United States
Department
of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212
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USDL $81-12$
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## the employment situation: december 1980

Both total employment and unemployment in December remained near their November levels, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 7.4 percent, close to levels which have prevalled since May

Total employment--as measured by the monthiy survey of households-was about unchanged in December at 97.3 million, still some 500,000 below the February 1980 peak.

In contrast, nonfarm payroll employment-as measured by the monthly survey of establishments-rose by 200,000 in December to 91.1 milition, its fifth consecutive monthly increase. Overall, job gains in the latter half of 1980 have nearly recouped losses earlfer in the year, although employment was still sharply down in manufacturing and construction. The factory workweek rose 0.3 hour in December to 40.2 hours, essentially back to its prerecession level.

## Unemployment

The Nation's unemployment rate was 7.4 percent in December, about unchanged from the previous month's 7.5 percent rate. As revised, based on updated seasonal adfustment factors, the rate had risen from 6.0 percent in December 1979 to 7.6 percent in May, Since May, the rate has fluctuated narrowly between 7.6 and 7.4 percent. The nurber of unemployed totaled 7.8 million in December, a million and a half above the year-earlier level, with adult men accounting for two-thirds of the increase. (See table A-1.)

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There was also little change in the unemployment rates for mafor demographic groups in December-Madult men ( 6.2 percent), adult women ( 6.8 percent), teenagers ( 17.8 percent), whites ( 6.5 percent), black and other workers ( 14.0 percent), and Hispanics ( 9.8 percent). Adult men were the most seriously affected age/sex group in the 1980 downturn, as their rate increased from 4.4 percent in Deceaber 1979 to 6.6 percent in the July-September period before declining slightly in recent months. The rate for adult women increased 1.1 points over the year to its December 1980 high , whlle that for teenagers was up 1.5 points in the same period. (See tables $\mathrm{A}-1$, and $\mathrm{A}-2$, and $\mathrm{A}-9$.)

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

| Category | Quarterly averages |  |  | Monthly data |  |  | Nov. - <br> Dec. <br> change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1979 | 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | IV | III | IV | oct. | Nov. | Dec. 1 |  |
| household data | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employment | 97,5721 | 97,061\| | 97,2761 | 97,206 | 97,339 | 97,2821 | -57 |
| Unemployment. | 6,1691 | 7,921\| | 7,8971 | 7,961] | 7,946 | 7,785 \| | -161 |
| Not in labor force | 58,850\| | 59,4931 | 59,906 | 59,717 | 59,7971 | 60,2051 | 408 |
| Discouraged sorker | 7661 | 961 | 1,055 | N.A. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | N.A. | N.A. 1 | N.A. |
| Unemployment rates:All workers...... | Perent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.91 | 7.51 | 7.51 | 7.61 | 7.51 | 7.41 | -0.1 |
| Adult men. | 4.41 | 6.61 | 6.31 | 6.41 | 6.41 | 6.21 | -0.2 |
| Adult women | 5.71 | 6.41 | 16.71 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.81 | 0.1 |
| Teenagers | 16.21 | 18.41 | 18.31 | 18.5 | 18.61 | 17.81 | -0.8 |
| White............................. | 5.21 | 6.71 | 6.61 | 6.61 | 6.61 | 6.51 | -0.1 |
| Black and other | 11.31 | 13.91 | 14.1\| | 14.21 | 14.01 | 14.01 | 0 |
| Hispanic ortgin. | 9.01 | 10.81 | 10.21 | 10.71 | 10.21 | 9.81 | -0.4 |
| Full-time worker | 5.51 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.41 | 7.31 | -0.1 |
| establishigent data | Thousands of fobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employmen | 90,557 | $90,131190,916 \mathrm{p} \mid$$25,317\|25,785 \mathrm{p}\|$ |  | 90ads of 1068 , $710190,917 \mathrm{p}\|91,122 \mathrm{p}\|$ |  |  | ${ }^{205}$ |
| Goods-producing industrService-producing indus | 26,549 |  |  | 25,636 | 25,804p | 25,916p\| | 112p |
|  | 64,008 | $64,814\|65,131 \mathrm{p}\|$ |  | 65,0741 | $65,113 \mathrm{p}\|65,206 \mathrm{p}\|$ |  | ${ }^{93}{ }^{\text {p }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfarm............... |  |  |  |  | 35.4 p ! | 35.4 pl | Op |
| Manufacturing...................... 1 | 40.11 | 39.31 | 39.9pl | 39.71 | 39.9pl | 40.2pl | 0.3 p |
| Manufacturing overtime............... | 3.21 | 2.61 | 2.9 p | 2.81 | 2.9pl | 3. $\mathrm{Ip} \mid$ | 0.2 p |

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The number of persons on layoff and permanently separated from their jobs (job losers), at 4.2 million in December, was little changed from the previous 2 months. The number of job losers had increased from 2.8 million in December 1979 to a high of 4.5 million in June. Job losers accounted for 54 percent of the jobless total in December; people entering the labor force and those leaving their jobs comprise the balance. (See table A-7.)

The median duration of unemployment declined in December to 7.3 from 7.7 weeks but was still 1.7 weeks longer than a year ago. (See table A-6.) The number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer was 2.4 million, about the same as in November but 1.1 million higher than a year ago.

## Total Employment and the Labor Force

All the major worker groups experienced little over-the-month change in their employment levels. Despite increases totaling 500,000 since June, the number of employed persons in December was still 540,000 below the February peak. The employment-population ratio, at 58.1 percent in December, has been about unchanged since June, after decifning a full precentage point from December 1979.

The civilian labor force, at 105.1 mithion in December, was of slighty from the previous month. Over the past year, the labor force increased by about 900,000 , a substantially slower pace than in recent years. The overall labor force participation rate edged down 0.2 point to 63.6 percent in December. Over the year, the participation rate declined for adult men and teenagers. Women's participation was up slightly from last December, but their rate stabilized at about 51.4 percent in 1980; this is in contrast to the rapid gains in labor force activity in prior years. (See table A-1.)

## Discouraged Workers

The number of discouraged workers in the fourth quarter of 1980 was 1.1 million, up about 100,000 over the previous quarter and nearly 300,000 over the year. (Discouraged workers are persons who report that they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they belleve they cannot find any.) Blacks and women accounted for most of the increases. About 70 percent of the discouraged cited fob-narket factors as the reason for their discouragement. (See table A-11.)

## Industry Payroll Employment

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls rose by about 200,000 to 91.1 milliton in December. This was the fifth consecutive monthly advance; since July, the number of payroll jobs has increased by one and quarter million but was still slightly below the February peak. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment showed improvenent in Deceraber, as it has every month since the July recession low. Factory jobs increased by 65,000 , with gains in both durable and nondurable goods. In durable goods, electrical equipment and primary metals registered the largest advances. In nondurables, increases occurred in printing and publishing, rubber and plastic products, and apparel, while there was a deciline in food processing. Factory employment was st111 780,000 short of its June 1979 high .

Construction employment rose by 30,000 in December but was 250,000 below its Jenuary peak. Mining registered a December increase which brought its over-the-year gain to 80,000 jobs.

The service-producing sector continued to grow in December as it had almost continuously throughout 1980. The December increase of 95,000 was concentrated in the services industry and in finance, insurance, and real estate. There was, however, a small decine in retail trade, which has exhibited some weakness in recent months

## Hours of Work

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls remained at the November level of 35.4 hours. The December workweek was up 0.5 hour from the July low of 34.9 but was still below the year-ago prerecession high of 35.7 hours. The manufacturing workweek jumped 0.3 hour over the month to 40.2 ; this was the fifth straight monthly advance, bringing factory hours 1.2 hour above the July level and within a tenth of the January high. Factory overtime rose by 0.2 hour to 3.1 in December. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolis rose 0.4 percent in December to 125.7 ( $1967=100$ ). The index has increased 3.1 percent since July but was still 1.1 percent below its January peak. The manufacturing index was up 1.3 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and weakny Earninge

Avarage hourly earninga of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.6 percent over the month (samsonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings were up 0.6 percent fron Novamber. Before adjuatmant for eeasonality, average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents over the month to $\$ 6.94$ and $\$ 6$ cents over the year. Average weekly earnings were $\$ 247.76$, up $\$ 3.48$ ovar the month and $\$ 18,72$ from a year earlier. (See table B-3.)

## The Hourly_Earainga_Index

The Hourly Earnings Indexp-earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the offects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries-was 261.6 ( 1967 m 100 ) in December, 0.4 percent higher than in November. The Index was 9.3 percent above December a year ago. In dollara of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 2.5 parcent during the 12 -month pariod ended in November. (See table B-4.)

## note on seasonal adjustment

At the end of each calendar year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revises the seasonally adjusted labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (household survey) t ncorporate the experience of that year. As a result of the recalculation of the seasona
actors, seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision.

