

News

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File

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1980

Unemployment rose sharply for the second straight month and employment continued to decline in May, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reported today. The jobless rate was 7.8 percent, up from 7.0 percent in April and 6.2 percent in March.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--edged down in May, as a 300,000 decline in nonfarm employment was partially offset by an over-the-month gain in agriculture. Total employment has declined by nearly 1 million during the past 3 months.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--declined by 180,000 in May to 90.3 million. As in April, the drop was concentrated in manufacturing. Average weekly hours fell for the fourth month in a row.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate rose 0.8 percentage point for the second month in a row and stood at 7.8 percent in May, the highest rate since November 1976. The number of persons unemployed increased by 900,000 to 8.2 million. Most of the May increase can be traced to layoffs and job terminations; job losers now comprise more than half of the unemployed total. In the past 2 months, the number of unemployed workers has risen by 1.7 million. (See tables A-1 and A-5.)

Jobless rate increases were pervasive among worker groups. The teenage rate jumped 3 full percentage points to 19.2 percent. The rates for adult men and women continued to rise; each stood at 6.6 percent in May. Joblessness among adult men has been climbing at a faster pace than that for adult women in recent months, and May marked the first time in 2 decades that the rate for men has been as high as that for women. Whites, blacks, and full-time workers also registered markedly higher rates than those posted in April. (See table A-2.)

As in the previous month, unemployment increases were especially large among workers in the construction and manufacturing industries. The rate for blue-collar workers also rose sharply.

The number of nonfarm workers on part-time work schedules for economic reasons (often referred to as the "partially unemployed") increased by 530,000 in May to 4.3 million. Jobholders who usually work full time accounted for two-thirds of the increase. (See table A-3.)

Employment

Following a drop of 800,000 in the February-April period, there was a small decline in total employment in May. Over the past 3 months, the overall employment level decreased by nearly 1 million; about three-quarters of the decline occurred among adult men. The precipitous drop during recent months wiped out about two-thirds of the employment gains which had occurred since

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

| Selected categories | Quarterly averages | | | Monthly data | | | Apr.- May change |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| | 1979 | | 1980 | 1980 | | | |
| | I | IV | I | Mar. | Apr. | May | |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | | | | | | | |
| Thousands of persons | | | | | | | |
| Civilian labor force..... | 102,315 | 103,749 | 104,194 | 104,094 | 104,419 | 105,142 | 723 |
| Total employment..... | 96,425 | 97,665 | 97,804 | 97,656 | 97,154 | 96,988 | -166 |
| Unemployment..... | 5,890 | 6,084 | 6,390 | 6,438 | 7,265 | 8,154 | 889 |
| Not in labor force..... | 58,255 | 58,842 | 59,022 | 59,322 | 59,182 | 58,657 | -525 |
| 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 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 0.8 |
| Adult men..... | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 0.7 |
| Adult women..... | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| Teenagers..... | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 19.2 | 3.0 |
| White..... | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 0.7 |
| Black and other..... | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 1.3 |
| Full-time workers..... | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 0.9 |
| ESTABLISHMENT DATA | | | | | | | |
| Thousands of jobs | | | | | | | |
| Nonfarm payroll employment..... | 88,724 | 90,108 | 90,772 | 90,819 | 90,508p | 90,328p | -180p |
| Goods-producing industries..... | 26,486 | 26,587 | 26,705 | 26,600 | 26,210p | 25,963p | -247p |
| Service-producing industries..... | 62,238 | 63,521 | 64,067 | 64,219 | 64,298p | 64,365p | 67p |
| Hours of work | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly hours: | | | | | | | |
| Total private nonfarm..... | 35.8 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.3p | 35.1p | -0.2p |
| Manufacturing..... | 40.6 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.6p | 39.4p | -0.2p |
| Manufacturing overtime..... | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9p | 2.6p | -0.3p |

p=preliminary

N.A.=not available

May a year ago, such that total employment was up only about half a million over the past year. The employment-population ratio was 58.5 percent in May, the lowest it has been in 2 years. (See table A-1.)

There were sharp contrasts in April-to-May movements among the major occupational groups. The number of blue-collar workers fell by 450,000, continuing the steep declines which have been registered in recent months. In contrast, white-collar employment was up 200,000 in May and has maintained a moderate growth pace. (See table A-3.)

The civilian labor force swelled by 725,000 in May to 105.1 million, as a disproportionately large number of persons under 25 years of age entered the labor force; they accounted for more than half of the over-the-month growth. The May labor force activity brought the overall labor force participation rate to a record 64.2 percent, up 0.4 point from April.

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell by 180,000 in May and was down more than 500,000 since February. At 90.3 million, payroll employment has grown by less than 1 million over the past year. (See table B-1.)

The over-the-month decline took place almost entirely in manufacturing, where employment fell by 275,000. Most affected by the cutbacks were the durable goods industries, particularly transportation equipment and fabricated metals, each of which lost about 60,000 jobs. The number of jobs in the transportation equipment industry has fallen by about 175,000, or 9 percent, in the past 2 months. Substantial over-the-month declines also were registered in primary metals, lumber and wood products, and stone, glass, and clay products. Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing generally showed only small changes, except for a decrease of 35,000 in rubber and plastic products and an increase of about the same magnitude in petroleum and coal products, where striking workers returned to their jobs.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, mining employment rose over the month and construction jobs were about unchanged. Construction employment had dropped by 300,000 between January and April.

In the service-producing sector, there was slow employment growth. Most of the 70,000 advance was accounted for by an increase in services industry jobs, although finance, insurance,

and real estate also showed a gain. An 85,000 decline in Federal government jobs primarily was due to reductions in the number of temporary workers for the 1980 Decennial Census; Federal employment had shown a rise of nearly 300,000 between February and April.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls dropped by 0.2 hour to 35.1 hours in May; average weekly hours have fallen for 4 consecutive months. The manufacturing workweek also was down 0.2 hour and has fallen by nearly 1 hour since January. Factory overtime declined 0.3 hour in May to 2.6 hours, following a decline of the same magnitude in April. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was down 0.7 percent over the month to 123.6 (1967=100) in May, reflecting the declines in both employment and weekly hours. The manufacturing index dropped by 2.5 percent over the month and was down 6.1 percent since January. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.5 percent over the month and were 7.9 percent above the May 1979 level (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings edged down by 0.1 percent from April but have risen by 6.1 percent over the year.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 4 cents in May to \$6.57 and were 48 cents above the May 1979 level. Average weekly earnings were \$229.95, up \$1.40 over the month and \$13.75 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 247.9 (1967=100) in May, 0.6 percent higher than in April. The Index was 9.0 percent above May a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 5.2 percent during the 12-month period ended in April. (See table B-4.)

