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the employment situation: november 1979

Employnent rose in November and unemployment edged down, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Jepartaent of Labor reported today. The Nation's overall unemployment rate was 5.8 percent, compared with 6.0 percent in October. The jobless rate has fluctuated between 5.6 and .0 percent for more than a year.

Total employment-as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose 350,000 in Noveaber to 97.6 million. Total employment has grown by 1.9 million since November 1978 , with more than half of the fncrease occurcing between last November and March.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments-advanced by 220,000 in November to 90.2 million. over the year, payroll jobs increased by 2.4 millition; again, wuch of the growth took place in the 4 months prior to April.

Unemployment
The number of unemployed persons edged down by 140,000 in Novenber to 6.0 million. The overall unemployment rate moved from 6.0 percent in October to 5.8 percent, the same as the September rate and within the relatively narrow range in which unemployment has rematned since August 1978. (See table A-1.)
over-che-month declines in unempioyment occurred among adult women and blacks, whose jobless rates declined to 5.5 and 10.8 percent, respectively, reversing increases of comparable magnitude in October. The unemployment rate for adult men ( 4.3 percent) and white workers ( 5.2 percent), on the other hand, were unchanged. In other worker categories, fobless rates fell among part-time and white-collar workers, while the rate for blue-collar workers was about unchanged from the previous month. Blue-collar unemployment was up markedly over the year, however, in contrast to movements among most other major worker groups. (See table A-2.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force
Total employment increased by 350,000 in November to 97.6 million. This increase took place primarily among adulz women and white workers. Employment in white-collar jobs rose by $220,000 \mathrm{in}$

November, with most of the increase occurring among sales workers. Although movements in employment have tended to be erratic in recent months, employment has fncreased by 1.9 million over the past year. Adult women accounted for three-fourths of the year-to-year growth. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force, at 103.7 million, edged up by $210,000 \mathrm{in}$ Noveaber. Over-the-month increases in the labor force occurred entirely among white workers, as the number of blacks in the labor force declined. Since November 1978, the overall labor force has advanced by 2.1 milition.

The labor force participation rate was 63.8 percent in November. over the year, participation has increased by 0.2 percentage point, due entirely to increased labor force activity anong adult women. Adult male and teenage participation rates were both down from a year earlifer

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

| Selected categories | Quarte | riy aver | ages | Mont | hly date |  | Oct. Hov. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1979 |  | 1979 |  |  |  |
|  | 1978 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | III | II | III | Sept. |  |  |  |
| Houserolm data | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. <br> Total employment. | $1 \overline{100,7531102,2951103,202}$ |  |  | sands of persons <br> 1103,498\|103,474|103,685 |  |  | 211 |
|  | 94,726 | 96,4151 | 97,208 | 97,5131 | 97,2931 | 97,646 | 353 |
| Unemployment........................... | 6,027 | 5,880 | 5,994 | 5,985 | 6,182 | 6,039 | -143 |
|  | 58,482 | 58,886\| | $\begin{array}{r} 58,604 \mid \\ 7391 \end{array}$ | 58,515 <br> N.A. | 58,901 | $\begin{gathered} 58,904 \mid \\ \text { N.A. } \end{gathered}$ | N. ${ }^{3}$. |
| Discouraged workers................... | 8531 |  |  |  | N.A. |  |  |
|  | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers... | 6.01 | 5.71 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 6.01 | 5.81 | -0.2 |
| Adult men........................... | 4.11 | 3.91 | 4.21 | 4.21 | 4.31 | 4.31 | 0 |
| Adult women. | 6.11 | 5.71 | 5.61 | 5.51 | 5.81 | 5.51 | -. 3 |
| Teenagers. | 16.1 \| | 16.2 ! | 16.1 | 16.41 | 16.61 | 15.91 | -. 7 |
| White.... | 5.21 | 4.91 | 5.11 | 5.11 | 5.2 | 5.21 | 0 |
| Black and other | 11.71 | 11.6 | 10.81 | 10.61 | 11.7 | 10.81 | -. 9 |
| Full-time worker | 5.51 | 5.21 | 5.4 | 5.41 | 5.51 | 5.41 | -. 1 |
| establismient data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Thoueands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll enployment. Goods-producing industries............ Service-producing industries......... | 86,8661 89,353 $89,759 \mid$ <br> 25,731 $26,630 \mid$ $26,638 \mid$ <br> 61,135 62,723 $63,121 \mid$ <br>    |  |  |  |  | 90,185p | 218p |
|  |  |  |  | 26,504pl | 45p |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26,593 \\ & 63,210 \end{aligned}$ | 3,408p | 63,581 pl | ${ }^{173} \mathrm{p}$ |
| Service-producing industries......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours:Total private nonf | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 35.81 | 35.51 | 35.61 |  |  | 35.71 | 35.6p | 35.6p | Op |
| Manufacturing. | 40.51 | 39.8 \| | 40.21 | 40.21 | 40.2p | 40.0p | -0.2p |
| Manufacturing overtim | 3.51 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 3.2p | 3.2p\| | Op |

## Industry Payroll Rmployment

Nonfarm payroll eaployzent rose to 90.2 nillion in Noveaber, up 220,000 froa the revised october level. Payroll employment increased 2.4 alllion over the past year. (See table b-1.) Most of the November gain occurred in the service-producing sector. With the exception of governaent, eaploynent growth took place throughout the sector. The services industry recorded the largest increase, 75,000 , while trade and finance each advanced by about 40,000 .

Eaployment in the goods-producing sector grew by 45,000 , with nearly all of the increase occurring in construction. Employment in manufacturiag was unchanged, as small gaine in nondurable goods mere offset by decifines in durable goods. Within the durable goods industries, transportation equipaent accounted for nost of the decrease, due primarily to layoffs in automobile and truck production.
Hours
The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.6 in Noveaber, unchanged from October. Manufacturing hours fell by 0.2 to 40.0 hours and were 0.6 hour below the first quarter level. Sharp over-the-month decinnes occurred in both the primary metals and transportation equipment workweeks. Pactory overtime remained at 3.2 hours for the third straight month. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours rose 0.4 percent in November to 126.3 (1967=100), as a result of the over-themonth rise in employment. The index was up 2.1 percent over the year. (See table B-5.)
Hourly and Heekly Earninge
Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payroll. rose 0.8 percent in Noveaber and were 7.7 percent above November 1978 (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnangs rose 1.0 percent in November and were up 7.1 percent over the year.

