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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PART 17

AUGUST 1, SEPTEMBER 5, AND DECEMBER 5, 1980

[Hearing days of October 3 and November 7, 1980, of this series, were not held due to Congress not being in session on those respective dates]

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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1980

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 11 a.m., in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lloyd Bentsen (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Bentsen; and Representatives Brown and Wylie.

Also present: John M. Albertine, executive director; Louis C. Krauthoff II, assistant director-director, SSEC; Charles H. Bradford, minority counsel; Mary E. Eccles, professional staff member; and Stephen J. Entin and Mark R. Policinski, minority professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR BENTSEN, CHAIRMAN

Senator BENTSEN. The hearing will come to order. Our witness this morning will be Janet Norwood, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ms. NORWOOD. Good morning.

Senator BENTSEN. Ms. Norwood, we are very pleased to have you here this morning. I would like to note we certainly miss your valued associate, Mr. Stein, and regret his passing. We are pleased to have you with us. We want to hear your report on the condition of the labor market in the United States. The figures released this morning are frankly quite puzzling. The overall unemployment rate, 7.8 percent, was essentially unchanged from last month. There were a lot of predictions it was going to be up. The chart here illustrates that the rates for virtually all worker groups are still high. Import of manufactured goods and employment levels in manufacturing industries declined further in July. Since May, the size of the labor force has fluctuated considerably. Last month, it grew again. We are really pleased to have you here, Ms. Norwood, to give us your interpretations.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY KENNETH DALTON, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND HARVEY R. HAMEL, ECONOMIST, OFFICE OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss with you the Employment Situation press release issued this morning by

the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Before doing so, however, I would like to say a few words about BLS Assistant Commissioner Robert Stein, a colleague who usually sat with me at this table. Bob Stein died last Saturday. Recognized as an expert on the Current Population Survey, Bob spent his career working toward a better understanding of the work and income status, especially of the poor, the disadvantaged, and the unemployed. His work reflected his special concern about the social effects of labor market conditions. He was a dedicated and able civil servant and we will miss him very much.

I would like now to introduce to you on my right Harvey Hamel who is an economist with the Office of Current Employment Analysis. On my left is Ken Dalton, who is an Assistant Commissioner in the Office of Prices and Living Conditions.

The July Employment Situation figures suggest some leveling off in the labor market indicators. Total employment, as measured by the household survey, after declining steadily since February, actually rose by 460,000. Although the number of nonfarm employees reported in the business survey dropped in July, total payroll employment showed no change over the month once allowance is made for the increased July level of strike activity and the decline in employment of Census Bureau interviewers. Since the July employment increase in the household survey follows a June decrease of the same amount, the payroll survey may well be a better indicator of the employment situation in July.

The number of unemployed workers—8.2 million—and the unemployment rate—7.8 percent—were both near their May and June levels, substantially above the figures which prevailed during the first part of this year. Adult men have borne the brunt of the increase in joblessness since the recession began; their jobless ranks have swelled by over 1 million persons, and their rate of unemployment has risen from 4.7 to 6.7 percent.

Since the start of the recession in January, almost two-thirds of the increase in unemployment has occurred among adult men. Unemployment among adult women and teenagers also has risen, but at a somewhat slower pace. Both white and black workers have experienced substantial increases in unemployment over the period.

Workers in durable goods manufacturing and construction have been hardest hit. The unemployment rate among workers in the primary July, up from 6.3 percent in January. The unemployment rate for automobile workers held about steady in July, but, at almost 25 percent, was still much higher than the levels which prevailed early in the year.

Since the recession began in January, employment declines have been concentrated primarily in the goods-producing industries, with the heaviest declines in construction and durable manufacturing. Employment in the service-producing sector, which is usually less affected by recession than the goods-producing sector, has grown some since January. After some reduction in both May and June, employment in this sector rose 85,000 in July; the largest job gains occurred in services and in retail trade.

The average workweek fell 0.1 hour in July to 35 hours. Hours of work have declined steadily since early this year. However, factory hours were unchanged over the month and factory overtime was up 0.1 hour, at least temporarily halting cutbacks in the manufacturing workweek. The index of aggregate weekly hours for nonagricultural industries declined to 121.8 in July, 4.2 percent below the January level.

The overall labor force rose by 660,000 in July, after showing wide fluctuations in the last few months. The July labor force increase was concentrated disproportionately among young women 16 to 24 years old. As you may recall, the movement of youth—both young men and women—into and out of the labor force was a major element in the substantial May labor force increase and subsequent June decline.

These large movements of persons into and out of the labor force make a single month's numbers especially difficult to gage. Since January, the labor force has increased by nearly 1 million, with adult women accounting for 60 percent of the increase. The participation rate of adult women, at 51.6 percent, is now higher than ever before.

In summary, the severe labor market deterioration which occurred earlier in the year did not accelerate in July. The unemployment rate, while very high, has remained at about the same level for several months. The July data also show a leveling off in the employment declines that began earlier this year, although the signs are not yet strong enough to suggest a new trend. The payroll figures continue to show job cutbacks in key manufacturing industries. However, July showed small employment growth in the retail trade and service industries. Moreover, the BLS diffusion index of employment increases in 172 private nonagricultural industries rose in July.

My colleagues and I will now be glad to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the Employment Situation press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2–8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-mo extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1979									
July	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	0.1
August	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	.1
September	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	.2
October	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	.1
November	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	.1
December	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	.2
1980									
January	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	.1
February	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	.2
March	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	.2
April	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	.2
May	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
June	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	.3
July	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	.2

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X–11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16 to 19 and 20 yr and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (auto-regressive, integrated, moving average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X—11 portion of the X–11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year, after the June data become available. Each set of 6-mo. factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of "Employment and Earnings."

(3) Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method).—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980. Since the revision pattern and procedure for computation of the rate are identical to the official procedure, the results of this method will be identical to the official rate at the end of each year when the most recent observation is December.

(4) Stable (X–11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-mo. intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X–11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-mo. intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X–11 ARIMA method).—This is another alternative aggregation methods, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-mo. intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-mo extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method).—This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-mo. intervals. The factors for January—December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X–11 method (former official method).— The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-mo. intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Time Series staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in the X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalog No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1980.

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TRANSMISSION OF MATERIAL IN THIS RELEASE IS EMBARGOED UNTIL 9:00 A.M. (EDT), FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1980

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1980

Unemployment was about unchanged in July, while there were contrasting movements in the two major employment series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, little different from the May and June rates.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 460,000 in July, following 4 consecutive monthly declines.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--fell by 240,000 in July. An increase in strike activity contributed to the drop. Like total employment, payroll jobs declined during the February-June period.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in July, about unchanged from the May and June rates of 7.8 and 7.7 percent, respectively, and substantially above the levels which prevailed earlier this year. There was little or no over-the-month change in the rate for adult men (6.7 percent), adult women (6.7 percent), and teenagers (19.0 percent). Jobless rates for most other worker categories also remained near their May and June levels. (See tables A-1 and A-5.)

The number of unemployed persons, at 8.2 million in July, was similar to the levels registered in May and June but was up about 2 million since the turn of the year. The median duration of unemployment increased for the second month in a row. In July, it reached 7.1 weeks, as the number of persons unemployed 27 weeks or more rose substantially. About 1 of every 9 jobseekers had been out of work at least half a year. (See tables A-1 and A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Employment (as measured by the household survey) increased by 460,000 in July, following a decline of about the same magnitude in June. (See table A-1.) Since the February employment peak, the total number of jobholders has dropped by about 950,000 to 97.0 million. The July

increase took place among both men and women; however, a disproportionately large share of the overall growth occurred among 16-24 year old women.

The employment-population ratio edged up over the month, but was about a point below its year-earlier level. All of the over-the-year decline in the ratio took place among men.

The civilian labor force increased about 650,000 in July, following 2 months of large swings (up 725,000 in May and down 600,000 in June). On an over-the-year basis, the labor force increased by 2.0 million, about in line with growth of the working-age population. Accordingly, the labor force participation rate was about unchanged between July 1979 and July 1980.

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			June - July change
	1979	1980		1980			
	II	I	II	May	June	July	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	102,357	104,194	104,701	105,142	104,542	105,203	661
Total employment	96,467	97,804	96,893	96,988	96,537	96,996	459
Unemployment	5,890	6,390	7,808	8,154	8,006	8,207	201
Not in labor force	58,824	59,022	59,103	58,657	59,471	59,091	-380
Discouraged workers	807	993	917	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	5.8	6.1	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	0.1
Adult men	4.0	4.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	0
Adult women	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	0.2
Teenagers	16.1	16.2	18.0	19.2	18.5	19.0	0.5
White	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	0.1
Black and other	11.5	11.7	13.4	13.9	13.6	14.2	0.6
Hispanic origin	8.1	9.0	10.2	10.5	10.2	10.9	0.7
Full-time workers	5.2	5.7	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.6	0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	89,668	91,120	90,464p	90,468	89,973p	89,735p	-238p
Goods-producing industries	26,517	26,605	25,754p	25,745	25,39fp	25,075p	-321p
Service-producing industries	63,150	64,516	64,710p	64,723	64,577p	64,660p	83p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.5	35.5	35.1p	35.1	35.1p	35.0p	-0.1p
Manufacturing	39.9	40.1	39.4p	39.3	39.1p	39.1p	0p
Manufacturing overtime	3.2	3.1	2.7p	2.6	2.4p	2.5p	0.1p

p=preliminary N.A.=not available

Industry Payroll Employment

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls fell by 240,000 to 89.7 million in July. A large net increase in strike activity contributed to this decline. (In contrast to their treatment in the household survey, workers on strike are not included in the payroll job count.) The continued drop in nonfarm payroll employment left the series 1.5 million lower than the February peak. (See table B-1.)

Nearly all of the over-the-month decline occurred in the goods-producing sector, as both mining and construction were affected by major work stoppages. Manufacturing, which continued to suffer severe job cutbacks, lost an additional 255,000 jobs in July; both durable and nondurable goods manufacturers reported fewer employees. In durables, the most seriously affected industries were primary metals and fabricated metals, in both of which employment fell by 50,000; sizable job losses also occurred in machinery, electrical equipment, and furniture. In the nondurable goods industries, declines were most visible in apparel, food, and textiles.

After 2 months of decline, employment in the service-producing sector rose slightly in July. The 85,000 over-the-month increase was the result of divergent movements within the sector. Services and retail trade were the largest contributors to the sector's employment growth. (The gain in retail trade followed 4 consecutive monthly declines.) Federal government employment, on the other hand, fell sharply, as the number of temporary employees engaged in the 1980 Decennial Census was reduced.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged down to 35.0 hours in July. The manufacturing workweek remained at 39.1 hours. Manufacturing overtime was up 0.1 hour after 3 consecutive months of decline. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell 0.6 percent in July to 121.8 (1967=100) as a result of the drops in employment and hours. The index has declined 4.2 percent since the recession began in January. The manufacturing index was down 1.5 percent over the month, reflecting the drop in factory employment. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.3 percent over the month and 7.8 percent over the year (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings were unchanged in July, but were up 6.0 percent over the year.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 1 cent in July to $6.62 and have risen 46 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings fell 30 cents over the month to $233.69 in July, but were up $11.93 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 251.3 (1967=100) in July, 0.2 percent higher than in June. The Index was 8.9 percent above July a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 4.2 percent during the 12-month period ended in June. (See table B-4.)

