

News

United States
Department
of Labor



Bureau of Labor Statistics

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 1980

Employment declined in March and unemployment returned to its January level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The March unemployment rate was 6.2 percent, compared with 6.0 percent in February and 6.2 percent in January. During the previous year and a half, the unemployment rate had remained in the narrow range of 5.7 to 5.9 percent.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--declined by 300,000 to 97.7 million. Total employment has not advanced appreciably since September 1979.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--dropped by 140,000 to 90.6 million. Most of this reduction was in construction, which is being affected by declining housing starts and rising interest rates.

Unemployment

Both the number of unemployed, 6.4 million, and the unemployment rate, 6.2 percent, returned to January levels after edging down in February. Whereas the overall change was small, there was a sizeable increase in the jobless rate for adult men to 4.9 percent in March, the highest since October 1977. The rates for workers in the construction industry and craft workers also rose in March. There was an increase in the number of unemployed persons laid off from their last job and in the number unemployed for more than 6 months. On the other hand, jobless rates for adult women (5.7 percent), teenagers (15.9 percent), whites (5.4 percent), and blacks (11.8 percent) all showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-1, A-2, A-4, and A-5.)

The number of nonfarm workers on part-time work schedules for economic reasons (sometimes termed the "partially unemployed") remained at 3.4 million in March. Over the past year, their total has risen by 200,000, all of it among those who usually work full time. (See table A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment fell by 300,000 in March to 97.7 million, with the decrease concentrated among adult men. Employment among adult women and teenagers was little changed over the month.

Employment growth has been slowing for several months, and the March level was up only 1 million

from a year earlier. Due in part to their employment drop of 230,000 in March, adult men have experienced almost no employment growth over the past year. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force was about unchanged in March and was up only 1.7 million over the year, the smallest yearly jump in more than 4 years. The labor force participation rate fell by 0.2 percentage point in March to 63.7 percent, with decreases registered by adult men and women. The employment-population ratio also fell in March, from 59.3 to 59.0 percent.

Discouraged Workers

Discouraged workers are those who report that they want work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any. Because they do not meet the labor market test--that

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

Selected categories	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Feb.- Mar. change
	1979		1980	1980			
	I	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force.....	102,315	103,749	104,194	104,229	104,260	104,094	-166
Total employment.....	96,425	97,665	97,804	97,804	97,953	97,656	-297
Unemployment.....	5,890	6,084	6,390	6,425	6,307	6,438	131
Not in labor force.....	58,255	58,842	59,022	58,791	58,951	59,322	371
Discouraged workers.....	740	741	993	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers.....	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.2	0.2
Adult men.....	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	.3
Adult women.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	0
Teenagers.....	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	15.9	-.6
White.....	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	.1
Black and other.....	11.4	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.8	.3
Full-time workers.....	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	88,724	90,108	90,687p	90,652	90,774p	90,634p	-140p
Goods-producing industries.....	26,486	26,587	26,684p	26,783	26,719p	26,549p	-170p
Service-producing industries.....	62,238	63,521	64,003p	63,869	64,055p	64,085p	30p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm.....	35.8	35.7	35.5p	35.7	35.5p	35.4p	-0.1p
Manufacturing.....	40.6	40.2	40.0p	40.3	40.0p	39.8p	-.2p
Manufacturing overtime.....	3.7	3.2	3.1p	3.2	3.1p	3.1p	0p
p=preliminary							
N.A.=not available							

p=preliminary

N.A.=not available

is, they are not engaged in active job search--they are classified as not in the labor force rather than unemployed. Data for this group are published quarterly.

The number of discouraged workers jumped sharply in the first quarter of 1980 to a level of 1 million. This represented a 250,000 increase over the last quarter of 1979 and brought the number of discouraged workers to its highest level since the third quarter of 1977. Three-fifths of the total cited job-market factors as the reason for their discouragement, the same proportion as in the previous quarter. (See table A-10.)

Industry Payroll Employment

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls fell by 140,000 to a March level of 90.6 million. Payroll employment was only 1.6 million higher than a year earlier.

The largest over-the-month decline occurred in the construction industry, where employment dropped by 135,000. This was the second consecutive monthly reduction in this industry, with the 2-month decrease totaling 200,000 jobs; up through January, employment had been rising. Manufacturing employment was down slightly in March, with the transportation equipment, food processing, and lumber industries posting the largest declines. Employment in the service-producing sector was unchanged at 64.1 million, as a small job gain in the services industry was about offset by an employment drop in retail trade. (See table B-1.)

Hours

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls fell for the second straight month, to 35.4 hours in March. All of the declines took place in the goods-producing sector. The manufacturing workweek, which is recognized as a leading indicator of business cycle developments, decreased 0.2 hour in March to 39.8 hours and was down half an hour since January. The construction workweek was down 1.2 hours over the month and 2 hours since January. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell 0.5 percent to 125.9 (1967=100) in March and was only 0.2 percent higher than in March 1979. The manufacturing index dropped nearly 0.8 percent in March and has fallen by 4.3 percent over the year. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.9 percent in March and 7.8 percent over the year (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings rose 0.6 percent in March and were up 6.3 percent over the year. (See table B-3.)

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 4 cents in March to \$6.50 and were 48 cents higher than a year before. Average weekly earnings were \$228.80, up \$2.05 over the month and \$13.89 over the year.

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 245.0 (1967=100) in March, 1.0 percent higher than in February. The Index was 8.8 percent above March a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 5.2 percent during the 12-month period ended in February. (See table B-4.)

