## Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, D.C. 20212

```
Contact: Norm Bowers (202) 523-194
    Beth Gelin
    Kathryn Hoyle
```

(202) 523-1944
(202) $\begin{aligned} & 523-191 \\ & 523-1208\end{aligned}$
USDL $80-2$
ransmission of material i" this release is MBARGOED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. (EST), FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1980
the employment situation: december 1979

Employment rose in December and unemployment was virtually unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Departiment of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, ifttle different from the November rate of 5.8 percent and similar to those which have prevafled since August 1978.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 300,000 to 97.9 million. Over the past year, total employment has increased by 2.1 million

Nonfarm payroll employment--as neasured by the monthly survey of establishmentz--advanced 315,000 over the month to 90.4 mililion. Payroll jobs increased by 2.3 million since December 1978.

## Unemployment

The December unemployment rate, 5.9 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 6.1 million, were about the same as in the previous month. Since August 1978, the jobless rate has fluctuated within the narrow band of 5.7 to 5.9 percent (as revised, based on updated seasonal adjustment factors).

The December unemployment rates for adult men ( 4.2 percent), adult women ( 5.7 percent), and teenagers ( 16.0 percent) were virtually the same as in November. Jobless rates for whites ( 5.1 percent) and blacks ( 11.3 percent) and most other worker groups were aiso at or near the level which have prevailed over the past several months. (See tables A-1 nd A-2.)

> This release incorporates revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series derived from the household survey. The revisions altered the overall revised, only 3 months of 1979 . The 1979 overall rates as originally pubilshed and as revised, plus adational information on the revisions, appear on page 6
about proportionate to their share of the population. (See table A-1.)
The civilian labor force totaled 104.0 million in December, up 350,000 from Novenber and nearly 2.3 million from December a year ago. Women accounted for the bulk of these increases. The overall civilian labor force participation rate was 63.9 percent in December, equaling its previous high recorded in September.

## Discouraged Workers

Discouraged workers are those who report that they want work but. are not looking for fobs because they believe they cannot find any. Because they do not meet the labor market test--that is, they are not engaged in active job search-they are ciassified as not in the labor force rather than unemployed. These data are published on a quarterly basis.

The number of discouraged workers, at 740,000 , was little changed both from the previous quarter and over the past year. Just over three-fifths of this number cited job-market factors as the reason for their discouragement. (See table A-10.)

## Industry Payroll Employment

Nonfaril payroll employment rose by 315,000 in December to 90.4 million. Over the past year payroll employment grew 2.3 million. In contrast to recent months in which fob growth had been concentrated in the service-producing industries, the December employment growth was marked by gains in both the goods- and the service-producing sectors. (See table b-1.)

Employment increased by 170,000 in the goods-producing sector, reversing the downward trend of the past 4 months and returning employment to near its July level. Manufacturing employment rose by 110,000 , with durable and nondurable goods industries contributing 65,000 and 45,000 additional jobs, respectively. Electrical and transportation equipent accounted for most of the growth in durable goods, each risfing by 25,000 . Gains in nondurable goods industries were somewhat more widespread. Elsewhere in the goods sector, employment in construction and mining rose by 45,000 and 15,000 , respectively.

Jobs in the service-producing sector grew by 145,000 , continuing the pattern of long-tera growth. The largest gain took place in the services industry ( 70,000 ), while increases also occurred in government ( 50,000 ) and finance ( 30,000 ). Employment in trade and transportation and public utilities remained at essentially the November levels.

Hours
The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.7 in December, unchanged from November. Manufacturing hours advanced by 0.2 to 40.3 hours but remained 0.3 hour below the first quarter level. Factory overtime edged up 0.1 to 3.3 hours, after holding at 3.2 hours in the August-November period. (See table b-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours rose 0.5 percent in December to 126.9 (1967=100), entirely the result of the rise in employment. The index was up 2.2 percent over the year. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Week1y Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.9 percent in December and were 7.9 percent above the December 1978 level (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings also rose 0.9 percent in December and were up 7.6 percent over the year.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 4 cents in December to $\$ 6.38,47$ cents above Decewber 1978; average weekly earnings were $\$ 229.04$, up $\$ 3.34$ from November and $\$ 15.69$ 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 induatries-was $239.1(1967=100)$ in December, 0.8 percent higher than in November. The index was 8.2 percent above December a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing pojer, the Index decreased 4.1 percent during the 12 -month period ended in November. (See table B-4.)

## Over-the-Year Developments

The Nation's job situation in 1979 was characterized by a slowdown in the rate of employment and labor force expansion compared with recent years. Growth in these two labor market measures, while still high by historical standards at over 2 million persons each, was nevertheless well below the pace of the previous 3 years. The unemployment rate showed little movement between late 1978 and late 1979.

## - 5

There were no dramatic over-the-year changes in the overall unemployment picture. However the unemployment rate for adult men, which is typically more sensitive to cyclical movements registered a small rise. The unemployment rate in manufacturing was up almost a point. In addition, the number of unemployed persons on layoff at year-end was nearly a quarter of a million above the level of a year earlifer, and the number of persons working part time for economic reasons increased by about 400,000 .
while adult women have comprised a large proportion of the labor force growth in the past few years, this pattern was even more dramatic in 1979, when they accounted for two-thirds of the expansion in both labor force and employment.

Nonfarm payroll employment also increased by more than 2 million in 1979. The service-producing sector accounted for more than three-quarters of the overall gain Manufacturing employment showed little over-the-year growth, while employment increases were strong in construction and mining as well as in several of the service-producing industries.

## NOTE ON SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

At the end of each calendar year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revises the seasonally adjusted labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (household survey) to incorporate the experience of the past year. As a result of the recalculation of the seasonal factors, seasonally adjusted data for the past 5 years are subject to revision.

This year the BLS is introducing two major modifications in seasonal adjustment methodology. First, the labor force data are being seasonally adjusted with a new procedure called X-11/ARIMA, developed at Statistics Canada as an extension of the standard X-11 method. The X-1l procedure was originally developed at the Bureau of the Census and has been used to
seasonally adjust labor force serles at the BLS for the past several years. Tests have shown that use of $\mathrm{X}-11 /$ ARIMA, which essentially places more emphasis on recent data, provides better seasonal adjustment results than does use of the standard X-11. Secondly, seasonal factors will
now be calculated for use during the first 6 months of the year rather than for the entire year. now be calculated for use during the first 6 months of the year rather than for the entire year.
Then, in July of each year, the Bureau will calculate and publish a new set of seasonal fectors Then, in July of each year, the Bureau will calculate and publish a new set of seasonal factors
for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. These two changes are for use in the second half, based on the experience through June. These two changes are
expected to result in fewer and/or smaller revisions of seasonally adjusted data. Revisions of the historical data will continue to be made once a year, at the end of each calendar year.

The table below contains the seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rates for the past 12 months as originally pubinshed and as revised. Previously published data were unchanged in 9
months of the year and altered by only 0.1 percentage point in the other 3 months. These months of the year and altered by only 0.1 percentage point in the other 3 months. These revisions did no
unad justed data.

New seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate the overall unemployment rate during January-June 1980, a description of the current seasonal ad Justment methodoiogy, and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters (tables $A-1,2,33-42$ and 44-53) will appear in the January 1980 1ssue of Employment and Earnings. Revised data for the entire 1975-79 revision period for nearly 500 labor force series will be published, as is the
usual practice, in the February 1980 issue. Historical data (monthly and quarterly) from the usual practice, in the February 1980 issue. Historical data (monthly and quarterly) from the
time of the inception of the various series may be obtained from the Bureau upon request. (Contact John Stinson, 202-523-1944.)