Before adjustaent for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 2 cents in November to $\$ 6.34$, 46 cents above Novenber 1978; average weekly earaings were $\$ 225.07$ in Noveaber, down 55 cents from october but up $\$ 14.57$ over the year. (See table B-3.)

## The Bour ly Rarnuggs Index

The Hourly Earninge Index--earnings ad justed for overtime in manufacturing, eeasonality, and the effecte of changes in the proportion of workera in high-wage and low-wage induatries-mas 236.9 (1967-100) in Noveaber, 0.8 percent higher than in October. The Index was 8.1 percent above Noveaber a year ago. In dollare of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 4.1 percent during the 12 -month periad ended in October. (See table B-4.)

## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from two major surveys. Data on labor force, total employ
ment, and unemployment (A tables) are derived fro the Current Population survey-a sample survey of households which is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Lator Statistics. Beginning in
September 1975 , the sample was enlarged by 9,000 households in order to provide greater reliability for smailer States and thus permit the pubication of annual These supplementary households were added to the These supplementary households were added to the
47,000 national household sample in January 1978; thus the sample now consists of about 56,000 household selected to represent the u.s. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over.
Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, Bureau of Labor statistics, in cooperation with State agencies, from payroil records of a sample of approxi-
mately 162,000 establishments. Unless otherwise indi-
cated, data for both statistical series relate to the week containing the 12 th day of the specified month.

## Comperability of houshold and peyroll

Employment date from the household and payroll survey provides information on the labor force activid of the entire civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years of age and over, without duplication. Each perso is classinied as either employed, unemployed, or not in
the labor force. The household survey counts employe the labor force. The household survey counts emplioye
persons in both agriculture and nonagricultura industries and, in addition to wage and salary workers (including private household workers), counts the self-
employed, unpaid family workers, and persons "with a employed, unpaid family workers, and persons "with
job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent. The payroll survey relates only to paid wage and salary employees (regardiess of age) on the payrolls o
nonagricultural establishments. Persons who worked at nonagre than one job during the survey week or otherwise
mor appear on more than one payroll are counted more than once in the establishment survey. Such persons are
counted ony once in the nousehold survey and are counted only once in the housenold survey and are
classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. To be classified in the household survey as
job during the survey week; (2) have made specifi weeks; and (3) be presently available for work addition, persons on layoff and those waiting to begin a new job (within 30 days), neither of whom must mee the jobseeking requirements, are also classified as
unemployed. The unemployed totai includes all persons who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, regardles of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefit or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rat 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, cust example, the cem ${ }^{\text {gnd }} \mathrm{A}-3$ of this release and the comprehensive data package in Employment and Earnings each month A special grouping of seven unemployment measures is
set forth in table A-7. Identified by the symbols $U-1$
 possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor
force-from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1$ ) to the most force-from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1)$ to the mos
comprehensive ( $\mathrm{U}-\mathrm{7}$ ). The official rate of unemployment appears as $\mathrm{U}-5$.

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to some degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are repeated more
or less regularly each year-changes in weather, opening and closing of sehools, major holidays, industry 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 monththe year, they explain about 95 percent of the month
to-month variance in the unemployment figures. seasonal variations tend to be large relative to the underlying cyclical trends, it is necessary to use seasonally-adjusted data to interpret short-term economic developments. At the beginning of each year other labor force series are calculated for use durin the entire year, taking into account the prior year's experienc

All seasonally-adjusted civilian labor force and unemployment rate statisties, as well as the majo employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series.
The official unemployment rate for all civilian worker is derived by dividing the estimate for total unem
ployment (the sum of four seasonally-adjusted age-sex omponents) by the civilian labor force
ensonality-adjusted age-sex components).
ansonally-adjusted age-sex components).
For establisthment data, the seasonally-adjusted veries for all employees, production workers, average by agerceating the seasonally-adjusted data from the csprective component series. These data are also revised nnnually, of ten in conjunction with benchmark omprchensive counts of employment) adjustments.
Fhe most recent revision of seasonally-adjusted data was bessed on data through June 1979.1

## ngling vaimoiny

Rath the household and establishment survey nken into accounts in evaluating the levels of a series as urvey is based upon a probability buse the househol 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 were possible to take a complete census using the same
puestionnaires and procectures. The standard error is the measure of sampling variability, that is, of the veriation hat occurs dy chance because a sample rather than the
ntire population is surveyed. The chences are about 63 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a figure that would be obtained through a complote census by less than the standierd error. Tables
A through $I$ in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment And larnings provioce approximations of employment
arrors for tandard
Ioremployment and other labor force Ht tegories. To obtain a 90 -percent lievel or confidence,
he confidence interval generally used by BiS, the the confidence interval generally used by BLS, the
crors should be multiplied by 1.6. The following examples provide an indication of the magnitude o
ployment, the standard error is on the order of plus or minus 182,000. Simitarly, the standard error on a chang in total unemployment is approximately 115,000 . The
tandard error on a change in the national unemployment rate is 0.12 percentage point.
Although the relatively large size of the monthly establishment survey assures a high degree of accuracy
the estimates derived from it also may differ from the figures obtained if a complete census using the sam schedules and procedures were possible. However, sinc
the estimating procedures utilize the previous month' level as the base in computing the current month's leve of employment (link-relative technique), sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months.
To remove this accumulated error the employment
estimates are adjusled to new benehmarkcomprehensive counts of employment, usuathy on a
annual basis. In addition to taking account of sampling and response errors, the benchmark revision adjust: the estimates for changes in the industrial classification or currently projected from March 1978 levels.
One measure of the reliability of the employmen estimates for individual industries is the root-mean
square error (RMSE). The RMSE is the standard devi tion adjusted for the bias in estimates. If the bias is small, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate rom the sample would differ from its benchemployment, the RMSE is on the order of plus or minus 83,000 . Measures of relisbility (approximations of th
RMSE)
for RMSE) for establishment-survey data and actua
 Notes" of Employment and Earnings.

