Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

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Contact: Debble Sprinkle (202) 523-1371
    Norm Bowers
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## the employment situation: april 198

Unemployment remained unchanged in April, while for the second month in a row there were contrasting movements in the two mafor employment series, the Bureat of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent, the same as it was in both February and March.

The series on cotal employment--derived from the monthly survey of households-shoved an increase of 560,000 in April. In contrast, the series on nonfarm payroll employment--derived from the monthly survey of establishments--decilned by 220,000 over the month, though most of this drop resulted from a strike in the mining industry.

## Unemployzent

Gemployment decifned in ifne with seasonal expectations in April, and, after adjustment for seasonality, both the number of unemployed workers, 7.7 milliton, and the unemployment rate, 7.3 percent, were unchanged from their March levels. Indeed, both have been relatively stable since December. In Aprif, the overall tobless rate and the rates for most of the mafor worker groups were down somewhat from their 1980 highs but remained well above pre-recession levels. Unemployment rates for adult men (5.8 percent), adult women ( 6.6 percent), teenagers ( 19.1 percent), whites ( 6.5 percent), and black and other workers ( 13.2 percent) sere all about unchanged from March to April. In contrast, joblessness among married men ( 3.8 percent), fuli-time workers ( 6.9 percent), Hispanics ( 9.1 percent), and workers in manufacturing ( 7.4 percent) were down over the month. The unemployment rate for factory workers has decifned 2.4 percentage points since July. (See tables A-1, A-2, A-S, and A-9.)

The number of job losers (persons on layoff and those permanently separated from their fobs) was unchanged in April at 3.8 willion and has hovered around that mark since the turn of the year. The number of unemployed persons who left their last job voluntarily and the number who became unemployed as a result of entry into the labor market have also been ilttie changed since January. (See table A-7.)

Although the number of workers with very long-term unemployment ( 27 weeks or longer) declined in April, the average (mean) duration of unemployment was about unchanged, at 13.7 eeks. However, the median duration of unemployment, which is iittle affected by changes in very long-tem joblessness, increased 0.7 week to 7.7 weeks. (See table A-6.)

Table A. Major indicatore of labor market activity, seabonally adjusted

| Category | Quarter | ly averages | Mont | chly data |  | Mar. Apr. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  | I |  |
|  | 1980 | 1981 | 1981 |  |  |  |
|  |  | -1 |  | - |  |  |
|  | 1 | IV 1 | Feb. 1 | Mar. 1 |  |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Thousands of persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor forc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97,7181 | 97,2761 98,012 | 97,9271 | 98,412 | 98,976 | 564 |
| Unemployment. | 6,4991 | 7,897 7,788 | 7,7541 | 7,7641 | 7,7461 | -18 |
| Not in labor force............................ Discouraged workers. | 58,999\| | 59,906\| $59,820 \mid$ | 59,9461 | 59,598 | 59,2191 | -379 |
|  | 9491 | 1,055 1 1,115 | N.A. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | N, A. 1 | N. A. 1 | N.A. |
|  |  | , |  |  |  |  |
| Unemployment rates: | Percent of labor force |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1{ }^{1} 1$ |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| All workers.........................\| | 6.21 | 7.517 .41 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 7.31 | 0 |
| Adult men,..........................\| | 4.81 | 6.31 6.01 | 6.01 | 5.91 | 5.81 | -0.1 |
| Adult women.......................... | 5.81 | $6.71 \quad 6.61$ | 6.51 | 6.61 | 6.61 | 0 |
| Teenagers.............................\| | 16.41 | 18.31 19.11 | 19.31 | 19.14 | 19.11 | 0 |
| White................................. 1 | 5.51 | 6.61 6.61 | 6.61 | 6.51 | 6.51 | 0 |
| Black and other......................\| | 11.81 | 14.11 13.21 | 13.11 | 13.7: | 13.21 | -0.5 |
| kispanic origin........................ | 9.31 | $10.21 \quad 12.31$ | 12.01 | 10.71 | 9.11 | $-1.6$ |
| Fu11-time workers.................... | 5.81 | 7.317 .11 | 7.11 | 7.11 | 6.91 | -0.2 |
| establisherent mata | , | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Thousands of jobs |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm payroll employment. Goods-producing industries............... | 91,120126,6051$25,7832191,6126,013 \mathrm{pl}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 91,652\|91,714 \mathrm{p}\| 91,494 \mathrm{pl} \\ & 25,987\|26,010 \mathrm{p}\| 25,831 \mathrm{pl} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | -220p |
|  |  |  | -179p |  |
| Service-producing industries........ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,6051 \\ & 64,516, \end{aligned}$ | 65, 152 $165,603 \mathrm{p} \mid$ |  |  |  | $65,665\|65,704 \mathrm{pl} 65,663 \mathrm{p}\|$ |  |  | -41p |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hours of work |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average weekly hours: |  | 1 1 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Total private nonfary............... | 35.51 | 35.4135 .4 pl | 35.31 | 35.3p1 | 35.3p1 | op |
| Manufacturing.......................\| | 40.11 | 39.91 40.1pl | 39.81 | 40.0pl | 40.1pl | 0.1 p |
| Manufacturing overtime............... ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3.11 | 2.912 .981 | 2.91 | 2.8pl | 2.9p1 | 0.1 p |

-3-
The number of involuntary part-time workers who usually work full time decreased by 120,000 in April. (See table A-3.) At 1.5 million, they totaled nearly half a million less than the 1980 high .

## Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total eaployment grew by 560,000 over the month (after adjustment for seasonality) and numbered 99.0 million in April. As in March, adult men were the biggest job gainers, but there were also advances among adult women and teenagers. Since April 1980, total employment has advanced by 1.8 million, with over half of the increase attributable to adult womert. Teenage employment declined by 240,000 over the year. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force rose by nearly 550,000 in April. Calns were registered by all three mafor worker groups. As in the case of employment, adult women have accounted for most of the labor force growth over the past year. The civilian labor force participation rate reached an all-time high of 64.3 percent in April.

## Industry Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment was 91.5 million in April, down 220,000 from March, after seasonal adfustment. Most of this decline, however, was accounted for by the coal miners strike. (See table B-1.) Prior to March, total payroll employment had increased for 7 consecutive months.

Construction jobs declined by 80,000 in April but were still 100,000 above last July's recession low. Manufacturing employment edged up over the month. While the number of factory Jabs has increased considerably since the Juiy low, the April level was still below pre-recession levels. Industries showing improvement over the month included fabricated metals, electrical equipment, transportation equipaent, and rubber and plastic products.

There was little employment change in the service-producing findustries, as a large decine in retail trade wan nearly offaet by increases elsewhere in the sector, most notably in services. Since April 1980, jobs in the service-producing industries have increased by 900,000 .