Revised seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 1979

| Month | As previousiy <br> prblished | As revised |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| January | 5.8 |  |
| February | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| March | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Arit | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| May | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| June | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| July | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| August | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| September | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| October | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| November | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| December | $5.9 *$ | 5.8 |
| \# Not published |  | 5.9 |

* Not published

Chart 1. Civillan labor force and employment
(Seasorally adjusted)


Chart 2. Unemployment rate--all civllan workers


Chart 3. Civillan labor force partlelpation rate and total employment-population ratio


## Explanatory Note

This release presents and analyzes statistics from ment, and unemployment (A tables) are derived from the Current Population Survey-a sample survey of
households which is conducted by the Bureau of the 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 households in order to provide greater reliability for smaller States and thus permit the publication of annual
statistics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. atistics for all 50 States and the District of Columbia. 47,000 national household sample in January 1978 ; thus the sample now consists of about 56,000 households
selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over.
Statistics on nonagricultural payrol employment, hours, and earnings (B tables) are collected by the arencies, from payroll records of sepation with State agencies, from payroll records of a sample of approxi-
mately 162.000 establishments. Unless otherwise indiated, data for both statistical series relate to the week containing the 12 th dey of the specified month.

## Comparability of houset

Employment data from the household and payroll Employment data from the household and payroll
surveys differ in several basic respects. The housethold survey provides information on the labor force activity
of the entire civilian noninstitutional pooulation, 16 of the entire civilian noninstitutional population, 16
years of age and over, without duplication. Each person years of age and over, without duplication. Each person
is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. The household survey counts employed persons in both agriculture and nonagricuitural industries and, in addition to wage and salary workers
(including private household workers), counts the selfemployed, unpaid family workers, and persons "with a
job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent. job but not at work" and not paid for the period absent. salary employees (regardiess of age) on the paytills of nonagricultural estabiishments. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week or otherwise once in the establishment survey. Such persons are once in the establishment survey. Such persons are
counted only once in the household survey and are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours.

## Unempioyment

To se classified in the household survey as
cb 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 beg:in a new job (within 30 days), neither of whom must meet the jobseexing requirements, are also classilied as
unemployed. The unemployed total includes aii persons who satisfactorily meet the above criteria, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits or any kind of public assistance. The unemployment rate
represents the unemployed as a proportion of the civilian labor force (the employed and unemployed combined).
The Bureau regularly publishes a wide variety of labor market measures. See, for example, the demo-
graphic, occupational, and industry detail in tables A-2 and $A-3$ of this release and the comprehensive data package in Employment and Earnings each month.
A special grouping of seven unemployment measures is A special grouping of seven unemployment measures is
set forth in table $\mathrm{A}-7$. Identified by the symbols $\mathrm{U}-1$ chrough U-7, these measures represent a range of possible definitions of unemployment and of the labor
force-from the most restrictive ( $\mathrm{U}-1$ ) to the most comprehensive ( $U-7$ ). The official rate of unemployment appears as $\mathrm{V}-5$.

## sumonel adiustrment

Nearly all economic phenomena are affected to
me degree by seasonal variations. These are recurring, predictable events which are. These are or less regularly each year-changes in weather, opening and closing of schools, major holidays, industry production schedules, etc. The cumulative effects of these events are orten large. For example, on average over
the year, they explain about 95 percent of the month-to-month variance in the unemployment figures. Since seasonal variations tend to be large relative to the underlying eyclical trends, it is necessary to use
seasonally-adjusted data to interpret short-term conomic developments. Seasonal adjustment factors for unemployment and other labor force series are calculated at the beginning of each year tor the January-June period and at midyea:
or the Julv-Dectmber period.
All seasonally-adjusted civilian labor force anc unemployment rate statistics, as well as the major
employment and unemployment estimates, are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series. The official unemployment rate for all civilian workers
ployment (the sum of four seasonally-adjusted age-sex components) by the civilian labor force (the sum of 12 seasonally-adjusted age-sex components).

For establishment data, the seasonally-adjusted series for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings are adjusted by aggregating the seasonally-adjusted data from the respective component series. These data are also revised annually, of ten in conjunction with benchmark (comprehensive counts of employment) adjustments. (The most recent revision of seasonally-adjusted data was based on data through June 1979.)

## Sampling varisbility

Both the household and establishment survey statistics are subject to sampling error, which should be taken into account in evaluating the levels of a series as well as changes over time. Because the household survey is based upon a probability sample, the results may differ from the figures that would be obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. The standard error is the measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a figure that would be obtained through a complete census by less than the standard error. Tables A through I in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings provide approximations of the standard errors for unemployment and other labor force categories. To obtain a 90 -percent level of confidence, the confidence interval generally used by BLS, the errors should be multiplied by 1.6. The following examples provide an indication of the magnitude of sampling error: For a monthly change in total em-
ployment, the standard error is on the order of plus or minus 182,000 . Similarly, the standard error on a change in total unemployment is approximately 115,000 . The standard error on a change in the national 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 same schedules and procedures were possible. However, since the estimating procedures utilize the previous month's level as the base in computing the current month's level of employment (link-relative technique), sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove this accumulated error, the employment estimates are adjusted to new benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment), 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 deviation adjusted for the bias in estimates. If the bias is small, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from its benchmark by less than the RMSE. For total nonagricultura! employment, the RMSE is on the order of plus or minus 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 $P$ in the "Explanatory Notes" of Employment and Earnings.

NOTE: Household data for December 1979 relate to the week of December 2-8 (week of the 5th) rather than the usual week containing the 12 th day.