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

| Employment stutus | Not memonelir alumed |  |  | Seromaty |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. <br> 1978 | oct. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1978 | July 1979 | Aug. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1979 | Nov. $1979$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstisutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 162,033 | 164.468 | 164.682 | 162.033 | 163,685 | 163,891 | 164,106 | 164.468 | 164.682 |
| Armed Forcess ${ }^{1}$ | 2,117 | 2,093 | 2,092 | 2. 117 | 2,062 | 2,090 | 2,092 | 2,093 | 2,092 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 159,916 | 162,375 | 162,589 | 159.916 | 161,604 | 161.801 | 162,013 | 162,375 | 162.589 |
| Civilian labor force | 101,659 | 103,939 | 103,719 | 101,628 | 103.059 | 103,049 | 103,498 | 103.474 | 103.685 |
| Participation rate | 63.6 | 64.0 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 63.8 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 96.029 | 98. 158 | 97,943 | 95.751 | 97,210 | 96,900 | 97,513 | 97,293 | 97.646 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 59.3 | 59.7 | 59.5 | 59.1 | 59.4 | 59.1 | 59.4 | 59.2 | 59.3 |
| Agricuiture | 3,100 | 3.467 | 3,257 | 3:275 | 3.262 | 3,322 | 3,400 | 3,288 | 3,426 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 92,929 | 94,691 | 94,686 | 92,476 | 93.949 | 93,578 | 94,113 | 94.005 | 94.221 |
| Unemployed ........... | 5,629 | 5,781 | 5,776 | 5,877 | 5.848 | 6,149 | 5,985 | 6.182 | 6.039 |
| Unemploy ment rate | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Not in labor force | 58,258 | 58.436 | 58,870 | 58,288 | 58,545 | 58,752 | 58.515 | 58,901 | 58,904 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$... | 69,182 | 70,380 | 70,487 | 69.182 | 69.995 | 70,099 | 70.205 | 70,380 | 70.487 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population' | 67.486 | 68,697 | 68,804 | 67.486 | 68,319 | 68,417 | 68.522 | 68.697 | 68.804 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 53.924 | 54.878 | 54,662 | 53,938 | 54,567 | 54,527 | 54,653 | 54,696 | 54,683 |
| Participation rate | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.4 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 79.6 | 79.5 |
| Employed $\qquad$ <br> Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 51,955 | 52,816 | 52,485 | 51,825 | 52,319 | 52,227 | 52,382 | 52,366 | 52,347 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. Agriculture . . . . . . | 275.1 | 75.0 | 74.5 | 74.9 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 74.3 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 49.678 | 50,344 | 50,08 | 49.488 | 49.99 | 49 | 7 | 2 |  |
| Unemployed | 1.969 | 2.062 | 2.17 | 2.11 | 4.949 | 4 | 49.987 | 4.994 | 9,882 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.14.0 | 2.3.9 | 2.24 | 2.402 | 2.271 | 2.330 | 2.336 |
| Not in labor force | 13.563 | 13,819 | 14. 142 | 13,548 | 13.752 | 13.890 | 13,869 | 14,001 | 14, 4.31 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 76.110 | 77.429 | 77.547 | 76.110 | 77.014 | 77,127 | 77.245 | 77,429 | 77.547 |
| Civilion noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 76,001 | 77,308 | 77,426 | 76,001 | 76.897 | 77,006 | 77.124 | 77,308 | 77.426 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 38,543 | 39.958 | 39,963 | 38,095 | 39,010 | 39.292 | 39.331 | 39,317 | 39.516 |
| Participation rate | 50.7 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 50.9 | 51.0 |
| Employed ................... | 36,362 | 37.684 | 37,799 | 35,887 | 36,861 | 36,968 | 37,178 | 37,039 | 37.325 |
| Emplovment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 47.8 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 47.2 | 47.9 | 36.96 47.9 | 48.1 | 47.8 | 48.1 |
| Agriculture | 534 | 654 | 591 | 571 | 584 | 596 | 640 | 556 | 632 |
| Nonagriculturat industries | 35,827 | 37.030 | 37.207 | 35, 316 | 36,276 | 36,371 | 36.538 | 36,483 | 36.693 |
| Unemployed $\qquad$ Unemployment rate | 2,181 | 2.274 | 2,164 | 2.208 | $\begin{array}{r}2.150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.324 | 2,153 | 2,279 | 2.190 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 37. 5.7 | 37. 5.7 | 37. 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| Not in labor force | 37,458 | 37,350 | 37.463 | 37.906 | 37,887 | 37,714 | 37,793 | 37,991 | 37.910 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1} \ldots$ | 16.741 | 16.659 | 16,648 | 16.741 | 16,677 | 16.665 |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16.429 | 16,370 | 16,360 | 16.429 | 16,387 | 16.377 | 16.367 | 16,370 | 16.648 16,360 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . Participation rate | 9,192 | 9.103 | 9.095 | 9.595 | 9,481 | 9,230 | 9.514 | 9.461 | 9,487 |
| Participation rate Employed | 55.9 | 55.6 | 55.6 | 58.4 | 57.9 | 56.4 | 58.1 | 57.8 | 58.0 |
|  | 7,712 | 7.658 | 7.660 | 8.039 | 8,031 | 7,705 | 7.953 | 7.888 | 7,974 |
| Agriculture ...p............. | 46.1 289 | 46.0 341 | 46.0 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 46.2 | 47.7 | 47.3 | 47.9 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 7.424 | 341 7.316 | 262 7.397 | 367 7.672 | 355 7676 | 341 7 | 365 | 360 | 329 |
| Unemployed .......... | 1,479 | 1.445 | 1.435 | 1,556 | 1.450 | 1.354 | 7.588 | 7.528 | 7.645 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.2 | 15.3 | 1.525 | 1.561 | 1.573 | 1.513 |
| Not in labor force | 7,237 | 7.267 | 7.265 | 6.834 | 15.3 6.906 | 7,147 | 16.4 6,853 | 16.6 6.909 | 15.9 6,873 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 142,031 | 143,937 | 144. 101 | 142,031 | 143,303 | 143.461 | 143,621 | 143,937 | 144,101 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 140,332 | 142,296 | 142.461 | 140.332 | 141,661 | 141,822 | 141,981 | 142,296 | 142,461 |
| Civilian labor force ...... Participation rate | 89.521 | 91.435 | 91,351 | 89,468 | 90,554 | 90.662 | 91,081 | 90,997 | 91,280 |
| Participation rate Employed | 63.8 85.261 | 64.3 87.020 | 64.1 86.862 | 63.8 85 | 63.9 86 | 63.9 8589 | 64.2 | 63.9 | 64.1 |
| Emplovment-population ${ }^{\text {antio }}{ }^{\mathbf{a}}$. | 85.261 60.0 | 87.020 60.5 | 86,862 60.3 | 85,013 59.9 | 86,093 | 85,829 | 86.395 | 86,243 | 86.579 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.260 | 4.415 | 4.490 | 59.9 4.455 | 60.1 4.460 | 59.8 4.832 | 60.2 4687 | 59.9 4.755 | 60.1 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.8 4.8 | 4.415 4.8 | 4.490 4.9 | 4.455 5.0 | 4.460 4.9 | 4.832 5.3 | 4.687 5.1 | 4.755 5.2 | 4.702 5.2 |
| Not in labor force | 50,811 | 50.861 | 51,110 | 50,864 | 51,107 | 51.161 | 50.900 | 51.299 | 51,181 |
| Black and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 20,002 | 20.531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 19,585 | 20.079 | 20,580 20,128 | 20,002 19.585 | 20,382 19,943 | 20,431 19,979 | 20.484 20.032 | 20.531 20.079 | 20,580 20,128 |
| Civilian labor force Porticipation rate | 12.137 | 12,504 | 12,368 | 12. 163 | 12,364 | 12,340 | 12,408 | 12.546 | 12,392 |
| Participetion rate <br> Employed | 62.0 10768 | 62.3 11.137 | 161.4 | 62.1 | $62.0$ | 61.8 | 61.9 | 62.5 | 61.6 |
| Employed $\ldots$.................. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. Employment-population atio $^{2}$. | 10,768 53.8 | 11,137 54.2 | 11,081 | 10,746 | 11.025 | 10,987 | 11.095 | 11.083 | 11.057 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 53.8 1.369 | 54.2 1.366 | 53.8 1.287 | 53.7 1.417 | 54-1 | $\begin{array}{r}53.8 \\ \hline 103\end{array}$ | 54.2 | 54.0 | 53.7 |
| Unemployment rate | 11.3 11.3 | 1.366 | 1.287 | 1.417 | 1.338 | 1,353 | 1.313 | 1.463 | 1,335 |
| Not in labor force | 7.447 | 7,575 | 7.760 | 11.7 7.422 | 10.8 7.579 | 11.0 7.639 | 10.6 7.624 | 11.7 7.533 | 10.8 7,736 |