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

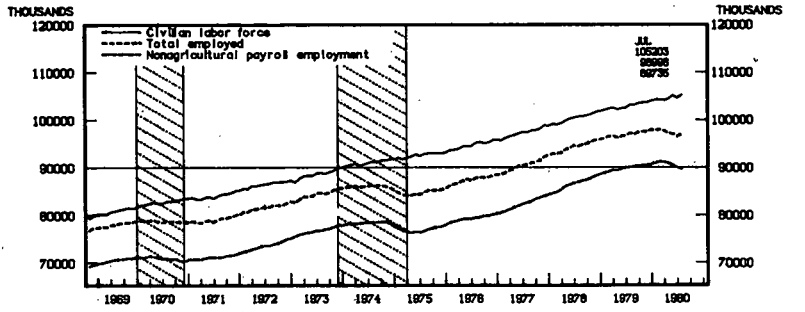


Chart 2. Unemployment rate--all civilian workers

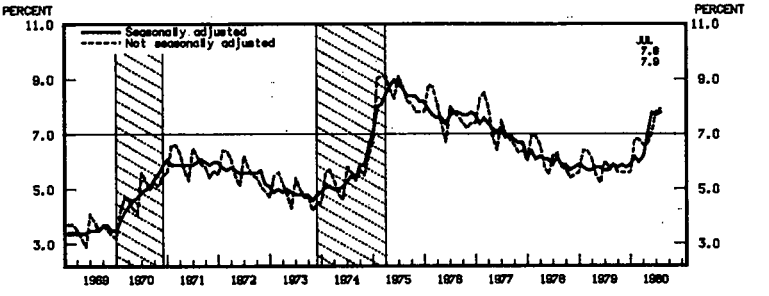
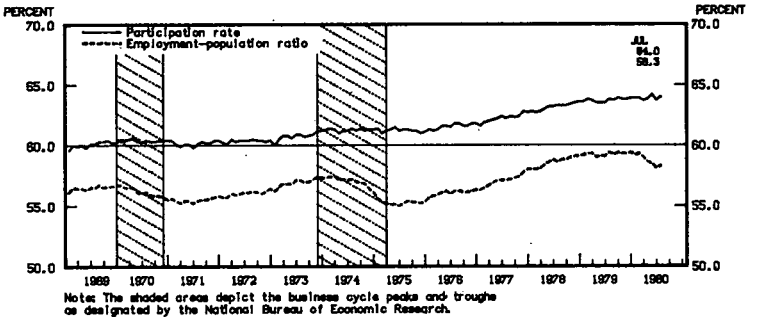


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate
and total employment-population ratio
(Seasonally adjusted)



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

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 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 the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 293,000; for total unemployment, it is 185,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	June 1980	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	163,685	166,105	166,391	163,685	165,506	165,693	165,886	166,105	166,391
Armed Forces[1]	2,082	2,092	2,099	2,082	2,090	2,092	2,088	2,092	2,099
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	161,604	164,013	164,293	161,604	163,416	163,601	163,799	164,013	164,293
Civilian labor force	104,995	106,067	106,997	103,093	104,094	104,419	105,142	104,542	105,203
Participation rate	65.0	64.7	65.1	63.8	63.7	63.8	64.2	63.7	64.0
Employed	98,821	97,776	98,587	97,184	97,656	97,154	96,988	96,537	96,996
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.4	58.9	59.3	59.4	59.0	58.6	58.5	58.1	58.3
Agriculture	3,857	3,737	3,853	3,247	3,358	3,242	3,379	3,191	3,257
Nonagricultural industries	95,034	94,039	94,734	93,917	94,298	93,912	93,609	93,346	93,739
Unemployed	6,184	8,291	8,410	5,909	6,438	7,265	8,154	8,006	8,207
Unemployment rate	5.8	7.8	7.9	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8
Not in labor force	56,609	57,946	57,296	58,511	59,322	59,182	58,657	59,471	59,091
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	78,427	79,575	79,710	78,427	79,295	79,382	79,472	79,575	79,710
Armed Forces[1]	1,943	1,935	1,937	1,943	1,934	1,935	1,931	1,935	1,937
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	76,484	77,641	77,773	76,484	77,361	77,447	77,541	77,641	77,773
Civilian labor force	61,422	61,440	62,096	59,597	60,042	60,037	60,479	60,127	60,333
Participation rate	80.3	79.1	79.8	77.9	77.6	77.5	78.0	77.4	77.6
Employed	58,350	56,803	57,362	56,570	56,601	55,998	55,823	55,457	55,629
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.8	71.4	72.0	72.1	71.4	70.5	70.2	69.7	69.8
Unemployed	3,072	4,637	4,732	3,027	3,441	4,040	4,656	4,669	4,703
Unemployment rate	5.0	7.5	7.6	5.1	5.7	6.7	7.7	7.8	7.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	69,995	71,190	71,326	69,995	70,896	70,988	71,083	71,190	71,326
Armed Forces[1]	1,676	1,658	1,662	1,676	1,657	1,659	1,655	1,658	1,662
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	68,319	69,532	69,664	68,319	69,238	69,329	69,428	69,532	69,664
Civilian labor force	55,101	55,570	55,831	54,579	54,996	55,114	55,467	55,220	55,398
Participation rate	80.7	79.9	80.1	79.9	79.4	79.5	79.9	79.4	79.5
Employed	52,966	52,153	52,247	52,325	52,100	51,868	51,796	51,510	51,668
Employment-population ratio[2]	75.7	73.3	73.3	74.8	73.8	73.1	72.9	72.4	72.8
Agriculture	2,520	2,470	2,475	2,327	2,394	2,320	2,384	2,270	2,292
Nonagricultural industries	50,446	49,683	49,771	49,998	49,906	49,548	49,412	49,240	49,376
Unemployed	2,134	3,417	3,585	2,254	2,696	3,246	3,671	3,710	3,730
Unemployment rate	3.9	6.1	6.4	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	85,259	86,530	86,681	85,259	86,211	86,311	86,414	86,530	86,681
Armed Forces[1]	139	157	161	139	157	157	156	157	161
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	85,120	86,373	86,520	85,120	86,054	86,154	86,258	86,373	86,520
Civilian labor force	43,573	44,627	44,901	43,496	44,052	44,381	44,663	44,416	44,870
Participation rate	51.2	51.7	51.9	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.8	51.4	51.9
Employed	40,561	40,973	41,224	40,614	41,058	41,156	41,165	41,079	41,367
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.6	47.4	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.5	47.7
Unemployed	3,032	3,654	3,677	2,882	2,997	3,225	3,498	3,337	3,503
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.2	8.2	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	77,014	78,340	78,493	77,014	78,005	78,110	78,219	78,340	78,493
Armed Forces[1]	117	129	133	117	129	129	129	129	133
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	76,897	78,211	78,360	76,897	77,876	77,981	78,090	78,211	78,360
Civilian labor force	38,214	39,688	39,602	39,033	39,751	40,137	40,246	40,125	40,471
Participation rate	49.7	50.7	50.5	50.8	51.0	51.5	51.5	51.3	51.6
Employed	36,045	37,087	36,881	36,873	37,496	37,602	37,576	37,530	37,769
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.8	47.3	47.0	47.9	48.1	48.1	48.0	47.9	48.1
Agriculture	788	689	719	585	582	552	616	581	565
Nonagricultural industries	35,297	36,397	36,162	36,288	36,914	37,051	36,960	36,949	37,204
Unemployed	2,169	2,601	2,721	2,160	2,255	2,534	2,670	2,596	2,702
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.6	6.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,677	16,575	16,572	16,677	16,606	16,595	16,584	16,575	16,572
Armed Forces[1]	289	304	304	289	304	304	304	304	304
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,387	16,271	16,268	16,387	16,302	16,291	16,281	16,271	16,268
Civilian labor force	11,680	10,809	11,563	9,481	9,346	9,168	9,429	9,197	9,334
Participation rate	71.3	66.4	71.1	57.9	57.3	56.3	57.9	56.5	57.4
Employed	9,879	8,536	9,459	7,986	7,859	7,683	7,616	7,497	7,560
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.2	51.5	57.1	47.9	47.3	46.3	45.9	45.2	45.6
Agriculture	589	577	659	355	381	370	379	380	401
Nonagricultural industries	9,290	7,959	8,801	7,631	7,478	7,313	7,237	7,117	7,159
Unemployed	1,801	2,273	2,104	1,495	1,487	1,485	1,813	1,700	1,774
Unemployment rate	15.4	21.0	18.2	15.8	15.9	16.2	19.2	18.5	19.0

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	June 1980	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	143,303	145,181	145,388	143,303	144,730	144,870	145,016	145,181	145,388
Armed Forces[1]	1,642	1,616	1,619	1,642	1,615	1,616	1,613	1,616	1,619
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	141,661	143,565	143,770	141,661	143,115	143,254	143,403	143,565	143,770
Civilian labor force	92,185	93,340	93,821	90,659	91,821	92,083	92,535	92,096	92,456
Participation rate	65.1	65.0	65.3	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.1	64.3
Employed	87,607	86,920	87,400	86,120	86,822	86,385	86,148	85,792	86,063
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.1	59.9	60.1	60.1	60.0	59.6	59.4	59.1	59.2
Unemployed	4,578	6,420	6,422	4,539	4,999	5,698	6,386	6,303	6,392
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.9	6.8	5.0	5.4	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	49,103	49,581	49,741	48,638	49,093	49,201	49,525	49,323	49,388
Participation rate	81.0	80.5	80.6	80.3	80.0	80.1	80.5	80.1	80.1
Employed	47,464	46,876	46,931	46,873	46,922	46,610	46,597	46,366	46,420
Employment-population ratio[2]	76.7	74.6	74.5	75.7	74.9	74.3	74.2	73.7	73.7
Unemployed	1,639	2,706	2,810	1,761	2,171	2,591	2,928	2,957	2,967
Unemployment rate	3.3	5.5	5.6	3.6	4.4	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	32,847	34,195	33,993	33,608	34,381	34,668	34,650	34,589	34,705
Participation rate	48.9	50.1	49.7	50.0	50.6	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.9
Employed	31,246	32,231	31,957	31,986	32,708	32,757	32,649	32,589	32,743
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.4	47.1	46.7	47.5	48.0	48.0	47.8	47.7	47.8
Unemployed	1,601	1,964	2,036	1,618	1,677	1,911	2,001	2,000	2,042
Unemployment rate	4.9	5.7	6.0	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	10,235	9,564	10,087	8,421	8,347	8,214	8,359	8,183	8,283
Participation rate	73.9	69.7	73.6	60.8	60.7	59.8	60.9	59.6	60.4
Employed	8,897	7,814	8,511	7,261	7,196	7,018	6,902	6,837	6,900
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.2	56.0	61.1	51.6	51.5	50.2	49.5	49.0	49.5
Unemployed	1,338	1,750	1,576	1,160	1,151	1,196	1,457	1,346	1,383
Unemployment rate	13.1	18.3	15.6	13.8	13.8	14.6	17.4	16.4	16.7
Men	12.6	18.5	16.0	13.6	13.0	14.6	18.1	18.1	17.7
Women	13.7	18.0	15.2	13.9	14.8	14.5	16.7	14.6	15.6
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	20,382	20,924	21,003	20,382	20,777	20,822	20,870	20,924	21,003
Armed Forces[1]	439	476	480	439	476	476	475	476	480
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	19,943	20,448	20,523	19,943	20,301	20,346	20,395	20,448	20,523
Civilian labor force	12,810	12,727	13,175	12,386	12,266	12,319	12,559	12,446	12,739
Participation rate	64.2	62.2	64.2	62.1	60.4	60.5	61.6	60.9	62.1
Employed	11,284	10,856	11,187	11,023	10,823	10,771	10,813	10,751	10,932
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.4	51.9	53.3	54.1	52.1	51.7	51.8	51.4	52.0
Unemployed	1,526	1,871	1,988	1,363	1,443	1,549	1,746	1,695	1,807
Unemployment rate	11.9	14.7	15.1	11.0	11.8	12.6	13.9	13.6	14.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,998	5,989	6,090	5,961	5,883	5,897	5,922	5,945	6,049
Participation rate	77.6	75.3	76.3	77.1	74.6	74.6	74.7	74.8	75.8
Employed	5,502	5,278	5,315	5,463	5,334	5,254	5,211	5,195	5,278
Employment-population ratio[2]	68.1	63.5	63.7	67.6	64.6	63.5	62.8	62.5	63.2
Unemployed	496	711	775	498	548	643	711	750	771
Unemployment rate	8.3	11.9	12.7	8.4	9.3	10.9	12.0	12.6	12.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,367	5,493	5,609	5,398	5,394	5,477	5,577	5,508	5,633
Participation rate	55.5	55.2	56.2	55.8	54.7	55.4	56.2	55.4	56.4
Employed	4,800	4,856	4,924	4,857	4,826	4,852	4,915	4,905	4,984
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.5	48.7	49.1	50.1	48.7	48.9	49.4	49.2	49.7
Unemployed	567	637	685	541	568	624	661	603	649
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.6	12.2	10.0	10.5	11.4	11.9	10.9	11.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,445	1,245	1,476	1,027	990	986	1,060	993	1,057
Participation rate	56.8	48.8	57.7	40.4	38.9	37.1	41.6	38.9	41.3
Employed	982	722	988	703	663	668	687	651	670
Employment-population ratio[2]	37.6	27.5	36.0	26.9	25.3	25.3	26.2	24.8	25.4
Unemployed	463	523	528	324	327	282	373	342	387
Unemployment rate	32.0	42.0	35.8	31.5	33.0	29.8	35.2	34.4	36.6
Men	31.3	38.3	34.2	30.5	30.3	28.0	32.2	32.8	34.6
Women	32.8	46.3	37.7	32.7	36.0	31.9	38.5	36.3	38.9