## Hours of hork

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was unchanged from March at 35.3 hours. Hours in manufacturing were up a tenth of an hour to 40.1 hours, returning to the December level. Overtime in manufacturing, at 2.9 hours, was also up 0.1 hour. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekiy hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolis fell 0.3 percent to $126.0(1967-100)$ in April. The manufacturing index rose 0.6 percent over the month; it was 6.8 percent above last July's low. (See table B-5.) Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Both average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls increased 0.3 percent over the month (seasonally adjusted). Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings edged up by 1 cent in April to $\$ 7.11,58$ cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings were $\$ 249.56$, iftrle different from March but $\$ 21.01$ higher than in April 1980.

## The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adfusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasomality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 269.2 (1967-100) in April, 0.3 percent higher than in March. The Index was 9.3 percent above April a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the index decreased 1.0 percent during the 12 -month period ended in March. (See tabie B-4.)

Chart 1. Clylltan labor force and employment (Secsonally adjusted)


Chart 2. Unemployment rate--all civiltan workers


Chart 3. Civillan labor force participation rate and total employment-population ratlo (Seosonally adjusted)


## 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 abou 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).
he employment, hours, and earnings of watken on nonagriculural 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 66,000 establishments employing about 35 million people.
For both surveys, the data for a given month are acually collected for and relate 10 a particular week. In he household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12 th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establish luding the 12 h which may or may not priespond directly to the calendar week.
The dota in chis rele week
echnical factors, including affected by a number of erences, seasonal adjustments, and survey dif 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 noninstituhonal population 16 years of age and older. Each per on 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 hich they worked the most hoursPeople are classified as employed if they did any work 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 availabe for work al hat sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unempioyed 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 unemploy ment rate is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian 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 mos restrictive definition yields $U-1$, and the most com prehensive yields U-7. The ofricial unemployment rate Unik
survey only countsehald survey, the establishment names appear on the payroll records employees whose firms. As a result, there are many differelces between the two surveys, among which are the following:
....The household survey, although based on 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 in dividuals, because each individual is counted only once: than ene job or otherwise appearing on more than more 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 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 ear, for example, seasonainy 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 month to month. These adjustments make nonseasoral 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 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 figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of 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 variabilit

S:atistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the esinner estimates drawn from these surveys probably dif. fer 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. A 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 and for the over ll percentage point. These figures do 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 more than these amounts.
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 samplin error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to les error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the samping 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 .06 percentage points.
In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 mos current months are based on incomplete returns; for this tables, Whem all the returns in the sampie have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words dat for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final 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 benchmariks-comprehensive counts of mployment-against which month-10-month change can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

## dditional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide ariety of data in this news release. More comprehensive tanistics are contained in Employmem and Earmiss, 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 approximaons 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 B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the stablishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in table $M, P, Q$, and $R$ of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A.1. Employment status of the population by sox and age