The seasonal adjustment methodology refiects the two major modifications introduced at the beginning of 1980. First, the labor force data are being seasonally adjusted with the X-11/ARIMA seasonal adjustment procedure, which replaced the standard X-11 method use previousiy. Second, seasonal factors are being calculated for use during the first 6 months of
the year rather than for the entire year. In July, the Bureau calculates and publishes a ne the year rather than for the entire year. In July, the Bureau calculates and publishes a ne
set of seasonal factors for use in the second half of the year, based on the experience throug June. Revisions of the historical data are made once a year, at the end of each calendar year.

The table below contains the seasonally adjusted overall unemployment rates for the past 12 onths as originally published and as revised. Previously pubilished data were altered by 0.1 verage rate ( 7.1 percent), which is calculated using unadjusted data, is not affected b seasonal adjustment revisions.

New seasonal adjustment factors to be used to calculate the overall unemployment rate during January-June 1981, a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology, and revised appear in the January 1981 issue of Employment and Earnings. Revised data for the entir 1976-80 revision period for nearly 500 labor force series will be published, as is the usual practice, in the February 1981 1ssue. Historical data (monthly and quarterly) from the time of the finception of the various series may be obtained from the Bureau upon request. (Contact John Stinson, 202-523-1944.)

Revised seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in 1980

| Month | As previousiy <br> published | As revised |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| January | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| February | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| March | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| Aprit | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| May | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| June | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| July | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| August | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| September | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| October | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Noverber | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| December | $7.3^{*}$ |  |

* Not published

Chart 1. Civilion labor force and employment
(Seasonally odjusted)


Chart 2. Unamployment rate-all civillan workers


Chart 3. Civllan labor force participation rate
and fotal employment-population ratio
(Seasonally odjusted)


## 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 fladings 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 166,000 establishments employing about 35 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 month, which is called the survey weet. In the eatablishment wrvey, the reference week is the pey period in cluding the 12th which may or may not comedinad directly to the calendar week.
The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey diffecrences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Ench of these factors is explained below.

Covernge, definitioms and differesces between survegs
The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Ench per 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 bours.
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 is hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their ramily, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illiness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.
People are classified as unemployed, regardiess of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public 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 unernployed. The unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special groupcivilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special group-
ing 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 houschold survey, the eutablishment 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 houschold 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 houschold survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment surves
does not; does not;
-The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the ertablishment survey is not limited by age;
-The houschold survey has no duplication of indivicuals, because each individual is counted onily once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more payroll would be counted separately for ench appearance.
Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Houschold and Payrol Surveys," which may be obtain. ed from the BLS upon request.

## Sempotat adjurrweat

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's habor 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 cioning of schoois. For example, we labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools ciose and many young peophe cater the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may wocount for as much as 93 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.
Because these seasonal events follow a more or fers regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical month to month. These odiustents mate noneeneon 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 279,000 ; for total unemployment it is 194,000 ; 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. Âlso, 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 .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the $\mathbf{2}$ 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 $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 7 5}$ 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 $L$ through Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

| Employment, smax, sex, and ano | Not amonolly adjuatad |  |  | Samomelly adjuatad |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yov- } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4ug. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hove } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ |
| . TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 164.898 | 167.201 | 167. 396 | 164,898 | 166.578 | 166.789 | 167,00E | 167,201 | 167:396 |
| Armod Forces ' . . . . . . . . . | 2,089 | 2, 119 | 2. 124 | 2.089 | 2. 114 | 2.121 | 2.121 | 2.119 | 2. 124 |
| Civiliom noninstitutional population ${ }^{2}$ | 162.809 | 165.082 | 165. 272 | 162.809 | 164.464 | 164.667 | 164, EEA | 165,082 | 165. 272 |
| Civilian labor force | 103.884 | 105.287 | 104. 778 | 104.053 | 104.945 | 104.980 | 105.1E7 | 105.285 | 105.067 |
| Participation ratu. | 63.8 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 63.8 | 63.8 | $63 . \varepsilon$ | 63.8 | 63.6 |
| Employed | 98,047 | 97.8C1 | 97. 545 | 97.781 | 97.CO3 | 97.480 | 97.206 | 97.339 | 97. 282 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 59.5 | 58.5 | 58.3 | 59.3 | 58.2 | 58.3 | 58.2 | 58. 2 | 58.1 |
| Agriculture. | 2.995 | 3.214 | 3.044 | 3.323 | 3.210 | 3.399 | 3.319 | 3.340 | 3. 394 |
| Nonegricutural industries | 95.052 | 94.586 | 94. 501 | 94.458 | 93.793 | 93.781 | 93.6E7 | 93.999 | 93.688 |
| Unemployed. | 5.836 | 7.486 | 7. 233 | 6,272 | 7.942 | 7.800 | 7. SEI | 7.946 | 7.785 |
| Unemployment ritu. | 5.6 | 7.1 | 6. 9 | 6.0 | 7. 6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | . 7.4 |
| Not in lebor force . . . . . | 58.925 | 59.795 | 60.494 | 58,756 | 59,519 | 59.687 | 59.717 | 59.797 | 60. 205 |
| Men, 18 vemes and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel noninatiutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 79,009 | 80.091 | 80, 183 | 79.009 | 79.798 | 79,897 | 80,000 | 80.091 | 80,183 |
| Armod Forces' ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | 1.939 | 1.954 | 1.959 | 1.939 | 1.951 | 1.958 | 1.956 | 1,954 | 1.959 |
| Civillen noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 77.070 | 78. 137 | 78.224 | 77.070 | 77.847 | 77.939 | 78,044 | 78. 137 | 78.224 |
| Crilisen labor force | 59,412 | 59,972 | 59.745 | 59,858 | 60.147 | 60.320 | 60,375 | 60,388 | 60.254 |
| Participation rati. | 77.1 | 76.8 | 76.4 | 77.7 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.4 | 77.3 | 77.0 |
| Employed | 56.325 | 55.826 | 55,644 | 56.617 | 55.589 | 55.754 | 55.881 | 55.897 | 55.920 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 71.3 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 71.7 | 69.7 | 69.8 | 69.9 | 69.8 | 69.7 |
| Unemployed. | 3.087 | 4. 146 | 4.100 | 3.241 | 4.558 | 4.566 | 4.498 | 4.491 | 4.334 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| Men, 20 yours and owr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatiutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 70.594 | 71.768 | 71.875 | 70.594 | 71.430 | 71.544 | 71.6E1 | 71.768 | 71.875 |
| Armed Forcoss ${ }^{1}$. | 1.654 | 1.673 | 1,677 | 1.654 | 1.674 | 1.680 | 1.674 | 1.673 | 1.677 |
| Civiliten noninatitutionel population ${ }^{2}$ | 68.940 | 70,095 | 70, 198 | 68,940 | 69.756 | 69.864 | 69.967 | 70,095 | 70.198 |
| Chvilien labiw force .. | 54.666 | 55,408 | 55,284 | 54,799 | 55.403 | 55.475 | 55.455 | 55.539 | 55.470 |
| Participetion rate | 79.3 | 79.0 | 78.8 | 79.5 | 7.9 .4 | 79.4 | 79.3 | 79.2 | 79.0 |
| Employed... | 52.335 | 52. 199 | 52.041 | 52.364 | 51.791 | 51.823 | 51.963 | 52,007 | 52.045 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 74.1 | 72.7 | 72.4 | 74.2 | 72.5 | 72.4 | 72. 5 | 72.5 | 72.4 |
| Agriauture. | 2.292 | 2. 375 | 2,228 | 2.404 | 2.301 | 2.389 | 2.351 | 2,372 | 2.331 |
| Nonapricutural induatries | 50.043 | 49.824 | 49.812 | 49.960 | 49.490 | 49.434 | 49.612 | 49.635 | 49.714 |
| Unemployed. | 2.331 | 3.209 | 3. 244 | 2.435 | 3.612 | 3.652 | 3.532 | 3,532 | 3.425 |
| Unemployment rato. | 4.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 6.5 | . 6.6 | . 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 |
| Wommen, 18 yeers and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel noninatitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 85.889 | 87. 110 | 87.213 | 85.889 | 86.780 | 86.892 | 87.006 | 87.110 | 87. 213 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . | 150 | . 165 | . 165 | 150 | . 163 | . 163 | 165 | . 165 | 165 |
| Civilien noninstitutional poputation ${ }^{1}$ | 85.739 | 86.945 | 87. 048 | 85.739 | 86.617 | 86.728 | 86.841 | 86.945 | 87,048 |
| Clvilion labor fore | 44.472 | 45.315 | 45,033 | 44. 195 | 44.798 | 44,660 | 44.788 | 44.897 | 44.813 |
| Participation rute. | 51.9 | 53.1 | 51.7 | 51.5 | E1.7 | 51.5 | 51.6 | 51.6 | 51.5 |
| Employed . . . . . . . | 41.722 | 41.975 | 41.900 | 41.164 | 41.414 | 41.426 | 41.325 | 41.442 | 41.362 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 48.6 | 48.2 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 47.7 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.6 | 47.4 |
| Unemployed. | 2.749 | 3.340 | 3. 133 | 3.031 | 3.384 | 3,234 | 3.463 | 3.455 | 3.451 |
| Unemployment rate. | 6.2 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Wormen, 20 yeere and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toral noninatiturional populetion ${ }^{2}$ | 77.666 | 78.979 | 79.097 | 77.666 | 78,607 | 78.732 | 78.860 | 78,979 | 79.097 |
| Ammed Forces ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . | 124 | 137 | . 137 | - 124 | . 134 | + 135 | - 137 | 78. 137 | . 137 |
| Civllien noninatitutionel poputation ${ }^{2}$ | 77. 542 | 78.842 | 78.959 | 77.542 | 78.473 | 78.598 | 78.723 | 78.842 | 78,959 |
| Civilion labor force . . . . | 40.057 | 41.150 | 40.877 | 39.697 | 40.523 | 40.317 | 40.486 | 40,629 | 40.570 |
| Participetion ratu. | 51.7 | 52.2 | 51.8 | 51.2 | 51.6 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 51.5 | 51.4 |
| Employed | 37.954 | 38,497. | 38,334 | 37.421 | 37.890 | 37.804 | 37.7E4 | 37.909 | 37.820 |
| Employment-population retio ${ }^{2}$ | 48.9 | 48.7 | 48.5 | 48.2 | 48.2 | 48.0 | 47.5 | 48.0 | 47.8 |
| Agriculture. . . . . . . . . | 466 | 532 | 545 | 570 | 555 | 592 | 576 | 574 | - 665 |
| Nonegriculturad Indurties. | 37.487 | 37.964 | 37,788 | 36.851 | 37. 335 | 37.212 | 37.17E | 37.335 | 37.155 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . | 2.104 | 2.653 | 2.544 | 2.276 | 2.633 | 2.513 | 2.732 | 2.720 | 2.750 |
| Unemployment rise. | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| Both saxes, 16.19 yeers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel noninatitutiond population ${ }^{1}$. | 16.638 | 16.454 | 16. 424 | 16.638 | 16.541 | 16. 512 | 16.484 | 16.454 | 16.424 |
| Armed Forces '. . . . . . . . . . . | 311 | . 309 | 310 | . 311 | 306 | . 307 | 369 | 309 | . 310 |
| Civilien noninstitutional population ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 16. 326 | 16.145 | 16. 114 | 16.326 | 16.235 | 16.205 | .16. 174 | 16.145 | 16. 114 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . | 9. 160 | 8.730 | 8.616 | 9.557 | 9.019 | 9.188 | 9.186 | 9.117 | 9.027 |
| Parricipation rate | 56.1 | 54.1 | 53.5 | 58.5 | 55.5 | 56.7 | 56.8 | 56.5 | 56.0 |
| Employed | 7.759 | 7.105 | 7,170 | 7.996 | 7.322 | 7.553 | 7.4ES | 7.423 | 7.417 |
| Employment-population rotio ${ }^{2}$ | 46.6 | 43.2 | 43.7 | 48.1 | 4.3.3 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 45.2 |
| Agriculture. | 237 | 308 | 270 | 349 | 354 | 418 | 352 | 394 | 398 |
| Nonegricultural industries. | 7.522 | 6.798 | 6. 901 | 7.647 | 6.968 | 7.135 | 7.057 | 7.029 | 7,019 |
| Unemployed. . | 1. 401 | 1.625 | 1,445 | 1.569 | 1.697 | 1.635 | 1.697 | 1.694 | 1,610 |
| Unomptovment rato. | 15. 3 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 18. 5 | 18.6 | 17.8 |