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

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

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Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	98,891	98,587	97,188	97,656	97,154	96,988	96,537	96,996
Married men, spouse present	39,320	38,113	39,176	38,745	38,342	38,193	38,193	37,999
Married women, spouse present	22,020	22,219	22,908	23,202	23,080	23,155	23,144	23,097
Women who maintain families	8,554	8,584	8,618	8,656	8,645	8,637	8,671	8,648
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	49,155	50,718	49,536	50,302	50,405	50,606	50,861	51,116
Professional and technical	16,891	15,143	15,057	15,397	15,542	15,551	15,712	15,741
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,696	11,145	10,612	10,755	10,745	10,882	10,911	11,046
Sales workers	6,223	6,177	6,163	6,113	5,988	6,022	5,981	6,128
Clerical workers	17,744	18,254	17,704	18,037	18,129	18,152	18,256	18,199
Blue-collar workers	33,534	31,810	32,051	31,670	31,127	30,681	30,243	30,149
Craft and kindred workers	13,397	12,815	12,876	12,767	12,773	12,523	12,301	12,382
Operatives, except transport	11,038	10,235	10,884	10,579	10,408	10,336	10,131	10,134
Transport equipment operatives	3,614	3,318	3,627	3,558	3,483	3,421	3,395	3,335
Nonfarm laborers	5,485	5,043	4,664	4,767	4,463	4,402	4,416	4,299
Service workers	13,032	13,295	12,766	12,981	13,034	12,932	12,930	13,045
Farm workers	3,170	3,164	2,678	2,733	2,658	2,745	2,606	2,689
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,752	1,664	1,819	1,449	1,370	1,405	1,365	1,352
Self-employed workers	1,686	1,765	1,558	1,600	1,591	1,662	1,590	1,631
Unpaid family workers	420	424	291	300	281	289	269	292
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	87,563	87,343	86,454	87,221	86,781	86,631	86,257	86,407
Government	16,884	15,208	15,393	15,622	15,668	15,799	15,891	15,760
Private industries	72,719	72,135	71,061	71,599	71,072	70,832	70,365	70,647
Private households	1,278	1,309	1,219	1,115	1,123	1,206	1,219	1,245
Other industries	71,441	70,826	69,842	70,484	69,949	69,625	69,147	69,402
Self-employed workers	6,935	6,934	6,752	6,825	6,813	6,648	6,666	6,765
Unpaid family workers	536	457	519	376	363	411	445	441
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	83,558	82,349	88,769	88,595	87,660	87,680	87,910	87,454
Full-time schedules	70,066	67,752	72,915	72,749	71,807	71,224	71,206	70,689
Part time for economic reasons	3,331	4,913	3,274	3,418	3,816	4,349	3,999	4,113
Usually work full time	1,296	1,829	1,334	1,463	1,709	2,064	1,781	1,847
Usually work part time	2,035	3,084	1,940	1,955	2,107	2,285	2,217	2,266
Part time for noneconomic reasons	9,561	9,684	12,580	12,418	12,037	12,106	12,706	12,692

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

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

(Percent)

Measures	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1979			1980		1980		
	II	III	IV	I	II	May	June	July
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.6
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.8
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	9.4	9.9	9.6	9.8
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.7	10.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rate					
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	5,909	6,207	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8
Men, 20 years and over	2,254	2,730	4.1	4.9	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7
Women, 20 years and over	2,160	2,702	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,895	1,774	15.8	15.9	16.2	19.2	18.5	19.0
Married men, spouse present	1,180	2,032	2.8	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1
Married women, spouse present	1,179	1,535	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.2
Women who maintain families	406	454	8.1	8.7	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.9
Full-time workers	4,617	6,781	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6
Part-time workers	1,287	1,384	8.3	8.3	8.9	9.3	8.8	8.7
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	6.4	6.8	7.5	8.8	8.3	8.5
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	1,665	1,976	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7
Professional and technical	390	389	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	214	285	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5
Sales workers	223	266	3.5	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2
Clerical workers	838	1,036	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
Blue-collar workers	2,349	3,932	6.8	8.0	9.7	11.3	11.5	11.5
Craft and kindred workers	595	983	4.8	5.4	6.7	8.1	8.0	7.4
Operatives, except transport	981	1,736	8.3	9.3	11.6	14.0	13.9	14.6
Transport equipment operatives	194	389	5.1	6.6	8.9	9.0	10.5	10.5
Nonfarm laborers	579	824	11.0	13.0	14.1	15.4	16.2	16.1
Service workers	978	1,198	7.1	7.1	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.4
Farm workers	117	134	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.8
INDUSTRY[2]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	4,334	6,326	5.7	6.2	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.2
Construction	508	807	10.0	13.0	15.1	17.5	16.5	16.1
Manufacturing	1,315	2,376	5.7	6.5	7.9	9.9	9.9	10.3
Durable goods	767	1,573	5.4	6.4	8.3	10.5	11.2	11.2
Nondurable goods	568	803	6.2	6.7	7.4	8.8	8.0	8.8
Transportation and public utilities	208	326	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,169	1,421	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.6	8.0	7.5
Finance and service industries	1,087	1,327	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Government workers	568	668	3.6	3.2	3.4	4.2	3.5	4.1
Agricultural wage and salary workers	152	164	9.7	10.2	11.9	11.7	9.7	10.8

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

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	2,979	3,568	2,820	2,995	3,309	3,872	3,333	3,363
5 to 14 weeks	2,147	3,083	1,934	2,169	2,391	2,697	2,922	2,700
15 weeks and over	977	1,758	1,067	1,363	1,629	1,722	1,766	1,915
15 to 26 weeks	510	869	615	776	953	1,018	1,027	1,057
27 weeks and over	468	889	452	587	676	709	739	858
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	9.6	11.0	10.1	11.0	11.3	10.5	11.7	11.6
Median duration, in weeks	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	48.8	42.4	48.4	45.9	45.1	46.7	41.6	42.2
5 to 14 weeks	35.2	36.7	33.2	33.2	32.6	32.5	36.4	33.8
15 weeks and over	16.0	20.9	18.3	20.9	22.2	20.8	22.0	24.0
15 to 26 weeks	8.3	10.3	10.6	11.9	13.0	12.2	12.8	13.2
27 weeks and over	7.7	10.6	7.8	9.0	9.2	8.5	9.2	10.8

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	2,403	4,367	2,526	3,047	3,611	4,301	4,625	4,558
On layoff	728	1,819	737	1,129	1,628	1,984	2,117	1,975
Other job losers	1,675	2,548	1,729	1,918	2,188	2,357	2,508	2,583
Left last job	889	907	846	708	926	992	898	857
Reentered labor force	1,773	1,900	1,762	1,803	1,967	2,015	1,822	1,868
Seeking first job	1,038	1,237	726	805	743	884	863	930
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	39.3	51.9	43.1	47.3	49.8	52.5	56.3	55.5
On layoff	11.9	21.6	13.6	17.5	19.6	23.7	25.8	24.0
Other job losers	27.4	30.3	29.5	29.8	30.2	28.8	30.6	31.5
Job leavers	14.6	10.8	14.4	12.2	12.8	12.1	10.9	10.4
Reentrants	29.0	22.6	30.1	28.0	27.1	24.6	22.2	22.7
New entrants	17.0	14.7	12.4	12.5	10.3	10.8	10.5	11.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	2.3	4.1	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.3
Job leavers	.6	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8
Reentrants	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
New entrants	1.0	1.2	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
Total, 16 years and over	5,909	8,207	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8
16 to 24 years	2,881	3,672	11.6	12.1	13.2	15.2	14.7	14.8
16 to 19 years	1,495	1,778	15.8	15.9	16.2	19.2	18.5	19.0
16 to 17 years	676	809	17.3	17.8	18.7	21.7	19.8	20.9
18 to 19 years	803	967	14.5	14.7	14.4	17.7	18.0	17.7
20 to 24 years	1,386	1,898	9.1	9.7	11.4	12.7	12.4	12.3
25 years and over	3,041	4,552	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
25 to 64 years	2,567	4,032	4.0	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.1
65 years and over	478	528	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	3,027	4,703	5.1	5.7	6.7	7.7	7.8	7.8
16 to 24 years	1,496	2,076	11.3	12.0	13.8	15.9	15.9	15.7
16 to 19 years	773	973	15.4	14.8	16.1	19.7	19.5	19.7
16 to 17 years	334	432	16.1	15.9	18.3	22.0	21.8	20.8
18 to 19 years	439	535	14.8	14.0	14.2	17.9	19.3	18.7
20 to 24 years	723	1,103	8.8	10.4	12.3	13.7	13.8	13.4
25 years and over	1,531	2,681	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.6
25 to 64 years	1,252	2,317	3.4	4.2	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.1
65 years and over	302	354	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	2,882	3,503	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8
16 to 24 years	1,385	1,596	12.0	12.1	12.5	14.3	13.3	13.8
16 to 19 years	722	801	16.2	17.3	16.3	18.7	17.3	18.2
16 to 17 years	342	377	18.6	19.2	19.1	21.4	17.6	20.9
18 to 19 years	377	432	14.2	15.6	14.6	17.5	16.6	16.6
20 to 24 years	663	795	9.4	9.0	10.2	11.6	10.8	11.1
25 years and over	1,510	1,911	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7
25 to 64 years	1,315	1,715	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2
65 years and over	176	174	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.0