|  | Not manat wimm |  |  | man |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Apr } \\ \text { S80 }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { sat } \\ 1981}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Apre } \\ 1980}}$ | gec. 1980 | 34a, | Peb; 1981 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Mar } \\ 1989}}$ | ${ }^{\text {apt }} 198$ |
| тetal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{165.693}^{16.692}$ | 167.902 | ${ }^{168.071}$ | ${ }_{155}^{16503}$ | 167. 396 | 167.585 | 167.747 | 167.902 | ${ }^{168.071}$ |
|  | 163,692 | 165.774 | 765.941 | 163, 60 \% | 165.274 | 165:460 | 765.627 | ${ }_{765.774}$ | 165.941 |
| Cwile moor tore. | ${ }^{103.42} \times 12$ | 105.405 | 105.678 | 184.427 | 105.267 | 105.543 | ${ }^{\text {cos. } 681}$ | 106.177 | 106.722 |
| Emdowed.......... | ${ }^{656}$ | ${ }^{97.318}$ | ${ }_{98,282}^{63,}$ | 97.225 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{61262}$ | 97.968 | 97. 5127 | 98.412 | ${ }_{98.976}{ }^{698}$ |
| Arpersur | 38.3 <br> 3.081 <br> 6.1 | (58.0. | 388.5 | 38.7 3.262 | 38.1 3.394 | 58.3 3.403 | ${ }_{3}^{58.281}$ | 58.6 <br> 3.276 | - 38.95 |
|  | ${ }^{9} 9.485$ | 98.483 | ${ }^{95.026}$ | ${ }_{9} 9.9203$ |  | 94.294 |  | 95. 736 | ${ }^{95} 5.513$ |
| mampion | ${ }^{6.8846}$ | ${ }^{3.7 .087}$ | 7.396 | ${ }_{\text {7. }}^{\text {7. } 202}$ | 7.785 | 7.8974 | ${ }^{7.759}$ | 7.769 | ${ }^{7.7946}$ |
| 1 bsor torx | 60,188 | 60.368 | 60.263 | 59.174 | 50.205 | 59.917 | 59, 946 | 59.548 | 59.219 |
| un. 14 rumend ow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toun minervious ppouriors. | 79,382 | $\xrightarrow{30,415} 1$ | ${ }_{90.492}^{1.955}$ | 79,382 | ${ }_{\substack{80.183 \\ 1.959}}$ | $\stackrel{80,272}{19854}$ | 90.346 | 80,415 | $\underset{\substack{80,492 \\ 1.955}}{\text { a }}$ |
|  | 77,447 | 79,454 | 78.537 | 77,647 | 78.224 | 78,318 | 78,396 | 78,451 | 78:537 |
|  | ${ }^{59} 78.397$ | 60,701 76.6 | ${ }^{60} 76.73$ | ${ }^{80} 70.048$ | ${ }^{60} 278.0$ | 50, 37.1 | ${ }^{60} 73.88$ | ${ }^{60,688}$ | ${ }^{60} 8.897 .5$ |
| tmplowil | 55.458 | 55.379 | ${ }_{\text {S6, }}^{5970}$ | ${ }^{56,054}$ | ${ }^{55} 59.98$ | 56.0.12 | 36.085 | 56,783 | 56,688 |
| Enotermmisanation | 3697 3.939 | 6,69 <br> 4.722 <br> 4 | 69.7 4.166 | 70.6 3.944 | 69.9 8.336 | 69.8 4.353 | 6.6 .8 6.293 | $4{ }_{4}^{40.1}$ | - 27.085 |
| inmotommitro. | 6.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| men 20 mm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 70.983 | 72, 155 | 72,249 | 70.988 | 71.875 | ${ }^{71.980}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{72,070 \\ 1,657}]{ }$ | 72, 15 |  |
|  | 1.653 69.329 | ${ }^{10.673}$ | 70,574 | 69,859 | 70.198 | 70.320 | 70.463 | 70,481 |  |
|  | 54.842 | 55.692 | 55,733 | 55, 72 | 55,470 | 55,44.3 | 55.485 | $\xrightarrow{55,816}$ | 56.97 |
| Emporese | 51,69.1 | 51,898 | 52 | 51,935 | 52.045 | 52.09 .8 | 52.136 |  | 52,750 |
| Emporman Poxation | 72.7 | 21,9 | 72.5 | ${ }^{7} 13.2$ | 72,4 | ${ }^{72124}$ | ${ }^{7273}$ | 72.8 | 73.0 |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}2,235 \\ 99,350\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 . 1 7 5}$ | - $\begin{gathered}2,322 \\ 50,090\end{gathered}$ | 21.334 49.609 |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 2,378 \\ & 49,713\end{aligned}$ |  | - ${ }_{50,215}^{2,298}$ | 52.409 |
| moreal. | 3.230 | 3.794 | 3.32\% | 3.192 5.8 | 3.425 | ${ }^{3.352} 6$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3.312 \\ 6.0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.305$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{3.262}$ 5.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| uma | 86,311 | 87,437 | 87.578 | 86.313 | 97.213 | 87.313 | 87.402 | 97.437 | 87.578 |
|  | 86, 254 | 87. ${ }^{174}$ | 87,404 | 96, 154 | 87.048 | 87.142 | 87.231 | 87,313 | ${ }_{87} 8.404$ |
|  | 45.015 | ${ }^{45.304}$ | ${ }^{45} 5.4 .1$ | 44.379 | $\begin{array}{r}44,813 \\ 51.5 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | ${ }^{45} 51.178$ | ${ }^{45} 53.318$ | 45.549 | ${ }^{45,829}$ |
| Mrdmason | 41,08 | 41.940 | 42,212 | 41.171 | 41.362 | 41.684 | 41.882 | 42.029 | 42.288 |
|  | 4.47 .6 | 47.3 | ${ }^{6.6 .2}$ | 4.7 .7 | 43.4. | 47.7 | +77.9 |  |  |
| mameormen ixu. | 2,307 5.6 | 3.365 | 3.229 7.1 | 3.208 7.2 | 3.451 7.7 | 3.4 .83 | 3.469 7.6 | 3.3.9 | 3.54.2 |
| Wemen 20 yen mame |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amped Forepe' . . . . . . . . . . . . . .Cuvitur nowinalut | 78, 110 | 79.4,45 | 29,522 | 78.110 | 79.097 | 79.212 | 29.315 | 79.415 | 79.522 |
|  | 77, ${ }^{128} 8$ | 79.274 | 79.377 | 77.981 | 78,959 | 79.071 | 79,175 | 19,271 | 79,377 |
| critm | 40, 311 | 4. 1.417 | -1,472 | ${ }^{13.0909}$ | 40.570 | 40.942 | 41.090 | 41.293 | ${ }^{41.488 .}$ |
| Ematome | 37.787 | 38.782 | ${ }_{38,939}$ | 37.597 | 37.920 |  | 38.410 | 38.567 | 38.760 |
| Enotermm pouartom ntut | 48.4 | ${ }^{38,8} 8$ | 49.0 | ${ }_{49.1}{ }^{4} 51$ | ${ }^{47.8}$ | ${ }_{48,2}$ |  | ${ }_{4} 4.6$ | 48.7 |
|  | 3767 <br> 37.273 <br> 38 | 38898 38.265 | ${ }_{30,586}^{585}$ | ${ }_{37} 5690$ | 37.655 | 37.570 | 37.794 | 37.961 |  |
|  | 2.324 | 2.664 |  | 2.5.51 | 2.750 | 2.750 | 2.680 8.5 | 2,725 | 2.721 |
| unamormats. | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.2 |  | 6.7 | 8.5 | 6.6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total nonlontiturional papeletion' . . Arwed Forces ${ }^{1}$ | 16.595 | 96.331 310 | 16.330 310 310 | 15.595 | 15.434 ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }^{16.393}$ | ${ }^{16.352}$ | 16.331 316 | 16.300 |
|  | 16,291 | 16.022 | 15.994 | 16.291 | 16,147 | 16.069 | $\begin{array}{r}16,039 \\ \hline 6.046 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{16.022}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15.981 \\ \hline 9.228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| aximen | 8,460 | 8,303 | ${ }^{6} 8.474$ | ${ }^{9} 9.202$ | 9,027 | \%. 158 | 9\%366 | ${ }^{9} 9.068$ | -228 |
| Emxom | 7.174 | 6.659 | ${ }^{6} 9.932$ | 7.693 | 74.47 | 7.418 | 7.38\% |  | ¢ 4.808 |
| Entumm | ${ }_{3 i 1}$ | ${ }^{273}$ | ${ }^{283}$ | ${ }_{368}$ | 398 | A04 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 374 | 4, 5 |
| 4 Momporcudual | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & 6.883 \\ & 1,286\end{aligned}$ | -6,385 <br> 1,664 | $\begin{array}{r}6,59 \\ \hline 8.54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.325 1.309 |  | 7.010 | $\xrightarrow{7.968}$ |  | - 7.78 |
|  | \$5.2 | 19.6 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.1 |