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

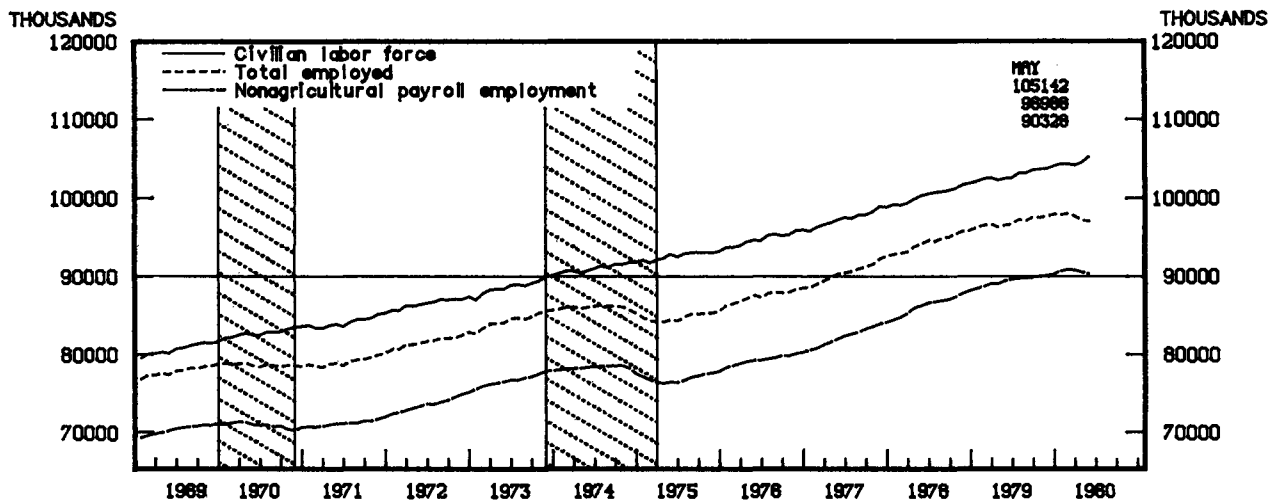


Chart 2. Unemployment rate—all civilian workers

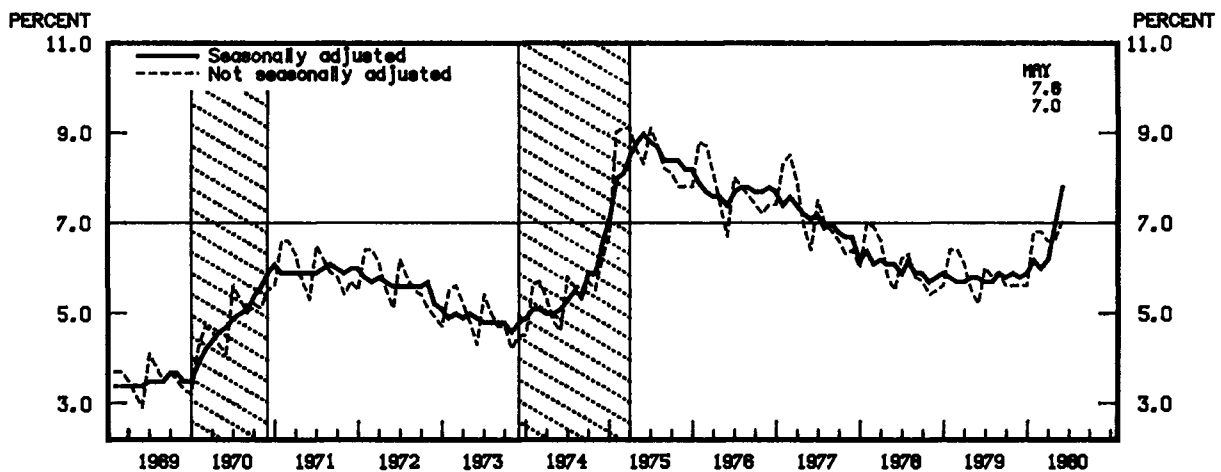
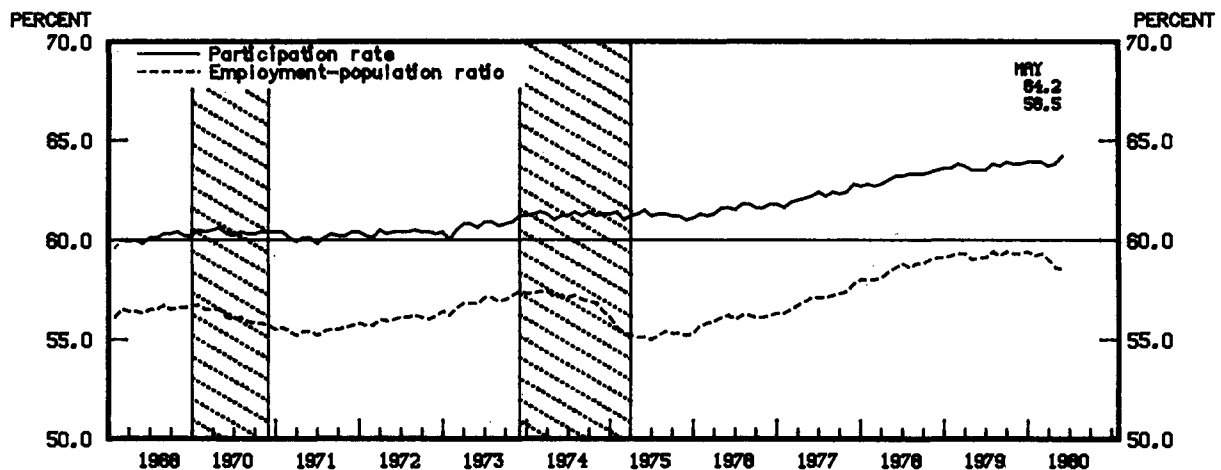


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate and total employment—population ratio
(Seasonally adjusted)



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-7 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.