Table A-8. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,032	17,448	17,032	17,299	17,331	17,363	17,403	17,448
Civilian labor force	10,870	11,117	10,477	10,383	10,463	10,656	10,516	10,723
Participation rate	63.8	63.7	61.5	60.0	60.4	61.4	60.4	61.5
Employed	9,447	9,309	9,215	9,072	9,050	9,094	8,978	9,090
Unemployed	1,423	1,808	1,262	1,311	1,413	1,562	1,541	1,633
Unemployment rate	13.1	16.3	12.0	12.6	13.5	14.7	14.7	15.2
Not in labor force	6,162	6,331	6,555	6,916	6,868	6,707	6,887	6,725
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,021	8,745	8,021	8,341	8,362	8,525	8,653	8,745
Civilian labor force	5,178	5,747	4,991	5,336	5,347	5,472	5,424	5,538
Participation rate	64.6	65.7	62.2	64.0	63.9	64.2	62.7	63.3
Employed	4,733	5,085	4,583	4,838	4,819	4,898	4,873	4,932
Unemployed	445	662	408	499	528	574	552	606
Unemployment rate	8.6	11.5	8.2	9.3	9.9	10.5	10.2	10.9
Not in labor force	2,843	2,998	3,030	3,005	3,015	3,053	3,229	3,207

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 88 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 96 percent of their population was white.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	July 1980	July 1979	July 1980
VETERANS[1]										
Total, 20 years and over	8,541	8,613	8,163	8,233	7,849	7,652	314	581	3.8	7.1
20 to 24 years	548	328	509	318	450	263	59	55	11.6	17.3
25 to 29 years	7,140	7,280	6,923	7,052	6,683	6,551	240	501	3.5	7.1
25 to 29 years	1,945	1,702	1,869	1,609	1,773	1,409	96	200	5.1	12.4
30 to 34 years	3,613	3,575	3,505	3,485	3,399	3,278	106	207	3.0	5.9
35 to 39 years	1,582	2,003	1,549	1,958	1,511	1,864	38	98	2.5	4.8
40 years and over	853	1,005	731	863	716	838	15	25	2.1	2.9
NONVETERANS[2]										
Total, 25 to 39 years	14,609	15,526	13,926	14,796	13,406	13,840	518	956	3.7	6.4
25 to 29 years	6,683	7,111	6,360	6,753	6,098	6,196	262	557	4.1	8.2
30 to 34 years	4,188	4,603	4,000	4,406	3,855	4,147	145	259	3.6	5.9
35 to 39 years	3,738	3,812	3,564	3,635	3,453	3,497	111	138	3.1	3.8

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

[2] Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited to those 25-39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted*			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	June 1980	July 1980	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,780	17,091	17,127	16,780	17,007	17,034	17,062	17,091	17,127
Civilian labor force	11,127	11,167	11,257	10,988	11,103	11,179	11,125	11,160	11,217
Employed	10,433	10,364	10,555	10,339	10,441	10,389	10,332	10,348	10,463
Unemployed	694	803	803	649	662	790	793	812	754
Unemployment rate	6.2	7.2	7.1	5.9	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,763	6,955	6,976	6,763	6,904	6,920	6,937	6,955	6,976
Civilian labor force	3,916	3,985	4,015	3,853	3,884	3,915	3,945	3,940	3,988
Employed	3,658	3,722	3,711	3,598	3,683	3,701	3,711	3,687	3,652
Unemployed	258	263	304	255	201	214	234	253	296
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.6	7.6	6.6	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,256	8,314	8,325	8,256	8,300	8,305	8,310	8,314	8,325
Civilian labor force	5,462	5,493	5,566	5,362	5,431	5,461	5,500	5,401	5,477
Employed	5,185	4,989	5,017	5,098	5,058	5,057	5,066	4,936	4,981
Unemployed	277	505	549	264	373	404	434	465	536
Unemployment rate	5.1	9.2	9.9	4.9	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.6	9.8
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,370	4,411	4,416	4,370	4,400	4,403	4,407	4,411	4,416
Civilian labor force	2,943	2,894	2,928	2,877	2,853	2,858	2,899	2,832	2,864
Employed	2,797	2,702	2,749	2,732	2,714	2,707	2,714	2,640	2,690
Unemployed	146	191	178	145	139	151	185	192	174
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.6	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.3	6.4	6.8	6.1
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,719	6,794	6,804	6,719	6,775	6,781	6,787	6,794	6,804
Civilian labor force	4,391	4,413	4,373	4,346	4,248	4,262	4,336	4,357	4,320
Employed	4,053	3,793	3,757	4,025	3,814	3,741	3,711	3,742	3,731
Unemployed	338	620	617	321	434	521	625	615	589
Unemployment rate	7.7	14.0	14.1	7.4	10.2	12.2	14.4	14.1	13.6
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,507	5,559	5,566	5,507	5,585	5,589	5,558	5,559	5,566
Civilian labor force	3,604	3,645	3,676	3,545	3,588	3,566	3,597	3,614	3,615
Employed	3,317	3,351	3,376	3,288	3,339	3,332	3,296	3,327	3,351
Unemployed	286	294	299	257	249	234	301	287	264
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	8.4	7.9	7.3
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,277	13,310	13,319	13,277	13,303	13,304	13,306	13,310	13,319
Civilian labor force	8,201	8,003	8,239	8,019	7,936	7,807	7,987	7,925	8,065
Employed	7,591	7,437	7,570	7,430	7,391	7,241	7,351	7,344	7,419
Unemployed	610	565	669	589	545	566	636	581	646
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.1	8.1	7.3	6.9	7.2	8.0	7.3	8.0
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,914	7,976	7,985	7,914	7,960	7,964	7,970	7,976	7,985
Civilian labor force	5,084	5,156	5,240	4,991	4,991	5,038	5,080	5,118	5,137
Employed	4,748	4,658	4,704	4,664	4,695	4,666	4,602	4,624	4,627
Unemployed	336	503	536	327	296	374	478	494	510
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.7	10.2	6.6	5.9	7.4	9.4	9.7	9.9
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,894	8,948	8,957	8,894	8,934	8,938	8,942	8,948	8,957
Civilian labor force	5,387	5,396	5,417	5,317	5,365	5,381	5,379	5,324	5,344
Employed	5,047	4,963	4,915	4,969	4,998	4,967	4,933	4,915	4,834
Unemployed	340	433	502	348	367	414	446	409	510
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.0	9.3	6.5	6.8	7.7	8.3	7.7	9.5
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,523	9,728	9,751	9,523	9,673	9,690	9,709	9,728	9,751
Civilian labor force	6,359	6,429	6,506	6,268	6,327	6,333	6,342	6,336	6,421
Employed	6,058	6,088	6,165	5,995	5,957	5,994	5,999	5,986	6,090
Unemployed	301	386	341	273	370	339	343	350	331
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.0	5.6	4.4	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2

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

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	May 1980	June 1980 p	July 1980 p	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980 p	July 1980 p
TOTAL	90,018	90,849	90,975	89,682	90,054	91,144	90,951	90,468	89,973	89,735
GOODS-PRODUCING	26,846	25,745	25,836	25,324	26,582	26,476	26,121	25,745	25,396	25,075
MINING	979	1,024	1,046	1,030	963	1,009	1,012	1,023	1,026	1,013
CONSTRUCTION	4,813	4,471	4,603	4,631	4,491	4,529	4,467	4,436	4,371	4,320
MANUFACTURING	21,054	20,250	20,187	19,663	21,128	20,938	20,642	20,286	19,999	19,742
Production workers	15,026	14,172	14,080	13,617	15,140	14,850	14,550	14,186	13,919	13,722
DURABLE GOODS	12,797	12,150	12,050	11,723	12,841	12,707	12,442	12,140	11,933	11,772
Production workers	9,105	8,409	8,293	8,005	9,173	8,961	8,686	8,386	8,191	8,064
Lumber and wood products	785.4	654.8	669.2	668.2	766	737	689	654	649	651
Furniture and fixtures	486.5	469.1	458.8	432.7	499	494	491	472	459	443
Stone, clay, and glass products	726.0	668.1	666.0	659.7	709	700	680	663	647	644
Primary metal industries	1,267.4	1,149.8	1,112.8	1,046.6	1,260	1,209	1,193	1,144	1,096	1,040
Fabricated metal products	1,711.8	1,619.8	1,593.1	1,515.7	1,726	1,711	1,678	1,620	1,579	1,528
Machinery, except electrical	2,504.9	2,509.3	2,487.2	2,446.3	2,513	2,530	2,518	2,517	2,477	2,454
Electric and electronic equipment	2,127.6	2,120.2	2,098.1	2,058.1	2,140	2,176	2,167	2,127	2,090	2,071
Transportation equipment	2,063.0	1,835.1	1,843.4	1,802.7	2,092	2,006	1,885	1,819	1,827	1,837
Instruments and related products	691.2	699.4	702.8	693.8	691	705	703	700	696	693
Miscellaneous manufacturing	433.2	424.6	418.9	399.6	445	439	438	424	413	411
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,257	8,100	8,137	7,940	8,287	8,231	8,200	8,146	8,066	7,970
Production workers	5,921	5,763	5,787	5,612	5,967	5,889	5,864	5,800	5,728	5,658
Food and kindred products	1,749.5	1,638.5	1,677.3	1,682.9	1,722	1,704	1,690	1,691	1,677	1,656
Tobacco manufacturers	65.0	62.7	64.8	62.5	71	68	69	70	71	68
Textile mill products	872.3	870.6	852.4	812.9	886	888	884	869	842	825
Apparel and other textile products	1,276.0	1,299.0	1,314.2	1,229.6	1,316	1,316	1,302	1,291	1,291	1,269
Paper and allied products	711.8	692.4	694.6	676.8	709	708	702	692	684	674
Printing and publishing	1,242.3	1,267.8	1,271.4	1,264.6	1,243	1,274	1,272	1,268	1,269	1,266
Chemicals and allied products	1,120.9	1,119.5	1,121.5	1,107.6	1,112	1,123	1,123	1,120	1,111	1,099
Petroleum and coal products	213.9	203.4	206.4	208.3	208	157	175	203	202	203
Rubber and misc. plastics products	776.0	702.4	688.5	667.7	781	749	740	703	681	672
Leather and leather products	228.8	243.2	245.5	227.5	239	244	243	239	238	238
SERVICE-PRODUCING	63,172	65,104	65,139	64,358	63,472	64,668	64,830	64,723	64,577	64,660
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,187	5,167	5,185	5,152	5,156	5,202	5,178	5,167	5,134	5,121
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20,254	20,497	20,540	20,496	20,254	20,610	20,531	20,487	20,437	20,496
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,243	5,263	5,283	5,275	5,214	5,301	5,286	5,268	5,241	5,244
RETAIL TRADE	15,011	15,234	15,257	15,221	15,040	15,309	15,245	15,219	15,196	15,252
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5,048	5,137	5,201	5,220	4,989	5,115	5,119	5,137	5,150	5,158
SERVICES	17,324	17,747	17,825	17,929	17,114	17,580	17,618	17,659	17,631	17,716
GOVERNMENT	15,359	16,556	16,388	15,561	15,959	16,161	16,384	16,273	16,225	16,169
FEDERAL	2,838	2,963	2,994	2,918	2,784	2,886	3,115	2,960	2,950	2,861
STATE AND LOCAL	12,521	13,593	13,394	12,643	13,175	13,275	13,269	13,313	13,275	13,308