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

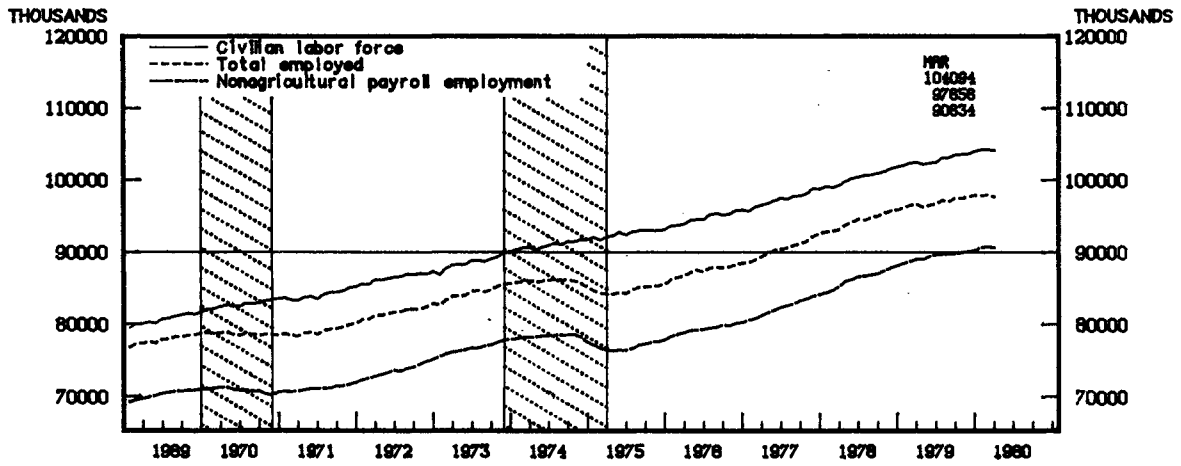


Chart 2. Unemployment rate—all civilian workers

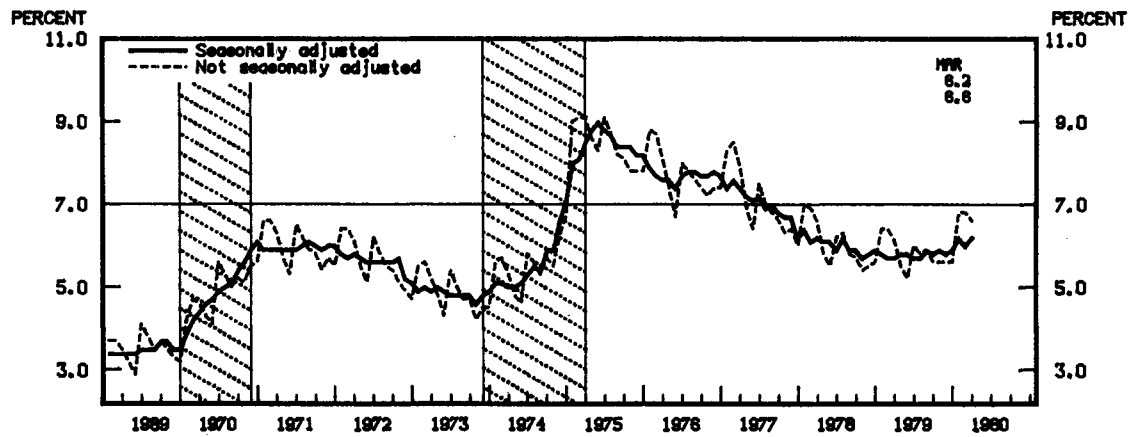
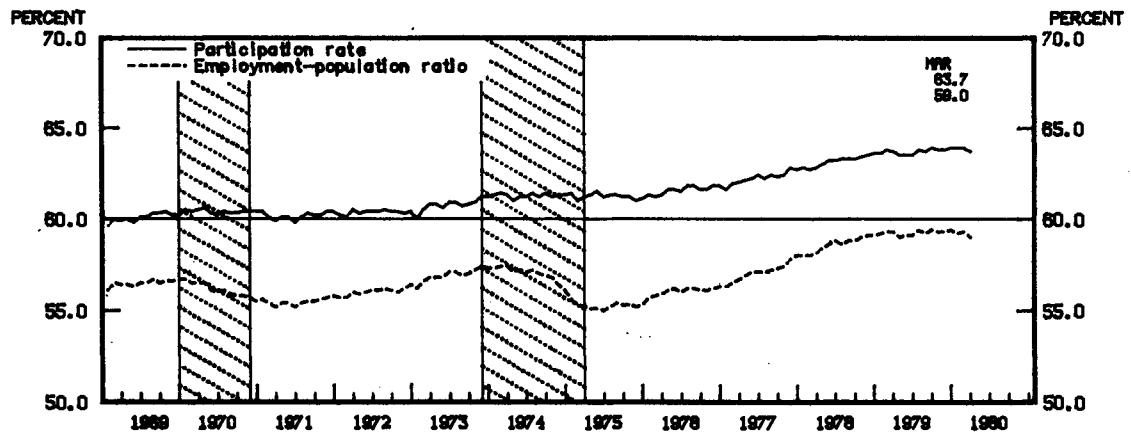


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate
and total employment-population ratio
(Seasonally adjusted)



Note: The shaded areas depict the business cycle peaks and troughs as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked **HOUSEHOLD DATA**. It is a sample survey of about 65,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked **ESTABLISHMENT DATA**. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 162,000 establishments employing more than 32 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off