1 The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for samonal variations; therefore, identicel numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
${ }^{2}$ Civilian employment a a percent of the total noninstitytuon population (including Armed

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted


Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

| Soloctod eaworios | Wer mmonally mjuttod |  | Smenonelly adjus |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. <br> 1978 | Nov. $1979$ | Nov. $1978$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. <br> 1979 | Sept <br> 1979 | oct. $1979$ | Nov. $1979$ |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totas employed, 16 years and over | 96,029 | 97,943 | 95.751 | 97.210 | 96.900 | 97. 513 | 97,293 | 97,646 |
| Men. . | 55,976 | 56,433 | 56.096 | 56.595 | 56.316 | 56.653 | 56.539 | 56,545 |
| Women | 40,054 | 47.510 | 39.655 | 40,675 | 40,585 | 40,860 | 40,754 | 41.101 |
| Married tren, upouse present. | 39.136 | 39,003 | 38,944 | 39.163 | 39.146 | 39.175 | 39,135 | 38.809 |
| Married women, spouse present | 22,845 | 23,533 | 22,274 | 22.890 | 22,777 | 22,965 | 22,922 | 22,937 |
| GCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-coilar workers | 48,355 | 50,352 | 47,888 | 49,573 | 49,615 | 49.779 | 49,648 | 49,869 |
| Professional and technical | 14,642 | 15,300 | 14,297 | 15,063 | 14,983 | 15.078 | 14.929 | 14,941 |
| Managers and admmistrators, execpt farm. | 10,148 | 10,656 | 10.030 | 10.675 | 10,772 | 10,640 | 10,648 | 10,530 |
| Sales workers | 6.174 | 6,432 | 6.192 | 6,161 | 6,085 | 6, 114 | 6,247 | 6,451 |
| Ciesical morkers | 17.392 | 17,965 | 17,369 | 17,673 | 17,774 | 17.947 | 17,825 | 17,947 |
| Blue-crilar workers | 32, 110 | 32,084 | 32,202 | 31,949 | 31,767 | 32,287 | 32,191 | 32,169 |
| Graft and kindred workers | 12,650 | 12,912 | 12.646 | 12,832 | 12,755 | 13.057 | 12.974 | 12.912 |
| Operatives, exctpt transport | 11,206 | 11,081 | 11,177 | 10,853 | 10,880 | 10,987 | 10,989 | 11,048 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 3,669 | 3.677 | 3.640 | 3.610 | 3,571 | 3.622 | 3,561 | 3,648 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 4,585 | 4,415 | 4.739 | 4,652 | 4,561 | 4.621 | 4,667 | 4,561 |
| Service workers | 12,978 | 12,900 | 13.009 | 12.697 | 12,591 | 12,796 | 12,977 | 12,935 |
| Farm workers. | 2,586 | 2,606 | 2,739 | 2,657 | 2,703 | 2,736 | 2,702 | 2,760 |
| MANOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 1.298 | 1,370 | 1.424 | 1.403 | 1,363 | 1.391 | 1,373 | 1.504 |
| Selfermployed workers | 1,561 | 1,629 | 1,563 | 1.552 | 1,632 | 1,678 | 1,617 | 1,631 |
| Unpaid family workers | 241 | 257 | 293 | 294 | 310 | 327 | 312 | 313 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers | 86, 168 | 87,582 | 85,578 | 86,277 | 86,227 | 86, 891 | 87,032 | 86,983 |
| Government....... | 15.604 | 15,624 | 15,373 | 15,382 | 15,260 | 15,450 | 15,549 | 15,393 |
| Private industries | 70.564 | 71,958 | 70,205 | 70.895 | 70,967 | 71.441 | 71.483 | 71.590 |
| Private households | 1.361 | 1,235 | 1,335 | 1,217 | 1,205 | 1.332 | 1.270 | 1.212 |
| Other industries. | 69.203 | 70,723 | 68.870 | 69,678 | 69.761 | 70,109 | 70,213 | 70,378 |
| Self-amploved workers | 6.341 | 6.726 | 6,370 | 6,753 | 6,649 | 6,682 | 6,814 | 6.760 |
| Unpaid family workers | 419 | 377 | 455 | 529 | 443 | 453 | 421 | . 409 |
| PERSONS AT WORK ' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries | 89. 170 | 90.948 | 86,653 | 89,074 | 89.154 | 88.824 | 88,487 | 88. 372 |
| Full-time schedules | 72,797 | 74,241 | 71,394 | 73,138 | 73,222 | 73.252 | 73,164 | 72.785 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 2,977 | 3.195 | 3.131 | 3.340 | 3,355 | 3, 111 | .3,230 | 3,358 |
| Usually work full time | 1,241 | 1.378 | 1.279 | 1,394 | 1,478 | 1.255 | 1,293 | 1.499 |
| Usually work part time . . . . . | 1,736 | 1.817 | 1.852 | 1,946 | 1,877 | 1,856 | 1,937 | 1.939 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 13,396 | 13.512 | 12.128 | 12.597 | 12,577 | 12.461 | 12,093 | 12.228 |

${ }^{1}$ Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" durng the survey period for sach reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial disputes.