p=preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1979	May 1980	June 1980 p	July 1980 p	July 1979	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980 p	July 1980 p
TOTAL PRIVATE	36.0	35.0	35.4	35.3	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.1	35.1	35.0
MINING	41.7	42.7	43.3	42.4	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
CONSTRUCTION	37.8	36.9	37.9	37.6	36.9	36.6	36.7	36.8	37.1	36.7
MANUFACTURING	39.9	39.3	39.4	38.9	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.3	39.1	39.1
Overtime hours	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
DURABLE GOODS	40.4	39.7	39.8	39.2	40.7	40.3	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.5
Overtime hours	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Lumber and wood products	39.4	37.6	38.6	38.1	39.3	38.7	37.3	37.5	37.6	38.0
Furniture and fixtures	38.1	37.3	37.5	37.2	38.5	38.5	38.5	37.6	37.2	37.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.5	40.6	41.0	40.6	41.4	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.5
Primary metal industries	41.3	39.3	39.2	38.3	41.3	40.7	40.6	39.2	38.9	38.3
Fabricated metal products	40.3	39.9	40.2	39.4	40.7	40.7	40.8	39.9	39.8	39.8
Machinery, except electrical	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.0	41.8	41.3	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.6
Electric and electronic equipment	39.6	39.3	39.4	38.5	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.0
Transportation equipment	40.9	39.9	39.9	39.6	41.0	40.4	40.5	39.7	39.5	39.7
Instruments and related products	40.3	40.3	40.6	39.6	40.8	40.4	40.7	40.3	40.5	40.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.2	38.3	38.1	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.2	38.7	38.7	38.6	39.2	39.0	39.1	38.9	38.5	38.6
Overtime hours	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6
Food and kindred products	40.1	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.8	39.3	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.4
Tobacco manufacturers	36.1	38.7	38.5	35.3	38.1	37.7	38.2	38.2	37.5	37.3
Textile mill products	39.9	39.8	39.5	38.8	40.3	40.8	40.3	39.7	39.0	39.2
Apparel and other textile products	35.5	35.3	35.6	35.2	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.3	35.2	35.0
Paper and allied products	42.5	41.6	41.7	41.7	42.5	42.6	42.5	41.7	41.4	41.7
Printing and publishing	37.4	36.9	36.8	36.8	37.5	37.2	37.2	37.1	36.9	36.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.7	41.3	41.1	40.5	41.8	41.8	41.5	41.3	41.0	41.0
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	42.3	42.3	43.8	43.6	39.7	41.1	42.5	42.3	43.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.2	39.0	39.3	38.9	40.6	39.9	40.1	39.3	39.2	39.3
Leather and leather products	36.9	37.0	37.3	36.7	36.6	36.9	37.3	36.7	36.6	36.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	33.3	31.9	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.3	32.0	32.1	32.0	31.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.3
RETAIL TRADE	31.5	29.9	30.4	30.7	30.6	30.3	30.0	30.1	30.0	29.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.2	36.1	36.5	36.4	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
SERVICES	33.3	32.3	32.8	33.1	32.8	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5

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

[2] This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 1979	May 1980	June 1980 p	July 1980 p	July 1979	May 1980	June 1980 p	July 1980 p
TOTAL PRIVATE	$6.16	$6.57	$6.61	$6.62	$221.76	$229.95	$233.99	$233.69
Seasonally adjusted	6.17	6.57	6.63	6.65	219.65	230.61	232.71	232.75
MINING	8.54	9.08	9.11	9.08	356.12	387.72	394.46	384.99
CONSTRUCTION	9.26	9.77	9.81	9.92	350.03	360.51	371.80	372.99
MANUFACTURING	6.72	7.13	7.20	7.28	268.13	280.21	283.68	283.19
DURABLE GOODS	7.15	7.60	7.69	7.74	288.86	301.72	306.06	303.41
Lumber and wood products	6.22	6.40	6.57	6.69	245.07	240.64	253.60	254.89
Furniture and fixtures	5.04	5.42	5.47	5.49	192.02	202.17	205.13	204.23
Stone, clay, and glass products	6.90	7.45	7.52	7.54	286.35	302.47	308.32	306.12
Primary metal industries	9.04	9.61	9.68	9.87	373.35	377.67	379.46	378.02
Fabricated metal products	6.83	7.32	7.40	7.38	275.25	292.07	297.48	290.77
Machinery, except electrical	7.34	7.91	7.98	8.03	302.41	322.73	325.58	321.20
Electric and electronic equipment	6.28	6.78	6.86	6.89	248.69	266.45	270.28	265.27
Transportation equipment	8.56	9.06	9.25	9.29	350.10	361.49	369.08	367.88
Instruments and related products	6.17	6.72	6.78	6.82	248.65	270.82	275.27	270.07
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.01	5.40	5.44	5.49	192.89	206.28	208.35	209.17
NONDURABLE GOODS	6.03	6.42	6.48	6.61	236.38	248.45	250.78	255.15
Food and kindred products	6.28	6.82	6.85	6.95	251.83	270.75	270.58	275.22
Tobacco manufacturers	6.83	7.64	8.07	8.27	246.56	295.67	310.70	291.93
Textile mill products	4.65	4.90	4.93	4.99	185.54	195.02	194.74	193.61
Apparel and other textile products	4.23	4.45	4.51	4.45	150.17	157.09	160.56	156.64
Paper and allied products	7.18	7.65	7.77	8.00	305.15	318.24	324.01	333.60
Printing and publishing	6.94	7.44	7.46	7.58	259.56	274.54	274.53	278.94
Chemicals and allied products	7.61	8.17	8.22	8.35	317.34	337.42	337.84	341.52
Petroleum and coal products	9.38	10.07	10.30	10.42	413.66	425.96	435.69	436.40
Rubber and misc. plastics products	5.95	6.34	6.42	6.53	239.19	247.26	252.31	254.02
Leather and leather products	4.18	4.53	4.54	4.57	134.24	167.61	169.34	167.72
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.19	8.72	8.77	8.81	327.60	342.70	347.29	350.64
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.05	5.42	5.43	5.45	168.17	172.90	175.93	177.67
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.40	6.89	6.94	6.98	249.60	265.27	267.88	268.73
RETAIL TRADE	4.51	4.82	4.82	4.85	142.07	144.12	146.53	148.90
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5.28	5.70	5.75	5.72	191.14	205.77	209.88	208.21
SERVICES	5.29	5.79	5.82	5.79	176.16	187.02	190.90	191.65

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, seasonally adjusted

(1967=100)

Industry	JULY 1979	FEB. 1980	MAR. 1980	APR. 1980	MAY 1980	JUNE P 1980	JULY P 1980	Percent change from— JULY 1979–JULY 1980	Percent change from— JUNE 1980–JULY 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM:									
Current dollars	230.8	242.4	245.2	246.2	248.3	250.7	251.3	8.9	0.2
Constant (1967) dollars	105.5	102.2	102.0	101.4	101.4	101.5	N.A.	(2)	(3)
MINING	265.0	278.5	280.9	283.7	284.2	285.1	284.5	7.4	-.2
CONSTRUCTION	222.1	229.8	232.2	233.0	234.2	235.4	237.0	6.7	.7
MANUFACTURING	235.5	247.8	250.2	252.4	255.0	258.2	260.2	10.5	.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	249.9	262.4	265.9	267.2	268.7	271.0	270.2	8.1	-.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	223.9	235.2	237.8	238.0	239.8	241.3	242.4	8.3	.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	210.1	221.1	225.7	224.9	226.3	229.3	227.0	8.0	-1.0
SERVICES	227.5	239.7	242.7	243.0	245.7	248.5	247.7	8.9	-.4

1 SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2.
2 PERCENT CHANGE WAS -4.2 FROM JUNE 1979 TO JUNE 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.
3 PERCENT CHANGE WAS .1 FROM MAY 1980 TO JUNE 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.

N.A. = not available.
P=preliminary.

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

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

(1967=100)

Industry division and group	1979 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun P	July P
TOTAL PRIVATE	125.8	125.9	126.0	126.1	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.9	126.0	124.8	123.4	122.5	121.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	109.4	109.3	109.5	109.1	108.7	109.4	110.1	109.1	107.3	105.2	102.2	100.2	98.4
MINING	150.8	157.6	159.4	160.9	160.8	162.5	162.0	162.4	162.9	161.7	163.2	166.2	159.3
CONSTRUCTION	128.2	129.7	130.5	128.5	129.7	132.8	137.7	134.7	126.9	124.7	124.3	123.4	120.1
MANUFACTURING	104.7	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.2	103.5	103.4	102.8	101.8	99.8	96.1	93.8	92.4
DURABLE GOODS	108.5	107.5	107.8	107.1	106.0	106.4	106.0	105.8	105.0	101.6	96.6	94.0	92.4
Lumber and wood products	113.7	114.4	114.7	113.9	111.0	109.4	109.8	108.9	106.5	95.3	90.4	90.2	91.2
Furniture and fixtures	108.3	108.6	108.6	109.1	109.4	109.1	109.7	108.9	106.9	106.1	99.0	94.6	92.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	111.3	111.3	111.4	110.4	110.1	110.4	110.3	109.6	108.0	103.5	99.4	96.9	96.6
Primary metal industries	98.1	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.1	92.9	92.7	92.4	91.8	89.9	82.4	77.6	72.3
Fabricated metal products	106.2	104.7	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.7	104.8	104.9	104.6	102.1	95.3	92.4	88.8
Machinery, except electrical	118.8	117.4	118.5	115.7	114.9	114.4	118.5	117.5	116.9	116.1	114.1	110.9	109.2
Electric and electronic equipment	109.4	106.3	109.0	109.4	109.2	110.4	110.8	109.8	109.4	108.1	103.8	100.0	98.3
Transportation equipment	101.2	102.1	99.4	98.5	95.5	98.3	91.7	93.8	93.0	85.0	79.1	79.2	80.3
Instruments and related products	127.8	127.5	127.5	127.8	128.2	128.8	130.0	129.1	128.7	128.4	126.0	125.4	124.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	99.4	99.4	99.1	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.3	98.2	96.9	95.8	91.6	88.2	88.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	99.2	98.8	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.7	98.4	97.3	97.2	95.4	93.5	92.4
Food and kindred products	96.9	96.8	96.5	97.3	97.5	97.6	96.9	96.2	94.6	94.4	95.1	93.1	91.2
Tobacco manufacturers	74.9	73.6	75.5	75.3	65.0	70.3	71.7	70.5	70.2	72.4	73.8	72.4	68.1
Textile mill products	89.5	89.2	89.9	90.6	91.2	91.5	92.7	91.6	91.0	89.4	86.4	82.0	80.5
Apparel and other textile products	89.6	88.3	87.7	88.5	87.8	88.5	90.3	90.5	89.2	89.3	87.2	87.0	85.6
Paper and allied products	101.7	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.9	102.5	101.6	100.4	96.7	94.3	93.9
Printing and publishing	104.0	104.8	104.3	104.5	105.6	105.2	106.9	105.9	105.1	104.8	103.6	103.4	102.9
Chemicals and allied products	107.5	107.6	107.5	107.6	108.5	108.2	109.0	108.4	108.0	107.4	106.0	103.6	102.9
Petroleum and coal products	121.2	121.2	123.2	121.9	124.4	122.4	104.9	75.7	71.4	91.6	113.8	111.6	116.0
Rubber and misc. plastics products	131.0	147.8	147.0	146.6	144.9	143.4	145.7	142.2	141.4	139.9	128.5	123.9	122.7
Leather and leather products	64.1	66.1	66.7	66.5	66.0	66.4	66.4	66.4	65.6	66.0	63.6	63.5	63.9
SERVICE-PRODUCING	137.1	137.5	137.5	137.9	138.7	138.8	138.9	139.2	139.0	138.3	138.1	138.0	138.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	114.7	116.1	115.0	115.8	116.6	115.8	114.0	113.7	113.9	113.5	112.6	112.5	112.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	130.8	131.1	131.4	131.8	132.3	132.2	132.6	132.7	131.8	130.4	130.3	129.4	129.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	133.4	133.6	133.8	134.3	135.1	135.0	135.4	135.6	134.5	134.1	133.7	132.1	131.8
RETAIL TRADE	129.7	130.1	130.4	130.9	131.2	131.0	131.5	131.5	130.7	128.9	129.0	128.3	127.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	146.1	146.6	146.3	147.0	147.7	148.2	148.2	149.3	149.6	149.4	149.7	151.6	151.4
SERVICES	153.6	153.4	153.8	154.0	155.0	156.0	156.4	157.2	157.6	157.6	157.4	157.5	158.3