and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

----The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

----The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

----The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

----The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the

standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 293,000; for total unemployment, it is 185,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .23 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks--comprehensive counts of employment--against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for \$2.75 per issue or \$22.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables A through I of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables K through P of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1979	1980	1980	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	162,909	165,298	165,506	162,909	164,662	164,898	165,101	165,298	165,506
Armed Forces ¹	2,090	2,086	2,090	2,090	2,092	2,089	2,081	2,086	2,090
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	160,819	163,211	163,416	160,819	162,589	162,809	163,020	163,211	163,416
Civilian labor force	101,665	103,257	103,351	102,505	103,652	103,999	104,229	104,260	104,094
Participation rate	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.7	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.9	63.7
Employed	95,501	96,264	96,546	96,623	97,608	97,912	97,804	97,953	97,656
Employment-population ratio ²	58.6	58.2	58.3	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.0
Agriculture	2,925	2,836	2,962	3,320	3,385	3,359	3,270	3,326	3,358
Nonagricultural industries	92,576	93,428	93,584	93,303	94,223	94,553	94,534	94,626	94,298
Unemployed	6,165	6,993	6,805	5,882	6,044	6,087	6,425	6,307	6,438
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.2
Not in labor force	59,153	59,954	60,065	58,314	58,937	58,810	58,791	58,951	59,322
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	69,612	70,792	70,896	69,612	70,487	70,594	70,695	70,792	70,896
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	67,939	69,140	69,238	67,939	68,804	68,940	69,047	69,140	69,238
Civilian labor force	54,004	54,749	54,766	54,315	54,709	54,781	54,855	55,038	54,996
Participation rate	79.5	79.2	79.1	79.9	79.5	79.5	79.4	79.6	79.4
Employed	51,487	51,658	51,624	52,151	52,374	52,478	52,279	52,531	52,300
Employment-population ratio ²	74.0	73.0	72.8	74.9	74.3	74.3	73.9	74.2	73.8
Agriculture	2,176	2,213	2,217	2,350	2,438	2,427	2,387	2,435	2,394
Nonagricultural industries	49,310	49,445	49,407	49,801	49,936	50,051	49,892	50,096	49,906
Unemployed	2,518	3,091	3,141	2,164	2,335	2,303	2,577	2,507	2,696
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.9
Not in labor force	13,934	14,391	14,473	13,624	14,095	14,159	14,192	14,102	14,242
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	76,589	77,890	78,005	76,589	77,547	77,666	77,779	77,890	78,005
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	76,476	77,766	77,876	76,476	77,426	77,542	77,656	77,766	77,876
Civilian labor force	38,790	39,991	39,989	38,574	39,445	39,659	39,878	39,857	39,751
Participation rate	50.7	51.4	51.4	50.4	50.9	51.1	51.4	51.3	51.0
Employed	36,592	37,609	37,755	36,362	37,248	37,402	37,574	37,604	37,496
Employment-population ratio ²	47.8	48.3	48.4	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.1
Agriculture	478	424	471	595	612	582	540	567	582
Nonagricultural industries	36,114	37,185	37,283	35,767	36,636	36,820	37,034	37,037	36,914
Unemployed	2,197	2,382	2,235	2,212	2,197	2,257	2,304	2,254	2,255
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
Not in labor force	37,686	37,776	37,886	37,902	37,981	37,883	37,778	37,909	38,125
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	16,709	16,616	16,606	16,709	16,648	16,638	16,627	16,616	16,606
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,404	16,305	16,302	16,404	16,360	16,326	16,317	16,305	16,302
Civilian labor force	8,871	8,517	8,596	9,616	9,498	9,559	9,497	9,365	9,346
Participation rate	54.1	52.2	52.7	58.6	58.1	58.6	58.2	57.4	57.3
Employed	7,422	6,997	7,167	8,110	7,986	8,032	7,952	7,818	7,859
Employment-population ratio ²	44.4	42.1	43.2	48.5	48.0	48.3	47.8	47.1	47.3
Agriculture	271	198	274	375	335	350	344	325	381
Nonagricultural industries	7,152	6,798	6,893	7,735	7,651	7,682	7,608	7,493	7,478
Unemployed	1,449	1,520	1,429	1,506	1,512	1,527	1,545	1,547	1,487
Unemployment rate	16.3	17.9	16.6	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.3	16.5	15.9
Not in labor force	7,533	7,788	7,706	6,788	6,862	6,767	6,820	6,940	6,956
White									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	142,720	144,570	144,730	142,720	144,101	144,267	144,421	144,570	144,730
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	141,063	142,951	143,115	141,063	142,461	142,645	142,806	142,951	143,115
Civilian labor force	89,558	91,029	91,204	90,260	91,242	91,579	91,852	91,977	91,821
Participation rate	63.5	63.7	63.7	64.0	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.2
Employed	84,770	85,540	85,845	85,754	86,571	86,894	86,895	87,081	86,822
Employment-population ratio ²	59.4	59.2	59.3	60.1	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.0
Unemployed	4,788	5,490	5,358	4,506	4,671	4,685	4,957	4,896	4,999
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
Not in labor force	51,506	51,921	51,911	50,803	51,219	51,066	50,954	50,975	51,294
Black and other									
Total noninstitutional population ¹	20,189	20,727	20,777	20,189	20,580	20,631	20,680	20,727	20,777
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	19,755	20,261	20,301	19,755	20,128	20,163	20,214	20,261	20,301
Civilian labor force	12,108	12,228	12,147	12,238	12,391	12,432	12,453	12,362	12,266
Participation rate	61.3	60.4	59.8	62.0	61.6	61.7	61.6	61.0	60.4
Employed	10,731	10,725	10,701	10,860	11,044	11,024	10,979	10,937	10,823
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	51.7	51.5	53.8	53.7	53.4	53.1	52.8	52.1
Unemployed	1,377	1,503	1,446	1,378	1,347	1,408	1,474	1,424	1,443
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.3	11.9	11.3	10.9	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.8
Not in labor force	7,648	8,033	8,154	7,517	7,737	7,731	7,761	7,899	8,035

¹ The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Selected categories	Number of unemployed persons (In thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1979	1980	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
CHARACTERISTICS								
Total, 16 years and over	5,882	6,438	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.2
Men, 20 years and over	2,164	2,696	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.9
Women, 20 years and over	2,212	2,255	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,506	1,487	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.3	16.5	15.9
White, total	4,506	4,999	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
Men, 20 years and over	1,671	2,171	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.4
Women, 20 years and over	1,669	1,677	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,166	1,151	13.6	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.8
Black and other, total	1,378	1,443	11.3	10.9	11.3	11.8	11.5	11.8
Men, 20 years and over	512	548	8.7	8.4	8.6	9.6	9.2	9.3
Women, 20 years and over	534	568	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	332	327	31.5	32.8	34.3	34.6	37.9	33.0
Married men, spouse present	1,047	1,355	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.4
Married women, spouse present	1,247	1,287	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3
Women who head families	404	444	8.2	8.4	8.4	9.2	8.5	8.7
Full-time workers	4,539	5,168	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.8
Part-time workers	1,351	1,275	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.3
Unemployed 15 weeks and over ¹	1,291	1,363	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Labor force time lost ²	--	--	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8
OCCUPATION³								
White-collar workers	1,695	1,732	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Professional and technical	339	364	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	224	269	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4
Sales workers	257	252	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.0
Clerical workers	875	848	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.5
Blue-collar workers	2,263	2,771	6.6	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.7	8.0
Craft and kindred workers	602	724	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.4
Operatives, except transport	932	1,080	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.2	9.3
Transport equipment operatives	196	253	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.9	6.7	6.6
Nonfarm laborers	533	714	10.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.0	13.0
Service workers	1,011	995	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.1
Farm workers	95	114	3.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0
INDUSTRY³								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ⁴	4,224	4,716	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.2
Construction	514	673	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.8	10.5	13.0
Manufacturing	1,192	1,506	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.5
Durable goods	615	888	4.4	5.6	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.4
Nondurable goods	577	618	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	213	208	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,189	1,196	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3
Finance and service industries	1,078	1,098	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.9
Government workers	647	688	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	123	165	8.0	10.1	9.4	10.3	9.2	10.2

¹ Unemployment rate calculated as a percent of civilian labor force.² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.³ Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by

by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

⁴ Includes mining, not shown separately.