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

| Employment mexam | Not memonelly atinem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. <br> 1978 | Nov. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } 09 . \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | sept. <br> 1979 | oct. 1979 | Nov. 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 162.250 | 164,682 | 164,898 | 162.250 | 163.891 | 164. 106 | 164,468 | 164.682 | 164.893 |
| Armed Forces' | 2.108 | 2.092 | 2,089 | 2,108 | 2,090 | 2.092 | 2,093 | 2.092 | 2,089 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 160.142 | 162.589 | 162.809 | 160.142 | 161.801 | 162.013 | 162.375 | 162.589 | 162.809 |
| Civilian labor force ........... | 101,632 | 103.719 | 103,884 | 101.815 | 103.128 | 103.494 | 103.595 | 103.652 | 103.999 |
| Participation rate | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.6 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63. 8 | 63.9 |
| Employed | 95.906 | 97,943 | 98,047 | 95,831 | 97.004 | 97.504 | 97,474 | 97,609 | 97,912 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 59.1 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.4 |
| Agriculture . .......... | 2,990 | 3,257 | 2.995 | 3.375 | 3.315 | 3.364 | 3.294 | 3.385 | 3.359 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 92,916 | 94.686 | 95.052 | 92.456 | 93.689 | 94.140 | 94.180 | 94.223 | 94.553 |
| Unemployed ...... | 5.725 | 5.776 | 5.836 | 5.984 | 6. 124 | -.990 | 6. 121 | 6,044 | 5.087 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Not in labor force | 58,510 | 58.870 | 58.925 | 58.327 | 58,673 | 58.513 | 58,780 | 58.937 | 58,810 |
| Men, 20 Years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total nonimstitutional population ${ }^{1}$... | 69.288 | 70.487 | 70. 594 | 69.288 | 70.099 | 70.205 | 70.380 | 70,487 | 70,594 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 67.600 | 68,804 | 68,940 | 67,600 | 68.417 | 68,522 | 68.697 | 68,804 | 68,940 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 53.935 | 54.662 | 54.666 | 54,059 | 54.597 | 54.735 | 54,760 | 54,700 | 54,781 |
| Perticipation rate | 79.8 | 79.4 | 79.3 | 80.0 | 79.8 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 79.5 | 79.5 |
| Employed ................. | 51.713 | 52.485 | 52.335 | 51,861 | 52,311 | 52.453 | 52,443 | 52.374 | 52,478 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 74.6 | 74.5 | 74.1 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.3 | 74.3 |
| Agriculture | 2.250 | 2,403 | 2. 292 | 2,387 | 2,375 | 2.377 | 2,371 | 2.438 | 2,427 |
| Nonagrieultural inchastrias | 49.463 | 50,082 | 50,043 | 49,474 | 49,936 | 50,076 | 50,072 | 49.936 | 50,051 |
| Unemployed | 2,221 | 2,177 | 2.331 | 2.198 | 2.286 | 2.282 | 2,317 | 2.335 | 2,303 |
| Unemploy ment rate | 13.4.1 | . 4.0 | 14.4.3 | 4. 4.1 | 2.4.2 | +4.2 | 13.4.2 | 4.4.3 | 4.4.2 |
| Not in labor force | 13.665 | 14.142 | 14,274 | 13,541 | 13.820 | 13,787 | 13.937 | 14.095 | 14.159 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatitutional population' | 76, 227 | 77.547 | 77.666 | 76,227 | 77.127 | 77. 245 | 77.429 | 77.547 | 77.666 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population' | 76.119 | 77.426 | 77,542 | 76,119 | 77.006 | 77.124 | 77.308 | 77.426 | 77,542 |
| Civilien labor force | 38,514 | 39.963 | 40,057 | 38.156 | 39,304 | 39.239 | 39.362 | 39.445 | 39.659 |
| Participation rate | 50.6 | 51.6 | 51.7 | 50.1 | 51.0 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 50.9 | 51.1 |
| Employad ................... | 36,457 | 37.799 | 37.954 | 35,944 | 37.000 | 37.075 | 37. 112 | 37.248 | 37.472 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 47.8 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 47.2 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 48.2 |
| Agriaulture | 479 | 591 | 7466 | -598 | 600 | 628 | 572 | 612 | 582 |
| Nonsgricultural industries | 35,978 | 37.207 | 37.487 | 35.346 | 36.400 | 36.447 | 36.540 | 36.636 | 36.820 |
| Unemployed ........... | 2.057 | 2.164 | 2. 104 | 2. 212 | 2.304 | 2.164 | 2.250 | 2.197 | 2,257 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force | 37,605 | 37,463 | 37.485 | 37,963 | 37,702 | 37,885 | 37.946 | 37.981 | 37.883 |
| Goth mexes, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutionel population ${ }^{1}$. | 16,734 | 16.648 | 16,638 | 16,734 | 16.665 | 16,655 | 16,659 | 16,648 | 16,638 |
| Civilisen noninstitutionsl population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,422 | 16.360 | 16.326 | 16,422 | 16.377 | 16,367 | 16,370 | 16,360 | 16,326 |
| Civilien labor force ...... | 9.183 | 9.095 | 9. 160 | 9.600 | 9.227 | 9,520 | 9.473 | 9.498 | 9.559 |
| Participation rate | 55.9 | 55.6 | 56.1 | 58.5 | 56.3 | 58.2 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 58.6 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7,736 | 7.660 | 7,759 | 8.026 | 7.693 | 7,976 | 7.979 | 7,986 | 8. 032 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 46.2 | 46.0 | 46.6 | 48.0 | 46.2 | 47.9 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 48.3 |
| Agriculture . . . . . . | 262 | 262 | 237 | 390 | 340 | 359 | 351 | 335 | 350 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 7.475 | 7.397 | 7. 522 | 7.636 | 7.353 | 7.617 | 7.568 | 7.651 | 7.682 |
| Unemployed ........ | 1.447 | 1.435 | 1.401 | 1.574 | 1.534 | 1.544 | 1,554 | 1.512 | 1,527 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 16.0 |
| Not in labor force | 7.239 | 7.265 | 7, 166 | 6.822 | 7.150 | 6.847 | 6,897 | 6.862 | 6,767 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$... | 142,198 | 144. 101 | 144. 267 | 142.198 | 143,461 | 143,621 | 143.937 |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 140.507 | 142,461 | 142.645 | 142.507 | 141.822 | 141,981 | 142.296 | 142.461 | 14.82675 |
| Civilian labor force ..... | 89.556 | 91.351 | 91,509 | 89,668 | 90.759 | 91.082 | 91,147 | 91.242 | 91.579 |
| Participation rate | 63.7 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 64.2 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85.133 | 86.862 | 86.993 | 85,069 | 85.976 | 86,425 | 86,454 | 86.571 | 86.894 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$. <br> Unemployed | 59.9 4.422 | 60.3 4.490 | 60.3 4.516 | 59.8 4.899 | 59.9 4.783 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 60.2 |
| Unemploved Unemployment rate | 4.822 4.9 | 4.490 4.9 | 4.516 4.9 | 4,599 | 4.783 | 4.657 | 4,693 | 4.671 | 4. 685 |
| Not in labor force . . . . . . | 50,951 | 51.110 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 51. } \\ \hline .136\end{array}$ | 50,839 | 51.063 | 5.1 50,899 | 51.149 | 5.1 51.219 | 5.1 51.066 |
| Black and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toted noninatitutional population ${ }^{1} \ldots$ | 20.051 | 20.580 | 20.631 | 20,051 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 19.635 | 20, 128 | 20.631 | 19.635 | 20,431 19.979 | 20,484 20,032 | 20,531 20,079 | 20,580 20,128 | 20,631 20.163 |
| Civilisen labor force . . . . . Participation rats | 12.076 61.5 | 12,368 | 12,374 | 12.141 | 12.343 | 12,404 | 12,512 | 12.391 | 12,432 |
| Participation rast <br> Employed | 61.5 10.773 | 61.4 11.081 | 121.4 | 61.8 10.752 | 61.8 | 61.9 | 62.3 | 61.6 | 61.7 |
| Employmentpopulation ratio ${ }^{2}$. | 10.773 53.7 | 11,081 53.8 | 11.054 53.6 | 10.752 53.6 | 10.982 | 11.063 | 11.076 | 11.044 | 11.024 |
| Unemploved . . . . . . . . | 1.303 |  | 13.61 | 1389 | 53.8 | 54.0 | 53.9 | 53.7 | 53.4 |
| Unemployment rato | 10.8 | 1.287 10.4 | 1.321 | 1.389 | 1.361 | 1,341 | 1.436 | 1.347 | 1,408 |
| Not in labor force . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.8 7.559 | 7.760 | 10.7 7.789 | 11.4 7.494 | 11.0 7,636 | 10.8 7.628 | 11.5 7,567 | 10.9 7.737 | $\begin{array}{r}11.3 \\ 7.731 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

[^0] NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data in this table have been revised, See note on page 6 .

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted


1 Unemployment rate celculated as a percent of civilien libor force.
2 Agaregate hours loat by the unemployed and perions on part time for economic remons a a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators
[In thousandel