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
P=preliminary

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
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	71.8	70.6
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	44.2
November	55.2	61.9	63.1	40.4
December	53.5	57.3	56.4	36.3p
1980				
January	60.2	57.6	42.7	30.2p
February	54.9	52.6	38.1	
March	45.9	36.6	30.8p	
April	28.2	30.8	25.0p	
May	29.1	25.0p		
June	24.4p	28.2p		
July	37.8p			
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

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

Senator BENTSEN. Commissioner, this week we saw the leading indicators show a 2½-percent increase. Now we are looking at July unemployment figures. Do they give us some indication that this recession is subsiding?

Are there signs that the economy is going to weaken over the next few months, or does it look like we are bottoming out?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that the layoff figures which refer to the month of June were extremely important. Incidentally, they represented more than a third—1 percent of that 2½-percent—increase in the leading indicators was due to the layoff rate. That is a very important development. Nevertheless, we do have in the payroll survey indications for the month of July of employment reductions still in some industries, especially the primary metals and metal fabrication industry. However, there were increases in employment in the retail trade sector and services. And I think that is extremely important.

The declines we were getting in the last few months in the service-producing sector were really quite worrying. If this trend continues, I think that would be very encouraging. But it is only a single month.

Senator BENTSEN. Let's see if we can get this down to the individual. Is it easier for the average person to find a job than it was a month or 2 months ago?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly service industries have shown that there is some growth, very small growth. In the month of July, just about all of the individual manufacturing industries had declines in employment. And therefore I think we have not had yet in July any signs that it was much easier to find a job.

Senator BENTSEN. Well, I am trying to date these figures. We now have some figures showing an increase in housing starts. Modest increase in automobile sales. Do these unemployment figures still show the slump in the auto and construction industries?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; they certainly do. There are still several hundred thousand workers who are not employed in the automobile industry. What the figures show is that there has been no further deterioration.

Senator BENTSEN. One of the interesting things is the large number of women entering the work force. Are they likely to be the wives or the relatives of people who have been laid off, or how do you explain the substantial increase of women coming into the work force?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think it's entirely consistent with what one would expect during a recession. You and I have discussed many times the changing view of women in the labor force. We have had a lot of women coming into the labor force. During a period of declining real income, during a period of difficulty for all people in the labor market, it would be expected, I think, that other members of the family who had been outside the labor force would enter it. And I think that is what we are seeing here.

Senator BENTSEN. Now the June figures showed some steep declines in employment, with job losses spreading from the more cyclical manufacturing industries into the retail and service sectors. What has happended to change that pattern? Do you think the removal of credit controls could have been a factor?

Ms. NORWOOD. It could well have been. There certainly seems to be evidence that people are continuing to buy, and I think that the figures are beginning to show less of the kind of steep declines that we had had. Housing starts seems to be turning around. So there is some evidence, I think, that the people are beginning to look at their expenditures somewhat differently. And if the increase in the service industries, although quite small, continues, that will be a very encouraging sign I think.

Senator BENTSEN. Going into the last recession in 1974, one of the problems was that inventories were too high. But I also recall that going into that recession, that wasn't thought to be the case. Then all of a sudden, inventories were much too high. This time we have heard that manufacturers and retailers learned their lesson and were keeping inventories relatively modest. Has that been the case? Has that proven to be the fact? And, if it is, and if consumer spending has started up, would you expect to see employment react faster than it did before?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly the inventory data are extremely difficult to measure and to interpret. It does appear that inventories in this recession were in a better position at the beginning of the recession than they were in the last recession. Over the last few months there has been some concern about the increase in the inventory/sales ratio. And that has gone up. There seemed to be some evidence a month or 2 ago that employers were beginning to adjust their inventories. There may still be some of that adjustment ahead of us.

Senator BENTSEN. Congressman Brown.

Representative BROWN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Norwood, I am also pleased to see you. I, too, regret the passing of your assistant, Mr. Stein. I guess I would ask the questions that I have in a somewhat different way.

Every once in a while in a stock market analysis, you see the suggestion that a plateau builds up for some kind of a sharp change. Do you see the current 3-month plateau as a base for a sharp change in unemployment, either higher unemployment or lower unemployment? What's the significance of these pauses? We have had some analysis concerning the problems of many of the major corporate enterprises this year. The prevailing thought is business will simply level off in their decisionmaking process, neither cutting back severely nor increasing their anticipation of employment or investment, until we get a resolution of the political situation of the country in November.

I don't want to drag you into a political discussion at all. However, I'd like you to comment on what the plateau might mean in any of these regards?

Ms. NORWOOD. As you know, the unemployment rate is really neither a leading nor a lagging indicator. It seems to lead at the beginning, and then to lag—lead at the peak and lag somewhat at the trough. We have had situations where there have been plateaus before. The big issue really is what is happening to the labor force, since the unemployment rate is really very much affected by that. We have had a great deal of variability in the labor force. There seems to be evidence in July that the employment declines, even in many of the manufacturing industries, are beginning to level off. There was some slight increase, as I said, in services.

If these employment developments were to continue, then what happened to the labor force would determine where we were going with the unemployment rate itself, because you could have employment increases, and still have changes occurring in the unemployment rate, depending on what happened with the labor force.

Representative BROWN. I got into this subject rather inadvertently; the Secretary brought it up in our discussion about something else, and when I look at the statistics—I believe they are for white teenagers in your data on table A–2 of your press release. Your statistics indicate that from July 1979 to July 1980 there has been a rather sharp drop in the civilian labor force from 10¼ million to 8¼ million and the participation rate of teenagers has gone down from 74 percent to about 60 percent.

When the employment population ratio drops from 63 percent to 49½ percent, what causes that rather startling change? Is that a decline in the number of teenagers in the work force or a decline of the teenagers in the population mix? What does it mean?

Ms. NORWOOD. I am afraid I am a little confused as to the numbers you are referring to.

Representative BROWN. It is in table A–2 of the press release—both sexes 16 to 19 years of age—you will note the table says the civilian labor force for that age group has dropped from 10¼ million to 8¼ million in the last year.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think the figure you are looking at is for white teenagers and there may be some confusion about comparing seasonally adjusted data and nonseasonally adjustable data.

Representative BROWN. Yes. Correct.

Ms. NORWOOD. The figures for teenagers, for all teenagers, of both sexes and all races show very little change. The civilian labor force for both sexes, not seasonally adjusted, was 11.7 million in July 1979 and 11.6 million in July 1980.

Representative BROWN. I must be looking at the impact of the seasonal adjustment on that work force. Are these figures modified by seasonal adjustment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, certainly.

On the month-to-month figures. The year-to-year figures would not be, however. There has been a change for all teenagers. There has been a drop of a little more than 100,000 over the year from July to July for all teenagers. There has been a larger drop in the employment of teenagers, some 400,000 over the year.

This month there were some slight increases, that is, in the month of July. But there have been and there certainly still are high rates of unemployment for teenagers. There is no question about that.

Representative BROWN. My time is up, but I would like to ask one more question if I might on this subject.

Senator BENTSEN. Sure.

Representative BROWN. Secretary Miller rationalized the history of increasing peaks in unemployment as the demographic impact of teenagers over the last few years, because teenagers are not generally as fully employed as other elements of society. I can understand that historically, but I think we are coming out of that phase now. Is that correct? We are entering a phase where we have less teenagers in the labor mix than we had previously. Isn't that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. We are coming into the phase where the population of teenagers is declining and, coupled with the current economic situation, the youth labor force is slowly shrinking. Until the summer of 1978, however, teenagers had been an important part of the overall growth of the labor force. I think the bigger issue, however, is the very large number of women who have entered the labor force. So you have both women and teenagers. And they represent two groups which generally have had less experience in the labor market, and, therefore, have more difficulty in finding jobs.

Representative BROWN. My final question, and I would ask you to give some thought to it, is whether or not the full employment factor that we used to assume was 4 percent, was increased to 5 or 6 percent, or even 7 percent? I don't know where you would put it. However, I'd like to know the role of the increased participation of women and teenagers in the work force on any modification of the full employment ratio?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that question is an extremely good one, and one that has received a great deal of thought.

There is a large literature on it. BLS itself has done a lot of work in that area.

The difficulty really is that we must look not just at the change in composition, but also at the effect of the interaction of that change among the various groups. That is, if you have a large number of young people in the labor force, it is not just the unemployment rate of the young people themselves, but also the effect of that supply of labor upon the adult labor force and upon employers' actions in that situation that is important.

My recollection is that the Council of Economic Advisers has in its report suggested that there needs to be a somewhat higher rate for full employment. My own personal view is that these are all things which ought to be taken into account, and that people who are responsible for policymaking need to understand them, but we also need to recognize that we are facing the current composition of the labor force, and it is these people who are now unemployed who need to find jobs.

Senator BENTSEN. Congressman Wylie.

Representative WYLIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Norwood, do the estimates of the Office of Management and Budget that the unemployment figure will hit about 8.5 percent next year and level off seem to be optimistic or pessimistic, or is that about right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think that forecasting is an extremely difficult thing to do. Those estimates certainly were based upon the data that were then available to them. It is very hard to tell. As I am sure you are aware, some of the private forecasters are suggesting even higher unemployment rates. What really will tell that, I think, is what happens in the next 2 or 3 months.

Representative WYLIE. Do you have any particular event in mind?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir, I do not. I was not suggesting the election. I was thinking really of the economy.