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

| Employment mitus, raco, rex, and me | Not meeonelly adjurted |  |  | Somenelty mipred |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADE. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADL } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ |
| WHITE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$. | 144,870 | 146,515 | 146.640 | 144.870 | 146.140 | 146.284 | 146.403 | 146.515 | 146.640 |
| Anmed Forces ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 14.616 | 1.633 144.892 | 1.634 | 1.616 | 1.640 | 1.633 | 1.629 | 1.633 | 1.634 |
| Civilian noninstitutiond population ${ }^{1}$ | 143.254 | 144.882 | 145.005 | 143.254 | 144.500 | 144.651 | 144.774 | 144.882 | 145,006 |
| Civilian labor force . . . . . . . . . | 91.245 | 92,814 | 93.029 | 92.044 | 92.383 | 92.832 | 93.035 | 93.313 | 93.860 |
| Participation rate. | 63.7 | -4. 1 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 63.9 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 84.4 | 64.7 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . | 85.886 | 86.454 | 87.262 | 86.389 | 86.377 | 86.620 | 86,940 | 87.291 | 87.791 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 59.3 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 59.9 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.359 | 6.360 | 5.767 | 5.655 | 6.006 | 6. 213 | 6.095 | 6.022 | 6.069 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilisn labor force | 48.955 | 49.632 | 49.708 | 49.192 | 49.449 | 49.426 | 49,420 | 49.695 | 49.947 |
| Parricipation rate. | 79.7 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 80.1 | 79.6 | 79.4 | 79.3 | 79.7 | 80.0 |
| Employed. | 46,377 | 46.560 | 47.046 | 46.651 | 46.728 | 46.704 | 46.757 | 47.030 | 47.330 |
| Employment.population retio ${ }^{2}$ | 73.9 | 73.2 | 73.8 | 74.4 | 73.7 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 74.3 |
| Unemployed. . . | 2,578 | 3.072 | 2.662 | 2.541 | 2.721 | 2. 722 | 2.664 | 2. 664 | 2.618 |
| Unemployment rite. | 5.3 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Women, 20 years and ovor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian libor force | 34.658 | 35.740 | 35.759 | 34.606 | 34.910 | 35,313 | 35.423 | 35.529 | 35.727 |
| Participation rate. | 50.9 | 51.7 | 51.7 | 50.8 | 50.7 | 51.2 | 51.3 | 51.4 | 51.7 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 32.921 | 33.774 | 33.881 | 32.710 | 32.858 | 33.180 | 33.421 | 33.539 | 33.679 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 48.3 | 48.8 | 48.9 | 48.0 | 47.7 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 49.5 | 48.6 |
| Unemployed. | 1.737 | 1.966 | 1,878 | 1.896 | 2.052 | 2. 133 | 2.002 | 1.990 | 2.048 |
| Unemployment rate. | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.0 | + 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Both mexs, 18-19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ... | 7.632 | 7.442 | 7.562 | 8. 246 | 8.024 | 8,093 | 8.191 | 8.089 | 8.186 |
| Participation rate. | 55.5 | 55.3 | 56.3 | 50.0 | 59.2 | 59.9 | 60.7 | 60.1 | 60.9 |
| Employed. | 6.589 | 6,120 | 6.336 | 7,028 | 6.791 | 6.735 | 6.762 | 6.721 | 6.782 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 47.2 | 44.7 | 46.4 | 50.3 | 49.2 | 48.9 | 49.2 | 49.1 | 49.6 |
| Unemployect. | 1.043 | 1.322 | 1.227 | 1.218 | 1.233 | 1.358 | 1.429 | 1.368 | 1.404 |
| Unemployment rate. | 13.7 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 17.2 |
| Men | 14.1 | 19.5 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 17.2 |
| Women | 13.1 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 15.7 | 17.1 |
| BLACK AND OTHER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total noninstitutional population ${ }^{3}$ | 20.822 | 21.387 | 21.431 | 20.822 | 21.255 | 21.301 | 21.344 | 21.387 | 21.431 |
| Armed Forces ${ }^{\text { }}$ | . 476 | 495 | 495 | . 476 | 484 | 492 | 491 | 495 | 495 |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 20.346 | 20.892 | 20,936 | 20.346 | 20.771 | 20.809 | 20.853 | 20,892 | 20.936 |
| Civilian labor force | 12,168 | 12.591 | 12.649 | 12.401 | 12.668 | 12.684 | 12.598 | 12.765 | 12.899 |
| Participation rate. | 59.8 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 60.4 | 61.1 | 61.6 |
| Employed | 10,680 | 10.865 | 11.020 | 10.838 | 10,895 | 11.051 | 10,942 | 11.020 | 11.193 |
| Employment population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 51.3 | 50.8 | 51.4 | 52.1 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 51.3 | 51.5 | 52.2 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . | 1.487 | 1.727 | 1.629 | 1.563 | 1.773 | 1.634 | 1,655 | 1.745 | 1.706 |
| Unemployment rate. | 12.2 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.2 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilion labor forta | 5,886 | 6.060 | 6,025 | 5,934 | 6.015 | 5.996 | 6,007 | 6.072 | 6,081 |
| Participation rate. | 74.4 | 74.4 | 73.8 | 75.0 | 74.4 | 73.9 | 73.9 | 74.6 | 74.5 |
| Employed.... | 5,228 | 5.338 | 5,366 | 5,291 | 5.315 | 5.367 | S.355 | 5.414 | 5.437 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 63.2 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 64.0 | 62.8 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 63.5 | 63.6 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . | . 658 | 722 | 659 | 643 | 700 | 628 105 | 651 | 658 | 644 |
| Unemployment rate. | 11.2 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| Wommen, 20 yeers and ove |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor fores | 5.453 | 5,671 | 5.713 | 5.495 | 5.654 | 5.638 | 5,645 | 5,708 | 5,764 |
| Participation rata. | 55.1 | 55.6 | 55.9 | 55.5 | 55.9 | 55.6 | 55.5 | 56.0 | 56.4 |
| Employed . . . . . | 4.867 | 4,988 | 5.058 | 4.884 | 4.956 | 5,016 | 4.976 | 4.988 | 5.083 |
| Employmentpopulation ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 49.0 | 48.7 | 49.3 | 49.2 | 48.8 | 49.3 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 49.6 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . | 586 | 683 | 655 | 611 | 698 | 621 | 669 | 720 | 689 |
| Unemployment rate. | 10.8 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 12.6 | 11.8 |
| Beth maxa, 10-19 yeers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 828 | 861 | 911 | 972 | 999 | 1.05 1 | 946 | 985 | 1.054 |
| Participation rate. | 32.5 | 33.6 | 35.6 | 38.2 | 39.0 | 41.2 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 41.2 |
| Employed . . . . . . . . . . . . | 585 | 539 | 597 | 663 | 624 | 667 | 611 | 618 | 673 |
| Employment-population ratio ${ }^{2}$ | 22.3 | 20.5 | 22.7 | 25.3 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 23.2 | 23.5 | 25.6 |
| Unemployed. . . . . | 243 | 322 | 315 | 309 | 375 | 384 | 335 | 367 | 381 |
| Unemployment rato. | 29.3 | 37.4 | 34.6 | 31.8 | 37.5 | 36.5 | 35.4 | 37.3 | 36.1 |
| Mon . | 27.7 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 29.1 | 38.8 | 39.2 | 35.5 | 33.5 | 37.5 |
| Women | 31.2 | 40.5 | 31.3 | 34.8 | 36.1 | 33.3 | 35.3 | 41.4 | 34.6 |

 identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and vasonaly adjurtad columins.

2 Civitan employment a percmi of the totel noninctitutiona population finchuding Amed Forces)

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators
(In thousands)