|  | Mot mmonally adjuted |  | amanmily |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | vec. <br> 197 b | Dec. <br> 1979 | Dec. <br> 1378 | Ang. <br> 1979 | sept. <br> 1979 | oct. <br> 1979 | Mov. <br> 1979 | Dec. $1979$ |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed, 18 vears and over | 95.706 | 98.047 | 95.831 | 97,004 | 97.504 | 97.474 | 97.608 | 97.912 |
| Men. | 55.66\% | 50.325 | 56.087 | 56,408 | 56.714 | 56,629 | 56.580 | 56,734 |
| Wormen | 40.239 | 41.722 | 39.744 | 40,596 | 40.790 | 40.845 | 41.028 | 41. 178 |
| Married men, spous prosent | 39.024 | 38.923 | 39.030 | 39, 180 | 39.198 | 39,124 | 38.845 | 38, 324 |
| Merried womers, pouse promet | 22,784 | 23,547 | 22.284 | 22,869 | 22,937 | 22,919 | 22.940 | 23,027 |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers | 48,852 | 50,683 | 48.108 | 49.663 | 49.816 | 49.738 | 49.912 | 49.911 |
| Professional and tectrical. | 14,870 | 15,505 | 14.645 | 15,068 | 15.141 | 15,057 | 15.131 | 15.272 |
| Managers and administrators, exacpt farm. | 10.289 | 10.52\% | 10:284 | 10,698 | 10.659 | 10.639 | 10,617 | 10.535 |
| Splas workers | 6.337 | 6.653 | 6.058 | 6.145 | 6.181 | 6.261 | 6.362 | 6.346 |
| Clarical workers | 17.350 | 17.997 | 17.121 | 17,752 | 17.835 | 17.781 | 17.802 | 17.758 |
| Blup-collar workors | 31.654 | 32,012 | 31.966 | 31.849 | 32.209 | 32.205 | 32.110 | 32,302 |
| Craft and kindred workens | 1<,597 | 12.973 | 12,666 | 12,761 | 12,993 | 13,001 | 12.925 | 13.041 |
| Operatives, except trantport | 10,863 | 11.035 | 10.860 | 10,909 | 10.964 | 10.967 | 10,963 | 11.042 |
| Transport squipment operatives | 3.617 | 3,644 | 3.613 | 3,604 | 3.617 | 3,593 | 3.628 | 3.635 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 4.577 | 4. $3 \leqslant 0$ | 4.817 | 4.575 | 4.635 | 4.644 | 4,594 | 4. 584 |
| Service workars | 12.342 | 12.980 | 12.942 | -12.621 | 12.859 | 12.937 | 12.899 | 12.970 |
| Farm workers. | 2.459 | 2.372 | 2,802 | 2.707 | 2.722 | 2,695 | 2,718 | 2,694 |
| MANOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wege and salary workers | 1,226 |  | 1.447 | 1.384 | 1.399 | 1.381 | 1.475 | 1,451 |
| Selfemployed workers | 1.534 | 1.526 | 1,608 | 1.614 | 1.642 | 1,602 | 1,622 | 1. 596 |
| Unpaid femily workers | 231 | 237 | 312 | 310 | 325 | 313 | 310 | 310 |
| Nonagricultural industrios: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and satary workers | 85.984 | 87.942 | 85,461 | 86.421 | 96,912 | B6, 982 | 87,020 | 87,384 |
| Government . . . | 15.572 | 15.655 | 15.326 | 15.279 | 15.407 | 15.423 | 15.358 | 15.397 |
| Private industrias | 70.411 | 72, 286 | 70.135 | 71.142 | 71.505 | 71.559 | 71,662 | 71.987 |
| Private houmholds Other industries | 1.338 | 1.264 | 1.302 | 1.211 | 1.313 70.192 | 1.261 | 1.211 | 1.228 70.759 |
| Other industries . . | 04.073 | 71,022 | 68,933 | 69.931 | 70.192 | 70. 298 | 70.451 | 70,759 |
| Self-employed workers | 6.506 | 6,740 | 6,506 | 6,689 | 6,731 | 6.812 | 6,781 | 6,737 |
| Unpaid family workers | 427 | 370 | 469 | 450 | 449 | 430 | 417 | 409 |
| PEREONS AT WORK ${ }^{\text {] }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries | 89.715 | 91.913 | 87,050 | 88, 855 | 88,723 | 88,638 | 88,617 | 89,180 |
| Full-time schedules . . . . . . . . . | 73.532 | 74.77s | 71,903 | 73.053 | 73,159 | 73.204 | 72.997 | 73,137 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 2. 468 | 3.279 | 3,082 | 3.298 | 3,167 | 3.313 | 3.392 | 3,519 |
| Unually work full time. | 1.173 | 1.456 | 1.202 | 1.401 | 1.273 | 1.354 | 1,413 | 1.491 |
| Usually work part time .. | 1.695 | 1,823 | 1.880 | 1,897 | 1.894 | 1.961 | 1.979 | 2.028 |
| Part time for nontconomic restons. | 13.314 | 13.861 | 12.065 | 12,504 | 12,397 | 12,119 | 12,228 | 12,524 |

Excludes parsons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for weh reasons as vacation, illnew, or industrial disputes.

Table A-4. Duration of unemployment

| Weoks of umemployment | Not mesonenly adjurted |  | semenely atiuma |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | рес. <br> 1978 | Dec. $1979$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | oct. <br> 1979 | Mov. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| duration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weoks | 2,553 | 2.608 | 2,958 | 3. 168 | 2,778 | 2.955 | 2.919 | 2,916 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2.015 | 2,055 | 1,937 | 1.738 | 2,035 | 1,963 | 1.869 | 1.966 |
| 15 meeks and over | 1.157 | 1.173 | 1.217 | 1.185 | 1,152 | 1,195 | 1,191 | 1,230 |
| 15 to 26 wooks | 706 | 689 | 732 | 658 | 644 | 678 | 660 | 711 |
| 27 wreks and over | 451 | 484 | 485 | 527 | 508 | 517 | 531 | 519 |
| Avercoe (meen) duration, in weoks | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.5 |
| Mndian duration, in wouks . | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| percent distrieution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unomploy | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lem than 5 woeks | 44.6 | 44.7 | 47.5 | 52.0 | 46.6 | 48.3 | 48.8 | 47.7 |
| 5 to 14 mons | 35.2 | 35.2 | 32.2 | 28.5 | 34.1 | 32.1 | 31.3 | 32.2 |
| ${ }_{1}^{15}$ moks and over | 20.2 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 20.1 |
| 15 27 mmens end over | 12.3 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.6 |
| 27 meiks end over | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.5 |

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-6. Reasons for unemployment


NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6.

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


NOTE: Data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6.

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


NOTE: Data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6.

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

| Employment status | Total |  | White |  | Black ${ }^{1}$ |  | Hispenic origin ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deo. } \\ & 137 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 197 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iec. } \\ & 1970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1975 \end{aligned}$ |
| total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 160.142 | 162,809 | 140.507 | 142.045 | 16.331 | 17.205 | 7.458 | 7.953 |
| Civilian labor force | 101.632 | 103.884 | 89.556 | 91,509 | 10,284 | .10,457 | 4.791 | 5.113 |
| Percent of population | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 64.2 | 61.1 | 60.8 | 64.2 | 64.3 |
| Employment | 95.906 | 98, 047 | 85. 133 | 86.993 | 9.101 | 9.276 | 4.372 | 4,646 |
| Agriculture | 2.490 | 2.995 | 2,690 | 2.709 | 252 | 240 | 162 | 202 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 42,910 | 95,052 | 82.443 | 84,284 | 8,849 | 9.036 | 4.210 | 4,443 |
| Unemployment | 5,725 | 5,836 | 4.422 | 4.516 | 1.183 | 1. 180 | 419 | 467 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| Not in labor force | 33,510 | 58.925 | 50,951 | 51.136 | 6.547 | 6.749 | 2.666 | 2,840 |

1 Data relate to black workers only. According to the 1970 Census, they comprised about 89 percent of the "black and other" population group.

2 Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race, which means phat they are also included in the date for white and bleck workers. At the time of the 1970 Cemus, approximately 96 percent of their pooulation was white.

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

| Voteran status and ese | Civilim noninstitutional population |  | Civilian labor forca |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total |  | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number | Porcent of labor force |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| VETERANS ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel, 20 years and over 20 to 24 years. . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 8.446 \\ 653 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,560 \\ 459 \end{array}$ | 8.036 589 | $\begin{array}{r} 8.121 \\ 416 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.638 \\ 489 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.787 \\ 371 \end{array}$ | 398 100 | 334 45 | $\begin{array}{r} 5.0 \\ 17.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 10.8 \end{array}$ |
| 25 to 39 years | 7,018 | 7. 196 | 6.776 | 6,926 | 6. 506 | 6,656 | 270 | 270 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 25 to 29 yeart | 2.148 | 1.846 | 2.059 | 1.741 | 1.941 | 1,626 | 118 | 115 | 5.7 | 6.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3.535 | 3.623 | 3.423 | 3.519 | 3.309 | 3.421 | 114 | 98 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1.335 | 1,727 | 1,294 | 1.666 | 1.256 | 1,609 | 38 | 57 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| 40 years and over | 775 | 905 | 671 | 779 | 643 | 760 | 28 | 19 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| NONVETERANS ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 14.087 | 14.998 | 13.430 | 14,268 | 12,894 | 13,675 | 536 | 593 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6.379 | 6.860 | 6.036 | 6.489 | 5.727 | 6.210 | 309 | 279 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
| 30 to 34 years | 4.042 | 4.340 | 3.883 | 4.154 | 3.759 | 3.968 | 124 | 186 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3.666 | 3,798 | 3.511 | 3.625 | 3.408 | 3.497 | 103 | 128 | 2.9 | 3.5 |