Table A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population

Numbers in thousands

| Employment status | Not seasonally adjusted | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | May | Apr. | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Total noninstitutional population ¹ | 163,260 | 165,693 | 165,896 | 163,260 | 165,101 | 165,298 | 165,506 | 165,693 | 165,886 |
| Armed Forces ¹ | 2,078 | 2,092 | 2,088 | 2,078 | 2,081 | 2,086 | 2,090 | 2,092 | 2,088 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 161,182 | 163,601 | 163,799 | 161,182 | 163,020 | 163,211 | 163,416 | 163,601 | 163,799 |
| Civilian labor force | 101,473 | 103,412 | 104,028 | 102,398 | 104,229 | 104,260 | 104,094 | 104,419 | 105,142 |
| Participation rate | 63.0 | 63.2 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.9 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 64.2 |
| Employed | 96,220 | 96,566 | 96,709 | 96,495 | 97,804 | 97,953 | 97,656 | 97,154 | 96,986 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 59.9 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.0 | 58.6 | 58.5 |
| Agriculture | 3,309 | 3,081 | 3,436 | 3,246 | 3,270 | 3,326 | 3,358 | 3,242 | 3,379 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 22,911 | 23,485 | 23,273 | 23,249 | 24,534 | 24,626 | 24,298 | 23,912 | 23,609 |
| Unemployed | 5,253 | 6,846 | 7,318 | 5,903 | 6,425 | 6,307 | 6,438 | 7,265 | 8,154 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Not in labor force | 59,787 | 60,188 | 59,771 | 58,784 | 58,791 | 58,951 | 59,322 | 59,182 | 58,657 |
| Men, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Total noninstitutional population ¹ | 69,787 | 70,988 | 71,083 | 69,787 | 70,695 | 70,792 | 70,896 | 70,988 | 71,083 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 68,123 | 69,329 | 69,428 | 68,123 | 69,047 | 69,140 | 69,238 | 69,329 | 69,428 |
| Civilian labor force | 54,105 | 54,842 | 55,156 | 54,288 | 54,855 | 55,038 | 54,996 | 55,114 | 55,467 |
| Participation rate | 79.4 | 79.1 | 79.4 | 79.7 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 79.4 | 79.5 | 79.9 |
| Employed | 52,175 | 51,605 | 51,834 | 52,158 | 52,279 | 52,531 | 52,300 | 51,868 | 51,796 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 74.8 | 72.7 | 72.9 | 74.7 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 73.8 | 73.1 | 72.9 |
| Agriculture | 2,342 | 2,255 | 2,422 | 2,301 | 2,387 | 2,435 | 2,394 | 2,320 | 2,384 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 49,833 | 49,350 | 49,412 | 49,857 | 49,892 | 50,096 | 49,906 | 49,548 | 49,412 |
| Unemployed | 1,930 | 3,236 | 3,322 | 2,130 | 2,577 | 2,507 | 2,696 | 3,246 | 3,671 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.6 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Not in labor force | 14,018 | 14,487 | 14,272 | 13,835 | 14,192 | 14,102 | 14,242 | 14,215 | 13,961 |
| Women, 20 years and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Total noninstitutional population ¹ | 76,782 | 78,110 | 78,219 | 76,782 | 77,779 | 77,890 | 78,005 | 78,110 | 78,219 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 76,670 | 77,981 | 78,090 | 76,670 | 77,656 | 77,766 | 77,876 | 77,981 | 78,090 |
| Civilian labor force | 38,402 | 40,111 | 39,970 | 38,619 | 39,878 | 39,857 | 39,751 | 40,137 | 40,246 |
| Participation rate | 50.1 | 51.4 | 51.2 | 50.4 | 51.4 | 51.3 | 51.0 | 51.5 | 51.5 |
| Employed | 36,413 | 37,787 | 37,558 | 36,411 | 37,574 | 37,604 | 37,496 | 37,602 | 37,576 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 47.4 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 48.3 | 48.1 | 48.1 | 48.0 |
| Agriculture | 597 | 514 | 635 | 577 | 540 | 567 | 582 | 552 | 616 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 35,816 | 37,273 | 36,923 | 35,834 | 37,034 | 37,037 | 36,914 | 37,051 | 36,960 |
| Unemployed | 1,989 | 2,324 | 2,411 | 2,208 | 2,304 | 2,254 | 2,255 | 2,534 | 2,670 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Not in labor force | 38,268 | 37,870 | 38,121 | 38,051 | 37,778 | 37,909 | 38,125 | 37,844 | 37,844 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Total noninstitutional population ¹ | 16,692 | 16,595 | 16,584 | 16,692 | 16,627 | 16,616 | 16,606 | 16,595 | 16,584 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 16,389 | 16,291 | 16,281 | 16,389 | 16,317 | 16,305 | 16,302 | 16,291 | 16,281 |
| Civilian labor force | 8,966 | 8,460 | 8,201 | 8,949 | 9,497 | 9,365 | 9,346 | 9,168 | 9,429 |
| Participation rate | 54.7 | 51.9 | 54.7 | 57.9 | 58.2 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 56.3 | 57.9 |
| Employed | 7,632 | 7,174 | 7,317 | 7,926 | 7,952 | 7,818 | 7,859 | 7,683 | 7,616 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 45.7 | 43.2 | 44.1 | 47.5 | 47.8 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 46.3 | 45.9 |
| Agriculture | 370 | 311 | 378 | 368 | 344 | 325 | 381 | 370 | 379 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 7,262 | 6,863 | 6,939 | 7,558 | 7,608 | 7,493 | 7,478 | 7,313 | 7,237 |
| Unemployed | 1,334 | 1,286 | 1,585 | 1,565 | 1,545 | 1,547 | 1,487 | 1,485 | 1,813 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.9 | 15.2 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 19.2 |
| Not in labor force | 7,423 | 7,831 | 7,378 | 6,898 | 6,820 | 6,940 | 6,956 | 7,123 | 6,852 |
| White | | | | | | | | | |
| Total noninstitutional population ¹ | 142,978 | 144,870 | 145,016 | 142,978 | 144,421 | 144,570 | 144,730 | 144,870 | 145,016 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 141,331 | 143,254 | 143,403 | 141,331 | 142,806 | 142,951 | 143,115 | 143,254 | 143,403 |
| Civilian labor force | 89,456 | 91,245 | 91,698 | 90,120 | 91,852 | 91,977 | 91,821 | 92,083 | 92,535 |
| Participation rate | 63.3 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 64.3 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.5 |
| Employed | 85,482 | 85,886 | 85,980 | 85,632 | 86,895 | 87,081 | 86,822 | 86,385 | 86,148 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 59.8 | 59.3 | 59.3 | 59.9 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 59.6 | 59.4 |
| Unemployed | 3,974 | 5,359 | 5,719 | 4,488 | 4,957 | 4,896 | 4,999 | 5,698 | 6,386 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.4 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Not in labor force | 51,875 | 52,010 | 51,705 | 51,211 | 50,954 | 50,975 | 51,294 | 51,171 | 50,868 |
| Black and other | | | | | | | | | |
| Total noninstitutional population ¹ | 20,282 | 20,822 | 20,870 | 20,282 | 20,680 | 20,727 | 20,777 | 20,822 | 20,870 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 19,850 | 20,346 | 20,395 | 19,850 | 20,214 | 20,261 | 20,301 | 20,346 | 20,395 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,017 | 12,168 | 12,329 | 12,219 | 12,453 | 12,362 | 12,266 | 12,319 | 12,559 |
| Participation rate | 60.5 | 59.8 | 60.5 | 61.6 | 61.6 | 61.0 | 60.4 | 60.5 | 61.6 |
| Employed | 10,738 | 10,680 | 10,729 | 10,816 | 10,979 | 10,937 | 10,823 | 10,771 | 10,813 |
| Employment-population ratio ² | 52.9 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 53.3 | 53.1 | 52.8 | 52.1 | 51.7 | 51.8 |
| Unemployed | 1,279 | 1,487 | 1,600 | 1,403 | 1,474 | 1,424 | 1,443 | 1,549 | 1,746 |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 13.9 |
| Not in labor force | 7,833 | 8,179 | 8,066 | 7,631 | 7,761 | 7,899 | 8,035 | 8,027 | 7,836 |

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

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

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Table A-2. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Selected categories | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) | | Unemployment rates | | | | | |
|--|--|-------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | May | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 16 years and over | 5,903 | 8,154 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 2,130 | 3,671 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 2,208 | 2,670 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,565 | 1,813 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 19.2 |
| White, total | 4,488 | 6,386 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 1,624 | 2,928 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 1,669 | 2,001 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 1,195 | 1,457 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 17.4 |
| Black and other, total | 1,403 | 1,746 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.6 | 13.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over | 489 | 711 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 12.0 |
| Women, 20 years and over | 530 | 661 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| Both sexes, 16-19 years | 384 | 373 | 36.1 | 34.6 | 37.9 | 33.0 | 29.8 | 35.2 |
| Married men, spouse present | 1,002 | 1,893 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Married women, spouse present | 1,227 | 1,569 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Women who head families | 424 | 422 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.3 |
| Full-time workers | 4,533 | 6,740 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| Part-time workers | 1,389 | 1,417 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.3 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks and over ¹ | 1,212 | 1,722 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Labor force time lost ² | -- | -- | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.8 |
| OCCUPATION³ | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 1,644 | 2,049 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Professional and technical | 326 | 426 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 234 | 302 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Sales workers | 251 | 282 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Clerical workers | 833 | 1,040 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| Blue-collar workers | 2,319 | 3,924 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 11.3 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 566 | 1,104 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 8.1 |
| Operatives, except transport | 961 | 1,684 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 11.6 | 14.0 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 207 | 336 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 585 | 799 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 15.4 |
| Service workers | 990 | 1,198 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| Farm workers | 98 | 137 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 |
| INDUSTRY³ | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ⁴ | 4,261 | 6,327 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| Construction | 506 | 929 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 17.5 |
| Manufacturing | 1,231 | 2,312 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 9.9 |
| Durable goods | 608 | 1,479 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 10.5 |
| Nondurable goods | 623 | 832 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 8.8 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 195 | 286 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,199 | 1,441 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.6 |
| Finance and service industries | 1,088 | 1,317 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Government workers | 576 | 700 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Agricultural wage and salary workers | 146 | 186 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 11.9 | 11.7 |

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.

Includes mining, not shown separately.