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Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Selected categories	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1979	1980	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
CHARACTERISTICS								
Total employed, 16 years and over	95,501	96,546	96,623	97,608	97,912	97,804	97,953	97,656
Men	55,347	55,484	56,449	56,580	56,734	56,466	56,732	56,601
Women	40,153	41,062	40,174	41,028	41,178	41,318	41,221	41,054
Married men, spouse present	38,820	38,396	39,193	38,845	38,924	38,749	38,955	38,745
Married women, spouse present	22,700	23,295	22,605	22,940	23,027	23,111	23,178	23,202
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	49,296	50,604	48,996	49,912	49,911	50,313	50,448	50,302
Professional and technical	15,339	15,736	15,012	15,131	15,272	15,337	15,444	15,397
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,386	10,744	10,392	10,617	10,535	10,608	10,971	10,755
Sales workers	5,994	6,052	6,055	6,362	6,346	6,452	6,185	6,113
Clerical workers	17,577	18,073	17,537	17,802	17,758	17,915	17,848	18,037
Blue-collar workers	30,954	30,580	32,041	32,110	32,302	31,862	31,754	31,670
Craft and kindred workers	12,385	12,358	12,792	12,925	13,041	12,814	12,728	12,767
Operatives, except transport	10,839	10,441	10,991	10,963	11,042	10,678	10,661	10,579
Transport equipment operatives	3,515	3,505	3,569	3,628	3,635	3,616	3,571	3,558
Nonfarm laborers	4,215	4,276	4,689	4,594	4,584	4,774	4,795	4,767
Service workers	12,790	12,930	12,847	12,899	12,970	12,979	13,080	12,981
Farm workers	2,461	2,432	2,774	2,718	2,694	2,660	2,764	2,733
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,225	1,253	1,415	1,475	1,451	1,428	1,417	1,449
Self-employed workers	1,469	1,486	1,583	1,622	1,596	1,554	1,648	1,600
Unpaid family workers	231	223	314	310	310	293	283	300
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	85,563	86,355	86,439	87,020	87,384	87,578	87,419	87,221
Government	15,483	15,809	15,281	15,356	15,397	15,414	15,540	15,622
Private industries	70,080	70,549	71,158	71,662	71,987	72,163	71,879	71,599
Private households	1,209	1,067	1,262	1,211	1,228	1,132	1,178	1,115
Other industries	68,871	69,482	69,896	70,451	70,759	71,031	70,702	70,484
Self-employed workers	6,499	6,791	6,542	6,781	6,737	6,752	6,899	6,825
Unpaid family workers	514	434	446	417	409	379	397	376
PERSONS AT WORK¹								
Nonagricultural industries	88,727	89,536	87,847	88,617	89,180	89,454	88,985	88,585
Full-time schedules	72,478	72,745	72,529	72,997	73,137	73,223	73,110	72,749
Part time for economic reasons	3,111	3,313	3,211	3,392	3,519	3,513	3,406	3,416
Usually work full time	1,251	1,460	1,254	1,413	1,491	1,549	1,380	1,463
Usually work part time	1,860	1,853	1,957	1,979	2,028	1,964	2,026	1,955
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,138	13,474	12,107	12,228	12,524	12,718	12,469	12,418

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

Table A-4. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1979	1980	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	2,517	2,725	2,769	2,919	2,916	3,184	2,995	2,995
5 to 14 weeks	2,083	2,429	1,860	1,869	1,966	1,907	2,081	2,169
15 weeks and over	1,565	1,651	1,291	1,191	1,230	1,334	1,286	1,363
15 to 26 weeks	931	989	729	660	711	795	790	776
27 weeks and over	633	662	562	531	519	539	496	587
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.7	11.9	11.8	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.0
Median duration, in weeks	7.4	7.5	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	40.8	40.0	46.8	48.8	47.7	49.6	47.1	45.9
5 to 14 weeks	33.8	35.7	31.4	31.3	32.2	29.7	32.7	33.2
15 weeks and over	25.4	24.3	21.8	19.9	20.1	20.8	20.2	20.9
15 to 26 weeks	15.1	14.5	12.3	11.0	11.6	12.4	12.4	11.9
27 weeks and over	10.3	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.4	7.8	9.0

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Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment

[Numbers in thousands]

Reasons	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1979	1980	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	2,848	3,522	2,457	2,729	2,728	2,988	2,907	3,047
On layoff	986	1,404	791	987	944	1,019	1,031	1,129
Other job losers	1,862	2,118	1,666	1,742	1,784	1,969	1,876	1,918
Left last job	855	780	864	845	800	779	813	786
Reentered labor force	1,745	1,787	1,766	1,698	1,771	1,797	1,784	1,803
Seeking first job	717	716	808	736	858	811	827	805
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	46.2	51.7	41.7	45.4	44.3	46.9	45.9	47.3
On layoff	16.0	20.6	13.4	16.4	15.3	16.0	16.3	17.5
Other job losers	30.2	31.1	28.3	29.0	29.0	30.9	29.6	29.8
Job leavers	13.9	11.5	14.7	14.1	13.0	12.2	12.8	12.2
Reentrants	28.3	26.3	30.0	28.3	28.8	28.2	28.2	28.0
New entrants	11.6	10.5	13.7	12.3	13.9	12.7	13.1	12.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9
Job leavers8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
New entrants7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	1979	1980	1979	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Total, 16 years and over	5,882	6,438	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.2
16 to 19 years	1,506	1,487	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.3	16.5	15.9
16 to 17 years	754	671	18.5	17.3	18.0	19.0	18.7	17.4
18 to 19 years	745	806	13.5	14.7	14.5	14.0	15.1	14.7
20 to 24 years	1,346	1,482	8.8	8.8	9.8	10.1	9.5	9.7
25 years and over	3,025	3,463	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.4
25 to 54 years	2,572	3,064	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7
55 years and over	460	410	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.8
Men, 16 years and over	2,972	3,441	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.7
16 to 19 years	808	745	15.8	15.8	15.6	16.2	15.6	14.8
16 to 17 years	416	342	18.9	17.8	17.9	19.0	18.0	15.9
18 to 19 years	395	405	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.0
20 to 24 years	678	863	8.3	8.4	9.4	10.4	9.9	10.4
25 years and over	1,479	1,826	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9
25 to 54 years	1,219	1,573	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.2
55 years and over	253	246	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.7
Women, 16 years and over	2,910	2,997	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
16 to 19 years	698	742	15.5	16.1	16.4	16.3	17.6	17.3
16 to 17 years	338	329	18.0	16.7	18.0	19.1	19.5	19.2
18 to 19 years	350	401	13.3	15.5	15.5	14.2	16.2	15.6
20 to 24 years	668	620	9.5	9.3	10.2	9.8	9.1	9.0
25 years and over	1,546	1,637	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
25 to 54 years	1,353	1,491	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5
55 years and over	207	165	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.9

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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		
	1979				1980	1980		
	I	II	III	IV	I	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
U-1—Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
U-2—Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
U-3—Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4
U-4—Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8
U-5—Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.2
U-6—Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8
U-7—Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.= not available.