${ }^{2}$ The population and Armed Forcem figures are not mojunted for meonel variations; therefore, coenticel numbers appeer in the unedjuated and semonally adjumed coltuma.
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6.

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, and age


Table A-3. Selected employment Indicators

| Caragory | Met menamily |  | Semeondly edjurted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 1979 | $\begin{aligned} & 409 . \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | sept. $1980$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yov } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERISTIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total amploved, 16 years and over. | 98.047 | 97.545 | 97.781 | 97.003 | 97.180 | 97.206 | 97.339 | 97.282 |
| Married men, spouse present. | 38.923 | 38.319 | 38,848 | 37.987 | 38.027 | 38. 142 | 3E, 167 | 38,231 |
| Married women, spouse prevent | 23.547 | 23.552 | 23.054 | 23. 126 | 2三.027 | 22.993 | 23,065 | 23.063 |
| Wornen who maintain families | 4.768 | 4. 798 | 4,687 | 4.721 | 4.703 | 4.701 | 4.707 | 4.716 |
| OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-collar workars | 50.683 | 51.733 | 49.980 | 51.307 | 51.074 | 51.101 | 51.148 | 51.065 |
| Protessional and technical. | 15.505 | 16,012 | 15.303 | 15.751 | 15.540 | 15,780 | 15.863 | 15.810 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 10.529 | 10.988 | 10.532 | 11. 109 | 11.007 | 10,979 | 11.016 | 11.009 |
| Sales workers | 6.653 | 6.543 | 6.291 | 6.140 | 6.316 | 6.277 | 6.155 | 6. 175 |
| Clerical worken | 17.997 | 18,189 | 17.854 | 18. 307 | 18.211 | 18.065 | 18. 114 | 18,071 |
| Blue-collar workers | 32.012 | 30.305 | 32.125 | 30, 232 | 30.436 | 30,521 | =C. 550 | 30,373 |
| Craft and kindred workers. | 12.973 | 12.305 | 13,023 | 12. 346 | 12.450 | 12.485 | 12.424 | 12,337 |
| Operatives, except transport | 11.035 | 10. 310 | 10,931 | 10.147 | $1 \mathrm{C} .2 \mathrm{C2}$ | 10,210 | 10.247 | 10.194 |
| Trensport equipment oparatives | 3.644 | 3.437 | 3.614 | 3.478 | 三.434 | 3.443 | E. 429 | 3.102 |
| Nonterm leborers . . . . . . . | 4.360 | 4.253 | 4,557 | 4.261 | 4.310 | 4. 383 | 4.450 | 4.440 |
| Service workers. | 12,980 | 13.008 | 12,965 | 12.928 | 12,943 | 12.891 | 12,868 | 12.982 |
| Farm workers. | 2. 372 | 2,499 | 2,673 | 2,620 | 2.757 | 2.735 | 2.729 | 2,804 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salory workers |  |  |  | 1. 282 |  |  |  |  |
| Self-employed workers. | 1.526 | 1.587 | 1.594 | 1.640 | 1,688 | 1,640 | 1,612 | 1.655 |
| Unpald farmily workers. | 231 | 232 | 305 | 280 | 3 Cl | 325 | 324 | 305 |
| Nonagricultural induntries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers. | 87.942 | 87. 158 | 87.324 | 86,490 | 86.395 | 86.587 |  |  |
| Government. . . . . . | 15.655 | 15.868 | 15.440 | 15,531 | 15,575 | 15.597 | 16.65 | 15,653 |
| Private industriss. . | 72.286 | 71.290 | 71.884 | 70.959 | 7C. 820 | 70.990 | 7C,992 | 70.860 |
| Private housholds. | 1.264 | 1.147 | 1.225 | 1.196 | 1.125 | 1.144 | 1.148 | 1.110 |
| Other industries . . | 71.022 | 70. 143 | 70.659 | 69.763 | 69.695 | 69,846 | CS. 844 | 69.760 |
| Self-mployed workers. | 6.740 | 6.988 | 6.726 | 6,881 | 6.977 | 7.005 | C. 543 | $6,973$ |
| Unpaid'fanily workers. | 370 | 355 | 412 | 403 | 416 | 417 | 405 | $396$ |
| PEREONS AT WORK ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricutural indurtries. | 91.913 | 91.219 | 89. 052 | 88.195 | 88.246 | 88.488 | 88,694 | 88,468 |
| Full-time schedutes. | 74.773 | 73.948 | 72.947 | 71. 526 | 71.929 | 72,071 | 72.265 | 72, $1 \equiv 1$ |
| Part time for sconomic resions | 3.279 | 3.893 | 3.541 | 4.143 | 4.183 | 4.220 | 4.176 | 4.218 |
| Usudly work full time | 1.456 | 1. 566 | 1.526 | 1.709 | 1.7 Cl | 1.685 | 1.620 | 1.647 |
| Unudiy work part time. | 1.823 | 2. 327 | 2.015 | 2.434 | 2.482 | 2,535 | 2.556 | 2, 571 |
| Pert time for noneconomic restons. | 13.861 | 13,378 | 12,564 | 12,526 | 12, 1154 | 12.107 | 12. 25 | T2, i. |

1 Exeludes persons "with a job but not it work" during the surwy period for ach remons m vecation, illnom, or industrial diuputes.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted
(Percent)

| Meatures | Ouerterly morage |  |  |  |  | Monehly date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1979 |  | 1980 |  | IV | 1980 |  |  |
|  | It | I | II | III |  | cet. | Ho\%. | "ene. |
| U. 1 Pensons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as apercent of the elvifian labor force. | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| U-2 Job locers es a percent of the civilian labor forct. | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| U-3 Unemployed penions 25 yaers and over ma percent of the ctullion tebor force 25 years and over | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| U4 Unomployed full-time jobwekers an percent of the full-time labor force. | 5.5 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| U5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian mbor force (official mensura) | 5.9 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| U-6 Total fuli-time jobsoekers plus $\$_{2}$ pant-time jobseekers plus $\$$ total on part time for economic reasons as apercent of the civilian labor force less $1 / 2$ of the part-time labor force . . . . . . | 7.5 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| U-7 Total full-time joberakers plus \% pert-time jobseekers plus $\%$ totel on pert time for coonomic remons plus discouraged workers as a percens of the clvilien labor force plus diecouriged workers lese th of the pert-time labor force. | 8.2 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 1C. 5 | M-1. | *-A. | H. A. |

[^1]NOTE: Data in this table have been revised. See note on page 6 .