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Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

[In thousands]

| Selected categories | Not seasonally adjusted | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | May | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | | | |
| Total employed, 16 years and over | 96,220 | 96,709 | 96,495 | 97,804 | 97,953 | 97,656 | 97,154 | 96,988 |
| Men | 56,280 | 55,750 | 56,372 | 56,486 | 56,732 | 56,601 | 55,998 | 55,823 |
| Women | 39,941 | 40,959 | 40,123 | 41,318 | 41,221 | 41,054 | 41,156 | 41,165 |
| Married men, spouse present | 39,066 | 38,147 | 39,045 | 38,749 | 38,955 | 38,745 | 38,342 | 38,147 |
| Married women, spouse present | 22,490 | 23,086 | 22,547 | 23,111 | 23,178 | 23,202 | 23,080 | 23,155 |
| OCCUPATION | | | | | | | | |
| White-collar workers | 48,935 | 50,386 | 49,136 | 50,313 | 50,448 | 50,302 | 50,405 | 50,606 |
| Professional and technical | 15,220 | 15,691 | 15,100 | 15,337 | 15,444 | 15,397 | 15,542 | 15,551 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 10,312 | 10,751 | 10,427 | 10,608 | 10,971 | 10,755 | 10,745 | 10,882 |
| Sales workers | 6,073 | 5,992 | 6,101 | 6,452 | 6,185 | 6,113 | 5,988 | 6,022 |
| Clerical workers | 17,331 | 17,952 | 17,508 | 17,915 | 17,848 | 18,037 | 18,129 | 18,152 |
| Blue-collar workers | 31,859 | 30,623 | 31,904 | 31,882 | 31,754 | 31,670 | 31,127 | 30,681 |
| Craft and kindred workers | 12,764 | 12,460 | 12,820 | 12,814 | 12,728 | 12,767 | 12,773 | 12,523 |
| Operatives, except transport | 10,643 | 10,222 | 10,755 | 10,678 | 10,661 | 10,579 | 10,408 | 10,336 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 3,689 | 3,465 | 3,644 | 3,616 | 3,571 | 3,558 | 3,483 | 3,421 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 4,762 | 4,477 | 4,685 | 4,774 | 4,795 | 4,767 | 4,463 | 4,402 |
| Service workers | 12,728 | 12,890 | 12,772 | 12,979 | 13,080 | 12,981 | 13,034 | 12,932 |
| Farm workers | 2,698 | 2,810 | 2,628 | 2,660 | 2,764 | 2,733 | 2,658 | 2,745 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture: | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,446 | 1,430 | 1,424 | 1,428 | 1,417 | 1,449 | 1,370 | 1,405 |
| Self-employed workers | 1,524 | 1,664 | 1,519 | 1,554 | 1,648 | 1,600 | 1,591 | 1,662 |
| Unpaid family workers | 339 | 342 | 283 | 293 | 283 | 300 | 281 | 289 |
| Nonagricultural industries: | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 85,509 | 85,891 | 86,232 | 87,578 | 87,419 | 87,221 | 86,741 | 86,631 |
| Government | 15,729 | 15,910 | 15,616 | 15,414 | 15,540 | 15,622 | 15,668 | 15,799 |
| Private industries | 69,780 | 69,981 | 70,616 | 72,163 | 71,879 | 71,599 | 71,072 | 70,832 |
| Private households | 1,157 | 1,169 | 1,195 | 1,132 | 1,178 | 1,115 | 1,123 | 1,206 |
| Other industries | 68,623 | 68,812 | 69,421 | 71,031 | 70,702 | 70,484 | 69,949 | 69,625 |
| Self-employed workers | 6,870 | 6,907 | 6,608 | 6,752 | 6,899 | 6,825 | 6,813 | 6,648 |
| Unpaid family workers | 532 | 476 | 460 | 379 | 397 | 376 | 363 | 411 |
| PERSONS AT WORK¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Nonagricultural industries | 89,246 | 89,103 | 87,785 | 89,454 | 88,985 | 88,585 | 87,660 | 87,680 |
| Full-time schedules | 73,056 | 71,794 | 72,496 | 73,223 | 73,110 | 72,749 | 71,807 | 71,224 |
| Part time for economic reasons | 3,100 | 4,113 | 3,283 | 3,513 | 3,406 | 3,418 | 3,816 | 4,349 |
| Usually work full time | 1,216 | 1,963 | 1,273 | 1,549 | 1,380 | 1,463 | 1,709 | 2,064 |
| Usually work part time | 1,884 | 2,150 | 2,010 | 1,964 | 2,026 | 1,955 | 2,107 | 2,285 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 13,090 | 13,196 | 12,006 | 12,718 | 12,469 | 12,418 | 12,037 | 12,106 |

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 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | May | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| DURATION | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 5 weeks | 2,494 | 3,427 | 2,823 | 3,184 | 2,995 | 2,995 | 3,309 | 3,872 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 1,455 | 2,044 | 1,919 | 1,907 | 2,081 | 2,169 | 2,391 | 2,697 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1,304 | 1,848 | 1,212 | 1,334 | 1,286 | 1,363 | 1,629 | 1,722 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 768 | 1,100 | 705 | 795 | 790 | 776 | 953 | 1,014 |
| 27 weeks and over | 536 | 749 | 507 | 539 | 496 | 587 | 676 | 709 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks | 12.1 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 10.5 |
| Median duration, in weeks | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks | 47.5 | 46.8 | 47.4 | 49.6 | 47.1 | 45.9 | 45.1 | 46.7 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 27.7 | 27.9 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 32.7 | 33.2 | 32.6 | 32.5 |
| 15 weeks and over | 24.8 | 25.3 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 20.9 | 22.2 | 20.8 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 14.6 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 13.0 | 12.2 |
| 27 weeks and over | 10.2 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.5 |

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Table A-5. Reasons for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

| Reasons | Not seasonally adjusted | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | May | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED | | | | | | | | |
| Lost last job | 2,097 | 3,824 | 2,356 | 2,988 | 2,907 | 3,047 | 3,611 | 4,301 |
| On layoff | 572 | 1,528 | 725 | 1,019 | 1,031 | 1,129 | 1,424 | 1,944 |
| Other job losers | 1,525 | 2,296 | 1,631 | 1,969 | 1,876 | 1,918 | 2,188 | 2,357 |
| Left last job | 782 | 826 | 940 | 779 | 813 | 783 | 926 | 992 |
| Reentered labor force | 1,614 | 1,844 | 1,767 | 1,797 | 1,784 | 1,803 | 1,967 | 2,015 |
| Seeking first job | 761 | 823 | 824 | 311 | 827 | 805 | 743 | 884 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION | | | | | | | | |
| Total unemployed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Job losers | 39.9 | 52.3 | 40.0 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 47.3 | 49.8 | 52.5 |
| On layoff | 10.9 | 20.9 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 19.6 | 23.7 |
| Other job losers | 29.0 | 31.4 | 27.7 | 30.9 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 28.8 |
| Job leavers | 14.9 | 11.3 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 12.1 |
| Reentrants | 20.7 | 25.2 | 30.0 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 27.1 | 24.6 |
| New entrants | 14.5 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | | | | | | | |
| Job losers | 2.1 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| On layoff | .8 | .8 | .9 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .9 | .9 |
| Other job losers | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Job leavers | .8 | .8 | .9 | .7 | .8 | .8 | .9 | .9 |
| Reentrants | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| New entrants | .7 | .8 | .8 | .8 | .6 | .8 | .7 | .9 |