[^1] veteran population

Table A-10. Persons not in the labor force by selected characteristics, quarterly averages

| Characteristica | Not seasonally sdjusted |  | Sassonally adjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IV | IV | 1978 |  | 1979 |  |  |  |
|  | 1978 | 1979 | III | I 7 | I | II | III | IV |
| Total not in labor force | 58,307 | 58,744 | 58.458 | 58,384 | 58.255 | 58,824 | 58.568 | 58,842 |
| Do not want a job now | 53,297 | 53.716 | 52.928 | 53,068 | 53,238 | 53.666 | 52.955 | 53,563 |
| Want a ob new ..... | 5.009 | 5.026 | 5,386 | 5.261 | 5,246 | 5.190 | 5.527 | 5,287 |
|  | 729 | 700 | 851 | 772 | 740 | 807 | 731 | 741 |
| Job-market factors ${ }^{1}$. | 469 | 438 | 612 | 491 | 495 | 507 | 531 | 459 |
| Personal factors ${ }^{2}$ | 260 | 262 | 239 | 281 | 245 | 300 | 200 | 282 |
| Men | 249 | 243 | 287 | 294 | 294 | 256 | 286 | 285 |
| Women | 480 | 457 | 564 | 478 | 446 | 551 | 445 | 456 |
| White | 512 | 518 | 585 | 537 | 527 | 564 | 541 | 540 |
| Black and other | 218 | 183 | 274 | 232 | 221 | 218 | 200 | 191 |

1 Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6.
${ }^{2}$ Personal factors include "employers think too young or old." "lacks education or training." and "other personal handicap."

Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional,population for the ten largest States

| Stete and employment status | Not sambonally adjurted * |  |  | Sepsonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 197 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ |
| Colfiornio Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,506 \\ 10,782 \\ 10,104 \\ 677 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$ | 16.932 | 16.862 | 16,506 | 16.731 | 16,760 | 16,804 | 16,832 | 16.862 |
| Civilian labor force |  | 11,050 | 11.154 | 10.760 | 11.051 | 11,038 | 11.083 | 11.081 | 11. 132 |
| Emploved |  | 10.420 | 10.481 | 10,084 | 10.330 | 10,325 | 10,395 | 10.444 | 10.461 |
| Unemploved |  | 63) | 672 6.0 | 676 | 721 | 713 | 688 | 637 5 | 571 |
| Unemployment rate |  | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | $6.2$ | 5.7 | 6.0 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population' Civitian labor force | 6.602 | 5.799 | 6.816 | 6,602 | 6. 740 | 6.758 | 6.781 | 6,799 | 6,816 |
|  | 3.690 | 3.737 | 3.744 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed .. | 3.455 | 3. 518 | 3.550 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed ..... | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 219 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
|  |  |  |  | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Hinois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population' | 8. 243 | A,315 | R. 321 | 8,243 | 6.239 | 8.235 | 8.309 |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . | 5.370 | 5.428 | 3.448 | 5.382 | 5.349 | 5.400 | 8.309 5.411 | 3.315 5.444 | 8.321 5,511 |
| Employed . | 5.063 | 5.133 | 5.158 | S.045 | 5,112 | 5.069 | 5.100 | 5.4117 | 5.511 5.141 |
| Unemployment rate | 309 | 298 | 340 | 337 | 5. 237 | . 331 | 511 | . 327 | 5. 341 |
|  | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 6.1 | $5.7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 327 \\ & 6.0 \end{aligned}$ | 6.7 |
| Maseschusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {' }}$. | 4,350 | 4.397 | 4.401 | 4.350 | 4.381 | 4.385 | 4,393 | 4.397 | 4.401 |
| Civilian labor force | 2,942 | 2.319 | 2.359 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | $\begin{array}{r} 2,680 \\ 163 \end{array}$ | 2,685 | 2,715 | $2.67 \%$$(2)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.757 \\ (2) \end{array}$ | 2.750$(2)$ | 2.706$(2)$ | 2,673 | 2.712 |
| Unemploved |  | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 4.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 145 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployment rate | 5.7 |  |  | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Michigen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | 6.647 | 6,773 | 6.,780 | 6,687 |  | 6.752 | 6.765 |  |  |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . | 4.234 | 4.369 | 4.337 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed | 1.996 | 4. 324 | 3.970 | $(2)$304 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Unemployed | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 369 |  | 302 | - 348 | 378 | 364 | 384 |
| Unemployment rate . . . . |  | 7.9 | 4.5 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Now Jersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonınstitutional population ' . | $\begin{array}{r} 5.482 \\ 3.565 \\ 3.319 \\ 246 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.542 \\ 3.547 \\ 3.315 \\ 232 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | 5.549 | 5.482 | 5,522 | 5.527 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.537 \\ & 3.570 \end{aligned}$ | 5.542 | 5,548 |
| Civilian labor force |  |  | 3.601 | 1.592 | 3.528 | 3,569 |  | 3.527 |  |
| Emploved . . |  |  | 3,386 | 3.326 | 3. 262 | 3,349 | 3.322 | 3.281 | 3,394 |
| Unemployed |  |  | 215 | 266 | 266 | 219 | 248 | . 246 | - 235 |
| Unemployment rate |  |  | f. 0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Now York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' | $\begin{array}{r} 13.273 \\ 7.973 \\ 7.446 \\ 527 \\ 6.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.324 \\ 8.094 \\ 7.532 \\ 561 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,329 \\ 3.132 \\ 7.565 \\ 567 \\ 7.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.273 \\ 8.056 \\ 7.512 \\ 544 \\ 6.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.300 \\ 7.971 \\ 7.347 \\ 624 \\ 7.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13.304 \\ 7,989 \\ 7.393 \\ 596 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | 13,320 | 13.324 | 13,329 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Emploved . |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.425 | 7. 597 | 7.632 |
| Uisemploved |  |  |  |  |  |  | 593 | +556 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Unemploy ment sate |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.4 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Otwio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilan noninstitutional population ' | $\begin{array}{r} 7.906 \\ 5.082 \\ 4.836 \\ 246 \\ 4.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.381 \\ 5.098 \\ 4.929 \\ 269 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$ | 7.988 | 7.906 | 7.955 | 7.961 | 7.975 | 7,981 | 7.988 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | 5.110 | 5,118 | 5,045 | 5.094 | 5.100 | 5,100 | 5.146 |
| Employed |  |  | 4.842 | 4,851 | 4,637 | 4.793 | 4.778 | 4,908 | 4.857 |
| Unemployment rate |  |  | 269 | 267 | 358 | 291 | - 322 | 292 | 289 |
|  |  |  | 5.2 | 5.2 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 |
| Pmonoytuasia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | $\begin{array}{r} 3.875 \\ 5.347 \\ 5.026 \\ 320 \\ 6.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.942 \\ 5.375 \\ 5.006 \\ 369 \\ 6.9 \end{array}$ | $5.349$ | 5,357 | 5.283 | 5.327 | 8,937 5,339 | 8.942 5.392 | 8,948 5,358 |
| Employed . |  |  | $4,993$ | 4.998 | 4.903 | 4,951 | 4.894 | 4.986 | 4,965. |
| Unemployed ..... |  |  | $355$ | 359 | . 385 | +376 | 4.45 | . 406 | $\begin{array}{r}4.965 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ |
| Unemployment rate |  |  | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.5 |  |
| Texat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civihan nonwistitutional population ' | 9.291 | 9.496 | 9.515 | 9.291 | 9.433 | 9.451 | 9.478 | 9,496 | 9.515 |
| Civilian labor forcs | 6.096 | 6. 272 | 6.260 | 6.116 | 6, 136 | 6,241 | 6,245 | 6,266 | 6.279 |
| Emploved | 5,812 | 6,003 | 6.035 | 5.813 | 5,866 | 5,996 | 5.989 | 5.992 | 6.036 |
| Unemployed | 284 | 269 | 223 | 303 | 270 | 245 | 256 | 274 | 243 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 |