Tabte A-5. Major uneripioyment Indicators, seasonally adjusted

|  |
| :--- | :--- |

${ }^{1}$ Agpregets hours lost by the unemployed and persors on pert time for cconomic reverw an a papcont of potentially availabie iabor force hours.
${ }^{2}$ Unemployment by occupetion includen all experienced unemployed persons, wherem that by
industry covers only unemployed wage and solwy workers:
${ }^{3}$ Includes mining, not shown mparatuly.
NOTE: Data in this table have been revised. See note on pa je 6.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment (Numbers in thousands)

| Woeks of ummployment | Not memonelly edivorud |  | Semonally edjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seft. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \% \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cec. } \\ & 198 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| DURATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lems than 5 weoks | 2,608 | 2.716 | 2.984 | 3. 255 | 3.042 | 3.186 | 3. 108 | 3.115 |
| 5 to 14 moeks. | 2.055 | 2,274 | 2,000 | 2. 533 | 2.586 | 2,500 | 2.524 | 2.217 |
| 15 woeks and over | 1.173 | 2. 242 | 1.247 | 2.150 | 2. 295 | 2.292 | 2,329 | 2.578 |
| 18 to 28 woeks . . . | 689 | 1. 199 | 717 | 1,239 | 1.366 | 1.256 | 1.213 | 1.231 |
| 27 weaks and ower. | 484 | 1.044 | 530 | 911 | 929 | 1,036 | 1.116 | 1.147 |
| Average (meen) duration, In weoks . | 11.0 | 14.0 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| Medien duration, in woeks. . . . | 6.1 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.3 |
| PERCENT DIETRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel unmotoyed. . | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Leme than 5 wooks. | 44.7 | 37.6 | 47.9 | 41.0 | 38.4 | 39.9 | 39.0 | $4 \mathrm{C}$. |
| 5 to 14 woeks. . | 35. 2 | 31.4 | 32.1 | 31.9 | \#2.6 | 31.3 | 31.7 | $2 \varepsilon .8$ |
| 15 woeks and over. | 20.1 | 31.0 | 20.0 | 27.1 | 29.0 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 3 C .8 |
| 15 to 28 weoks. | 11.8 | 16.6 | 11.5 | 15.6 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 16.0 |
| 27 meeks and over. | 8.3 | 14.4 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 14.9 |

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

Table A.7. Reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Remen | Not memonally |  | Sumomily edjutiod |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 19800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct: } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { YOV. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \in C . \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMEER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lort leat iob. | 2.794 | 4. 143 | 2.828 | 4.319 | 4.387 | 4.240 | 4.229 | 4.226 |
| On loyoff. | 969 | 1.413 | 993 | 1,699 | 1.744 | 1.692 | 1.453 | 1.470 |
| Other foblcown. | 1.825 | 2.730 | 1.835 | 2,620 | 2.643 | 2.548 | 2.776 | 2.756 |
| Left leat job. | 724 | 721 | 812 | -890 | 855 | 870 | 897 | 813 |
| Reentered labor force. | 1.607 | 1. 664 | 1.810 | 1.883 | 1.844 | 2.013 | $\begin{array}{r}1.896 \\ \hline 890\end{array}$ | 1.869 |
| Seoking firt job . | 710 | 704 | 876 | 870 | 862 | 880 | 890 | 868 |
| PERCENT DIStRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toten unamployed. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 CO 0 | 100.0 |
| tob lowns. ... | 47.9 | 57.2 | 44.7 | 54.2 | 55.2 | 53.0 | 53.5 | 54.3 |
| On leyoff. | 16.6 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 21.3 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 18.4 | 18.9 |
| Other job lowers. | 31.3 | 37.7 | 29.0 | 32.9 | 33.3 | 31.8 | 35.1 | 35.4 |
| Job lemors. | 12.4 | 10.0 | 12.8 | 11.2 |  | 10.9 | 11.3 | 1C. 5 |
| Reontrant. | 27.5 12.2 | 23.0 9.7 | 28.6 13.8 | 23.6 10.9 | 23.2 10.8 | 25.2 11.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 11.2 |
| Now ontrant | 12.2 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.2 |
| UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dob lowers. | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| toblemers. | -7 | -7 | -8 | -8 | . 8 | - 8 | . 9 | -8 |
| Reontrents. | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Now entrentu | . 7 | . 7 | - 8 | . 8 | - 8 | . 8 | . 8 | . 8 |

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

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

| sex and ant | Number of unemployed persorn (In thoumanda) |  | Unamployment retes |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lug. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oct. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hov } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 18 yesre and over. | 6.272 | 7.785 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| 16 to 24 yeers. | 3. 100 | 3.419 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.0 |
| 16 to 19 yemrs. | 1.561 | 1.610 | 16.3 | 18.8 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 17.8 |
| 18 to 17 yomes. | 741 | 723 | 18.4 | 22. 1 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 19.9 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 815 | 881 | 14.7 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.4 |
| 20 to 24 yemr. | 1.539 | 1.809 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 11.7 |
| 25 yeare and over | 3.134 | 4.302 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 25 to 54 years. . . | 2.747 | 3,835 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 | S. 9 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| 55 yeart and over | 417 | 512 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | $\pm .5$ |
| Men, 16 years and ower. | 3. 241 | 4.334 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 1.624 | 1.941 | 12.2 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 14.9 |
| 18 to 10 yemer. | 806 | 909 | 15.9 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 19.0 |
| 16 to 17 yeers. | 399 | 400 | 18.4 | 23.7 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 22.3 | 20.5 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 399 | 501 | 13.8 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| 20 to 24 yeers. | 818 | 1.032 | 9.9 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.5 |
| 25 yeers mind over | 1.573 | 2.324 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5. 1 | 4.9 |
| 25 to 54 yeer. | 1.351 | 2.073 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| 65 yeurs and over | 247 | 292 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Wormen, 16 yours and ower. | 3.031 | 3.451 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| 18 to 24 yeers. . . . . . | 1.476 | 1.478 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.0 |
| , 16 to 19 yams. . | 755 | 701 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 16.5 |
| 16 to 17 yeme. | 342 | 323 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 18.8 | 15.8 | 20.3 | 19.3 |
| 18 to 19 years. | 416 | 380 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 14.8 |
| 20 to 24 yours. | 721 | 777 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| 25 yames and over. | 1.561 | $1.978$ | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5. 4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| 25 to 54 y yers. . . | $1.396$ | 1.762 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| 56 yeme end over | 170 | 220 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | $\Xi .9$ |

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

Tebie A-9. Employmerts status of the black and Hispanic-origin population
(Numbers in thousands)

${ }^{2}$ Date ralate to bleck workers only. In the 1970 consua, they conviturwd about 90 porewnt of the "black and other" population group.

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

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-eva veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

| (Numbers In thousands) |
| :--- | :--- |




Table A-11. Persons not in lebor force by reeson, sex, and rece, quarterly averages



ther pertonel handicepo."

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

Tadr A-12. Employment statue of the noninetitutional population for the ten largeet Staties