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

| Sex and age | Number of unemployed persons (In thousands) | | Unemployment rates | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | May | May | May | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Total, 16 years and over | 5,903 | 8,154 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| 16 to 19 years | 1,565 | 1,813 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 19.2 |
| 16 to 17 years | 747 | 841 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 21.7 |
| 18 to 19 years | 820 | 983 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 17.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,355 | 1,982 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 12.7 |
| 25 years and over | 2,997 | 4,374 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| 25 to 54 years | 2,520 | 3,836 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| 55 years and over | 465 | 529 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 2,941 | 4,656 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.7 |
| 16 to 19 years | 811 | 985 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 19.7 |
| 16 to 17 years | 407 | 461 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 18.3 | 22.0 |
| 18 to 19 years | 403 | 521 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 17.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 674 | 1,163 | 8.2 | 10.4 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 13.7 |
| 25 years and over | 1,451 | 2,500 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,173 | 2,155 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| 55 years and over | 258 | 322 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 2,962 | 3,498 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.8 |
| 16 to 19 years | 754 | 828 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 18.7 |
| 16 to 17 years | 340 | 380 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 21.4 |
| 18 to 19 years | 426 | 462 | 16.0 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 17.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 681 | 819 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 11.6 |
| 25 years and over | 1,546 | 1,874 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| 25 to 54 years | 1,347 | 1,682 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.1 |
| 55 years and over | 207 | 207 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 |

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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 | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| 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 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| U-2—Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| 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 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| 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 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| 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 | 7.0 | 7.8 |
| U-6—Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less 1/2 of the part-time labor force | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 9.9 |
| U-7—Total full-time jobseekers plus 1/2 part-time jobseekers plus 1/2 total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less 1/2 of the part-time labor force | 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 | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 161,182 | 163,799 | 141,331 | 143,403 | 16,981 | 17,363 | 8,011 | 8,525 |
| Civilian labor force | 101,473 | 104,028 | 89,456 | 91,698 | 10,197 | 10,447 | 4,977 | 5,431 |
| Percent of population | 63.0 | 63.5 | 63.3 | 63.9 | 60.0 | 60.2 | 62.1 | 63.7 |
| Employment | 96,220 | 96,709 | 85,482 | 85,980 | 9,019 | 9,019 | 4,605 | 4,898 |
| Agriculture | 3,309 | 3,436 | 3,036 | 3,164 | 212 | 220 | 222 | 269 |
| Nonagricultural industries | 92,911 | 93,273 | 82,446 | 82,816 | 8,807 | 8,799 | 4,383 | 4,629 |
| Unemployment | 5,253 | 7,318 | 3,974 | 5,719 | 1,177 | 1,428 | 372 | 533 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 13.7 | 7.5 | 9.8 |
| Not in labor force | 59,708 | 59,771 | 51,875 | 51,705 | 6,785 | 6,916 | 3,034 | 3,094 |

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 98 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 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Number | | Percent of labor force | |
| May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 | May 1979 | May 1980 | |
| VETERANS¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 20 years and over | 8,516 | 8,597 | 8,085 | 8,160 | 7,748 | 7,666 | 337 | 494 | 4.2 | 6.1 |
| 20 to 24 years..... | 579 | 365 | 517 | 326 | 460 | 291 | 57 | 45 | 11.0 | 13.8 |
| 25 to 39 years | 7,106 | 7,255 | 6,867 | 6,994 | 6,604 | 6,574 | 263 | 420 | 3.8 | 6.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2,003 | 1,742 | 1,907 | 1,639 | 1,807 | 1,489 | 100 | 150 | 5.2 | 9.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3,591 | 3,599 | 3,491 | 3,485 | 3,366 | 3,290 | 125 | 195 | 3.6 | 5.6 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,512 | 1,924 | 1,469 | 1,870 | 1,431 | 1,795 | 38 | 75 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| 40 years and over | 831 | 977 | 701 | 840 | 684 | 311 | 17 | 29 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| NONVETERANS² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 25 to 39 years | 14,463 | 15,364 | 13,721 | 14,589 | 13,309 | 13,673 | 412 | 916 | 3.0 | 6.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6,597 | 7,037 | 6,226 | 6,640 | 6,016 | 6,131 | 210 | 509 | 3.4 | 7.7 |
| 30 to 34 years | 4,148 | 4,524 | 3,966 | 4,329 | 3,847 | 4,082 | 119 | 247 | 3.0 | 5.7 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3,718 | 3,803 | 3,529 | 3,620 | 3,446 | 3,460 | 83 | 160 | 2.4 | 4.4 |

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.

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

[Numbers in thousands]

| State and employment status | Not seasonally adjusted | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | May 1979 | Apr. 1980 | May 1980 | May 1979 | Jan. 1980 | Feb. 1980 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 | May 1980 |
| California | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 16,713 | 17,034 | 17,062 | 16,713 | 16,954 | 16,979 | 17,007 | 17,034 | 17,062 |
| Civilian labor force | 10,774 | 11,080 | 11,065 | 10,832 | 11,074 | 11,013 | 11,103 | 11,179 | 11,125 |
| Employed | 10,171 | 10,307 | 10,330 | 10,170 | 10,434 | 10,337 | 10,441 | 10,389 | 10,332 |
| Unemployed | 603 | 773 | 735 | 662 | 640 | 676 | 662 | 790 | 793 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 6,729 | 6,920 | 6,937 | 6,729 | 6,870 | 6,886 | 6,908 | 6,920 | 6,937 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,812 | 3,904 | 3,908 | 3,847 | 3,791 | 3,842 | 3,884 | 3,915 | 3,945 |
| Employed | 3,618 | 3,716 | 3,701 | 3,626 | 3,596 | 3,644 | 3,683 | 3,701 | 3,711 |
| Unemployed | 194 | 189 | 207 | 221 | 195 | 198 | 201 | 214 | 234 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| Illinois | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 8,248 | 8,305 | 8,310 | 8,248 | 8,290 | 8,295 | 8,300 | 8,305 | 8,310 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,168 | 5,385 | 5,423 | 5,242 | 5,466 | 5,463 | 5,431 | 5,461 | 5,500 |
| Employed | 4,923 | 5,008 | 5,027 | 4,959 | 5,077 | 5,081 | 5,058 | 5,057 | 5,066 |
| Unemployed | 244 | 376 | 396 | 283 | 389 | 382 | 373 | 404 | 434 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.7 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| Massachusetts | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 4,363 | 4,403 | 4,407 | 4,363 | 4,393 | 4,396 | 4,400 | 4,403 | 4,407 |
| Civilian labor force | 2,852 | 2,833 | 2,870 | 2,880 | 2,827 | 2,838 | 2,853 | 2,858 | 2,899 |
| Employed | 2,709 | 2,691 | 2,702 | 2,721 | 2,685 | 2,702 | 2,714 | 2,707 | 2,714 |
| Unemployed | 143 | 141 | 168 | 159 | 142 | 136 | 139 | 151 | 185 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 6,707 | 6,781 | 6,787 | 6,707 | 6,762 | 6,768 | 6,775 | 6,781 | 6,787 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,317 | 4,233 | 4,321 | 4,334 | 4,283 | 4,273 | 4,248 | 4,262 | 4,336 |
| Employed | 4,006 | 3,710 | 3,714 | 4,005 | 3,875 | 3,834 | 3,814 | 3,741 | 3,711 |
| Unemployed | 310 | 523 | 607 | 329 | 408 | 439 | 434 | 521 | 625 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.2 | 12.4 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 12.2 | 14.4 |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 5,497 | 5,549 | 5,554 | 5,497 | 5,536 | 5,541 | 5,545 | 5,549 | 5,554 |
| Civilian labor force | 3,459 | 3,493 | 3,553 | 3,500 | 3,597 | 3,563 | 3,588 | 3,566 | 3,597 |
| Employed | 3,213 | 3,275 | 3,263 | 3,240 | 3,348 | 3,371 | 3,339 | 3,332 | 3,296 |
| Unemployed | 247 | 218 | 289 | 260 | 249 | 192 | 249 | 234 | 301 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.1 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 8.4 |
| New York | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 13,273 | 13,304 | 13,306 | 13,273 | 13,298 | 13,300 | 13,303 | 13,304 | 13,306 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,844 | 7,799 | 7,914 | 7,913 | 8,064 | 8,161 | 7,936 | 7,807 | 7,987 |
| Employed | 7,384 | 7,262 | 7,327 | 7,405 | 7,440 | 7,543 | 7,391 | 7,241 | 7,351 |
| Unemployed | 459 | 537 | 587 | 508 | 624 | 618 | 545 | 566 | 636 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 8.0 |
| Ohio | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 7,906 | 7,964 | 7,970 | 7,906 | 7,949 | 7,954 | 7,960 | 7,964 | 7,970 |
| Civilian labor force | 4,974 | 4,957 | 5,035 | 5,017 | 5,062 | 5,043 | 4,991 | 5,038 | 5,080 |
| Employed | 4,729 | 4,595 | 4,596 | 4,732 | 4,743 | 4,733 | 4,695 | 4,664 | 4,602 |
| Unemployed | 245 | 363 | 439 | 285 | 319 | 310 | 296 | 374 | 478 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 9.4 |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 8,888 | 8,938 | 8,942 | 8,888 | 8,925 | 8,929 | 8,934 | 8,938 | 8,942 |
| Civilian labor force | 5,209 | 5,321 | 5,301 | 5,285 | 5,383 | 5,411 | 5,365 | 5,381 | 5,379 |
| Employed | 4,915 | 4,933 | 4,919 | 4,928 | 4,998 | 5,041 | 4,998 | 4,967 | 4,933 |
| Unemployed | 294 | 388 | 382 | 357 | 385 | 370 | 367 | 414 | 446 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| Texas | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ | 9,473 | 9,690 | 9,709 | 9,473 | 9,637 | 9,655 | 9,673 | 9,690 | 9,709 |
| Civilian labor force | 6,086 | 6,287 | 6,282 | 6,146 | 6,365 | 6,358 | 6,327 | 6,333 | 6,342 |
| Employed | 5,828 | 5,988 | 5,967 | 5,859 | 6,060 | 6,049 | 5,957 | 5,994 | 5,999 |
| Unemployed | 258 | 299 | 314 | 287 | 305 | 309 | 370 | 339 | 343 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 |