[^2]Table B-1. Employees on memegricultural payrolis my indestry

| mexemy |  |  |  |  | Sencomally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT。 } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOY: } \\ & \text { 1890 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEE: } \\ & \text { 1999 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OEC; } \\ & 1 \oplus 7 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG; } \\ & i \neq 79 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sepro. } \\ & 10 \% 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCI: } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NOV}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{p}} \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1070^{p}}{\text { DEC }}$ |
| TOTAL | 60,393 | 90,678 | -00,908 | 14.179 | 88,133 | 69,702 | 89,303 | 69.988 | 00.109 | -0.420 |
| GOODS-PRODUCIWG | 20.220 | 27.058 | 26,836 | 26,655 | 26,272 | 26.599 | 26.993 | 26.572 | 26,542 | 26.712 |
| mining | 916 | 982 | 985 | 992 | 922 | 968 | 973 | 970 | 984 | 999 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4, 408 | 4.976 | 4.879 | 4.688 | 4,469 | 4.674 | 4.678 | 4.094 | 4.712 | 4.789 |
| MANUFACTURING. | 20.002 15.047 | 21,094 15,082 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,974 \\ & 14.961 \end{aligned}$ | 20,975 | 20,831 | 20.957 | $20,049$ | 20,890 | 20,846 | 20,984 |
| Production morkers | $15,047$ | 15,082 | $14.901$ | $14,9091$ | 15,021 | $14.956$ | $14,957$ | 14.094 | 14.838 | 14,944 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 12.010 | 12.737 | 12,669 | 12,694 | 12,583 | 12,714 | 12,737 | 12,050 | 12,597 | 12.660 |
| Production workers | 9,081 | 0.058 | 8,991 | 9,019 | 9.042 | 9,044 | 9.060 | 0.072 | 6,918 | 8,960 |
| Lumber and wood products | 753.9 | 771.3 | 749,9 | 731.4 | 765 | 752 | 750 | 760 | 752 | 742 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 498.4 | 487.6 | 488, 3 | 488.1 | 404 | 484 | 480 | 482 | 483 | 484 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 703.6 | 721.0 | 713.0 | 700.4 | 710 | 710 | 708 | 709 | 705 | 707 |
| Primary metal industries ...... | 1.243 .0 | 1.235 .1 | 1.217 .2 | 1.218 .5 | 1.247 | 1.245 | 1.236 | 1.226 | 2.233 | 1.222 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1.723.6 | 1,736.3 | 1.737 .4 | 1,731.6 | 1.716 | 1.714 | 1,716 | 1.733 | 1.725 | 1.786 |
| Machinery, except electrical .... Electric and electronic equipment | 2,a15, $2,062,4$ | 1.439 .3 2.143 .7 | 2.447 .4 2.145 .8 | $2,968,0$ $2,163,8$ | 2,404 2.050 | 2,492 2,092 | 2.496 8.117 | 2,455 | 2.445 | 2.456 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 2,067.6 | 2,040.9 | 2.011.6 | 2.046.4 | 2,063 | 2.079 | 2.086 | 2,035 | 1.996 | 2.022 |
| Instruments and related products | 675.6 | 695.4 | 605.9 | 701.7 | 674 | -98 | 692 | 696 | 694 | 700 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing . . | 452.3 | 466.9 | 462.5 | 44.1 | 456 | 451 | 440 | 449 | 449 | 450 |
| nondurable goods | 8,286 | 6.357 | 8.305 | 8,281 | 8.298 | 8,243 | 8, 212 | 8.249 | 8.249 | 0.294 |
| Production morkers . | 5,966 | -,024 | 5,970 | 5,950 | 5.979 | 5.912 | 5.891 | 5,922 | 5.920 | 5.964 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,717.2 | 1.906 .8 | 1,726,5 | 1.703.4 | 1.736 | 1,096 | 1.091 | 1,767 | 1.711 | 1,722 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 73.9 | 71.9 | 44.6 | 66.9 | 69 | 64 | 65 | 65 | . 6 | 62 |
| Textile mill products | 899.9 | 889.8 | 691.8 | 803,3 | 899 | 88. | 484 | 867 | 887 | 992 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,327.9 | 1.317 .0 | 1.304, 8 | 1.295.2 | 1,313 | 1,302 | 1.294 | 1.204 | 1.291 | 1.300 |
| Paper and allied products ...... | 104.1 | 717.7 | 715,6 | 716.4 | 703 | 117 | 114 | . 715 | . 714 | 710 |
| Printing and publishing | 1.226.4 | 1.254 .5 | 1,265,5 | 1.273.5 | 1.218 | 1,247 | 1,245 | 1,252 | 1.202 | 1,268 |
| Chemicas and allied products | 1,103.0 | 1.115.0 | 1.116.6 | 1.122.3 | 1.106 | 1.111 | 2.110 | 1.113 | 1.115 | 1.126 |
| Petroteum and coal products | 209.0 | 218.1 | 217.3 | 214.7 | 211 | 213 | 215 | 217 | 219 | 217 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 173, 5 | 702.6 | 799,2 | 753.6 | 770 | 764 | 751 | 751 | 750 | 751 |
| Leather and leather products | 251.3 | 243.1 | 202,6 | 241.7 | 283 | 243 | 243 | 243 | 242 | 203 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 62,673 | 68,626 | 64,072 | 64, 324 | 61,801 | 63,163 | 63,210 | 63.410 | 63,507 | 63.714 |
| TRAMSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,084 | 5,244 | 5.283 | 5,25s | 5,034 | 5.194 | 5.180 | 8,218 | 5.227 | 5,224 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 20,523 | 20,314 | 20,575 | 20,978 | 19,858 | 20.126 | 20.160 | 20.243 | 20.383 | 20,300 |
| wholesale trade | 5,092 | 5,235 | 5.249 | 5.262 | 5,097 | 5.185 | 5.190 | 5,209 | 5,233 | 5.240 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 15.432 | 15,079 | 15,326 | 15.716 | 14,712 | 14.941 | 14,970 | 15,034 | 15,070 | 15,054 |
| FINANCE, InSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4, 832 | 5,013 | 5.031 | 5.085 | 4,047 | 5.003 | 4.997 | 5,016 | 5,091 | 5.070 |
| SERVICES | 10,547 | 17,292 | 17.297 | 17.240 | 16,630 | 17.141 | 17.191 | 17,257 | 17,314 | 17.385 |
| GOVERNMENT | 15,607 | 15.763 | 15,916 | 15.938 | 15,472 | 15.699 | 15.073 | 15,674 | 15,082 | 15,735 |
| FEDERAL STATE AND LOCAL. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,733 \\ 12,984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,756 \\ 13,007 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,700 \\ 13,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,770 \\ 13,108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.734 \\ 12.730 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,013 \\ 12,886 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,762 \\ 12,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,779 \\ 12,904 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,771 \\ 12,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,787 \\ 12,946 \end{array}$ |

$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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