| some ond employment sturs | Mot masonelly edivened* |  |  | Semonally ciliuset |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yov. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mov. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ |
| Collionk <br> Civilian noninstitutional population' | 16,925 | 17. 236 | 17,264 | 16,925 | 17,152 | 17. 180 | 17.208 | 17.236 | 17,264 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 11.195 | 11.309 | 11.217 | 11.178 | 11.371 | 11.217 | 11.243 | 11.329 | 11, 168 |
| Employed .... | 10.521 | 10.512 | 10.512 | 10.481 | 10,544 | 10,441 | 10.437 | 10.486 | 10,440 |
| Unemployed | 675 | 797 | 704 | 697 | 827 | 776 | - 806 | 843 | 728 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Forida |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian nonimstitutional population' | 6.852 | 7,044 | 7.061 | 6,852 | 6,992 | 7.009 | 7.026 | 7.044 | 7,061 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . | 3.764 | 3,978 | 3.967 | 3,802 | 3,894 | 3.884 | 3,923 | 4.014 | 4,026 |
| Employed ... | 3,569 | 3,760 | 3.768 | 3,598 | 3,652 | 3.649 | 3.674 | 3.805 | 3,815 |
| Unemploved . | 194 | 218 | 199 | 204 | 242 | 235 | 249 | 209 | 211 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 . | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| numois |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilien noninstititions population' | 8. 285 | 8.345 | 8,349 | 8.285 | 8,327 | 8,333 | 8.340 | B, 345 | 8,349 |
| Civilien labor forca .............. | 5,474 | 5.512 | 5,514 | 5,454 | 5,348 | 5.435 | 5.469 | 5.500 | 5,498 |
| Emploved | 5,135 | 5,066 | 5.021 | 5.105 | 4,889 | 4.955 | 4.965 | 5,029 | 4.983 |
| Unemploved . . | 339 | 446 | 493 | - 349 | 459 | 480 | 504 | 471 | 515 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.2 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 9.4 |
| Mesmetusette |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 4.389 | 4.430 | 4.434 | 4.389 | 4.419 | 4.423 | 4.427 | 4.430 | 4.434 |
| Civilien labor force. | 2,852 | 2.948 | 2.955 | 2,879 | 2.880 | 2,935 | 2.999 | 2,975 | 2,977 |
| Employed | 2,708 | 2,812 | 2,826 | 2,719 | 2,721 | 2.764 | 2.800 | 2.825 | 2,836 |
| Unemployed ..... | 144 | 136 | 129 | 160 | 159 | 171 | 199 | 150 | 141 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Mentigen |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 6. 755 | 6.830 | 6.837 | 6,755 | 6,810 | 6.817 | 6.824 | 6,830 | 6,837 |
| Civitian labor force ............ | 4.323 | 4,321 | 4.303 | 4.345 | 4,365 | 4.331 | 4.335 | 4.304 | 4.297 |
| Employad .... | 3.955 | 3,782 | 3.779 | 3,968 | 3,823 | 3.779 | 3.755 | 3.742 | 3.749 |
| Unemploved | 368 | . 540 | 524 | 377 | , 542 | $\bigcirc 552$ | . 580 | . 562 | . 548 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.5 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 8.7 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 12.8 |
| Mrw dersey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 5,532 | 5,584 | 5.588 | 5,532 | 5,569 | 5,574 | 5.579 | 5,584 | 5. 588 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . . . | 3,590 | 3.574 | 3,587 | 3,568 | 3,556 | 3.483 | 3.562 | 3. 563 | 3.558 |
| Employed | 3,376 | 3.316 | 3, 316 | 3.3.35 | 3.311 | 3.234 | 3.301 | 3.289 | 3. 268 |
| Unemploved | 214 | 258 | 271 | 233 | 245 | 249 | 261 | 274 | 290 |
| Unemployment rate ... | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Num York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 13,294 | 13,328 | 13.330 | 13.294 | 13,320 | 13.322 | 13.326 | 13,328 | 13,330 |
| Civilian labor force | 8.111 | 7.933 | 7.916 | 8,114 | 8,025 | 7.935 | 7.999 | 7.954 | 7,883 |
| Emploved | 7.546 | 7,364 | 7,366 | 7,525 | 7.391 | 7,375 | 7.403 | 7,378 | 7.308 |
| Unemployed. | 565 | 568 | 549 | 589 | 634 | 560 | 596 | 576 | 575 |
| Unemployment rate | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Ohio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilan noninstitutional poputation * | 7.944 | 8,006 | 8.010 | 7,944 | 7.989 | 7.994 | 8,000 | 8.006 | 8,010 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 5,082 | 5.126 | 5,006 | 5,069 | 5.140 | 5. 141 | 5,158 | 5.081 | 4.984 |
| Emploved | 4.815 | 4,673 | 4,581 | 4.775 | 4,677 | 4.675 | 4.722 | 4.600 | 4.521 |
| Unemployed | 267 | 453 | 425 | 294 | 463 | 466 | 436 | 481 | 463 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.2 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 |
| Pennoylvania |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qivilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{\prime}$ | 8,920 | 8,974 | 8,978 | 8,920 | 8,960 | 8.964 | 8.970 | 8,974 | 8.978 |
| Civilisn labor force | 5.337 | 5,444 | 5,347 | 5,304 | 5,391 | 5.408 | 5.444 | 5.426 | 5,334 |
| Emploved . | 4,978 | 5,037 | 4.947 | 4.930 | 4.946 | 4.992 | 5.025 | 5.002 | 4.909 |
| Unemployed | 354 | 407 | 400 | 374 | 445 | 416 | 419 | 424 | 425 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Tехса |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ' |  |  |  |  | 9.767 | 9,785 | 9.804 | 9.822 | 9,840 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 6,327 | 6.527 | 6.496 | 6,342 | 6.527 | 6,522 | 6.487 | 6.512 | 6.496 |
| Employed .. | 6. 102 | 6,163 | 6,180 | 6.092 | 6. 168 | 6,218 | 6.180 | 6.144 | 6. 152 |
| Unemployed .... | . 226 | 364 | + 316 | 250 | 359 | 304 | 307 | . 368 | 344 |
| Unemployment rate | 3.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 |

I The population figures are not adjusted for samonal variations; therefore, identical numbers eppeer in the unedjurted and the eemonally adjurted columns.

- Them wre the official Buranu of Lebor Statietic:' estimatis used in the edministration of Federal fund allocation programs.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricuttural payrolis by industry

| (In thourands |
| :--- |

peprelimisery.

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

| Indurtry | Not mesonelly zalurated |  |  |  | Senornetly adiusad. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Dec } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \mathrm{ctt} \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> $1980^{\circ}$ | Dec. $1980^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Sept. <br> 1980 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. <br> 1980 م | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ |
| total private | 35.9 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 35.4. | 35.4 |
| MINING | 43.9 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 44.1 | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| CONSTRUCTION | 37.2 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 37.2 | 36.5 | 37.4 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 40.9 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.2 |
| Owertime hours | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| durable goods | 41.6 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 41.7 | 40.7 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 40.8 |
| Overtime hours | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Lumber and wood products | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.9 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 39.3 | 39.5 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 39.9 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 39.5 | 38.9 | 37.4 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.5 |
| Stone, clay, and plas products | 41.8 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.2 |
| Primmery motal industries | 40.9 | 39.9 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 40.7 | 39.2 | ${ }^{\text {c }} 39.7$ | 40.1 | 40.8 | 41.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.9 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.7 |
| Mechinery, excopt ellectrical | 42.7 | 40.7 | 41.3 | 42.4 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.2 |
| Eliectric and electronic equipment | 41.3 | 39.9 | 40.4 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 39.4 | 39.5 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.3 |
| Transportation equipment | 42.7 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 43.7 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 41.9 |
| instruments and retated products | 41.7 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 40.9 |
| Miceelianeous manufecturing | 39.5 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 39.2 |
| nondurable goods | 39.9 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.5 |
| Owertime hours | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Food and kindred products | 40.4 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 39.9 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 40.1 |
| Tobecco manuticturert | 39.4 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 39.5 | 38.9 | 38.3 |
| Textile mill products | 41.5 | 39.9 | 40.3 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.6 |
| Apperal and other textile products | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 35.6 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 35.6 |
| Paper and elliod products | 43.5 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.5 | 43.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 38.1 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 38.2 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 37.5 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 42.2 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.7 | 42.0 |
| Paeroleum and coal products | 43.5 | 43.7 | 43.4 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 42.8 |
| Rubber and misc. plastica products | 40.7 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.8 |
| Leother and leother products | 37.3 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.5 | 36.3 | 36.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.0 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | : ${ }^{2}$ ) | - ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 32.9 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.2 |
| WhOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE | 39.1 31.0 | 38.7 30.0 | 38.5 30.0 | 38.9 30.6 | 38.9 30.6 | 38.2 30.1 | 38.5 30.1 | 38.5 30.2 | 38.5 30.2 | 38.7 30.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE............$~$ | 36.4 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 36.2 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | - ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) |
| services | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.6 | 32.7 | 32.7 |
| - Data rolate to production workers in mining and manutacturing; to consatruction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utlifiles; wholesale and retail trade; finance, Insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fiftha of the total employment on private nonagricultural payrolis. <br> ${ }^{2}$ This saries is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is amall relative to the trend-cycle and/or Irregular components and consequently cannot be separatod with sufficient precision. <br> $D=$ prollminary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table B-3. Aversge hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

|  |
| :--- | :--- |

[^2]Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{\text {' on private }}$ nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, seasonally adjusted

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1979 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SEPT. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV. } P \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Percent chenge from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { DEC. } 1979- \\ \text { DEC. } 1980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { NOV. } & 1980- \\ \text { DEC. } & 1980 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 239.4 | 252.1 | 254.0 | 255.4 | 257.9 | 260.7 | 261.6 | 9.3 | 0.4 |
| Conrtent (1967) dollar | 103.8 | 102.0 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.6 | N.A. | (2) | (3) |
| mining | 274.6 | 285.3 | 288.9 | 290.4 | 294.4 | 298.7 | 299.5 | 9.1 | . 3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 228.1 | 236.7 | 239.0 | 239.3 | 241.6 | 242.8 | 244.6 | 7.2 | . 7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 244.1 | 260.6 | 262.4 | 264.5 | 266.6 | 268.9 | 270.4 | 10.8 | . 6 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 260.1 | 272.8 | 273.2 | 274.0 | 280.2 | 282.6 | 283.9 | 9.2 | . 5 |
| WHOLESALEAND RETAIL. TRADE | 231.4 | 243.5 | 245.3 | 246.5 | 247.7 | 250.4 | 250.9 | 8.4 | . 2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 217.9 | 229.0 | 232.7 | 233.1 | 234.8 | 239.5 | 239.0 | 9.7 | -. 2 |
| SERVICES | 237.8 | 247.6 | 249.8 | 251.7 | 254.2 | 258.1 | 258.3 | 8.6 | . 1 |