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

[Number in thousands]

Employment status	Total		White		Black ¹		Hispanic origin ²	
	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	160,819	163,416	141,063	143,115	16,914	17,299	7,831	8,341
Civilian labor force	101,665	103,351	89,558	91,204	10,269	10,288	4,938	5,307
Percent of population	63.2	63.2	63.5	63.7	60.7	59.5	63.1	63.6
Employment	95,501	96,546	84,770	85,845	9,004	8,978	4,549	4,804
Agriculture	2,925	2,962	2,640	2,698	236	207	188	205
Nonagricultural industries	92,576	93,584	82,131	83,147	8,768	8,771	4,361	4,599
Unemployment	6,165	6,805	4,788	5,358	1,264	1,310	390	503
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.9	12.3	12.7	7.9	9.5
Not in labor force	59,153	60,065	51,506	51,911	6,645	7,012	2,892	3,034

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 that they are also included in the data for white and black workers. At the time of the 1970 Census, approximately 86 percent of their population was white.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980					Number		Percent of labor force	
	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980
VETERANS¹										
Total, 20 years and over	8,492	8,523	8,105	8,097	7,647	7,592	458	505	5.7	6.2
20 to 24 years	610	403	573	357	478	299	95	58	16.6	16.2
25 to 29 years	7,072	7,231	6,836	6,940	6,497	6,519	339	421	5.0	6.1
30 to 34 years	2,061	1,784	1,973	1,693	1,822	1,518	151	175	7.7	10.3
35 to 39 years	3,569	3,602	3,455	3,460	3,312	3,283	143	177	4.1	5.1
40 years and over	1,442	1,845	1,408	1,787	1,363	1,718	45	69	3.2	3.9
40 years and over	810	949	696	800	672	774	24	26	3.4	3.2
NONVETERANS²										
Total, 25 to 39 years	14,312	15,215	13,552	14,399	12,966	13,568	586	831	4.3	5.8
25 to 29 years	6,511	6,965	6,110	6,566	5,777	6,102	333	464	5.5	7.1
30 to 34 years	4,104	4,450	3,505	4,239	3,764	4,028	141	211	3.6	5.0
35 to 39 years	3,697	3,800	3,537	3,594	3,425	3,438	112	156	3.2	4.3

¹ Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.² Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited to those 25-39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

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

(In thousands)

Characteristics	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	I	I	1978	1979				1980
	1975	1980	IV	I	II	III	IV	I
Total not in labor force	59,310	59,950	58,384	58,255	58,824	58,568	58,842	59,022
Do not want a job now	53,901	54,227	53,068	53,238	53,666	52,955	53,563	53,585
Want a job now	5,399	5,724	5,261	5,246	5,190	5,527	5,287	5,583
Discouraged workers	724	967	772	740	807	731	741	993
Job-market factors ¹	484	592	491	495	507	531	459	610
Personal factors ²	239	375	281	245	300	200	282	384
Men	285	364	294	294	256	286	285	377
Women	438	603	478	446	551	445	456	616
White	540	709	537	527	564	541	540	694
Black and other	184	258	232	221	218	200	191	313

¹ Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."² Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and "other personal handicap."

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

[Numbers in thousands]

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1979	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1980
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16,646	16,979	17,007	16,646	16,895	16,925	16,954	16,979	17,007
Civilian labor force	10,783	11,025	11,085	10,804	11,135	11,178	11,074	11,013	11,103
Employed	10,061	10,283	10,385	10,116	10,458	10,481	10,434	10,337	10,441
Unemployed	722	741	700	688	677	697	640	676	662
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.0
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	6,695	6,886	6,904	6,695	6,834	6,852	6,870	6,886	6,904
Civilian labor force	3,874	3,825	3,881	3,881	3,783	3,802	3,791	3,842	3,884
Employed	3,650	3,631	3,692	3,645	3,570	3,598	3,596	3,644	3,683
Unemployed	225	194	189	236	213	204	195	198	201
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.1	4.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	8,240	8,295	8,300	8,240	8,279	8,285	8,290	8,295	8,300
Civilian labor force	5,237	5,400	5,377	5,287	5,395	5,454	5,466	5,463	5,431
Employed	4,923	4,993	4,986	4,990	5,078	5,105	5,077	5,081	5,058
Unemployed	315	407	391	297	317	349	389	382	373
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.5	7.3	5.6	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.9
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	4,356	4,396	4,400	4,356	4,385	4,389	4,393	4,396	4,400
Civilian labor force	2,911	2,825	2,840	2,927	2,836	2,879	2,827	2,838	2,853
Employed	2,717	2,664	2,690	2,743	2,687	2,719	2,685	2,702	2,714
Unemployed	194	161	150	184	149	160	142	136	139
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.7	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.9
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	6,695	6,768	6,775	6,695	6,747	6,755	6,762	6,768	6,775
Civilian labor force	4,281	4,287	4,239	4,288	4,344	4,345	4,283	4,273	4,248
Employed	3,941	3,806	3,773	3,981	3,987	3,968	3,875	3,834	3,814
Unemployed	341	481	466	307	357	377	408	439	434
Unemployment rate	8.0	11.2	11.0	7.2	8.2	8.7	9.5	10.3	10.2
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	5,488	5,541	5,545	5,488	5,526	5,532	5,536	5,541	5,545
Civilian labor force	3,494	3,544	3,533	3,544	3,526	3,568	3,597	3,563	3,588
Employed	3,244	3,322	3,286	3,294	3,279	3,335	3,348	3,371	3,339
Unemployed	250	221	247	250	247	233	249	192	249
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.9	5.4	6.9
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	13,268	13,300	13,303	13,268	13,290	13,294	13,298	13,300	13,303
Civilian labor force	8,002	8,120	7,931	8,004	8,117	8,114	8,064	8,161	7,936
Employed	7,385	7,462	7,354	7,419	7,551	7,525	7,440	7,543	7,391
Unemployed	617	658	577	585	566	589	624	618	545
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.1	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	6.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	7,897	7,954	7,960	7,897	7,937	7,944	7,949	7,954	7,960
Civilian labor force	4,989	4,963	4,926	5,051	5,033	5,069	5,062	5,043	4,991
Employed	4,688	4,613	4,602	4,782	4,743	4,775	4,743	4,733	4,695
Unemployed	301	350	324	269	290	294	319	310	296
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.0	6.6	5.3	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.9
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	8,882	8,929	8,934	8,882	8,915	8,920	8,925	8,929	8,934
Civilian labor force	5,271	5,363	5,357	5,281	5,337	5,304	5,383	5,411	5,365
Employed	4,860	4,944	4,941	4,919	4,950	4,930	4,998	5,041	4,998
Unemployed	411	419	415	362	387	374	385	370	367
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	9,423	9,655	9,673	9,423	9,599	9,618	9,637	9,655	9,673
Civilian labor force	6,156	6,320	6,310	6,174	6,329	6,342	6,365	6,358	6,327
Employed	5,924	5,994	5,960	5,924	6,062	6,092	6,060	6,049	5,957
Unemployed	232	326	350	250	267	250	305	309	370
Unemployment rate	3.8	5.2	5.6	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	4.9	5.8