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

| Indeutry | Avorese manty eernings |  |  |  | Anverememer merings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { otc. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 c 7 \\ & 1+78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV: } \\ & 1970^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OEC: } \\ & \text { 1979 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OEC: } \\ & \text { iOps } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT: } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV: } \\ & 1 \oplus 70^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 0¢6, p |
| TOTAL PRIVATE <br> Seasonally adjusted | $\begin{aligned} & 85.01 \\ & 5.92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.32 \\ 6.26 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.34 \\ 0.33 \end{array}$ | 60.36 6.39 | $\begin{array}{r} 8213.35 \\ 211.94 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225.02 \\ 223.57 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1225.70 \\ 225.78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1220.04 \\ 120.12 \end{array}$ |
| MINING | 1.06 | 6.89 | 0.70 | 0.76 | 140. 80 | 374.51 | 301.04 | 304.56 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 6.92 | 9.49 | $\bullet .30$ | -. 52 | 330.04 | 350. 62 | 346.78 | 383.19 |
| MANUFACTURING | 6.48 | -. 82 | 6.67 | 6.97 | 248.27 | 274.85 | 271.55 | 285.77 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 6.93 | 7.25 | 7.29 | 7.42 | 203.14 | 295.80 | 290.16 | 304.41 |
| Lumber and wood products | 5,79 | 0.24 | 6.24 | -. 25 | 232.18 | 240.38 | 244.61 | 250.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.86 | 5.20 | 5.22 | 5.28 | 194.89 | 204.36 | 204.62 | 209.62 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 0.50 | 7.00 | 7.06 | 7.06 | 277.68 | 291.90 | 294.40 | 204.88 |
| Primary metal industries. | 0.50 | -. 10 | 9.87 | 0.35 | 313.80 | 371.10 | 371.28 | 308.48 |
| Fabricated metal products | $0 \cdot 6$ | 6.96 | 7.00 | 9.11 | 279.36 | 385.36 | 186.30 | 197.20 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 1.15 | 7.45 | 7.53 | 7.68 | 311.74 | 309.92 | 315.51 | 323,19 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 0.09. | 0.48 | 6. 52 | 6.63 | 251.81 | 261.14 | 260.02 | 274,48 |
| Transportation equipment | 6.41 | 1.67 | 0.70 | 8.88 | 314.as | 350,07 | 384.96 | 379.18 |
| Instruments and related products | 5,98 | 6.12 | -. 39 | 6.45 | 240.12 | 237.66 | 203.91 | 369.61 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4.86 | 5.12 | 5.14 | 5.24 | 191.48 | 201.22 | 203.50 | 206,08 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 5.75 | 6.14 | 6.20 | 6.80 | 229,48 | 248. 22 | 245.52 | 230.40 |
| Food and kindred products | 0.02 | 6.36 | 6.50 | 6.54 | 242.61 | 254.40 | 200.05 | 364.22 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. | 6.16 | 4.43 | 7.01 | 7.02 | 239.78 | 249.40 | 272.09 | 276.97 |
| Textile mill products. . | 4.46 | 4.13 | 4.86 | 4.89 | 102.70 | 197.06 | 200.23 | 203.91 |
| Apparel and other textile products. | 4.08 | 4.12 | 4.32 | 4.30 | 140.06 | 153.30 | 181.79 | 157.01 |
| Paper and allied products | 6.74 | 1.34 | 7.11 | 7.45 | 244.09 | 312.68 | 317.69 | -384,00 |
| Printing and publishing | 6.78 | 9.06 | 7.10 | 7.16 | 256.04 | 164.75 | 269.09 | 273,51 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 1.20 | 7.81 | 7.16 | 7.92 | 307.94 | 126.09 | 130.11 | 335.11 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 6,89 | 9.49 | 9.54 | 9.87 | 388.49 | 918.31 | 426.69 | 422.04 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 5.17 | $0 \cdot 12$ | 6.13 | 6.23 | 242,34 | 247.86 | 2106.43 | 758,32 |
| Leather and leather products | 4,01 | a.3! | 4.30 | 4.39 | 140.77 | 187.32 | 159.71 | 141.69 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7.88 | 1.45 | 0.49 | 0.55 | 315.57 | 337.16 | 339.00 | 363.71 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 4.81 | 5.15 | 5.18 | 5.17 | 159.21 | 169,38 | 167.83 | 170.09 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | -. 14 | -. 51 | 6.57 | 6.64 | 240.07 | 283.24 | 284.23 | 360. 80 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4.31 | 0.39 | 4.62 | 4.59 | 134.00 | 139.54 | 140.45 | 141.03 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 5.07 | 5.37 | 5.42 | 5.49 | 184.04 | 194.03 | 197.2.9 | 109.84 |
| SERVICES | 9.16 | 5.08 | 5.53 | 5.59 | 167.70 | 176.65 | 180.20 | 182.79 |

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

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GCT } \\ & 1974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NCV. } P \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { DEC. }_{1979} \quad \mathrm{P}$ | Pweent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { EFC. } 1978- \\ & \text { DEC. } 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { NCV. } & 1879- \\ \text { OEC. } & 1679 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollurs | 220.9 | 230.9 | 232.2 | 234.3 | 234.9 | 237.1 | 239.1 | 8.2 | 0.8 |
| Constant (rati) dollars | 108.7 | 105.6 | 105.1 | 104.9 | 104.2 | 104.1 | N. A. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 250.9 | 266.9 | 265.6 | 266.1 | 268.0 | 271.4 | 274.0 | 9.2 | - 0 |
| CONSTRLCTSOM | 213.0 | 222.1 | 223.1 | 224.4 | 224.0 | 225.6 | 226.5 | 6.4 | . 4 |
| MANUFACTUTMES | 224.2 | 235.4 | 236.9 | 238.7 | 240.3 | 242.1 | 244.2 | 8.9 | . 4 |
| TRANESOATATIOM ANO PUBLIC UTILITIES | 239.0 | 251.3 | 252.6 | 255.6 | 255.8 | 258.0 | 260.5 | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| WHOLESALE ANO RETAIL TRADE | 214.7 | 223.8 | 225.4 | 227.0 | 227.4 | 229.4 | 230.4 | 7.3 | . 4 |
| FINANCE, INSURAWCE, AMD AEAL ESTATE | 202.1 | 210.8 | 211.5 | 214.4 | 213.1 | 216.2 | 210.4 | 8.1 | 1.0 |
| SERVICES | 219.3 | 227.0 | 228.4 | 231.5 | 232.3 | 234.6 | 237.4 | 8.2 | 1.2 |

SEE FOGTACTE I, IABLE B-2.
3 PEFCENT CHANGE WAS -. 1 FRCM GCTCBER 1979 TL NCVEMBER 1479. THE LATEST MGNTH AVAILAELE.
N.A. = not available
peprelicuinary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars excest anere indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to under|ying wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime

Table 8-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisery workers, on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

| [1967-100] |
| :--- |

Sen footnote 1, tuble B.2

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

| Yoar and momth | 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 | 77.9 | 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 |
| November.. | 73.3 | 79.7 | 84.0 | 81.1 |
| December... | $75 \cdot 3$ | 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.... | 68.0 | 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 | 82.3 | 80.5 | 71.8 |
| 1979 |  |  |  |  |
| January.... | 70.3 | 76.5 | 74.1 | 71.8 |
| February... March..... | 65.1 60.5 | 72.1 57.8 | 67.4 61.9 | 70.6 63.7 |
| April.... | 44.8 | 55.2 | 58.1 | 64.0 |
| May............ | 54.7 | 51.5 | 50.3 | $60.5 p$ |
| June, .. . . . . . . . . . . . | 57.0 | 58.4 | 46.8 | 60.8 p |
| July. . . . . . . . . | 61.6 | 56.7 | 56.1 |  |
| August. . . . . . . . | 48.8 | 52.0 | $53.8 \mathrm{p}$ |  |
| September........... | 46.8 | 52.9 | 61.3 p |  |
| october.... | 69.8 | 59.6 p |  |  |
| November............ | 59.9 p | 70.9p |  |  |
| December............ | 69.2 p |  |  |  |

1 Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on peyrolts of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
$p=$ preliminary.