SEE FOOTNOTE 1 , TABLE B-2.
Percent change was -2.5 from november 1979 to november 1980, the latest month available.
3 percent change was . 0 from october 1980 to november 1980, the latest month available.
N.A. = not available.
pepretiminary.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index excludes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underiving 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-wege industries

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

| Industry divition and group | 1979 | 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec.* | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov.p | Dec. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 126.8 | 127.1 | 126.9 | 126.0 | 124.8 | 123.4 | 122.5 | 121.9 | 123.0 | $123.7$ | 124.5 | 125.2 | 125.7 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING :......................... | 109.4 | 110.1 | 109.1 | 107.3 | 105.2 | 102.2 | 100.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 102.3 | 103.6 | 104.9 |
| MINING | 162.5 | 162.0 | 162.1 | 162.9 | 161.7 | 163.2 | 166.4 | 158.7 | 162.4 | 166.7 | 168.0 | 170.6 | 175.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 132.8 | 137.7 | 134.7 | 126.9 | 124.7 | 124.3 | 123.7 | 120.6 | 120.5 | 124.7 | 124.5 | 125.5 | 126.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 103.5 | 103.4 | 102.8 | 101.8 | 99.8 | 96.1 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 96.1 | 97.4 | 98.7 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 106.4 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 105.0 | 101.6 | 96.6 | 94.0 | 92.4 | 94.1 | ${ }^{c} 95.5$ | 96.6 | 98.5 | 99.6 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 109.4 | 109.8 | 108.9 | 106.5 | 95.3 | 90.4 | 89.6 | 91.5 | 95.3 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 100.3 |
| Furniture and fixtures . . | 109.1 | 109.7 | 108.9 | 106.9 | 106.1 | 99.0 | 94.6 | 91.0 | 94.8 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 101.9 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 110.4 | 110.3 | 109.6 | 108.0 | 103.5 | 99.4 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 101.2 | 101.2 |
| Primary metal industries ..... | 92.9 | 92.7 | 92.4 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 82.4 | 77.4 | 73.4 | 75.4 | ${ }^{\text {c }} 77.7$ | 80.5 | 83.7 | 86.4 |
| Fabricated metal products | 105.7 | 104.8 | 104.9 | 104.6 | 102.1 | 95.3 | 92.5 | 89.9 | 92.3 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 96.2 | 96.9 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 114.4 | 118.5 | 117.5 | 116.9 | 116.1 | 114.1 | 110.8 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 111.0 | 111.1 |
| Electric and electronic equiprient | 110.4 | 110.8 | 109.8 | 109.4 | 108.1 | 103.8 | 100.1 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 100.5 | 102.1 | 103.6 | 105.1 |
| Transportation equipment. | 98.3 | 91.7 | 93.8 | 93.0 | 85.0 | 79.1 | 79.6 | 79.8 | 82.4 | 82.5 | 84.7 | 88.2 | 88.7 |
| Instruments and related products | 128.8 | 130.0 | 129.1 | 128.7 | 128.4 | 126.0 | 125.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 123.8 | 124.2 | 126.3 | 127.8 |
| Miscelianeous manufacturing industry . | 99.4 | 99.3 | 98.2 | 96.9 | 95.8 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 88.5 | 88.9 | 87.6 | 88.5 | 91.1 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS . | 99.2 | 99.7 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 95.4 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 95.4 | 95.9 | 97.4 |
| Food and kindred products | 97.6 | 96.9 | 96.2 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 95.1 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 94.8 | 93.2 | 93.7 | 94.5 | 94.3 |
| Tobacco manufacturers ... | 70.3 | 71.7 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 72.4 | 73.8 | 72.1 | 73.0 | 68.1 | 71.1 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 68.6 |
| Textile mill products ...... | 91.5 | 92.7 | 91.6 | 91.0 | 89.4 | 86.4 | 82.2 | 80.5 | 83.3 | 84.5 | 85.3 | 85.7 | 87.4 |
| Apparel and other textile products . . . . . . . . . . . . | 88.5 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 89.2 | 89.3 | 87.2 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 87.2 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 89.0 |
| Paper and allied products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 102.1 | 102.9 | 102.5 | 101.6 | 100.4 | 96.7 | 94.7 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.5 | 100.6 |
| Printing and publishing . . | 105.2 | 106.9 | 105.9 | 105.1 | 104.8 | 103.6 | 103.1 | 102.9 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 103.7 | 107.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 108.2 | 109.0 | 108.4 | 108.0 | 107.4 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 105.5 | 107.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 122.4 | 104.9 | 75.7 | 71.4 | 91.6 139.9 | 113.8 | 113.3 | 113.9 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 117.2 | 116.9 | 119.9 137.6 |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products ........... | 143.4 | 145.7 | 142.2 | 141.4 | 139.9 | 128.5 | 123.6 | 119.2 59.5 | 127.5 | 130.1 63.7 | 132.8 <br> 64.2 | 135.1 63.9 | 137.6 |
| Leather and leather products ................ | 66.4 | 66.4 | 66.4 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 59.5 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 64.2 | 63.9 | 64.1 |
| SERVICE.PRODUCING | 138.8 | 138.9 | 139.2 | 139.0 | 138.3 | 138.1 | 137.9 | 138.2 | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.9 | 140.2 | 140.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 115.8 | 114.0 | 113.7 | 113.9 | 113.5 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 113.5 | 113.4 | 113.8 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 132.2 | 132.6 | 132.7 | 131.8 | 130.4 | 130.3 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 131.4 | 131.4 | 131.0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 135.0 | 135.4 | 135.6 | 134.5 | 134.1 | 133.7 | 130.8 | 131.0 | 131.9 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 133.6 | 134.5 |
| RETAIL TRADE.... | 131.0 | 131.5 | 131.5 | 130.7 | 128.9 | 129.0 | 128.5 | 128.0 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 130.6 | 130.5 | 129.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 148.2 | 148.2 | 149.3 | 149.6 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 151.2 | 151.1 | 151.8 | 151.1 | 152.4 | 152.6 | 152.8 |
| SERVICES | 156.0 | 156.4 | 157.2 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 157.4 | 157.8 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 159.3 | 160.0 | 161.1 | 161.5 |

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

| Yorr ond momh | Ower 1-month ipan | Owor 3-month spen | Ower 6-month span | Over 12-month spen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1977 | - |  |  |  |
| January............. | 72.4 | 78.5 | 86.0 | 79.1 |
| February...... | 66.9 | 84.3 | 85.8 | 80.8 |
| March............... | 73.5 | 83.1 | 84.9 | 82.3 |
| April.......... | 72.4 | 83.4 | 80.8 | 83.4 |
| May...... | 71.2 | 76.2 | 80.2 | 85.2 |
| June................. | 65.1 | 71.2 | 77.9 | 86.0 |
| July............ | 64.0 | 67.7 | 74.1 | 84.9 |
| August......... | 60.5 | 72.1 | 76.7 | 82.6 |
| September.......... | 70.1 | 72.1 | 79.1 | 82.3 |
| October........ | 65.1 | 77.6 | 81.4 | 82.6 |
| November...... | 71.8 | 78.5 | 84.6 | 80.8 |
| December......... | 75.0 | 78.2 | 82.0 | 81.7 |
| 1978 |  |  |  |  |
| January......... | 68.6 | 80.8 | 82.3 | 79.7 |
| February...... | 68.6 | 77.3 | 82.8 | 82.3 |
| March........... | 71.8 | 80.2 | 79.9 | 81.1 |
| April.... | 69.8 | 74.7 | 74.7 | 84.6 |
| May...... | 61.9 | 73.0 | 75.3 | 83.7 |
| June........... | 64.2 | 66.6 | 74.7 | 82.6 |
| July. . . . . . . . . | 61.0 | 68.0 | 73.3 | 81.1 |
| August..... | 67.7 | 70.1 | 77.6 | 79.9 |
| September...... | 67.2 | 74.1 | 80.5 | 79.1 |
| October... | 68.0 | 78.2 | 82.0 | 74.1 |
| November.. | 75.3 | 81.1 | 79.1 | 76.7 |
| December.. | 74.7 | 81.7 | 78.2 | 74.4 |
| 1979 |  |  |  |  |
| January... | 66.9 | 75.9 | 74.7 | 73.3 |
| February.. | 66.3 | 70.3 64.0 | 71.8 64.0 | 70.6 69.2 |
| March..... | 62.2 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 69.2 |
| April.... | 49.7 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 67.7 |
| May........ | 58.1 | 54.7 | 53.8 | 63.4 |
| June........... | 57.8 | 59.9 | 51.5 | 58.4 |
| July...... | 57.0 | 53.8 | 58.1 | 59.6 |
| August......... | 54.4 | 52.0 | 55.5 | 54.9 |
| September............ | 52.9 | 57.6 - | 55.2 | 50.6 |
| October... | 65.1 | 61.9 | 59.3 | 46.5 |
| November.. | 55.2 | 61.9 | 63.1 | 39.5 |
| December... | 53.5 | 57.3 | 56.4 | 37.8 |
| 1980 |  |  |  |  |
| January.............. | 60.2 | 57.6 | 45.3 | 33.4 |
| February.... | 54.9 | 52.6 | 36.9 | 33.1 |
| March................ | 45.9 | 39.2 | 32.3 | 35.2 |
| April..... | 34.6 | 29.1 | 24.7 | 33.1 |
| May.................... | 28.8 | 25.0 | 26.7 | 36.9 p |
| June. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 30.2 | 23.8 | 25.6 | 35.5p |
| July... | 36.3 | 34.9 | 32.3 |  |
| August.... | 62.8 | 54.4 | 48.3p |  |
| September............ | 62.8 | 68.9 | 67.7 p |  |
| October. | 64.0 | 74.1p |  |  |
| November......... December. | 67.2 p | 71.2p |  |  |
|  | 63.1 p |  |  |  |