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

* These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. p 1980	Mar. p 1980	Mar. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. p 1980	Mar. p 1980
TOTAL	88,207	89,285	89,346	89,774	89,039	90,100	90,241	90,652	90,774	90,634
GOODS-PRODUCING	26,039	26,031	25,882	25,959	26,627	26,533	26,655	26,783	26,719	26,549
MINING	926	982	977	991	940	983	991	1,000	1,000	1,006
CONSTRUCTION	4,226	4,350	4,260	4,301	4,614	4,714	4,783	4,893	4,830	4,695
MANUFACTURING	20,887	20,699	20,645	20,667	21,073	20,836	20,881	20,890	20,889	20,848
<i>Production workers</i>	14,993	14,674	14,608	14,641	15,153	14,829	14,865	14,848	14,821	14,792
DURABLE GOODS	12,664	12,525	12,515	12,532	12,751	12,587	12,615	12,601	12,648	12,616
<i>Production workers</i>	9,081	8,825	8,808	8,827	9,158	8,908	8,931	8,894	8,923	8,900
Lumber and wood products	745.5	709.2	706.8	702.7	760	751	740	737	736	724
Furniture and fixtures	491.8	484.4	480.1	480.7	493	483	483	484	481	482
Stone, clay, and glass products	697.2	680.8	677.7	681.9	718	704	706	708	709	702
Primary metal industries	1,251.1	1,201.6	1,199.1	1,196.9	1,259	1,223	1,208	1,208	1,210	1,204
Fabricated metal products	1,719.8	1,703.8	1,705.9	1,708.9	1,732	1,726	1,725	1,712	1,723	1,721
Machinery, except electrical	2,459.5	2,522.5	2,522.8	2,526.9	2,450	2,438	2,444	2,512	2,513	2,517
Electric and electronic equipment	2,082.6	2,144.5	2,139.2	2,139.5	2,093	2,125	2,140	2,149	2,148	2,150
Transportation equipment	2,083.9	1,943.6	1,946.0	1,947.8	2,094	1,994	2,019	1,938	1,976	1,958
Instruments and related products	683.2	698.9	700.6	704.6	685	694	698	700	702	707
Miscellaneous manufacturing	449.0	435.9	437.2	442.2	458	449	452	453	450	451
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,223	8,174	8,130	8,135	8,322	8,249	8,266	8,289	8,241	8,232
<i>Production workers</i>	5,912	5,849	5,800	5,814	5,995	5,921	5,934	5,954	5,898	5,892
Food and kindred products	1,666.9	1,650.5	1,636.4	1,623.9	1,736	1,710	1,715	1,707	1,706	1,692
Tobacco manufacturers	64.4	65.1	63.3	60.6	69	60	62	64	65	65
Textile mill products	894.4	887.4	887.7	889.9	897	889	893	891	890	893
Apparel and other textile products	1,326.6	1,284.4	1,306.8	1,317.3	1,324	1,292	1,297	1,309	1,313	1,315
Paper and allied products	708.8	711.8	710.1	710.1	716	714	713	718	717	717
Printing and publishing	1,229.5	1,269.5	1,274.0	1,277.4	1,232	1,262	1,263	1,273	1,278	1,280
Chemicals and allied products	1,103.9	1,113.9	1,114.3	1,117.1	1,108	1,114	1,119	1,123	1,122	1,122
Petroleum and coal products	208.3	213.1	162.3	161.7	213	217	217	219	167	165
Rubber and misc. plastics products	774.4	742.2	737.4	738.4	780	749	745	745	743	744
Leather and leather products	245.7	236.1	237.8	238.1	247	242	242	240	240	239
SERVICE-PRODUCING	62,168	63,254	63,464	63,815	62,412	63,567	63,586	63,869	64,055	64,085
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,060	5,149	5,124	5,140	5,116	5,229	5,223	5,212	5,191	5,197
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	19,690	20,224	20,050	20,112	20,054	20,308	20,254	20,428	20,530	20,499
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,098	5,211	5,212	5,226	5,134	5,235	5,218	5,248	5,265	5,263
RETAIL TRADE	14,592	15,013	14,838	14,886	14,920	15,073	15,036	15,180	15,265	15,236
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	4,870	5,040	5,044	5,060	4,899	5,039	5,056	5,081	5,085	5,091
SERVICES	16,749	17,111	17,277	17,456	16,833	17,298	17,357	17,442	17,505	17,544
GOVERNMENT	15,799	15,730	15,969	16,047	15,510	15,693	15,696	15,706	15,744	15,754
FEDERAL	2,740	2,763	2,803	2,805	2,757	2,771	2,771	2,791	2,823	2,822
STATE AND LOCAL	13,059	12,967	13,166	13,242	12,753	12,922	12,925	12,915	12,921	12,932