Table A-4. Duration of unemployment

rable A-5. Reasons for unemployment

| Wemeors in mowembly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reationa | Hot menominy mivuted |  | Sessonelly |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | Aug. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lost last job | 2.236 | 2,589 | 2,372 | 2,532 | 2,724 | 2,608 | 2,771 | 2,745 |
| On layoff | 633 | 855 | 746 | 793 | 960 | 836 | 916 | 1,008 |
| Other job losers | 1,603 | 1.734 | 1,626 | 1.739 | 1.765 | 1.771 | 1,855 | 1.737 |
| Left last iob | 822 | 840 | . 825 | 838 | 894 | 818 | 825 | 843 |
| Reentered labor force | 1.770 | 1,680 | 1.754 | 1.737 | 1,798 | 1,785 | 1,788 | 1,665 |
| Seeking first job | 802 | 667 | 872 | 694 | 720. | 803 | 793 | 737 |
| percent distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers | 39.8 | 44.8 | 40.7 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 43.4 | 44.9 | 45.8 |
| On layoft | 11.3 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 14.8 | 16.8 |
| Other job losers | 28.5 | 30.0 | 27.9 | 30.0 | 28.8 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 29.0 |
| Job leavers ...... | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 14.1 |
| Reentrants | 31.4 | 29.1 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 29.3 |  | 29.0 |  |
| New entrants | 14.2 | 11.6 | 15.0 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.3 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Job losers | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | $2 . \epsilon$ |
| Job leavers | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 9 | - 8 | . 8 | . 8 |
| Reentrants | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| New entrants | - 8 | . 6 | . 9 | . 7 | . 7 | . 8 | . 8 | . 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]

| Measures | Quarterly averages |  |  |  |  | Monthly data |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1978 |  | 1979 |  |  | 1970 |  |  |
|  | III | IV | I | II | III | sept. | Oct. | Nov. |
| U. 1 -Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| U-2-Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 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 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 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 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| U.5-Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official meanure) | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| U-6—Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| U. 7 -Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total 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 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | N.A. | N, A. | N |

[^0]Table A-8. Employment status of the noninstitutional population by race and Hispanic origin, not seasonally adjusted

| Employment status | Total |  | White |  | Black ${ }^{\prime}$ |  | Hispanic origin ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov- } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| rotal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 159,916 | 162,589 | 140,332 | 142,461 | 16.795 | 17,183 | 7.451 | 7,834 |
| Civilian labor force | 101.659 | 103,719 | 89,521 | 91,351 | 10.338 | 10,476 | 4,796 | 4.979 |
| Percent of population | 63.6 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 61.6 | 61.0 | 64.4 | 63.6 |
| Employment | 96.029 | 97.943 | 85.261 | 86,862 | 9,091 | 9.306 | 4.413 | 4.537 |
| Agriculture | 3,100 | 3.257 | 2,814 | 2,985 | 238 | 229 | 183 | 223 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 92.929 | 94,686 | 82.447 | 83,877 | 8,853 | 9,077 | 4,230 | 4,314 |
| Unemployment | 5,629 | 5,776 | 4,260 | 4,490 | 1,247 | 1,170 | 383 | 442 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 8.9 |
| Not in labor force | 58.258 | 58,870 | 50.811 | 51.110 | 6,457 | 6.707 | 2,655 | 2.855 |

[^1]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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Toral |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Percent of tabor force |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nove } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 20 years and over 20 to 24 years. . | $\begin{array}{r} 8.424 \\ 664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,553 \\ 477 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.984 \\ 593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.106 \\ 438 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.655 \\ 529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.792 \\ 384 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 329 \\ 64 \end{array}$ | 314 54 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.9 \\ 12.3 \end{array}$ |
| 25 to 39 years | 6.998 | 7. 184 | 6.738 | 6,903 | 6.495 | 6.664 | 243 | 239 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2,175 | 1,867 | 2,079 | 1.739 | 1.956 | 1,649 | 123 | 90 | 5. 9 | 5.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3.524 | 3.630 | 3.401 | 3.536 | 3.310 | 3.435 | 91 | 101 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1.299 | 1,687 | 1.258 | 1.628 | 1.229 | 1,580 | 29 | 48 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| 40 vears and over | 762 | 892 | 653 | 765 | 631 | 744 | 22 | 21 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| NONVETERANS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 14.011 | 14,916 | 13,353 | 14.217 | 12.892 | 13,604 | 461 | 613 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6,338 | 6,819 | 6,001 | 6,478 | 5,749 | 6,152 | 252 | 326 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 4.019 | 4.303 | 3,857 | 4,106 | 3.737 | 3,937 | 120 | 169 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3.654 | 3.794 | 3.495 | 3.633 | 3.406 | 3.515 | 89 | 118 | 2.5 | 3.2 |

[^2]Tatw A-10. Employment status of the noninstitutionel population for the ten largest States