1 Number of empioyees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 172 private nonagricultural industries.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

Table 1. Employment status of the population by sax and age
(Numbere in thousands)


[^3]Armed Forcem).

Table 2. Employment status of the population by race, sax, and age
(Mumber: in thousands)

| Employment atatus, race, sex, and age | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatitutional population. | 135,323 | 137,351 | 139,346 | 141,289 | 143,260 | 145,281 |
| Armed Yorces.................. | 1,822 | 1,783 | 1,752 | 1,709 | 1,646 | 1,624 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 133,501 | 135,569 | 137,595 | 139,580 | 141,614 | 143,657 |
| Civilian lebor force. | 82,084 | 83,876 | 86,107 | 88,456 | 90,602 | 92,171 |
| Participation rat | 61.5 | 61.9 | 62.6 | 63.4 | 64.0 | 64.2 |
| Epployed............ | 73,713 | 78,021 | 80,734 | 83,836 | 86,025 | 86,380 |
| Employment-population ratio | 54.5 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 59.3 | 60.0 | 59.5 |
| Unemployed.................. | 6,371 | 5,855 | 5,373 | 4,620 | 4,577 | 5,790 |
| Untmployment rate....... | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Hen, 20 geara and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 45,617 | 46,178 | 46,960 | 47,733 | 48,583 | 49,252 |
| Participation rate | 80.7 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 79.9 |
| Eaployed............. | 42,801 | 43,704 | 44,784 | 45,971 | 46,854 | 46,671 |
| Eaployment-population ratio | 43.9 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 75.5 | 75.7 | 74.2 |
| Jnemployed........ | 2,816 | 2,474 | 2,176 | 1,757 | 1,728 | 2,581 |
| Unemployment rate. | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 5.2 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 28,609 | 29,659 | 30,853 | 32,233 | 33,545 | 34,686 |
| Participation rate | 45.3 | 46.2 | 47.4 | 48.7 | 49.9 | 30.8 |
| Baployed............... | 26,459 | 27,634 | 28,930 | 30,547 | 31,876 | 32,756 |
| Employment-population ratio | 43.0 | 43.0 | 44.4 | 46.1 | 47.4 | 47.9 |
| Uneaployed.............. | 2,149 | 2,025 | 1,922 | 1,686 | 1,669 | 1,931 |
| Unemployment rate..... | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| soth mexas, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. | 7,858 | 8,039 | 8,295 | 8,490. | 8,475 | 8,233 |
| Participation rate. | 56.7 | 57.6 | 59.4 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 60.1 |
| Baployed............... | 6,452 | 6,683 | 7.020 | 7,312 | 7,295 | 6,955 |
| Employment-population ratio | 45.5 | 46.9 | 49.2 | 51.6 | 51.8 | 50.0 |
| Unemployed.............. | 1,406 | 1,356 | 1,275 | 1,178 | 1,181 | 1,278 |
| Onemployment rate. | 17.9 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 15.5 |
| Men... | 18.3 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 16.2 |
| Woner. | 17.4 | 16.4 | 15.9 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| BLACR ATD OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninatitutional population | 18,126 | 18,696 | 19,212 | 19,769 | 20,359 | 20,964 |
| Arned Porces............... | 355 | 362 | 381 | 408 | 441 | 478 |
| Civilian noninatitutional populatio | 17,768 | 18,335 | 18,831 | 19,361 | 19,918 | 20,486 |
| Civilian labor force........ | 10,529 | 10,897 | 11,294 | 11,964 | 12,306 | 12,548 |
| Participation rate. | 59.3 | 59.4 | 60.0 | 61.8 | 61.8 | 61.2 |
| Exployed................ | 9,070 | 9,464 | 9.812 | 10,537 | 10,920 | 10,890 |
| maployment-population ratio | 50.0 | 50.6 | 51.1 | 53.3 | 53.6 | 51.9 |
| Jnemployed. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,459 | 1,433 | 1,482 | 1,427 | 1,386 | 1,658 |
| Unemploynent rate. | 13.9 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 13.2 |
| Man, 20 yeare and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cxvilian labor force | 5,238 | 5,349 | 5,504 | 5,731 | 5,904 | 5,982 |
| Participation rate | 76.4 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 76.5 | 76.4 | 75.1 |
| Eployed................... | 4,626 | 4,782 | 4,953 | 5,236 | 3,409 | 5,301 |
| Eploynent-population ratio ${ }^{1}$ | 64.8 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 63.6 |
| Onemployed................... | 612 | 566 | 551 | 495 | 493 | 681 |
| Onceployment rate | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 11.4 |
| Homen, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civillan labor force. | 4,351 | 4,617 | 4,832 | 5,182 | 5,366 |  |
| Participation rat | 51.2 | 52.6 | 53.4 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 55.8 |
| mployed............. | 3,851 | 4,096 | 4,268 | 4.632 | 4,822 | 4,941 |
| Eployment-population ratio ${ }^{1}$ | 45.2 | 46.7 | 47.0 | 49.5 | 49.8 | 49.4 |
| Unemployed. | 500 | 521 | 564 | 550 | 54. | 616 |
| Unemployment rate............. | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 11.1 |
| .. Both sexet, 16-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Givilian labor force... | 940 | 931 | 937 | 1,050 | 1,036 | 1,009 |
| Participation rate..... | 39.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 41.6 | 40.8 | 39.5 |
| mployed......................... | 594 | 586 | 590 | 669 | 689 | 648 |
| Reployment-population ratio ${ }^{1}$. | 24.0 | 23.2 | 23.1 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 24.6 |
| Onmployed...................... | 347 | 345 | 367 | 361 | 347 | 361 |
| Unemployment rate... | 36.9 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 36.3 | 33.5 | 35,8 |
| Man................ | 35.4 | 35.4 | 37.0 | 34.4 | 31.5 | 34.9 |
| แомen . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 38.5 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 35.7 | 36.9 |

[^4]Table 3. Major unemployment indicators


A Ageregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentialily available labor force hours.

Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas
that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers. Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table 4. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry and major manufecturing group
[In thourands]