p=preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers,¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Mar. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980 P	Mar. 1980 P	Mar. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980 P	Mar. 1980 P
TOTAL PRIVATE	35.7	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.4
MINING	42.9	43.4	43.0	43.4	43.1	43.2	43.9	44.4	43.5	43.6
CONSTRUCTION	37.0	35.1	35.6	35.5	37.1	36.8	37.1	37.6	36.8	35.6
MANUFACTURING	40.6	39.8	39.7	39.8	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8
Overtime hours	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
DURABLE GOODS	41.4	40.3	40.2	40.3	41.4	40.6	40.7	40.8	40.5	40.3
Overtime hours	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Lumber and wood products	39.7	38.1	38.3	38.1	40.0	38.9	39.0	39.5	38.9	38.4
Furniture and fixtures	39.0	38.4	38.2	38.2	39.1	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.8	40.1	40.0	40.4	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.6
Primary metal industries	41.9	40.7	40.5	40.6	42.0	40.7	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.7
Fabricated metal products	41.3	40.6	40.4	40.6	41.3	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.6
Machinery, except electrical	42.6	41.5	41.5	41.5	42.4	41.6	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.3
Electric and electronic equipment	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.2
Transportation equipment	42.3	40.1	39.9	40.0	42.3	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.4	40.0
Instruments and related products	41.3	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.2	41.0	40.8	41.5	41.0	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.2	39.1	38.7	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.5	39.1	38.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.0
Overtime hours	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Food and kindred products	39.6	39.5	39.1	39.0	40.0	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.7	39.4
Tobacco manufacturers	38.1	37.4	37.0	37.7	38.0	37.8	38.8	38.5	37.8	37.6
Textile mill products	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.3	41.1	41.0	41.7	41.1	40.6
Apparel and other textile products	35.4	35.2	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.6	35.9	35.9	35.4
Paper and allied products	42.6	42.6	42.3	42.4	42.8	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.8	42.6
Printing and publishing	37.7	37.2	37.0	37.3	37.7	37.6	37.4	37.8	37.4	37.3
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.7	42.0	41.9	41.8
Petroleum and coal products	43.8	36.1	39.6	38.8	44.0	44.4	43.5	36.6	40.4	39.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	41.4	40.3	39.9	40.1	41.3	40.0	39.9	40.6	39.9	40.0
Leather and leather products	35.9	36.7	36.9	36.3	36.3	36.7	36.9	37.2	37.4	36.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	39.8	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	32.4	31.9	31.9	32.0	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.3	32.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.6
RETAIL TRADE	30.3	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.2	36.3	36.5
SERVICES	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.9	32.7	32.7	32.8

¹ Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolls.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Mar. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980 ^p	Mar. 1980 ^p	Mar. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1980 ^p	Mar. 1980 ^p
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$6.02	\$6.42	\$6.46	\$6.50	\$214.91	\$225.34	\$226.75	\$228.80
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	6.04	6.42	6.45	6.51	216.84	229.19	228.98	230.45
MINING	8.27	8.85	8.92	9.01	354.78	384.09	383.56	391.03
CONSTRUCTION	8.97	9.47	9.62	9.64	331.89	332.40	342.47	342.22
MANUFACTURING	6.56	6.96	6.99 ^p	7.05	266.34	277.01	277.50	280.59
DURABLE GOODS	6.99	7.39	7.45	7.53	289.39	297.82	299.49	303.46
Lumber and wood products	5.84	6.22	6.33	6.36	231.85	236.98	242.44	242.32
Furniture and fixtures	4.95	5.27	5.33	5.37	193.05	202.37	203.61	205.13
Stone, clay, and glass products	6.64	7.05	7.13	7.26	277.55	282.71	285.20	293.30
Primary metal industries	8.75	9.30	9.43	9.51	366.63	378.51	381.92	386.11
Fabricated metal products	6.72	7.06	7.12	7.19	277.54	286.64	287.65	291.91
Machinery, except electrical	7.19	7.67	7.71	7.77	306.29	318.31	319.97	322.46
Electric and electronic equipment	6.16	6.67	6.71	6.75	250.71	268.13	269.07	271.35
Transportation equipment	8.42	8.78	8.85	9.02	356.17	352.08	353.12	360.80
Instruments and related products	6.04	6.57	6.58	6.64	249.45	269.37	268.46	270.91
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4.95	5.31	5.33	5.37	194.04	207.62	206.27	208.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	5.85	6.28	6.27	6.30	229.91	244.92	243.90	245.07
Food and kindred products	6.12	6.62	6.64	6.66	242.35	261.49	259.62	259.74
Tobacco manufacturers	6.64	7.13	7.32	7.56	252.98	266.66	270.84	285.01
Textile mill products	4.52	4.90	4.90	4.91	182.61	200.41	199.92	199.84
Apparel and other textile products	4.19	4.45	4.46	4.51	148.33	156.64	157.88	159.65
Paper and allied products	6.88	7.48	7.50	7.53	293.09	318.65	317.25	319.27
Printing and publishing	6.77	7.20	7.26	7.30	255.23	267.84	268.62	272.29
Chemicals and allied products	7.36	7.96	7.99	8.05	308.38	331.93	332.38	336.49
Petroleum and coal products	9.31	9.48	9.21	9.11	407.78	342.23	364.72	353.47
Rubber and misc. plastics products	5.86	6.25	6.26	6.31	242.60	251.88	249.77	253.03
Leather and leather products	4.17	4.46	4.48	4.51	149.70	163.68	165.31	163.71
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	7.90	8.56	8.60	8.62	314.42	338.12	341.42	343.08
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	4.98	5.34	5.36	5.38	161.35	170.35	170.98	172.16
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.23	6.72	6.74	6.80	242.35	258.72	258.82	261.80
RETAIL TRADE	4.47	4.78	4.78	4.80	135.44	142.44	142.44	144.00
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5.16	5.55	5.60	5.68	187.31	201.47	203.28	206.75
SERVICES	5.26	5.65	5.69	5.72	171.48	183.63	184.93	186.47

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, seasonally adjusted

[1967=100]

Industry	MAR. 1979	OCT. 1979	NOV. 1979	DEC. 1979	JAN. 1980	FEB. P 1980	MAR. P 1980	Percent change from—	
								MAR. 1979– MAR. 1980	FEB. 1980– MAR. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM:									
Current dollars	225.2	234.9	237.3	239.5	240.5	242.5	245.0	8.8	1.0
Constant (1967) dollars	107.3	104.1	104.1	103.8	102.8	102.2	N.A.	(2)	(3)
MINING	256.1	268.0	271.6	273.2	274.0	276.2	279.9	9.3	1.4
CONSTRUCTION	216.5	224.0	225.8	227.6	225.1	230.0	231.2	6.8	.6
MANUFACTURING	228.7	240.0	242.1	244.3	245.3	248.0	250.2	9.4	.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	243.1	255.8	258.9	260.7	261.2	263.0	265.7	9.3	1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	219.4	227.4	229.5	231.3	234.7	235.4	237.6	8.3	.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	204.8	213.1	216.2	218.5	218.6	220.7	225.8	10.2	2.3
SERVICES	223.3	232.3	234.7	237.7	238.0	239.7	242.1	8.5	1.0

¹ SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2.

