participation rate and total amploymen
(Seosonally od justed)




[^0]:    NOTE: Establishment data shown in tables B-1 through B-6 have been revised based on March 1978 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors; consequently, they are not comparable with data published prior to the October 5, 1979 release. For a discussion of the effect of these revisions, see "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1978 Benchmark Levels." Employment and Earnings, October 1979, Vol. 26, No. 10.