| indurury | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | $1980^{\circ}$ | Crame trom |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1978-1979 | 1979-19800 |
| TOTAL | 82,471 | 86,697 | 89,886 | 90,652 | 3,189 | 766 |
| coopspmodicine | 24,346 | 25,585 | 26,504 | 25,857 | 919 | -647 |
| MINIMY | 813 | 851 | 960 | 1,025 | 109 | 65 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,851 | 4,229 | 4.483 | 4,468 | 254 | -15 |
| MANUFACTUAING | 19,682 | 20,505 | 21,062 | 20,365 | 557 | -697 |
| PURABLE 0000s | 11,597 | 12,274 | 12,772 | 12,218 | 498 | -554 |
| Lumber and wpod products | 721.9 | 754.7 | 766.1 | 686.7 | 11.4 | -79.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures . . . | 664.3 | 694.1 | 499.3 | 473.7 | 5.2 | -25.6 |
| Stons, diry, and diese produeps | 668.7 | $\begin{array}{r}698.2 \\ \hline 214\end{array}$ | 709.7 1 | 667.9 | 11.5 | -41.8 |
| Arimery mutal induatrios . . . | 1,181.6 | 1,214.9 | 1,250.2 | 1,132.7 | 35.3 | -117.5 |
| Fabricand metes products | 1,582.8 | 1,672.6 | 1.723 .7 | 1,627.2 | 51.1 | -96.5 |
| Machinory, menpt olociricen | 2,174.7 | 2,325,5 | 2,481.6 | 2,488.5 | 156.1 | 6.9 |
| Electric and aretronic aevioment. | 1,878.0 | 2,006.1 | 2,124.3 | 2,126.9 | 118.2 | 2.6 |
| Trampartation equipenent . . . . | 1,871.5 | 2,002.8 | 2,082.8 | 1,892.2 | 80.0 | -190.6 |
| Inatruments and roluted products | 615.1 | 653.1 | 688.9 | . 700.1 | 35.8 | 11.2 |
| Misoplioneous memufacturing indutries | 438.4 | 451.5 | 445.6 | 422.0 | -5.9 | -23.6 |
| MOMPURABLE COOD | 8.086 | 8,231 | 8,290 | 8,147 | 59 | -143 |
| Food and kindred prodvets | 1.711 .0 | 1.724.1 | 1,728.1 | 1,689.0 | 4.0 | -39.1 |
| Tobecco manutactures . . | 70.7 | 70.6 | 69.9 | 68.7 | -. 7 | -1.2 |
| Textily mill products | 910.2 | 899,1 | 888.5 | 864.0 | -10.6 | -24.5 |
| Appares and other tentile products | 1,316.3 | 1,332.3 | 1,312.5 | 1,297.7 | -19.8 | -14.8 |
| Paper and allind products . . . . | 691.6 | 698.7 | 706.7 | ; 694.3 | 8.0 | -12.4 |
| Printing ond publithing | 1,141.4 | 1.192.0 | 1,239.5 | 1,272.1 | 47.5 | 32.6 |
| Chemicels and allied protucs: | 1,073.7 | 1,095.5 | 1.110 .7 | 1,112.9 | 15.2 | - 2.2 |
| Potrolaum and coel products | 202.3 | 207.7 | 210.0 | 197.3 | . 2.3 | -12.7 |
| Rubker and mive. plenies prodves. | 713.5 | 754.5 | 775.6 | 711.0 | '21.1 | -64.6 |
| Leether and lonther products . . . | 254.8 | 256.8 | 248.0 | 240.0 | -8.8 | -8.0 |
| SERVICE-PAODUCENG | 58,125 | 61,113 | 63,382 | 64,793 | 2,269 | 1,413 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUSLIC UTILITIES | 4.713 | 4.923 | 5,141 | 5,155 | 218 | 14 |
| WHOLESALE ANO RETAIL TRADE. | 18,516 | 19,542 | 20,269 | 20,571 | 727 | 302 |
| mholeskle ThaOE | 4, 708 | 4,969 | 5,204 | S, 281 | 235 | 77 |
| DETAIL TAMDE | 13,808 | 14,573 | 15,066 | 15,290 | 493 | 224 |
| FINAMCE, INSURAMCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 4,467 | 4,724 | 4,974 | 5,162 | 250 | 188 |
| SERVICES | 15,303 | 16,252 | 17,078 | 17.736 | 826 | 658 |
| COVERMMENT | 15,127 | 15,672 | 15,920 | 16,171 | 248 | 251 |
| Federal gtate amo local | 2,727 12,399 | 2,753 12,919 | 2,773 13,147 | 2,867 13,304 | 20 228 | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 157 \end{array}$ |
| . |  |  |  |  |  |  |

peprelliminery.

Table 5. Production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry division and major manufacturing group
(In thousands)


| ESTABLISHMENT DATA ANNUAL AVERAGES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | tabl | SHMENT JAL AVEI | it data ERAGES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Table 6. Gross hours and by industry division and majo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aserningan } \\ & \text { jer man } \end{aligned}$ | pro | tion | or nons | upervis | $\mathrm{v} \text { wor }$ | ers' | priva | nonag | gricultura | al payrolls |  |
|  |  | Arwo | arman |  |  | mennam |  |  |  | **m | - |  |
|  | 1971 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1977 | 1998 | 1979 | 19800 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 19808 |
| total private | 3.0 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 35.3 | 5.25 | 55.69 | 36.16 |  | 189.00 | \$203.70 | [519.30 | \$235.10 |
| minm | 43.4 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 6.94 | 7.67 | .so | 9.10 | 301.20 | ${ }^{332.88}$ | 365.50 | 396.38 |
| construction | 36.5 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 8.10 | 8.60 | 9.27 | 9.93 | 295.65 | 318.69 | 342.99 | 367.41 |
| manuFacturing | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 39.7 | . 68 | 6.17 | 69 | 7.27 | 228.90 | 24927 | 268.94 | ${ }^{288.62}$ |
| 0 amimban | . 3 | 3.6 | . 3 | 2. 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OUnacte 0 Ooos | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 6.06 | 6.38 | . 13 | 76 | 46 | 270.44 | 290.90 | 31 |
| (onmim min | 39.7 | 3, 3.8 | 3.5.5 | ${ }_{38.6}^{2.8}$ | 3.10 |  | 08 |  |  |  | 239.55 |  |
|  | 39.0 <br> 41.3 <br> 1.0 |  | 33.: ${ }_{\text {31: }}$ | $\substack{38.0 \\ 40.0}_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {a }}$ | cise |  |  |  | 169.26 | 1893:93 | 1954.82 | 208.24 |
| Pimeremidumim | 41.3 |  | 41.5 | So, |  |  |  | , | 309.62 |  |  | (en 3 |
|  | 61, ${ }^{1}$ | 42.0. | 41.85 | (1.2 | 3.21 | 6.3.80 |  |  | ${ }_{259}^{2597}$ | ${ }_{285}^{204}$ | 305.988 | 330.44 |
|  | 20.4 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 39.8 | ${ }^{\text {5.39 }}$ | 5.821 | ${ }_{6}^{6.362}$ | 6.965 | (217.76 | 234.55 <br> 333 <br> 180 | 254.70 | 271. |
| Timbermen max | 42.5 | 42.2 | 61.1 | 60.6 | 7.29 | 7.91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , ravert | 40.6 | 40.9 | 60.8 | t0.5 | 5.29 | 5.11 | 6.17 | 6.80 | 214.7 | 233.54 | 251.74 | 279.40 |
| manrin | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 4.36 | 4.69 | 5.03 | 5.45 | 169.17 | 181.97 | 193.16 | 210.92 |
| nowumanie gooos. | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 9.0 | . 11 | . 33 | . 00 | 6.53 | 201.33 | 217.88 | 80 | 254.67 |
| oumm naw | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30:8 | 33.7 | 398.0 | 38.7 | ${ }^{5.37}$ |  | 6.27 | \%:86 | 14.80 |  | 2350.17 | 292.34 |
| , | ( 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.6 | S0.1. | 3, |  | . 23 | cors |  |  |  |  |
| Nomin mome | 32.6 |  |  | 312.3 | , | S. |  | 4, 3 5 | 285.6. | cincien | 130 |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ | 31 31 12 | 37:6 | 37:93, | 31: 4 |  | 8. ${ }^{5}$ | : 760 | 7.56, |  |  |  |  |
| mm | 42.0 | 4.6 40,9 | ${ }_{40,5}^{43.8}$ | 40,0 | ${ }^{7.83}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.53}$ | ${ }^{9.365}$ | 120.09 | 234,34 |  |  | ${ }^{420.75} 8$ |
|  | 36.9 | 33,14 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 3.61 | 3.89 | ¢.22 | 4.59 | 133,21 | 144.32 | 156,03 | 167,72 |
| transportation and nuelic UTLITIES. | 39.9 | 40.0 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.99 | 7.5 | 8.17 | 8.88 | 278.90 | 302. | 323.98 | 351.65 |
| molleale and retail thaot | 33.3 | 32.9 | 32.6 | 32.1 | 4.28 | 4.67 | 5.06 | 5.48 | 142.52 |  | 164.96 | 175 |
| WWOUESALE TMRDE <br> metall thabe | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 33.8 \\ 31.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.8 \\ 30.6 \end{gathered}$ | 38 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 5.39 \\ 3.85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.80 \\ & 4.200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.39 \\ & 4.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,89 \\ 4.88 \end{gathered}$ | (209.13 | $\begin{aligned} & 228.16 .16 \\ & 130.20 \end{aligned}$ | 248.93 138.62 | ${ }_{\text {268 }}^{268.38}$ |
| FINANCE, HESURANCE, AND real estate | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.2 | . 54 |  |  | 5.78 | 65.26 | 178.0 | 190.11 | 209.26 |
| Senvices | 33. | 32.8 | 33.7 | 32.6 | 4.65 |  |  | 5.85 | 133,*9 | 163.67 | 1775.27 | 190.71 |




[^0]:    Notz: This release incorporates revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other NOTR: This release incorporates revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other
    labor force series derived from the household survey. The revisions altered the overall rate in abor force series
    8 months of 1980 . The 1980 overali rates as originally published the overall rate in additional information on the revisions, appear on page 6. Appended to this release, in addition, are selected annual averages for many of the household and establishment sertes
    (tables 1-6).

[^1]:    N.A. = not avaliabie

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footmote 1, table B-2.

[^3]:    Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population lincluding

[^4]:    1 Clilitan employmont a a percent of the tofed noninstitutional population (induding Armed foreme.