² PERCENT CHANGE WAS -5.2 FROM FEBRUARY 1979 TO FEBRUARY 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.

³ PERCENT CHANGE WAS -5.5 FROM JANUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.

N.A. = not available.

p=preliminary.

NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage-rate developments: Fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available) and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries.

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

[1967=100]

Industry division and group	1979										1980		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. ^p	Mar. P
TOTAL PRIVATE	125.7	123.6	125.4	125.7	125.7	125.5	125.9	125.8	126.3	126.6	127.1	126.5	125.9
GOODS-PRODUCING	111.3	106.8	110.3	110.1	109.9	109.4	109.7	109.0	108.7	109.6	110.6	109.0	106.9
MINING	152.5	152.0	151.6	152.5	148.4	156.7	157.4	158.4	158.4	162.3	165.7	161.9	163.0
CONSTRUCTION	132.7	124.9	133.7	134.4	133.9	134.5	135.4	132.7	133.7	137.1	142.5	136.9	127.3
MANUFACTURING	106.0	102.0	104.7	104.3	104.4	103.3	103.4	103.1	102.5	102.9	103.0	102.2	101.4
DURABLE GOODS	110.1	105.0	108.3	107.9	107.9	106.8	107.1	106.2	105.1	105.6	105.3	104.9	104.1
Lumber and wood products	116.4	112.4	113.3	112.7	111.9	112.3	113.6	113.3	110.1	108.3	109.0	107.0	103.8
Furniture and fixtures	109.4	105.8	105.9	105.3	105.9	104.5	104.8	105.9	106.2	106.4	106.7	105.6	104.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	114.9	111.5	113.1	113.0	111.5	110.8	111.2	110.6	110.4	110.8	110.4	109.2	107.4
Primary metal industries	100.2	99.7	97.9	97.9	97.8	95.9	95.3	94.6	93.1	91.8	92.1	91.7	91.5
Fabricated metal products	108.6	102.7	106.6	107.1	106.7	104.8	105.4	106.1	105.8	106.4	105.1	105.9	105.2
Machinery, except electrical	117.5	113.0	117.4	117.6	118.0	116.2	117.7	114.3	113.6	113.5	117.5	116.8	116.5
Electric and electronic equipment	108.5	104.4	108.2	108.6	108.5	104.7	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.8	109.2	108.5	108.4
Transportation equipment	105.9	94.3	102.6	99.4	100.3	102.6	100.1	97.4	93.7	96.7	90.7	91.4	89.6
Instruments and related products	129.7	127.2	128.1	128.4	128.1	127.2	127.2	127.8	127.8	128.1	130.6	129.7	130.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	101.7	97.5	98.7	100.3	100.7	100.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.4	102.2	100.5	99.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	100.1	97.8	99.5	99.1	99.1	98.2	98.1	98.5	98.8	99.0	99.7	98.3	97.4
Food and kindred products	98.1	96.8	97.0	96.8	95.9	94.6	95.0	96.1	96.5	97.0	96.8	95.8	93.7
Tobacco manufacturers	73.4	73.9	76.5	72.6	73.0	66.7	70.5	69.9	61.1	65.4	67.6	66.4	66.0
Textile mill products	90.6	86.7	89.5	89.6	89.8	89.0	89.8	90.6	91.8	91.8	93.5	92.1	91.0
Apparel and other textile products	89.9	86.8	89.5	88.7	89.5	88.0	87.5	87.9	87.3	88.4	90.0	90.3	89.1
Paper and allied products	103.0	100.8	102.3	102.1	103.2	103.1	102.2	102.7	102.8	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.5
Printing and publishing	103.4	101.7	103.1	103.3	104.4	104.7	103.9	104.3	105.9	105.1	107.2	106.4	106.2
Chemicals and allied products	108.1	107.7	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.2	107.6	107.9	108.6	108.6	109.7	108.9	109.5
Petroleum and coal products	125.0	125.7	124.2	123.1	123.0	124.2	126.2	125.1	128.0	126.3	106.3	73.5	71.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	154.4	148.4	153.4	150.4	150.5	145.6	143.5	143.5	142.5	140.9	143.6	140.4	141.2
Leather and leather products	66.1	63.9	65.4	66.0	61.3	64.9	66.1	65.2	64.9	65.0	65.2	65.5	64.3
SERVICE-PRODUCING	135.8	135.3	135.9	136.5	136.7	136.6	137.2	137.5	138.5	138.4	138.6	138.7	139.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	113.7	109.2	113.4	115.0	114.2	115.2	114.9	115.8	116.9	115.4	115.2	114.6	115.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	130.2	130.6	130.2	130.0	129.9	129.6	130.4	130.7	131.6	130.9	131.6	131.5	131.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	132.3	131.3	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.4	132.5	133.4	134.3	134.1	134.3	134.3	133.8
RETAIL TRADE	129.3	130.3	129.1	128.9	128.9	128.5	129.6	129.7	130.5	129.7	130.5	130.4	130.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	144.6	145.5	144.5	145.7	146.5	146.3	147.1	146.7	148.3	148.3	148.1	148.9	149.6
SERVICES	151.1	151.0	151.7	152.6	153.5	153.4	153.8	154.1	155.2	156.5	156.2	156.9	157.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment¹ increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
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.....	75.3	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.....	65.1	72.1	67.4	70.6
March.....	60.5	57.8	61.9	63.7
April.....	44.8	55.2	58.1	64.0
May.....	54.7	51.5	50.3	61.9
June.....	57.0	58.4	46.8	58.1
July.....	61.6	56.7	56.1	57.0
August.....	48.8	52.0	55.8	52.9p
September.....	46.8	52.9	57.6	52.0p
October.....	69.8	61.0	61.6	
November.....	59.9	66.6	65.4p	
December.....	59.0	64.5	65.7p	
1980				
January.....	63.4	61.0p		
February.....	57.0p	53.8p		
March.....	45.3p			
April.....				
May.....				
June.....				
July.....				
August.....				
September.....				
October.....				
November.....				
December.....				

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