| State and employmem mex | Not memanelly asivatod* |  |  | Sansonaly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } \\ 1976 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { uct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 197 \varepsilon \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { iug } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sept. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Caitorne |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civelian noninstitutional population' | 16.477 | 16,604 | 16,832 | 16,477 | 16,704 | 16,731 | 16.760 | 16.804 | 16,832 |
| Civitian tabor force | 10.687 | 11,067 | 11,050 | 10,713 | 10,919 | 11,051 | 11,038 | 11.083 | 11,081 |
| Employed | 10.041 | 10.431 | 10,420 | 10.065 | 10,290 | 10,330 | 10,325 | 10,395 | 10.444 |
| Unemployed | 646 | 636 | 630 | 653 | 629 | 721 | 7113 | 688 | 6.57 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Forida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional poputation ${ }^{1}$ | 6.585 | 6.781 | 6,799 | 6,585 | 6,723 | 6.740 | 6.758 | 6,781 | 0.799 |
| Civilian labor force | 3.710 | 3.820 | 3,737 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 3.479 | 3,580 | 3.516 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | ( 2 ) |
| Unemploved | 231 | 241 | 219 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Hlinois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonnsstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 8. 236 | 8.309 | 8.315 | 8.236 | 8.284 | 8,289 | 8,295 | 8,309 | 8,315 |
| Civilian labor force | 5.414 | 5,416 | 5.428 | 5.430 | 5.376 | 5.349 | 5,400 | 5.411 | 5,444 |
| Employed | 5.133 | 5.118 | 5,130 | 5,120 | 5.131 | 5.112 | 5,069 | 5. 100 | 5,117 |
| Unemployed | 280 | 298 | 298 | 310 | 245 | 237 | 331 | 311 | 327 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Massachuserts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civslian noninstitutional population ' | 4,346 | 4,393 | 4,397 | 4,346 | 4.377 | 4.381 | 4.385 | 4,393 | 4,397 |
| Civilian labor force | 2,836 | 2.851 | 2,819 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 2.688 | 2.727 | 2.685 | 2.075 | 2,736 | 2,757 | 2,750 | 2.706 | 2.673 |
| Unemployed | 148 | 124 | 134 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (a) |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Michipen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilan noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 6.679 | 6,765 | 6,773 | 6.679 | 6,738 | 6.744 | 6,752 | 6,765 | 6.773 |
| Civilian labor force | 4.241 | 4.343 | 4,369 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 3.960 | 4. 028 | 4,024 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | 280 | 315 | 345 | 299 | 323 | 302 | 348 | 378 | 364 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Now Jewsey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' . | 5.477 | 5,537 | 5,542 | 5,477 | 5,517 | 5,522 | 5.527 | 5,537 | 5,542 |
| Civilian labor force | 3.584 | 3,563 | 3.547 | 3,563 | 3,530 | 3,528 | 3,568 | 3,570 | 3,527 |
| 1 Emploved | 3.365 | 3.339 | 3. 315 | 3,330 | 3. 266 | 3.262 | 3,349 | 3,322 | 3,281 |
| Unemploved | 419 | 224 | 232 | 233 | 264 | 266 | 219 | 248 | 246 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population' | 13,268 | 13.320 | 13,324 | 13.268 | 13,298 | 13.300 | 13,304 | 13.320 | 13.324 |
| Civilian labor force | 7.906 | 7.952 | 8,094 | 7.965 | 8,001 | 7,971 | 7,989 | 8,018 | 8,153 |
| Employed | 7,340 | 7,391 | 7.532 | 7.405 | 7.400 | 7,347 | 7.393 | 7,425 | 7.597 |
| Unemploved | 566 | 561 | 561 | 560 | 601 | 624 | 596 | 593 | 556 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 7.900 | 7.975 | 7.981 | 7.900 | 7,949 | 7,955 | 7,961 | 7.975 | 7.981 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,107 | 5,122 | 5.098 | 5,109 | 4,995 | 5,045 | 5,084 | 5,100 | 5,100 |
| Emploved | 4.856 | 4,819 | 4.829 | 4.835 | 4.650 | 4.687 | 4.793 | 4,778 | 4.808 |
| Unemployed | 251 | 302 | 269 | 274 | 345 | 358 | 291 | 322 | 292 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
| Pmonnyivania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civitian noninstitutional population ' | 8,870 | 8,937 | 8,942 | 8.870 | 8,913 | 8,916 | 8,923 |  | 8.942 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,332 | 5,364 | 5.375 | 5.350 | 5,316 | 5,288 | 5,327 | 5,339 | 5,392 |
| Employed Unemployed | 4.980 | 4,938 | 5,006 | 4,960 | 4,980 | 4.903 | 4,951 | 4,894 | 4,986 |
| Unemployed ..... | 352 | 426 | 369 | 390 | 336 | 385 | 376 | 445 | 406 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.5 |
| Toxam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 9.272 | 9,478 | 9,496 | 9,272 | 9.416 | 9,433 | 9,451 |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 6.100 | 6,264 | 6,272 | 6,094 | 6.183 | 6,136 | 6,241 | 6,245 | 6.266 |
| Employed. | 5.808 | 6,028 | 6,003 | 5,797 | 5.907 | 5.866 | 5.996 | 5,989 | 5.992 |
| Unemploved ..... | 292 | 236 | 269 | 297 | 276 | 270 | 245 | 256 | 274 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.4 |

${ }^{1}$ The population figures we not edjusted for mamonal varistiona; therviore, kdentical mumbers sppear in the unedurted end the semonelly adjustod columne.

- These are the officiul Buresu of Lebor Statistics' estimates used in the soministration of Federal fund allocetion programs.

Table B-1. Employees on monagricultural payrolls by industry

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

p=preliminary.

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.

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

| Indusary | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Samonelly adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV, } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 19976 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1979^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV. } \\ & 1979^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208 . \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JuLY } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 . \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPI. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1979^{\circ}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV: D } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| total private | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 33.7 | 35.6 | 35.6 |
| MINING | 43.8 | 43.5 | 43.0 | 43.8 | 43.3 | 41.0 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 43.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 36.5 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 36.6 | 36.0 |
| MANUFACTURING Overtime hours | 40.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 40.0 |
|  | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| durable goods Overtime hours | 4.4 .6 | 40.8 | 40.8 3.5 | 00.7 3.4 | 41.3 4.0 | 40.7 3.5 | 40.7 3.3 | 40.7 3.3 | 40.7 3.3 | 40.5 3.3 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.7 | 38.6 | 40.0 | 39.3 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 38.7 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.4 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 30.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 |
| Stone, cliay, and glass products | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.5 |
| Primary metal industries | 42.2 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 40.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 4.4 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.6 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 42.5 | 41.9 | 11.6 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.5 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.0 |
| Transportation equipment | 43.0 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 41.2 | 40.3 |
| Instruments and related products | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 41.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 19.8 | 38.9 | 39.3 | 30.1 | 39.1 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| nondurable goods | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 34.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 |
| Overtime hours | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 40.0 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 00.0 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 34.4 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 36.7 | 39.1 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 37.5 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 3H.6 | 38.3 | 37.6 |
| Textile mill products ......... | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 30.6 | 40.8 | 40.9 |
| Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products ....... | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.2 |
| Paper and allied products Printing and publishing . | 43.2 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 43.0 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 42.7 | $4<.5$ |
| Chemicals and allied products | $3 n .1$ 42 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.5 | 37.4 | 37.6 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 44.5 | 44.7 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.9 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 4.4 | 40.5 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 44.1 | 43.6 40.6 | 43.7 | 44.1 40.3 | 43.8 | 43.6 |
| Leather and leather products | 37.0 | 36.8 | 30.5 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 31.0 | 36.5 | 36.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 |
| WhOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | $\begin{aligned} & 38.8 \\ & 36.6 \end{aligned}$ | 38.8 30.7 | 38.9 30.5 | 39.0 30.4 | 38.8 30.9 | 38.9 30.0 | 38.7 30.5 | 38.7 30.7 | 30.8 30.7 | 39.0 30.7 |
| FINANCE, insurance, AND REAL ESTATE | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.5 |
| SERVICES | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.7 |