| Catagory | Not memonally adjumad |  | Sosenoally adjurtad |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{1980}{\text { Apr }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{1 \rightarrow 80}{A D r}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sez. } \\ & 1590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jani } \\ & 1981 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Foh. } \\ & 19.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & M_{12} . \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 r \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ |
| characteristic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total employed, 16 years and over. | 90.50\% | 39.23< | 97.225 | 97.282 | 97.695 | 97.927 | 98.412 | 98.976 |
| Married men, spouse present. | 38. 227 | 33.356 | 38.373 | 34.231 | 38.182 | 38.113 | 38,365 | 38. 510 |
| Married women, spouse present | 23.218 | 23,647 | 23.094 | 23,063 | 23.352 | 23.356 | 23.513 | 23.529 |
| Wornen who maintain families | 4.682 | 4.321 | 4,661 | 4.716 | 4.787 | 4.852 | 4.878 | 4.971 |
| occupation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White collar workers | 50.474 | 51.784 | 50.465 | 51.065 | 51.574 | 51.6913 | 51.746 | 51.801 |
| Protessional and technical | 15.715 | 16.022 | $15.5<8$ | 15.810 | 15.965 | 15,813 | $1{ }^{15} .827$ | 15.754 |
| Managers and administrators, except farm | 10.352 | 11.294 | 10.773 | 11.009 | 11.303 | 11.488 | 11.565 | 11.444 |
| Soles workers | 6.736 | 6.120 | 0.04 A | 5.175 | 0.265 | 6.271 | 6.223 | C. 745 |
| Clericel workers | 18.111 | 18.439 | 18.116 | 19.071 | 14.001 | 18.125 | 18.135 | 18.457 |
| Bluecollar workers | 30.550 | 30.572 | -1.120 | 30.373 | 30.338 | 30.446 | 30.594 | 31.156 |
| Cratt end kindred workers | 12,591 | 12.498 | 12,713 | 12.337 | 12.306 | 12.385 | 12.505 | 12.524 |
| Operatives, except transport | 10,221 | 10.282 | 10.453 | 10.194 | 10.331 | 10.390 | 10.139 | 10.524 |
| Transport equipment operatives | 3.46\% | 3.334: | 3.455 | 3.402 | 3.322 | 3.34 .1 | 3. 36.3 | 3.411 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 4.280 | 4.408 | 4.402 | 4.440 | 4.380 | 4.309 | 4.437 | 4.596 |
| Service workers. | 13.215 | 13.208 | 13.009 | 12.982 | 12.945 | 13.070 | 13.279 | 13.255 |
| Farm workers. | 2.527 | 2.654 | 2.652 | 2.804 | 2.737 | 2.662 | 2.679 | 2.234 |
| MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wage and salary workers. | 1.297 | 1.431 | 1.377 | 1.411 | 1.465 | 1.136 | 1.338 | 1.524 |
| Self-emploved workers. | 1.524 | 1.503 | 1.1,02 | 1.655 | 1.615 | 1.610 | 1.615 | 1.648 |
| Unpad family workers. | 255 | 2¢7 | 287 | 305 | 284 | 32. | 312 | 290 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government. | 15,925 | 15.833 | 15.635 | 15.653 | 15.738 | 15.580 | 15.685 | 15.628 |
| Private industries. | 79.533 | 71.973 | 71.154 | 70.860 | 71.367 | ? $1.64{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 72.135 | 72.567 |
| Private households | 1.095 | $1.17 i$ | 1,151 | 1. 11 | $1.19 \%$ | 1.175 | 1.235 | 1.249 |
| Other industries | 19,438 | 71.732 | 70,003 | 09.750 | 70, 190 | 70.471 | 70.949 | 71.327 |
| Self employed workers | 6.745 | 0.905 | 0.404 | 5.975 | 6.634 | 6.923 | 6.896 | 7.021 |
| Unpeid family workers | 382 | 323 | 363 | 376 | 422 | 371 | 354 | 306 |
| PERSONS AT WORK ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonagricultural industries. | 38.242 | 83.100 | 88. 041 | 88.468 | 89.492 | 89.449 | 34.583 | 89.202 |
| Full-time schedules | 71.392 | 72.324 | 11.986 | 72.131 | 72.807 | 72.945 | 72.875 | 72.761 |
| Part time for economic razons | 3.542 | 3.743 | 3,803 | 4.218 | 4.474 | 4.145 | 4.227 | 4.044 |
| Usually work full time | 1.605 | 1. 509 | 1.680 | 1.647 | 1.69\% | 1.622 | 1.638 | 1.517 |
| Usually work part time. | 1.877 | 2.239 | 2.123 | 2.571 | 2.776 | 2.523 | 2.5Ay | 2.527 |
| Part time for noneconomic rastons. | 13.108 | 13,223 | 12.252 | 12.119 | 12.218 | 12.351 | 12.421 | 12.397 |

"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. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

| (Percent) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mastures |  | Ouerterly averages |  |  |  |  | Monethly date |  |  |
|  |  | 1980 |  |  |  | 1931 | 1991 |  |  |
|  |  | I | II | III | โV | I | Feb. | Mar. | Aur. |
| U-1 | Porsons unamployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor forct. | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2. 1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| U-2 | Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| U-3 | Unemployed permons 25 years end over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over. | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| U-4 | Unemployed full-time jobwakers as a percent of the full-time labor force. | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| U-5 | Totil unemployed as a percem of the civilian labor force (officiel meaure) | 6.2 | 7. 3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| U.6 | Total full-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ part-time jobseekers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for economic raasons as a percent of the civilian labor force tess $\%$ of the part-time labor force | 7.9 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.6 | $9+4$ | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| U-7 | Total fuli-time jobenkers plus $1 / 2$ pert-time jobcoukers plus $1 / 2$ total on part time for cconomic ressons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discoureged workers less $1 / 2$ of the pert-time leber force. | 3.8 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.5 | N. A. | N. A. | N. A. |

Table A.5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

| Catagory | Number of unemployed parsona (in thowemind) |  | Unempioyment ratel |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ApI- } \\ & 1980 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1981 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apro } \\ & 1980 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1980 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | Mar. <br> 1981 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADI: } \\ & 1981 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| CHARACTERIStIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. 16 yesre and over. | 7,202 | 7.746 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Mon. 20 years and over. . . | 3.192 | 3,262 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| Women, 20 yeart and over. | 2.501 | 2.721 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Both sexes, 16-18 years. | 1.509 | 1,763 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.1 |  |
| Married men, spouso present. . | 1,619 | 1.507 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4-1 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Marrite wamon, spouta pretant | 1.396 | 1.477 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Women who maintain farmilies | 459 | 542 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.8 |
| Full-time workent | 5.825 | 6.293 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7. 1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.9 |
| Part-time workert ... | 1.352 | 1.429 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
|  | - | - | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| OCCUPATION ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White-cottar workers . . . . | 1.920 | 2.156 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Professional and technical. . . . . . . . . . | 387 | 518 | 2. 4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| Manegent and administrsion, except farm Sales workers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 282 | 282 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Clerical workers | 285 966 | 254 102 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 4.0 |
| Blut-colliar workert | 3,302 | 3.320 | 5.1 9.6 | 10.8 | 5.7 10.2 | 5.3 10.1 | 5.9 9.8 | 5.6 9.6 |
| Craft and kindred workurs. | 882 | 914 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| Operstivas, except transport | 1.359 | 1,365 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.5 |
| Transport equipment opatatives . | 321 | 302 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 8.1 |
| Nonfarm leborent ... | 730 | 739 | 14.1 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 13.8 |
| Senics workers. | 1.101 | 1.230 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| Farm workers. | 136 | 110 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 3.7 |
| Industry ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonsoriculturel private woge and ealary workers ${ }^{3}$ | 5,373 | 5.629 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7. 3 | 7.2 |
| Construction. | 738 | 737 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
| Manutacturing . | 1,837 | 1.694 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | B. 4 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| Durable goods. | 1.157 | 996 | 8. 3 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 |
| Nondur able goods . . . . . . . . | 680 | 698 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 8. 5 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| Tramsportation and public utilitime Wholesale and rotall trade . . . . | + 261 | 318 1.436 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| Wholesale and rotall trade. . . finance and urvica indurtios | 1.316 | 1.436 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| Government workers . . . . . . . . | 1.173 | 1.398 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Agricultural wape and selwry workere. | 182 | 153 | 11.7 | 10.6 | 4.4 11.5 | 4.3 12.1 | 4.6 11.9 | 4.9 9.1 |

 cent of potentialily available labor force hours.