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

[In thousands]

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | May 1979 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 ^P | May 1980 ^P | May 1979 | Jan. 1980 | Feb. 1980 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 ^P | May 1980 ^P |
| TOTAL | 89,671 | 89,960 | 90,295 | 90,606 | 89,398 | 90,652 | 90,845 | 90,819 | 90,508 | 90,328 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 26,594 | 26,010 | 25,899 | 25,905 | 26,651 | 26,783 | 26,732 | 26,600 | 26,210 | 25,963 |
| MINING | 944 | 996 | 1,007 | 1,034 | 944 | 1,000 | 1,009 | 1,011 | 1,016 | 1,034 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,662 | 4,305 | 4,444 | 4,615 | 4,648 | 4,893 | 4,831 | 4,700 | 4,591 | 4,601 |
| MANUFACTURING | 20,988 | 20,709 | 20,448 | 20,256 | 21,059 | 20,890 | 20,892 | 20,889 | 20,603 | 20,328 |
| <i>Production workers</i> | 15,061 | 14,662 | 14,398 | 14,175 | 15,112 | 14,848 | 14,826 | 14,815 | 14,522 | 14,226 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 12,739 | 12,569 | 12,344 | 12,149 | 12,739 | 12,601 | 12,655 | 12,653 | 12,396 | 12,153 |
| <i>Production workers</i> | 9,129 | 8,850 | 8,620 | 8,399 | 9,119 | 8,894 | 8,926 | 8,924 | 8,658 | 8,393 |
| Lumber and wood products | 763.8 | 708.5 | 671.1 | 659.1 | 762 | 737 | 740 | 730 | 682 | 658 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 483.9 | 480.7 | 475.1 | 461.3 | 487 | 484 | 481 | 482 | 477 | 465 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 718.6 | 682.5 | 679.8 | 669.4 | 715 | 708 | 709 | 703 | 687 | 666 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,258.6 | 1,197.9 | 1,187.7 | 1,162.0 | 1,254 | 1,208 | 1,210 | 1,205 | 1,189 | 1,157 |
| Fabricated metal products | 1,727.8 | 1,711.0 | 1,678.8 | 1,624.3 | 1,730 | 1,712 | 1,724 | 1,723 | 1,687 | 1,626 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 2,463.6 | 2,522.9 | 2,505.2 | 2,499.0 | 2,471 | 2,512 | 2,511 | 2,513 | 2,503 | 2,507 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 2,095.2 | 2,147.4 | 2,133.9 | 2,110.9 | 2,106 | 2,149 | 2,147 | 2,158 | 2,149 | 2,122 |
| Transportation equipment | 2,091.8 | 1,972.1 | 1,866.9 | 1,823.0 | 2,077 | 1,938 | 1,980 | 1,982 | 1,869 | 1,810 |
| Instruments and related products | 686.5 | 704.4 | 704.3 | 704.2 | 688 | 700 | 703 | 707 | 706 | 706 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 448.9 | 441.4 | 440.7 | 435.8 | 449 | 453 | 450 | 450 | 447 | 436 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 8,249 | 8,140 | 8,104 | 8,107 | 8,320 | 8,289 | 8,237 | 8,236 | 8,207 | 8,175 |
| <i>Production workers</i> | 5,932 | 5,812 | 5,778 | 5,776 | 5,993 | 5,954 | 5,900 | 5,891 | 5,864 | 5,833 |
| Food and kindred products | 1,669.6 | 1,632.5 | 1,615.7 | 1,633.8 | 1,725 | 1,707 | 1,705 | 1,701 | 1,685 | 1,688 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 61.9 | 61.1 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 70 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 67 |
| Textile mill products | 892.5 | 890.6 | 887.1 | 877.1 | 893 | 891 | 891 | 893 | 889 | 877 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 1,327.5 | 1,317.0 | 1,304.4 | 1,301.0 | 1,324 | 1,309 | 1,312 | 1,314 | 1,306 | 1,297 |
| Paper and allied products | 712.7 | 710.7 | 707.8 | 702.6 | 714 | 718 | 717 | 718 | 714 | 704 |
| Printing and publishing | 1,234.7 | 1,275.8 | 1,273.2 | 1,270.1 | 1,236 | 1,273 | 1,278 | 1,278 | 1,276 | 1,271 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1,110.9 | 1,118.5 | 1,121.0 | 1,121.2 | 1,114 | 1,123 | 1,121 | 1,123 | 1,126 | 1,125 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 212.9 | 156.3 | 168.2 | 204.9 | 213 | 219 | 163 | 160 | 170 | 205 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 777.0 | 738.7 | 727.9 | 696.4 | 784 | 745 | 744 | 744 | 737 | 703 |
| Leather and leather products | 249.2 | 238.8 | 239.2 | 240.9 | 247 | 240 | 241 | 240 | 238 | 238 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 63,077 | 63,950 | 64,396 | 64,701 | 62,747 | 63,869 | 64,113 | 64,219 | 64,298 | 64,365 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,125 | 5,156 | 5,153 | 5,182 | 5,130 | 5,212 | 5,210 | 5,213 | 5,189 | 5,187 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 20,119 | 20,112 | 20,217 | 20,361 | 20,129 | 20,428 | 20,521 | 20,499 | 20,349 | 20,371 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 5,146 | 5,241 | 5,212 | 5,217 | 5,156 | 5,248 | 5,274 | 5,278 | 5,238 | 5,227 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 14,973 | 14,871 | 15,005 | 15,144 | 14,973 | 15,180 | 15,247 | 15,221 | 15,111 | 15,144 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4,936 | 5,076 | 5,092 | 5,131 | 4,936 | 5,081 | 5,092 | 5,107 | 5,107 | 5,131 |
| SERVICES | 17,039 | 17,460 | 17,596 | 17,738 | 16,954 | 17,442 | 17,522 | 17,548 | 17,578 | 17,650 |
| GOVERNMENT | 15,858 | 16,146 | 16,338 | 16,289 | 15,598 | 15,706 | 15,768 | 15,852 | 16,075 | 16,026 |
| FEDERAL | 2,773 | 2,869 | 3,103 | 3,029 | 2,770 | 2,791 | 2,823 | 2,886 | 3,112 | 3,026 |
| STATE AND LOCAL | 13,085 | 13,277 | 13,235 | 13,260 | 12,828 | 12,915 | 12,945 | 12,966 | 12,963 | 13,000 |