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

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

| Industry | Average hourly menings |  |  |  | A wraye weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1978 \\ 1970 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT: } \\ & 1979^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV: } \\ & 1979^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nove } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 E N F_{6} \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UCI } \\ & 1979^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov: p } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | -5.88 | \$6.31 | 36.32 | 16.34 | \$21u.50 | \$225.90 | \$225.02 | \$225.07 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 5.87 | 6.20 | 6.27 | 6.32 | 210.15 | 223.48 | 223.21 | 224.99 |
| MINING | 0.05 | A. 57 | 0.57 | 8.71 | 352.59 | 372.00 | 373.05 | 381.50 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 0.89 | 9.51 | 4.49 | 9.49 | 324.49 | 300.43 | 356.82 | 340.39 |
| MANUFACTURING | 6.36 | 6.80 | 6.82 . | 6.85 | 260.94 | 274.04 | 274.05 | 275.37 |
| durable goods | 6.82 | 7.24 | 7.25 | 7.26 | 263.71 | 295.39 | 295.00 | 290.30 |
| Lumber and wood products | 5.75 | 6.32 | 6.25 | 6.24 | 229.43 | 253.43 | 248.13 | 240.86 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.40 | 5.18 | 5.20 | 5.22 | 189.12 | 202.02 | 204.3n | 204.10 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 6.54 | 6.98 | 0.99 | 7.13 | 275.33 | 291.07 | 291.48 | 293.15 |
| Primary metal industries. | ¢. 52 | 9.10 | 9.11 | 9.20 | 359.54 | 378.31 | 372.60 | 371.6\% |
| Fabricated metal products | 6.54 | 0.93 | 6.47 | 7.10 | 270.76 | 282.74 | 285.07 | 280.30 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 7.61 | 7.4H | 7.47 | 7.52 | 297.93 | 313.41 | 310.75 | 314.34 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 5.97 | 3.46 | 6.49 | 6.52 | 242.98 | 201.63 | 261.55 | 206.67 |
| Transportation equipment ... | H. 27 | 0.54 | 6.65 | A.66 | 355.61 | 349.01 | 350.38 | 350.73 |
| Instruments and related products | 5.84 | 6.21 | 6.32 | 6.41 | 241.19 | 252.75 | 257.60 | 207.30 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4.79 | 5.07 | 5.11 | 5.13 | 188.73 | 199.25 | 201.33 | 204.17 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 5.70 | 6.11 | 0.14 | 6.20 | 226.29 | 241.90 | 241.42 | 244.90 |
| Food and kindred products | 5.97 | 0.33 | 6.30 | 6.49 | 238.80 | 257.00 | 255.04 | 259.60 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. | 0.02 | 6.54 | 6.42 | 7.01 | 232.97 | 255.71 | 249.10 | 271.90 |
| Textile mill products. | 4.45 | 4.82 | 4.83 | 4.85 | 180.67 | 190.64 | 197.06 | 199.34 |
| Apparel and other rextile products | 4.04 | 4.20 | 4.32 | 4.33 | 145.04 | 151.51 | 153.30 | 153.72 |
| Paper and allied products | 0.75 | 7.32 | 7.33 | 7.40 | 291.60 | 312.56 | 316.90 | 313.98 |
| Printing and publishing | 6.70 | 7.04 | 7.06 | 7.00 | 253.75 | 400.62 | 204.75 | 266.71 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 7.22 | 7.73 | 7.81 | 7.87 | 305.41 | 323.11 | 325.04 | 331.33 |
| Petroteum and coal products | ${ }^{\mathrm{H}, 7 \mathrm{H}}$ | 9.51 | 9.50 | 9.57 | 390.11 | 425.11 | 419.90 | $4 \times 1.04$ |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 5.71 | 0.103 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 236.34 | 244.2? | 241.05 | 245.01 |
| Leather and leather products. | 3.96 | 4.29 | 4.31 | 4.33 | 147.20 | 157.87 | 157.32 | 159.34 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7,78 | 8.45 | 8.40 | 8.49 | 310.42 | 337.16 | 336.71 | 337.05 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE. | 4.80 | 5,13 | 5.14 | 5.10 | 156.00 | 167.75 | 167.05 | 107.63 |
| Wholesale trade | 6.07 | 0.51 | 6.51 | 6.58 | 235.52 | 252.59 | 253.24 |  |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4.31 | 4.58 | 4.59 | 4.62 | 131.69 | 140.01 | 146000 | $140.45$ |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 5.03 | 5.36 | 5.38 | 5.39 | 182.59 | 195.29 | 195.29 | 190.20 |
| SERVICES | 5.13 | 5.45 | 5.48 | 5.52 | 167.24 | 178.22 | 178.05 | 179.95 |

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

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yov. } \\ 1978 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31375 \\ & 19 ? 9 \end{aligned}$ | 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A:PG; } \\ & \hline 1075 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SEPT. } \\ 1979 \end{gathered}$ | 0c7: ${ }^{1979}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | Prown chensp from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yov. } 1978 \text { - } \\ & \text { Yov. } 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & \text { MOV. } 1979- \\ & \hline 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current domers | 219.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 109.6 | 105: 7 | 105.6 | 105. 1 | 104:9 | 104.3 | N.i. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING ...... | 249.6 | 254.9 | 266.9 | 265.6 | 266.1 | 268.0 | 271.4 | 8.6 | 1.3 |
| CONSTRUFACTIORING | 211.6 222.4 | 223.4 233.7 | 237.1 275.4 | 223.1 236.9 | 224.4 | 223.9 | 225.6 | 8.6 | -8 |
| transportation and public utilities | 236.3 | 246.4 | 251.3 | 25.2.6 | 255.6 | 246.6 | 24.9 258.2 | 8.7 9.3 | .8 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 213.0 | 222.6 | 223.9 | 225.4 | 227.0 | 227.3 | 229.6 | 7.8 | 1.0 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 200.7 | 208.3 | 210.8 | 211.5 | 214.4 | 213.6 | 215.3 | 7.3 | . 8 |
| SERVICES | 217.7 | 225. 7. | 237.0 | 239.4 | 231.5 | 232.2 | 233.8 | 7.4 | .7 |