Table 1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population, annual averages,1874-79
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rotal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population................. | 150,827 | 153,449 | 156,048 | 158,559 | 161,058 | 163,620 |
| Armed Forces | 2,229 | 2,180 | 2,144 | 2,133 | 2,117 | 2,088 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population........... | 148,599 | 151,268 | 153,904 | 156,426 | 158,941 | 161,532 |
| Civilian labor force. | 91,011 | 92,613 | 94,773 | 97,401 | 100,420 | 102,908 |
| Participation rate. | 61.2 | 61.2 | 61.6 | 62.3 | 63.2 | 63.7 |
| Employed... | 85,936 | 84,783 | 87,485 | 90,546 | 94,373 | 96,945 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.0 | 55.3 | 56.1 | 57.1 | 58.6 | 59.3 |
| Agriculture.. | 3,492 | 3,380 | 3,297 | 3,244 | 3,342 | 3,297 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 82,443 | 81,403 | 84,188 | 87,302 | 91,031 | 93,648 |
| Unemployed. | 5,076 | 7,830 | 7,288 | 6,855 | 6,047 | 5,963 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.6 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 9.8 |
| Not in labor force. | 57,587 | 58,655 | 59,130 | 59,025 | 58,521 | 58,623 |
| Men, 20 yours and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population. | 63,946 | 65,082 | 66,253 | 67,484 | 68,693 | 69,964 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population........... | 62,149 | 63,357 | 64,561 | 65,796 | 67,006 | 68,293 |
| Givilian labor force....... | 50,363 | 50,855 | 51,527 | 52,464 | 53,464 | 54,486 |
| Participation rate...................... | 81.0 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 79.7 | 79.8 | 79.8 |
| Employed...................... | 48,445 | 47,427 | 48,486 | 49,737 | 51,212 | 52,264 |
| Employment-population ratio ........... | 75.8 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 73.7 | 74.6 | 74.7 |
| Agriculture.. | 2,523 | 2,422 | 2,359 | 2,308 | 2,361 | 2,350 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 45,921 | 45,005 | 46,128 | 47,429 | 48,852 | 49,913 |
| Unemployed......... | 1,918 | 3,428 | 3,041 | 2,727 | 2,252 | 2,223 |
| Unemployment rate. | 3.8 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Not in labor force............................. | 11,786 | 12,502 | 13,034 | 13,332 | 13,541 | 13,807 |
| Women, 20 yasrs and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population. | 70,447 | 71,719 | 73,003 | 74,256 | 75,594 | 76,976 |
| Civilian noninstitutional populatio | 70,396 | 71,650 | 72,917 | 74,160 | 75,489 | 76,860 |
| Givilian labor force.. | 31,836 | 32,959 | 34,276 | 35,685 | 37,416 | 38,910 |
| Participation rate.. | 45.2 | 46.0 | 47.0 | 48.1 | 49.6 | 50.6 |
| Employed. | 30,088 | 30,310 | 31,730 | 33,199 | 35,180 | 36,698 |
| Employment-population ratio | 42.7 | 42.3 | 43.5 | 44.7 | 46.5 | 47.7 |
| Agriculture....... | 520 | 505 | 511 | 537 | 586 | 591 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 29,568 | 29,805 | 31,218 | 32,662 | 34,593 | 36,107 |
| Unemployed...... | 1,748 | 2,649 | 2,546 | 2,486 | 2,236 | 2,213 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 |
| Not in labor force. | 38,560 | 38,691 | 38,641 | 38,474 | 38,073 | 37,949 |
| Both mexes, 18-19 yeers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population. | 16,435 | 16,648 | 16,792 | 16,818 | 16,771 | 16,681 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 16,055 | 16,261 | 16,426 | 16,470 | 16,447 | 16,379 |
| Civilian labor force. | 8,813 | 8,799 | 8,970 | 9,252 | 9,540 | 9,512 |
| Participation rate. | 54.9 | 54.1 | 54.6 | 56.2 | 58.0 | 58.1 |
| Employed.................. | 7,403 | 7,046 | 7,269 | 7,610 | 7,981 | 7,984 |
| Employment-population ratiol | 45.0 | 42.3 | 43.3 | 45.2 | 47.6 | 47.9 |
| Agriculture.... | 449 | 453 | 427 | 399 | 395 | 356 |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 6,954 | 6,593 | 6,842 | 7,211 | 7,586 | 7,628 |
| Unemployed. | 1,410 | 1,752 | 1,701 | 1,642 | 1,559 | 1,528 |
| Unemployment rate. | 16.0 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 16.3 | 16.1 |
| Not in labor force. | 7,242 | 7,46? | 7,455 | 7.218 | 6,907 | 6,867 |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population.. | 133,266 | 135,323 | 137,351 | 139,346 | 141,289 | 143,260 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 131,375 | 133,501 | 135,569 | 137,595 | 139,580 | 141,614 |
| Civilian labor force....... | 80,678 | 82,084 | 83,876 | 86,107 | 88,456 | 90,602 |
| Participation rate.. | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.9 | 62.6 | 63.4 | 64.0 |
| Employed.............. | 76,620 | 73,713 | 78,021 | 80,734 | 83,836 | 86,025 |
| Employment-population ratiol. | 57.5 | 55.9 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 59.3 | 60.0 |
| Unemployed............ | 4,057 | 6,371 | 5,855 | 5,373 | 4,620 | 4,577 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.0 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Not in labor force.. | 50,697 | 51,416 | 51,692 | 51,488 | 51,124 | 51,011 |
| black and other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population................. | 17,561 | 18,126 | 18,696 | 19,212 | 19,769 | 20,359 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population.. | 17,224 | 17,768 | 18,335 | 18,831 | 19,361 | 19,918 |
| Civilian labor force..... | 10,334 | 10,529 | 10,897 | 11,294 | 11,964 | 12,306 |
| Participation rate..................... | 60.0 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 60.0 | 61.8 | 61.8 |
| Employed.................................... | 9,316 | 9,070 | 9,464 | 9,812 | 10,537 | 10,920 |
| Employment-population ratiol.......... | 53.0 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 51.1 | 53.3 | 53.6 |
| Unemployed.......... | 1,018 | 1,459 | 1,433 | 1,482 | 1,427 | 1,386 |
| Unempl oyment rate. | 9.9 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 |
| Not in labor force............................. | 6,890 | 7,239 | 7,438 | 7,535 | 7,397 | 7,612 |

[^3]Table 2. Major unemployment indicators, annual averages, 1974-79

| Selected catogories | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1978 | 1979 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 |
| CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 6,047 | 5,963 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 6.0 | a |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,252 | ?,223 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 1 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,236 | 2,213 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 7 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,559 | 1,528 | 16.0 | 19.9 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 16.3 | 10.1 |
| White, total | 4,620 | 4,577 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 1,757 | 3,728 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 1,686 | 1,669 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years. | 1,178 | 1,181 | 14.0 | 17.9 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| Black and other, total | 1,427 | 1,386 | 9.9 | 13.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 495 | 495 | 6.8 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 550 | 544 | 8.4 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.1 |
| Both sexes, 16.19 years | 381 | 347 | 32.9 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 36.3 | 33.5 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1, 1 \% | 1,101 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,274 | 1,224 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Women who head families | 407 | 413 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Full-time workers | 4,706 | 4,639 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Part-time workers | 1,341 | 1,325 | 8.6 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks ary over: | 1,379 | 1,202 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Labor force time lost ${ }^{2}$ | -- | -- | 6.1 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workers | 1,717 | 1,703 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Protessional and technical | 381 | 373 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 214 | 225 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Sales workers .................... | 256 | 252 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| Clerical workers | 866 | 853 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Blue-collar workers | 2,323 | 2,377 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| Cratt and kindred workers | 603 | 604 | 4.4 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Operatives, except transport | 960 | 1,000 | 8.2 | 14.7 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 8.1 | 8.4 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 195 | 206 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Nonfarm taborers | 566 | 566 | 10.1 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| Service workers | 1,029 | 980 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 |
| Farm workers | 110 | 106 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Industry ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricuitural private wage and salary workers ${ }^{4}$ | 4,327 | 4,336 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Construction | 516 | 525 | 10.6 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 10.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1,213 | 1,271 | 5.7 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Durable goods | 645 | 685 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Nondurable goods | 568 | 586 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 196 | 200 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,263 | 1,214 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Finance and service industries | 1,105 | 1,083 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Government workers | 620 | 589 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Agricuitural wage and salary workers | 136 | 141 | 7.3 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 9.1 |

1 Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.
Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that
by industry covers only unempioyed wage and salary workers.
4 Includes mining, not shown separately.
U.S. DEPARTMEMT OF LABOR

LAE -9A1


[^0]:    1 The population and Armed forces figurses are not afermed for mamal variations; therofore,
    ${ }^{2}$ Civilian emplorment as a parcent of the total noginstitutionel population finclyaling Armed

[^1]:    1 Vietnamera veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.
    Nonveterans are malas who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited to those 25.39 yeers of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnamer

[^2]:    1 The population figures ere not adjusted for samonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the semonally adjusted columns.

    - These are the official Buramu of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federel fund allocation programs.

    NOTE: Revised saasonal factors are not yet available for States. The seasonally adjusted
    series will be revised for the release of January data on February 1, 1980.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