^P=preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | May 1979 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 ^P | May 1980 ^P | May 1979 | Jan. 1980 | Feb. 1980 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 ^P | May 1980 ^P |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 35.5 | 35.2 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.1 |
| MINING | 42.8 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 44.4 | 43.7 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 42.8 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37.2 | 36.0 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 36.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 39.4 |
| <i>Overtime hours</i> | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 40.8 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.1 | 39.8 |
| <i>Overtime hours</i> | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.6 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 37.1 | 37.1 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 37.2 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 37.5 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 41.9 | 40.7 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.7 |
| Primary metal industries | 41.4 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 39.8 | 41.4 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 39.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 40.7 | 40.6 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 39.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 41.7 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 41.3 | 41.2 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.7 |
| Transportation equipment | 41.6 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| Instruments and related products | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 40.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.5 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 39.5 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.5 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 39.1 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 39.5 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.9 |
| <i>Overtime hours</i> | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Food and kindred products | 39.6 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.9 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 38.9 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 37.9 |
| Textile mill products | 40.1 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 41.7 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 35.1 | 35.5 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 35.4 |
| Paper and allied products | 42.4 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.4 | 41.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 37.4 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 36.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 43.7 | 39.4 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 36.6 | 40.4 | 39.6 | 41.8 | 42.4 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 39.5 |
| Leather and leather products | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 36.6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 39.8 | 39.9 | ^c 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.3 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 32.4 | 32.0 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.1 | 32.0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 38.9 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.6 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 30.4 | 29.9 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 30.6 | 30.5 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 29.9 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.3 |
| SERVICES | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.5 |

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,
c=corrected.

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 | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | May 1979 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 ^p | May 1980 ^p | May 1979 | Mar. 1980 | Apr. 1980 ^p | May 1980 ^p |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | \$6.09 | \$6.51 | \$6.53 | \$6.57 | \$216.20 | \$229.15 | \$228.55 | \$229.95 |
| <i>Seasonally adjusted</i> | 6.09 | 6.53 | 6.54 | 6.57 | 217.41 | 231.16 | 230.86 | 230.61 |
| MINING | 8.45 | 8.92 | 9.05 | 9.05 | 361.66 | 386.24 | 388.25 | 387.34 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 9.14 | 9.66 | 9.64 | 9.68 | 340.01 | 347.76 | 351.86 | 357.19 |
| MANUFACTURING | 6.63 | 7.06 | 7.08 | 7.12 | 265.86 | 280.99 | 278.95 | 280.53 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 7.07 | 7.54 | 7.55 | 7.59 | 288.46 | 304.62 | 301.25 | 302.08 |
| Lumber and wood products | 5.97 | 6.36 | 6.28 | 6.39 | 236.41 | 243.59 | 232.99 | 238.35 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4.97 | 5.38 | 5.42 | 5.43 | 189.85 | 207.13 | 205.96 | 202.00 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 6.78 | 7.26 | 7.34 | 7.42 | 284.08 | 295.48 | 296.54 | 303.48 |
| Primary metal industries | 8.83 | 9.45 | 9.53 | 9.52 | 365.56 | 384.62 | 386.92 | 378.90 |
| Fabricated metal products | 6.77 | 7.22 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 275.54 | 293.13 | 291.45 | 291.27 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 7.25 | 7.78 | 7.83 | 7.89 | 302.33 | 323.65 | 321.81 | 323.49 |
| Electric and electronic equipment | 6.21 | 6.78 | 6.79 | 6.80 | 249.64 | 271.20 | 268.88 | 268.60 |
| Transportation equipment | 8.56 | 9.01 | 9.00 | 9.02 | 356.10 | 364.00 | 357.30 | 358.09 |
| Instruments and related products | 6.11 | 6.62 | 6.63 | 6.71 | 249.29 | 268.77 | 267.85 | 271.76 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 5.00 | 5.36 | 5.40 | 5.47 | 192.50 | 208.50 | 208.44 | 210.05 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 5.91 | 6.30 | 6.37 | 6.42 | 231.08 | 245.07 | 246.52 | 249.10 |
| Food and kindred products | 6.22 | 6.69 | 6.77 | 6.82 | 246.31 | 260.91 | 263.35 | 270.75 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 6.83 | 7.61 | 7.81 | 7.70 | 265.69 | 286.90 | 297.56 | 291.83 |
| Textile mill products | 4.52 | 4.93 | 4.93 | 4.92 | 181.25 | 201.64 | 196.21 | 197.29 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 4.20 | 4.49 | 4.47 | 4.44 | 147.42 | 159.40 | 157.79 | 156.73 |
| Paper and allied products | 6.96 | 7.54 | 7.62 | 7.61 | 295.10 | 319.70 | 321.56 | 316.58 |
| Printing and publishing | 6.83 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 7.41 | 254.76 | 271.56 | 268.64 | 271.95 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 7.47 | 8.04 | 8.11 | 8.15 | 312.25 | 334.46 | 337.38 | 337.41 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 9.39 | 9.32 | 9.84 | 10.16 | 410.34 | 367.21 | 411.31 | 430.78 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 5.90 | 6.27 | 6.31 | 6.32 | 238.95 | 250.80 | 250.51 | 247.11 |
| Leather and leather products | 4.18 | 4.52 | 4.53 | 4.57 | 152.15 | 164.53 | 165.80 | 168.63 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 7.94 | 8.64 | 8.71 | 8.74 | 314.42 | 341.28 | 342.30 | 341.73 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 5.00 | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.42 | 162.00 | 172.80 | 171.72 | 172.90 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 6.29 | 6.82 | 6.84 | 6.88 | 244.68 | 261.89 | 262.66 | 264.88 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4.49 | 4.81 | 4.81 | 4.83 | 136.50 | 143.82 | 143.34 | 143.93 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 5.22 | 5.69 | 5.70 | 5.70 | 188.44 | 207.12 | 206.91 | 206.91 |
| SERVICES | 5.27 | 5.74 | 5.75 | 5.78 | 171.28 | 186.55 | 186.88 | 186.69 |