## N.A. $=$ not available.

pepreliminary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelared to underiving wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which owertime dete are available) and the effects of changes in the proportion of morkers in high-mego and low-wage industries.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekiy hours of production or nonsupervisory workers, on private nonagricultural payrolis by industry, seasonally adjusted

| Industry division and group | 1978 |  |  |  |  | 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NOV. | DEC. | JAN. | FE8. | MAH. | APR. | May | JUNE | JULY | AUG. | 8EPT. | OCT: ${ }^{p}$ | NOV. ${ }^{\text {p }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 123.7 | 124.2 | 124.4 | 124.7 | 125.7 | 123.6 | 125.4 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 126.3 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 108.9 | 109.b | 110.3 | 110.2 | 111.3 | 106.8 | 110.3 | 110.1 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 108.9 | 108.8 |
| MINING | 150. 6 | 151.3 | 152.0 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152,0 | 151.6 | 152:3 | 148.4 | 156.7 | 157.4 | 157.9 | 159.2 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 126.0 | 127.9 | 128.9 | 126.7 | 132.7 | 124.9 | 133.7 | 134.4 | 133.9 | 134.5 | 135.4 | 132.7 | 134.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 104.4 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 102.0 | 104.7 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 105.4 | 103.0 | 102.6 |
| DURABLE GOOOS | 107.9 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 109.9 | 110.1 | 105.0 | 104.3 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 106. 3 | 107.1 | 106.0 | 105.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115.9 | 114.9 | 110.4 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 112.7 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 109,4 |
| Furniture and fixtures ... | 109.4 | 110.2 | 104.9 | 109.1 | 109.4 | 105.8 | 105.9 | 105.3 | 105.9 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 106,2 |
| Stone, clay, and jizess products | 112.6 | 113.4 | 113.0 | 112.8 | 114.9 | 111.5 | 113.1 | 113.0 | 111.5 | 110.6 | 111.2 | 110.4 | 111.2 |
| Primary metal industries . . . . | 94.1 | 94.6 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 94.5 | 92.9 |
| Fabricated metal products | 100.5 | 107.8. | 107.6 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 102.7 | 106.6 | 107.1 | 106.7 | 104.8. | 105.4 | 103.9 | 105.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 113.5 | 115.3 | 115.8 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 113.0 | 117.4 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 114.2 | 117.7 | 114.2 | 114.3 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 104.6 | 105.5 | 100.6 | 107. 8 | 108.5 | 104.4 | 108.2 | 108,6 | 106.5 | 104.7 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 108.1 |
| Transportation equipment . | 104.9 | 105.6 | 105.9 | 100.9 | 105.9 | 94.3 | 102.6 | 99.4 | 100.3 | 102.6 | 100. 1 | 9.7. 1 | -2.7 |
| Instruments and related products | 125.7 | 126.3 | 128.2 | 129.4 | 129.7 | 127.2 | 128.1 | 128.4 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.5 | 129.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industry | 102.1 | 101.8 | 102.3 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 97.5 | 98.7 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.4 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 09.5 | 99.8 | 100.3 | 99.8 | 100. 1 | 97.8 | 99.5 | 99. 1 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 18.9 |
| Food and kindred products | 96. 4 | 97.7 | 98. 1 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 94.6 | 95.0 | 96.2 | 4.3 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 72.4 | 73.6 | 11.8 | 70.0 | 73.4 | 73.9 | 76.5 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 66.7 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 60.7 |
| Textile mill products | 91.0 | 91.0 | 1.9 | 90.3 | 90.6 | 84.7 | 89.5 | 89.6 | A9.8 | 89.0 | 89.6 | 90.6 | 91.3 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 91.3 | 91.0 | 11.0 | 90.3. | 89.9 | 86.t | 89.5 | 88.7 | 89.5 | 68.0 | 87.5 | 87.9 | 87.6 |
| Paper and allied products. | 100.\% | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.8 | 103.0 | 100.3 | 102.3 | 102.1 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 102.7 |
| Printirtg and publishing ..... | 101.4 | 101.5 | 102. 5 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 101.7 | 103.1 | 103.3 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 105.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 108.1 | 107.6 | 108.7 | 108.5 | 108. 1 | 107.7 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.8 | 108.2 | 107.6 | 108. 1 | 109.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 124.4 | 123.6 | 122.7 | 123.9 | 125.0 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 184.2 | 120.2 | 126.3 | 128.4 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 149.9 | 132.0 | 153.5 | 134.0 | 154.4 | 148.4 | 153.4 | 150.4 | 150.3 | 145.6 | 143.5 | 143.4 |  |
| Leather and leather products .... | 69.4 | 68.4 | 67.9 | 66.6 | 66.1 | 63.9 | 65.4 | 66.0 | 61.3 | 64.9 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 65.9 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 134.0 | 854.2 | 134.2 | 134.8 | 135.6 | 135.3 | 135.9 | 136.5 | 136.7 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 137.6 | 138.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 112.0 | 112,5 | 112.8 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 109.2 | 113.4 | 115.0 | 114.2 | 115.3 | 114.9 | 1.15 .5 | 115.7 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 129.2 | 129.5 | 129.0 | 129.3 | 130.2 | 4.30.6 | 130.2 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 129.6 | 130.4 | 131.1 | 131:4 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 129,6 | 130.5 | 130. 5 | 130.8 | 132.3 | 131.3 | 132.8 | 132.4 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 133.5 | 134.8 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 129.0 | 129.0 | 128.5 | 128.7 | 129.3 | 130.3 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 128.5 | 129.6 | 130.1 | 130.2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 142.6 | 142,7 | 143.3 | 144.1 | 144.6 | 145.5 | 144.3 | 145.7 | 146.5 | 146.3 | 147.1 | 146.7 | 148.6 |
| SERVICES | 146.3 | 148.4 | 148, 6 | 149.8 | 151.11 | 151.01 | 151.7 | 152.6 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 153. | 154.1 | 155.4 |

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


1 Number of employees, seasonaliy adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
$\rho=$ preliminary.



[^0]:    N.A. $=$ not available.

[^1]:    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]:    1 Vietnamera veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.
    Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited to those $\mathbf{2 5 - 3 9}$ years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of thie Vietnamera veteran population.