2 Unemployment by cceupation includen al experienced unemployed pertons, wherem that by

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

| Wroks of unamployment | Not mononely |  | Semonaily mijurtad |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { apro } \\ 1980 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1989 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. 1980 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peb. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { mar. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr }-1 \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ |
| dubation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lent than 5 wowk | 2,872 | 2,717 | 3,258 | 3.115 | 3.259 | 3.203 | 3.209 | 3.074 |
| 5 to 14 wowks. . | 2,004 | 2,083 | 2.373 | 2.217 | 2.264 | 2.324 | 2.356 | 2.462 |
| 15 weeks and over | 1.970 | 2,596 | 1.599 | 2.378 | 2.358 | 2.250 | 2.192 | 2.105 |
| 15 to 26 moaks. | 1.228 | 1,368 | 931 | 1.231 | 1.079 | 992 | 1.013 | 1.001 |
| 27 wodks and over. | 742 | 1.228 | 668 | 1.147 | 1,279 | 1,257 | 1.179 | 1.104 |
| Avwage (mens) duretion, in wewks. | 12.7 | 15.5 | 11.2 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 13.7 |
| Median duration, in wmeks. | 6.8 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.7 |
| Percent distriaution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toter unomployed. . | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lam then 5 mots. | 42.0 | 36.7 | 45.1 | 40.4 | 41.3 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 40.2 |
| 5 to 14 mothe. . | 29.3 | 28.2 | 32.8 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 29.9 | 30.4 | 32.2 |
| 15 meols and over. | 28.8 | 35.1 | 22.1 | 30.8 | 29.9 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 27.6 |
| 15 to 26 monks . . | 17.9 | 18.5 | 12.9 | 16.0 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| 27 weake and over. . | 10.8 | 16.6 | 9.2 | 14.9 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 14.5 |

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

| (Numbers in thousands) |
| :--- |

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

| Sax and upe | Number of unampioyed perion: (In thoumandil |  | Unemployment rita |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AvL. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apt } \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 198 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADE } \\ & 1931 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totat, 16 years and over. | 7.202 | 7.746 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| 16 to 24 years. . | 3.240 | 3.653 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.7 |
| 18 to 19 yours... 18 to 17 years. 18 | 1.509 | 1.763 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.7 |
| 18 to 17 year. 18 to 19 year. | 718 | 834 929 | 19.0 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 21.4 | 21.3 | 22.0 |
| 20 to 24 year. .. | 788 1.731 | 929 1.890 | 14.5 11.3 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.2 |
| 25 yanas and ovar. | 3.969 | 4.101 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 1. 5.3 | 11.8 5.1 | 11.7 5.2 | 12.1 |
| 25 to 54 yoars. . . | 3.456 | 3.587 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| 55 years and ovar | 487 | 496 | 3. 3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Man, 16 year and over. | 3.994 | 4.205 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| 16 to 24 years. . | 1.819 | 2.040 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.4 |
| 18 to 18 years. . . 18 to 17 yeira. | 802 | 943 455 | 16.3 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 19.3 |
| 18 zo 18 yata. | 385 411 | 455 485 | 18.8 14.4 | 20.5 17.8 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 21.1 | 22.7 |
| 20 to 24 yeart. | 1.017 | 1.097 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 17.0 |
| 25 y emen and over | 2.178 | 2.175 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 1. 4 | 13.2 |
| 25 to 54 yoars. | 1.857 | 1.874 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.6 4.9 |
| EE years and over | 300 | 280 | 3. 3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Wormen, 18 yever and over. . | 3. 208 | 3.541 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| 18 to 24 yeers. . . | 1.421 | 1.613 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| 18 to 19 yeent. . | 707 | 820 | 15.5 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 18.9 |
| 16 to 17 yeers. 18 to 19 yens. | 333 | 379 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 21.1 |
| \% $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ \text { to } \\ 24 \\ \text { yours. }\end{array}$ | 377 | 444 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 16.4 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 17.4 |
| 25 yewrs end over. | 1714 | $\begin{array}{r}793 \\ \hline 926\end{array}$ | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.9 |
| 26 yews end over <br> 25 <br> 5 to 54 yeers. | 1.783 1.599 | 1.926 1.712 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| 55 yturs and over | . 187 | 1.712 | 5.8 3.3 | 6.3 3.9 | 6.3 3.6 | 5.9 3.9 | 6.2 4.5 | 6.0 3.7 |

## Digitized for FRASER

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

| Employment status | Not etatontlly ediuned |  | Semonully mjurtud |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tpr } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 p r \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. $1980$ | Jan. 1981 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Peb. } \\ & \$ 981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Har. } \\ & 198 i \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ |
| BLACK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutionts population | 17.331 | 17,723 | 17.331 | 17.610 | 17.636 | 17.667 | 17.694 | 17.723 |
| Civitian labor forct ... | 10.310 | 10.678 | 10,511 | 10.693 | 10.725 | 10.646 | 10.763 | 10.888 |
| Participation rate. | 59.5 | 60.2 | 60.6 | 60.7 | 60.8 | 60.3 | 60.8 | 61.4 |
| Employed . | 8.966 | 9.180 | 9.089 | 9.072 | 9.234 | 9.129 | 9.154 | 9.310 |
| Unemployed. . . . . . . Unemployment | 1.343 | 1.499 | 1,422 | 1.621 | 1.491 | 1.516 | 1,608 | 1.578 |
| Not in lebor force . . . . . | 13.0 7.01 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 14.5 |
|  |  | 7.044 | 6.820 | 6.917 | 6.971 | 7.021 | 6.931 | 6.835 |
| MISPANIC ORIGIN ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian moninstitutional population | 8.362 | 8.804 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 5,317 | 5.636 | 5.375 | 5.658 | 8.843 5.817 | 8.835 5.827 | 8.724 5.547 | 8.804 |
| Participation rate. | 63.6 | 64.0 | 6.37 .3 | 64.7 | 5.817 65.8 | 5.827 66.0 | 5.547 63.6 | 5.691 |
| Employed.. | 4.795 | 5.126 | 4.846 | 5.114 | 5.170 | 5.128 | 4.956 | 5.173 |
| Unomployed. . . . . . | 522 | 511 | 529 | 554 | 648 | 699 | 592 |  |
| Unemployment rate. | 9.8 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 519 9.1 |
| Not in labor force | 3.045 | 3,168 | 2.987 | 3.096 | 3.026 | 3.008 | 3.177 | 3.113 |

${ }^{1}$ Data rotate to bleck workers only. In the 1970 census, they consituted about 89 percent of the "black and other" populatior group.
${ }^{2}$ Data on pertont of Hiuparic ethricity are coflected indepenctantly of recial data. In the 1870 censul, approximataly 96 percent of thair popsulation wat whilta.

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

| (Numbers in thousands) |
| :--- |

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Tabla A-11. Empioyment status of the noninstitutional population for the ten largest States


appear in the unadjurted and the semonaly adjusted columne.


Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

| LIn thousandsi |
| :--- |

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


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

| Industry | Average hourly earrings |  |  |  | Average weekly eannings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | Mar: ${ }^{\text {M }}$ \% | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Apr}^{\mathrm{r}} \mathrm{p} \\ & \mathrm{I} 98 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apro } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & \text { I981 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar: } \\ & 1981 \text { p } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Apr: } \\ 1981 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | \$6.53 | \$7.07 | \$7.10 | \$7.11 | \$228.55 | \$246.74 | \$249.92 | \$249.56 |
| Seasonatly adiusted | 6.54 | 7.06 | 7.10 | 7.12 | 230.86 | 249.22 | 250.63 | 251.34 |
| MINING | 9.10 | 9.87 | 9.86 | 9.71 | 389.48 | 422.44 | 415.11 | 417.53 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 9.69 | 10.42 | 10.43 | 10.44 | 355.62 | 364.70 | 388.00 | 384.19 |
| MANUFACTURING | 7.09 | 7.74 | 7.79 | 7.86 | 279.35 | 305.73 | 310.82 | 312.04 |
| durable goods | 7.56 | 8.27 | 8.33 | 8.39 | 301. 64 | 329.97 | 337.37 | 337.28 |
| Lumber, andi wood praducts | 6.28 | 6.84 | 6.81 | 6.86 | 232.99 | 262.66 | 266.27 | 268.23 |
| Furnitule and tixtures | 5.39 | 5.73 | 5.76 | 5.81 | 204.28 | 218.89 | 223.49 | 221.36 |
| Stone, ctay, and glass products | 7.34 | 7.89 | 7.92 | 8.03 | 296.54 | 312.44 | 322.34 | 326.82 |
| Pramary metal industries. | 9.53 | 10.56 | 10.55 | 10.68 | 386.92 | 429.79 | 433.61 | 436.81 |
| Fabricated metal producis | 7.27 | 7.90 | 7.98 | 8.03 | 292.25 | 316.00 | 323.19 | 322.81 |
| Machanery, except electrical. | 7.81 | 8.63 | 8.66 | 8.71 | 320.21 | 352.10 | 356.79 | 355.37 |
| Electric and electronc equipment | 6.79 | 7.45 | 7.49 | 7.53 | 268.88 | 295.02 | 301.10 | 300.45 |
| Transportation equipment | 9.04 | 9.94 | 10.09 | 10.14 | 359.79 | 398.59 | 414.70 | 416.75 |
| Instruments and elated products | 6.63 | 7.20 | 7.24 | 7.28 | 267.85 | 291.60 | 293.94 | 290.47 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing ... | 5.37 | 5.81 | 5.84 | 5.89 | 206.21 | 223.10 | 227.18 | 225.59 |
| nondurable goods | 6.36 | 6.95 | 6.98 | 7.04 | 246.13 | 269.66 | 272.22 | 273.15 |
| Food and kindred products | 6.75 | 7.25 | 7.30 | 7.37 | 262.58 | 284.93 | 286.16 | 290.38 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. | 7.79 | 8.47 | 8.54 | 8.76 | 297.58 | 325.25 | 317.69 | 324.12 |
| Textrie mill products. . | 4.91 | 5.34 | 5.35 | 5.34 | 195.91 | 212.53 | 214.00 | 210.93 |
| Apparel and other texsile products. | 4.46 | 4.87 | 4.94 | 4.97 | 157.44 | 171.91 | 176.85 | 173.95 |
| Paper and alleed products | 7.63 | 8.28 | 8.29 | 8.37 | 321.99 | 350.24 | 351.50 | 354.89 |
| Printing and pubishing | 7.34 | 7.96 | 8.02 | 8.02 | 270.11 | 292.93 | 296.74 | 295.14 |
| Chemicals and alled products. | 8.12 | 8.79 | 8.81 | 8.90 | 337.79 | 364.79 | 365.62 | 368.46 |
| Petroteum and coal products | 9.83 | 11.32 | 11.20 | 11.28 | 404.01 | 481.10 | 476.00 | 486.17 |
| Rubber and misc. prastics products | 6.30 | 6.95 | 6.98 | 7.07 | 250.11 | 278.70 | 284.09 | 285.63 |
| Leather and leather products | 4.52 | 4.87 | 4.89 | 4.90 | 165.88 | 178.24 | 180.93 | 178.85 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 8.71 | 9.46 | 9.42 | 9.52 | 344.05 | 373.67 | 371.15 | 374.14 |
| WHOLESALE ANO RETAIL TRADE. | 5.40 | 5.84 | 5.85 | 5.86 | 171.72 | 185.13 | 186.03 | 187.52 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 6.87 | 7.39 | 7.43 | 7.44 | 263.81 | 283.04 | 286.05 | 286.44 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 4.80 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.22 | 142.56 | 153.92 | 154.44 | 156.08 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 5.68 | 6.21 | 6.18 | 6.12 | 205.62 | 226.04 | 224.33 | 220.93 |
| SERVICES | 5.75 | 6.28 | 6.29 | 6.29 | 186.30 | 204.73 | 205.05 | 205.05 |

- See footnote 1, table B-2.

Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, seasonally adjusted
[1967-100]

| Industry | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1980 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FEB. } \\ & 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { MAR. } & \text { P } \\ \text { 1981 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR. } \\ & \text { I } 981 \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { APR. } 1980- \\ & \text { APR. } 1981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { MAR }, & 1981 \\ \text { APR. } & 1981 \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | 246.2 | 260.9 | 261.9 | 264.4 | 266.6 | 268.5 | 269.2 | 9.3 | 0.3 |
| Constant (1967) dollars | 101.5 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 101.0 | N. A. | (2) | (3) |
| MINING | 283.7 | 298.7 | 302. 3 | 306.6 | 309.2 | 311.0 | 309.1 | 8.9 | -. 6 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 233.0 | 243.0 | 245.3 | 247.8 | 248.1 | 249.8 | 250.2 | 7.4 | . 2 |
| mandfacturing | 252.4 | 268.9 | 270.4 | 272.6 | 274.6 | 276.7 | 279.2 | 10.6 | - 9 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 267.2 | 283.4 | 284.1 | 285.9 | 289.6 | 291.1 | 292.7 | 9.6 | . 5 |
| WHOLESALF AND RETAIL TRADE | 238.0 | 250.9 | 250.9 | 254.6 | 256.7 | 258.6 | 258.4 | 8.6 | -. 1 |
| FINANCE. INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE | 224.9 | 239.3 | 238.0 | 240.2 | 244.1 | 245.2 | 241.9 | 7.5 | -1.4 |
| SERVICES | 243.0 | 258.5 | 259.4 | 261.3 | 263.9 | 265.7 | 265.6 | 9.3 | (4) |

1 SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2.
2 PERCENT CHANGE WAS - 1.0 FROM MARCH 1980 TO MARCH 1981 , The LATEST month AVAILABLE.
3 PERCENT CHANGE WAS . 1 from february 1981 to Yarch 1981 , the latf. St month avatlable.
4 LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT.
N.A. = NOT AVAILABLE.