See footnote 1, table B-2.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

[1967-100]

| Industry | MAY 1979 | DEC. 1979 | JAN. 1980 | FEB. 1980 | MAR. 1980 | APR. P 1980 | MAY P 1980 | Percent change from— | |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | MAY 1979-1980 | APR. 1980-MAY 1980 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: | | | | | | | | | |
| Current dollars | 227.5 | 239.5 | 240.5 | 242.6 | 245.3 | 246.4 | 247.9 | 9.0 | 0.6 |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 106.3 | 103.8 | 102.8 | 102.3 | 102.0 | 101.5 | N.A. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 262.7 | 273.2 | 274.0 | 275.5 | 278.4 | 283.2 | 284.1 | 8.1 | .3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 220.4 | 227.6 | 225.1 | 229.8 | 231.9 | 232.0 | 232.5 | 5.5 | .2 |
| MANUFACTURING | 232.3 | 244.3 | 245.3 | 248.1 | 250.1 | 252.3 | 254.3 | 9.5 | .8 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 243.7 | 260.7 | 261.2 | 262.7 | 266.2 | 267.4 | 268.8 | 10.3 | .5 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 221.0 | 231.3 | 234.7 | 235.5 | 238.0 | 238.4 | 239.9 | 8.5 | .6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 207.0 | 218.5 | 218.6 | 221.2 | 226.0 | 226.0 | 225.8 | 9.1 | -.1 |
| SERVICES | 224.3 | 237.7 | 238.0 | 239.9 | 243.1 | 243.6 | 245.4 | 9.4 | .7 |

1 SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2.

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

3 PERCENT CHANGE WAS -.5 FROM MARCH 1980 TO APRIL 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 | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------------------|
| | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. ^P | May ^P |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 125.4 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 125.5 | 125.9 | 125.8 | 126.3 | 126.6 | 127.1 | 126.7 | 126.0 | 124.5 | 123.6 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 110.3 | 110.1 | 109.9 | 109.4 | 109.7 | 109.0 | 108.7 | 109.6 | 110.6 | 109.4 | 107.5 | 105.1 | 103.3 |
| MINING | 151.6 | 152.5 | 148.4 | 156.7 | 157.4 | 158.1 | 158.4 | 162.8 | 165.7 | 164.4 | 163.7 | 164.3 | 164.9 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 136.7 | 134.4 | 133.9 | 134.5 | 135.4 | 132.7 | 133.7 | 137.1 | 142.5 | 137.4 | 129.5 | 127.2 | 128.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 104.7 | 104.3 | 104.4 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 102.5 | 102.9 | 103.0 | 102.5 | 101.7 | 99.2 | 96.7 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 108.3 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 106.8 | 107.1 | 106.2 | 105.1 | 105.6 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 104.6 | 100.7 | 97.0 |
| Lumber and wood products | 113.3 | 112.7 | 111.9 | 112.3 | 113.6 | 113.3 | 110.1 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 108.2 | 105.3 | 93.8 | 89.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 105.9 | 105.3 | 105.9 | 104.5 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 105.9 | 104.8 | 103.7 | 97.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 113.1 | 113.0 | 111.5 | 110.8 | 111.2 | 110.6 | 110.4 | 110.8 | 110.4 | 109.6 | 108.4 | 104.0 | 100.8 |
| Primary metal industries | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 95.3 | 94.6 | 93.1 | 91.8 | 92.1 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 89.8 | 84.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 106.6 | 107.1 | 106.7 | 104.8 | 105.4 | 106.1 | 105.8 | 106.4 | 105.1 | 105.7 | 105.2 | 102.0 | 95.7 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 117.4 | 117.6 | 118.0 | 116.2 | 117.7 | 114.3 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 117.5 | 116.6 | 116.2 | 114.6 | 114.4 |
| Electric and electronic equipments | 108.2 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 104.7 | 107.2 | 107.6 | 108.1 | 108.8 | 109.2 | 108.7 | 108.2 | 106.7 | 103.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 102.6 | 99.4 | 100.3 | 102.6 | 100.1 | 97.4 | 93.7 | 96.7 | 90.7 | 92.9 | 92.1 | 82.9 | 78.4 |
| Instruments and related products | 128.1 | 128.4 | 128.1 | 127.2 | 127.2 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 128.1 | 130.6 | 129.4 | 129.6 | 129.6 | 127.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industry | 98.7 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 100.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 101.4 | 102.2 | 100.5 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 94.9 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS | 99.5 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 98.8 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 96.8 | 96.1 |
| Food and kindred products | 97.0 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 94.6 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 96.5 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 95.5 | 94.4 | 93.8 | 94.8 |
| Tobacco manufacturers | 76.5 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 66.7 | 70.5 | 69.9 | 61.1 | 65.4 | 67.6 | 67.5 | 67.3 | 69.6 | 69.2 |
| Textile mill products | 89.5 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 93.5 | 92.0 | 91.6 | 89.3 | 87.8 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 89.5 | 88.7 | 89.5 | 88.0 | 87.5 | 87.9 | 87.3 | 88.4 | 90.0 | 90.5 | 89.4 | 88.9 | 87.9 |
| Paper and allied products | 102.3 | 102.1 | 103.2 | 103.1 | 102.2 | 102.7 | 102.8 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 103.3 | 101.9 | 98.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 103.1 | 103.3 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 103.9 | 104.3 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 107.2 | 106.2 | 105.5 | 104.6 | 102.9 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 108.3 | 108.4 | 108.8 | 108.2 | 107.6 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 109.7 | 108.9 | 108.0 | 107.8 | 108.2 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 124.2 | 123.1 | 123.0 | 124.2 | 126.2 | 125.1 | 128.0 | 126.3 | 106.3 | 76.0 | 71.3 | 86.3 | 114.4 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 153.4 | 150.4 | 150.5 | 145.6 | 143.5 | 143.5 | 142.5 | 140.9 | 143.6 | 140.7 | 140.7 | 139.1 | 129.6 |
| Leather and leather products | 65.4 | 66.0 | 61.3 | 64.9 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 64.1 | 64.0 | 63.8 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 135.9 | 136.5 | 136.7 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 137.5 | 138.5 | 138.4 | 138.6 | 138.8 | 138.9 | 138.0 | 137.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 113.4 | 115.0 | 114.2 | 115.2 | 114.9 | 115.8 | 116.9 | 115.4 | 115.2 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 113.8 | 113.3 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 130.2 | 130.0 | 129.9 | 129.6 | 130.4 | 130.7 | 131.6 | 130.9 | 131.6 | 131.5 | 131.0 | 129.4 | 129.0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 132.8 | 132.8 | 132.7 | 132.4 | 132.5 | 133.4 | 134.3 | 134.1 | 134.3 | 134.5 | 134.0 | 132.7 | 132.7 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 129.1 | 128.9 | 128.9 | 128.5 | 129.6 | 129.7 | 130.5 | 129.7 | 130.5 | 130.3 | 129.9 | 128.1 | 127.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 144.5 | 145.7 | 146.5 | 146.3 | 147.1 | 146.7 | 148.3 | 148.3 | 148.1 | 149.6 | 150.4 | 150.1 | 150.4 |
| SERVICES | 151.7 | 152.6 | 153.5 | 153.4 | 153.8 | 154.1 | 155.2 | 156.5 | 156.2 | 157.1 | 157.4 | 157.6 | 157.2 |

See footnotes 1, table B-2.

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 | 54.4 |
| September..... | 46.8 | 52.9 | 57.6 | 51.5 |
| October..... | 69.8 | 61.0 | 61.6 | 47.4p |
| November..... | 59.9 | 66.6 | 65.7 | 41.0p |
| December..... | 59.0 | 64.5 | 63.1 | |
| 1980 | | | | |
| January..... | 63.4 | 62.5 | 45.9p | |
| February..... | 55.8 | 55.8 | 38.1p | |
| March..... | 46.5 | 34.3p | | |
| April..... | 29.7p | 31.1p | | |
| May..... | 34.0p | | | |
| June..... | | | | |
| July..... | | | | |
| August..... | | | | |
| September..... | | | | |
| October..... | | | | |
| November..... | | | | |
| December..... | | | | |

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