P=PRELIMINARY.
NOTE: All series are in current dollars except where indicated. The index exchudes effects of two types of changes that are unrelated to underlying wage-rate developmentr: fluctuations in overtime premiums in manufacturing the only sector for which overtime data are availabtel 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] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1981 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Apr. | May | June | Ju1y | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb | $\bigcirc$ | Apr. |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 124.8 | 123.4 | 122.5 | 121.9 | 123.0 | 123.7 | 124.5 | 125.2 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 126.1 | 126.4 | 126.0 |
| GOODS-PRODUCING | 105.2 | 102.2 | 100.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 102.3 | 103.7 | 104.4 | 106.4 | 103.8 | 104.8 | 103.7 |
| MINING | 161.7 | 163.2 | 166.4 | 158.7 | 162.4 | 166.7 | 168.0 | 170.4 | 175.6 | 175.4 | 173.7 | 172.7 | 149.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 124.7 | 124.3 | 123.7 | 120.6 | 120.5 | 124.7 | 124.5 | 126.0 | 126.8 | 135.3 | \|124.6 | 128.6 | 122.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 99.8 | 96.1 | 93.8 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 96.1 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 98.9 | 97.7 | 98.2 | 98.8 |
| DURABLE GOODS | 101.6 | 96.6 | 94.0 | 92.4 | 94.1 | 95.5 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 99.8 | 98.2 | 99.3 | 100.1 |
| Lumber and wood products. | 95.3 | 90.4 | 89.6 | 91.5 | 95.3 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 100.7 | 103.0 | 99.4 | 100.6 | 99.9 |
| Furniture and fixtures .... | 106.1 | 99.0 | 94.6 | 91.01 | 94.8 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.5 | 101.9 | 103.2 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 104.6 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 103.5 | 99.4 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 99.3 | 99.5 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 102.4 | 99.8 | 100.5 | 99.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 89.9 102.1 | 82.4 | 77.4 | 73.4 89.9 | 75.4 | 77.7 | 80.5 | 84.3 | 86.6 | 86.3 | 85.5 | 86.1 | 85.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 102.1 | 95.3 | 92.5 | 89.9 1088 | 92.3 | 94.5 | 95.1 | 96.5 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 97.0 | 97.9 |
| Machinery, except electrica! | 116.1 | 114.1 | 110.8 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 110.1 | 1110.2 | 111.0 | 110.8 | 112.1 | 111.1 | 112.0 | 112.9 |
| Electric and eiectronic equipment | 108.1 | 103.8 | 100.1 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 100.5 | 102.1 | 103.3 | 104.8 | 105.9 | 1104.3 | 106.2 | 107.0 |
| Transportation equipment . . . . . | 85.0 128.4 | \| 79.1 | 79.6 125 | 79.8 123 | 82.4 | 82.5 | 184.7 | 88.2 | 85.7 | 86.9 | 83.9 | 86.2 | 89.2 |
| Instruments and related products | 128.4 | 126.0 | 125.1 | 123.8 89 | 124.1 | 123.8 | 124.2 | 125.7 | 126.0 | 127.2 | 125.1 | 125.1 | 124.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufocturing industry | 95.8 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 88.5 | 88.9 | 87.6 | 88.2 | 90.3 | 90.9 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 89.5 |
| nondurable goods . | 97.2 | 95.4 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 95.4 | 95.8 | 96.7 | 97.6 | 97.0 | 96.5 | 96.9 |
| Food and kindred products | 94.4 | 95.1 | 93.2 | 93.9 | 94.8 | 93.2 | 93.7 | 94.6 | 94.4 | 95.4 | 94.7 | 93.2 | 94.1 |
| Tobacco manufacturers. . . | 72.4 | 73.8 | 72.1 | 73.0 | 68.1 | 71.1 | 74.9 | 75.1 | 70.5 | 75.3 | 76.1 | 71.8 | 74.1 |
| Textile milt products . . | 89.4 | 86.4 | 82.2 | 80.5 | 83.3 | 84.5 | 85.3 | 85.6 | 86.4 | 86.7 | 85.8 | 85.2 | 85.5 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 89.3 | 87.2 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 87.2 95 | 87.3 | 87.5 | 86.7 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 88.6 | 88.7 | 88.5 |
| Paper and allied products | 100.4 | \|96.7| | 94.7 | 93.6 102 | 95.0 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 98.6 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.4 |
| Printing and publishing. | 104.8 | 103.6 | 103.1 | 102.9 | 103.8 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 106.2 | 106.9 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 105.8 |
| Chemicals and alfied products | 107.4 | 106.0. | 104.4 | 102.1 | 102.4 | 103.9 | 104.1 | 105.5 | 105.7 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 106.4 | 106.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 91.6 | 113.8 | 113.3 | 113.9 | 114.8 | 116.1 | 1117.2 | 117.5 | 118.4 | 120.7 | 1121.9 | 119.9 | 119.0 |
| Rubber and misc. plasties products | 139.9 | 128.5 | 123.6 | 119.2 | 127.5 | 130.1 | 1132.8 | 135.1 | 13370 | 138.8 | 1135.5 | 137.2 | 139.8 |
| Leather and leather products .... | 66.0 | 63.6 | 63.3 | 59.5 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 64.2 | 63.7 | 64.1 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 66.3 | 66.3 |
| SERVICE-PRODUCING | 138.3 | 138.1 | 137.9 | 138.2 | 139.0 | 139.2 | 139.9 | 140.2 | 140.2 | 140.9 | 141.6 | 141.5 | 141.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES | 113.5 | 112.6 | 112.6 | 112.8 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 113.5 | 112.8 | 113.8 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 112.0 | 111.6 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 130.4 | 130.3 | 129.1 | 128.9 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 131.4 | 131.6 | 130.9 | 132.3 | 1132.8 | 132.7 | 132.3 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | $134.1$ | 133.7 | 130.8 | 131.0 | 131.9 | 133.3 | 133.6 | 134.0 | 134.5 | 135.0 | 134.9 | 134.5 | 135.0 |
| RETAIL TRADE..... | 128.9 | 129.0 | 128.5 | 128.0 | 129.8 | 130.0 | 130.6 | 130.6 | 129.4 | 131.3 | 132.1 | 132.0 | 131.3 |
| Finance, insurance, and REAL ESTATE | 149.4 | 149.7 | 151.2 | 151.1 | 151.8 | 151.1 | 152.4 | 152.6 | 153.2 | 153.7 | 154.3 | 154.0 | 153.8 |
| SERVICES | 157.6 | 157.4 | 157.8 | 159.1 | 159.4 | 159.3 | 160.0 | 161.2 | 161.4 | 162.4 | 163.3 | 163.5 | 164.4 |

See footnote 1 , table B. 2.

Table 8.6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment ${ }^{1}$ increased


1 Number of employess, seasonaliy adjurted, on payrolts of 172 private nomaqriculturat industries.
$p=$ pretiminary.