Representative WYLIE. OK. I wasn't suggesting it, either. I thought Representative Brown's question with reference to the mix was interesting. I find another factor interesting. That was the fact that you

referred to the change from manufacturing industries to retail industries, service sectors, as being heavy in employment, which meant the unemployment rate remained about the same. Do you think that the fact that the automobile industry seems to be going through a transition period will have a good effect or a bad effect on this? Is most of the unemployment rate now attributable directly to the automobile industry, or indirectly through the ripple effect of the automobile industry? Isn't that a significant factor in this unemployment rate right now?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly declines in employment in the automobile industry have been extremely important. They began, by the way, long before the recession began in January. Some of that has spread into other industries like rubber, the tire industry, glass, and so on. But there has been more than that. There has been a very steep decline in construction and in construction-related industries, like lumber and wood. I think that one of the interesting aspects of the question you raise is the fact that roughly only about a quarter of the employment in this country is in the goods-producing sector, including manufacturing, and so forth. The rest, a very large proportion, is in services-producing industries.

Representative WYLIE. I think I am almost gratified by the numbers you have reported here today. The recession does not seem to have worsened since your last report. I think that is a fair statement, isn't it?

Ms. NORWOOD. Absolutely.

Representative WYLIE. I hope the economy is going through a transition from recession in the early 1980's to recovery in the fall with housing starts looking better right now and autos being much stronger, or anticipated to be much stronger; is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir, certainly. Of course, as the automobile companies retool to produce smaller cars, they will be rehiring some of the workers who have lost their jobs, who are on layoff.

Representative WYLIE. So my optimism is consistent with what you are saying today?

Ms. NORWOOD. This month's figures certainly look a lot better than they have for several months. No question about that.

Representative WYLIE. Thank you.

Senator BENTSEN. Thank you very much. We appreciate your coming. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:46 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1980

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:07 a.m., in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lloyd Bentsen (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bentsen and Proxmire; and Representative Reuss.

Also present: John M. Albertine, executive director; Mary E. Eccles and Mayanne Karmin, professional staff members; Betty Maddox, administrative assistant; and Mark R. Policinski, minority professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR BENTSEN, CHAIRMAN

Senator BENTSEN. Commissioner, we are very pleased to have you this morning. I note that we see some modest improvement in the unemployment rate, which went down from 7.8 in July to 7.6 percent in August. And on the Producer Price Index, despite the horrendous increase in the price of food, the overall increase in August was more modest than in July. And that is somewhat encouraging.

But of course I want to know: Is that really the last rose of summer? Or are we talking about the first robin of spring? Are we talking about a real change in the course of the recession? Is this signal strong enough to tell us the recession is ending? Or are we still looking at some muddled figures, with a lot left to be explained?

Please proceed. We are delighted to have you here.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY W. JOHN LAYNG, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND JOHN E. BREGGER, CHIEF, DIVISION OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to provide the Joint Economic Committee with a few brief comments to supplement the Employment Situation and Producer Price Index press releases issued this morning by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at 9:00 a.m.

73-459 O - 81 - 3

Today's figures confirm the improvement in labor market indicators which I reported to you on August 1. The labor market deterioration which occurred early this year has, at least temporarily, abated. While total employment was unchanged over the month, payroll employment rose by 200,000. Moreover, employment rose in nearly three-fifths of the 172 industries that comprise the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural employment.

Also encouraging was a sharp rise in the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime hours. Joblessness decreased by almost 200,000 and the unemployment rate for August edged down two-tenths of a point to 7.6 percent.

Total employment—as measured by the household survey—was unchanged over the month. Employment in August was at the same level as in May: 800,000 below the number employed in January when the recession began. On the other hand, payroll employment—as measured by the business survey—which had declined steadily since February, rose by 200,000 in August. Almost half of the August increase occurred in manufacturing, which had been declining steadily in recent months. Increases also occurred throughout most of the service-producing sector, especially in retail trade and services. Most of the improvement in factory jobs was in the nondurable goods industries, but there were also signs of strength in the hard-hit durables sector, particularly in wood products and fabricated metals.

The figures on average hours are probably the most encouraging of the August data. The overall private nonfarm workweek rose by two-tenths of an hour in August, the first gain following a steady decline since the beginning of the year. The manufacturing workweek—which as you know is recognized as a major leading indicator of business-cycle development—rebounded sharply in August, rising a full half hour. Factory overtime also rose substantially over the month. Especially important was the large increase in average hours in the durable goods sector. Increases occurred in all but one of the individual durable manufacturing industries.

As I mentioned earlier, the unemployment rate declined two-tenths of a percentage point in August to 7.6 percent. The overall rate has shown basic stability since May, remaining within the 7.6- to 7.8-percent range. It was 6.2 percent in January. Although the rates for most worker groups were about the same as in July, there was a sharp decline in the jobless rate for workers in manufacturing industries who, together with workers in the construction industry, have been the most seriously affected by the current downturn.

The jobless rate for automobile workers, which reached 29 percent in May, dropped from about 25 percent in July to about 21 percent in August. The rate for construction workers, however, rose substantially in August.

PRICES

The Producer Price Index for August, which was also released this morning, increased sharply for the second month in a row. The 1.5-percent rise for August followed a 1.7-percent rise in July and brought the inflation rate at the producer level back to the very high rates of increase recorded in early 1980.

The source of the increase in prices during the last 2 months, however, was very different from the source in early 1980. Early in 1980, food prices were declining and prices for energy and other nonfood items were rising sharply. During the last 2 months, food prices rose sharply, up 62 percent at an annual rate over the 2-month period. The extreme heat experienced in some parts of the country this summer has clearly added additional upward price pressures in the food sector.

Price increases during July and August of 1.1 and 0.7 percent for nonfood finished goods were substantially less than those we observed during the early months of 1980. The steep rise in finished energy prices ended last spring. Prices of other nonfood consumer goods moved up a sharp 1.5 percent in July, but the August increase was back to 0.7 percent. Capital equipment prices, however, continued to reflect substantial upward price pressures in August, particularly in the area of motor trucks.

At the intermediate and crude stages of production, the upward surge in food prices has also dominated the picture over the last 2 months. Price increases for nonfood semifinished materials have been relatively moderate for several months. At the crude stage of production, however, prices moved up sharply for nonfood crude materials during July and August following a 4-month decline.

In summary, some aspects of the August figures present grounds for cautious optimism. Although the sharp rise in prices for producer consumer foods suggest that retail food prices will be higher in the months ahead, the dampened price increases for finished and intermediate producer nonfood items is encouraging. In fact, at every stage of processing—crude, intermediate, and finished—the August nonfood price increase was lower than in July, and considerably below the levels prevailing at the start of the year.

On the labor front, payroll employment rose in August, and the number of unemployed workers declined by 200,000. At 7.6 percent, the unemployment rate, while still very high, showed slight improvement. And the increase in average weekly hours, as well as in factory overtime hours, indicates more labor market strength than in previous months.

Mr. Bregger, on my right, who is our employment expert, Mr. Layng, on my left, who is our expert on prices, and I would be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press releases referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-mo extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1979									
August	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.1
September	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
October	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	.1
November	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	.1
December	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	.2
1980									
January	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	.1
February	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	.2
March	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
April	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	.2
May	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
June	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	.3
July	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	.2
August	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	.2

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16 to 19 and 20 yr and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (auto-regressive, integrated, moving average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-mo factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of "Employment and Earnings."

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980. Since the revision pattern and procedure for computation of the rate are identical to the official procedure, the results of this method will be identical to the official rate at the end of each year when the most recent observation is December.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-mo intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-mo. intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-mo intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-mo extrapolation (X-11 ARIMA method).—This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-mo intervals. The factors for January–December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values of January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X-11 method (former official method).—The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-mo intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is desctibed in the X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalog No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15 Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1980.

News
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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1980

The Nation's employment situation showed some improvement in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate edged down from 7.8 to 7.6 percent, and the number of unemployed persons dropped by nearly 200,000 to 8.0 million.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--held steady in August at 97.0 million, following a rather sharp increase in July.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 200,000 to 90.1 million. Manufacturing employment, which had been declining steadily through July, was up by 90,000 in August, and the factory workweek registered its first increase since January.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in August was 7.6 percent, slightly below July's 7.8 percent. Since the sharp unemployment increases in April and May, the overall jobless rate has shown relatively little movement. The major demographic groups experienced little or no change in their unemployment rates in August: The rate for adult men stood at 6.6 percent; adult women, 6.5 percent; teenagers, 19.1 percent; whites, 6.8 percent; and blacks, 13.6 percent. The number of unemployed workers, at 8.0 million, was about 200,000 below the July level but still almost 2 million above a year earlier. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The jobless rate among workers in manufacturing industries was down a full percentage point to 9.3 percent, with improvements shared by workers in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors. The unemployment rate for workers in the construction industry, however, increased 2.2 points in August. Since February, the jobless rate for construction workers has risen from 10.5 to 18.3 percent. (See table A-5.)

Over the past 2 months, the number of unemployed persons on layoff has declined by 425,000, with two-thirds of this reduction occurring in August. Persons on layoff constituted about one-fifth of all unemployed persons. (See table A-7.)

The median duration of unemployment, at 7-1/2 weeks, increased for the third month in a row. This reflected reductions in the number of persons in the short and medium duration categories and increases in long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over). (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment, which had increased by 460,000 in July, was unchanged in August at 97.0 million, about the same level as a year earlier. An over-the-month gain of more than 300,000

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			July - Aug. change
	1979	1980		1980			
	II	I	II	June	July	Aug.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	102,357	104,194	104,701	104,542	105,203	105,025	-178
Total employment	96,467	97,804	96,893	96,537	96,996	97,006	10
Unemployment	5,890	6,390	7,808	8,006	8,207	8,019	-188
Not in labor force	58,824	59,022	59,103	59,471	59,091	59,439	348
Discouraged workers	807	993	917	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	5.8	6.1	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.6	-0.2
Adult men	4.0	4.7	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	-0.1
Adult women	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	-0.2
Teenagers	16.1	16.2	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.1	0.1
White	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	-0.1
Black and other	11.5	11.7	13.4	13.6	14.2	13.6	-0.6
Hispanic origin	8.1	9.0	10.2	10.2	10.9	10.6	-0.3
Full-time workers	5.2	5.7	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.4	-0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	89,668	91,120	90,489	90,047	89,865p	90,066p	201p
Goods-producing industries	26,517	26,605	25,763	25,422	25,142p	25,275p	133p
Service-producing industries	63,150	64,516	64,726	64,625	64,723p	64,791p	68p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.5	35.5	35.1	35.0	34.9p	35.1p	0.2p
Manufacturing	39.9	40.1	39.4	39.1	39.1p	39.6p	0.5p
Manufacturing overtime	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5p	2.8p	0.3p

p=preliminary N.A.=not available

among adults was offset by a decline among teenagers. The employment-population ratio, at 58.2 percent, was about unchanged from July, but was a percentage point below its level of August 1979.

The civilian labor force, at 105.0 million, was little changed from a month earlier. The civilian labor force participation rate, at 63.9 percent, was also about unchanged. Over the year, the labor force growth among adult women was about double that for men, while teenage labor market activity decreased. (See table A-1.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 200,000 in August, the first increase since February. At 90.1 million, payroll employment was near its year-ago level but was still 1.1 million below the February peak. The employment growth was widespread, with nearly 60 percent of the 172 industries in the BLS diffusion index of private nonfarm employment registering gains from July to August. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

After posting substantial cutbacks over the first half of the year, manufacturing employment turned upward in August, as the number of jobs increased by 90,000. Job gains were concentrated in the nondurable goods sector--principally in textiles, apparel, and rubber and plastics--but there was also some improvement in the durable goods industries, particularly fabricated metals and lumber and wood products. Electrical equipment was the only manufacturing industry to register a substantial decline in August. Between January and July, employment in manufacturing had been reduced by nearly 1.2 million jobs, three-fourths of which occurred in the durable goods industries.

Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, mining and construction employment were both up over the month. However, most of the 35,000 increase in construction was accounted for by strikers returning to their jobs; employment in this industry was still 390,000 below January's peak level.

Employment in the service-producing sector rose slightly for the second consecutive month, following declines in both May and June. Retail trade (50,000) and services (25,000) were the largest contributors to the sector's over-the-month employment growth. The gain in the services industry occurred despite a strike among motion picture and television employees. There was,

however, a decline in Federal government employment, due partly to a continuation of the phase-out of the 1980 Decennial Census collection operation.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased 0.2 hour to 35.1 hours in August. The manufacturing workweek increased 0.5 hour to 39.6 hours; factory hours had been unchanged in July subsequent to declines dating back to early in the year. Manufacturing overtime was up 0.3 hour over the month. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.8 percent in August to 122.8 (1967=100) as a result of the rise in both employment and hours. The index was still down 3.4 percent from its January peak. The manufacturing index was up 1.8 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.6 percent over the month and 7.7 percent over the year (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings were up 1.2 percent from July and 5.9 percent from August 1979.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 2 cents in August to $6.66 and have risen 48 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings were $236.43, up $2.04 over the month and $13.95 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 253.1 (1967=100) in August, 0.5 percent higher than in July. The Index was 9.0 percent above August a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 3.5 percent during the 12-month period ended in July. (See table B-4.)

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

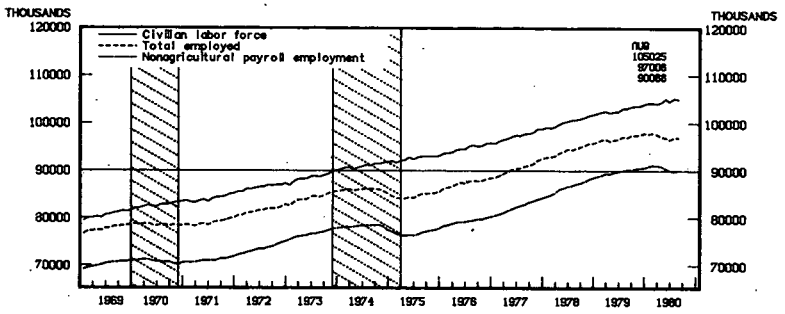


Chart 2. Unemployment rate—all civilian workers

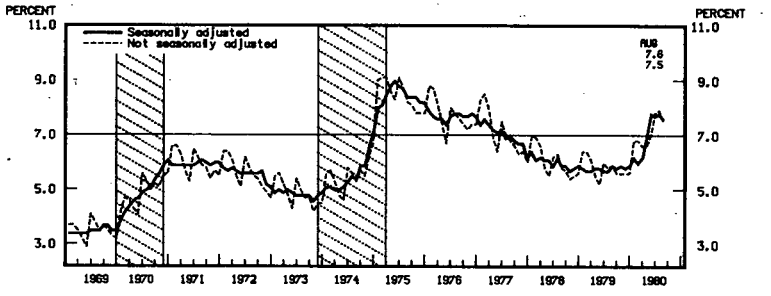
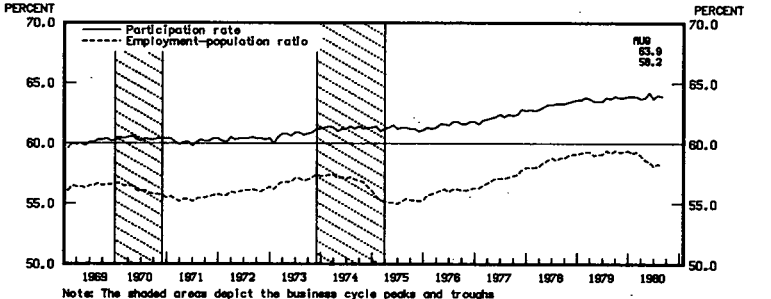


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate
and total employment–population ratio
(Seasonally adjusted)



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

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 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 the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 293,000; for total unemployment, it is 185,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	163,891	166,391	166,578	163,891	165,693	165,886	166,105	166,391	166,578
Armed Forces[1]	2,090	2,099	2,114	2,090	2,092	2,088	2,092	2,099	2,114
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	161,801	164,293	164,464	161,801	163,601	163,799	164,013	164,293	164,464
Civilian labor force	104,363	106,997	106,126	103,128	104,419	105,142	104,562	105,203	105,025
Participation rate	64.5	65.1	64.5	63.7	63.8	64.2	63.7	64.0	63.9
Employed	98,226	98,587	98,115	97,004	97,154	96,988	96,537	96,996	97,006
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.9	59.3	58.9	59.2	58.6	58.5	58.1	58.3	58.2
Agriculture	3,795	3,853	3,636	3,315	3,242	3,379	3,191	3,257	3,180
Nonagricultural industries	94,431	94,734	94,480	93,689	93,912	93,609	93,346	93,739	93,826
Unemployed	6,137	8,410	8,011	6,124	7,265	8,154	8,006	8,207	8,019
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.9	7.5	5.9	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6
Not in labor force	57,438	57,296	58,338	58,673	59,182	58,657	59,471	59,091	59,439
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	78,525	79,710	79,798	78,525	79,382	79,472	79,575	79,710	79,798
Armed Forces[1]	1,946	1,937	1,951	1,946	1,935	1,931	1,935	1,937	1,951
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	76,579	77,773	77,847	76,579	77,447	77,541	77,641	77,773	77,847
Civilian labor force	60,776	62,096	61,350	59,491	60,037	60,479	60,127	60,333	60,182
Participation rate	79.4	79.8	78.8	77.7	77.5	78.0	77.4	77.6	77.3
Employed	57,891	57,363	56,975	56,408	55,998	55,823	55,457	55,629	55,551
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.7	72.0	71.4	71.8	70.5	70.2	69.7	69.8	69.6
Unemployed	2,885	4,732	4,375	3,083	4,040	4,656	4,669	4,703	4,632
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.6	7.1	5.2	6.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	70,099	71,326	71,430	70,099	70,988	71,083	71,190	71,326	71,430
Armed Forces[1]	1,681	1,662	1,674	1,681	1,659	1,655	1,658	1,662	1,674
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	68,417	69,664	69,756	68,417	69,329	69,428	69,532	69,664	69,756
Civilian labor force	55,020	55,831	55,765	54,597	55,114	55,467	55,220	55,398	55,474
Participation rate	80.4	80.1	79.9	79.8	79.5	79.9	79.4	79.5	79.5
Employed	52,895	52,247	52,308	52,311	51,868	51,796	51,510	51,668	51,792
Employment-population ratio[2]	75.5	73.3	73.2	74.6	73.1	72.9	72.4	72.4	72.5
Agriculture	2,556	2,475	2,455	2,375	2,320	2,384	2,270	2,292	2,286
Nonagricultural industries	50,341	49,771	49,853	49,936	49,548	49,412	49,240	49,376	49,506
Unemployed	2,125	3,585	3,457	2,286	3,246	3,671	3,710	3,730	3,682
Unemployment rate	3.9	6.4	6.2	4.2	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	85,366	86,681	86,780	85,366	86,311	86,414	86,530	86,681	86,780
Armed Forces[2]	145	161	163	145	157	156	156	161	163
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	85,222	86,520	86,617	85,222	86,154	86,258	86,373	86,520	86,617
Civilian labor force	43,587	44,901	44,777	43,637	44,381	44,663	44,416	44,870	44,842
Participation rate	51.1	51.9	51.7	51.2	51.5	51.8	51.4	51.9	51.8
Employed	40,335	41,224	41,141	40,596	41,156	41,165	41,079	41,367	41,455
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.2	47.6	47.4	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8
Unemployed	3,252	3,677	3,636	3,041	3,225	3,498	3,337	3,503	3,387
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.2	8.1	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	77,127	78,493	78,607	77,127	78,110	78,219	78,340	78,493	78,607
Armed Forces[3]	121	133	134	121	129	129	129	133	134
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	77,006	78,360	78,473	77,006	77,981	78,090	78,211	78,360	78,473
Civilian labor force	38,647	39,602	39,925	39,304	40,137	40,246	40,125	40,471	40,589
Participation rate	50.2	50.5	50.9	51.0	51.5	51.5	51.3	51.6	51.7
Employed	36,176	36,881	37,091	37,000	37,602	37,576	37,530	37,769	37,961
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.0	48.1	48.0	47.9	48.1	48.3
Agriculture	712	719	651	600	552	616	541	565	548
Nonagricultural industries	35,462	36,162	36,440	36,400	37,051	36,960	36,989	37,204	37,413
Unemployed	2,473	2,721	2,833	2,304	2,534	2,670	2,596	2,702	2,628
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.9	7.1	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,665	16,572	16,541	16,665	16,595	16,584	16,575	16,572	16,541
Armed Forces[1]	288	304	306	288	304	304	304	304	306
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,377	16,268	16,235	16,377	16,291	16,281	16,271	16,268	16,235
Civilian labor force	10,696	11,563	10,437	9,227	9,168	9,429	9,197	9,334	8,962
Participation rate	65.3	71.1	64.3	56.3	56.3	57.9	56.5	57.4	55.2
Employed	9,157	9,459	8,716	7,693	7,683	7,616	7,497	7,560	7,253
Employment-population ratio[3]	56.9	57.1	52.7	46.2	46.3	45.9	45.2	45.6	43.8
Agriculture	529	659	530	340	370	379	380	401	346
Nonagricultural industries	8,628	8,801	8,186	7,353	7,313	7,237	7,117	7,159	6,907
Unemployed	1,539	2,104	1,720	1,534	1,485	1,813	1,700	1,774	1,709
Unemployment rate	14.4	18.2	16.5	16.6	16.2	19.2	18.5	19.0	19.1

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	143,461	145,388	145,530	143,461	144,870	145,016	145,181	145,388	145,530
Armed Forces[1]	1,639	1,619	1,630	1,639	1,616	1,613	1,616	1,619	1,630
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	141,822	143,770	143,900	141,822	143,254	143,403	143,565	143,770	143,900
Civilian labor force	91,742	93,821	93,208	90,759	92,083	92,535	92,096	92,456	92,294
Participation rate	64.7	65.3	64.8	64.0	64.3	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.1
Employed	86,995	87,400	86,937	85,976	86,385	86,148	85,792	86,063	85,981
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.6	60.1	59.7	59.9	59.6	59.4	59.1	59.2	59.1
Unemployed	4,747	6,422	6,272	4,783	5,698	6,386	6,303	6,392	6,313
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.8	6.7	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	49,058	49,741	49,686	48,646	49,201	49,525	49,323	49,388	49,373
Participation rate	80.9	80.6	80.4	80.2	80.1	80.5	80.1	80.1	79.9
Employed	47,390	46,931	46,964	46,833	46,610	46,597	46,366	46,420	46,453
Employment-population ratio[2]	76.4	74.5	74.5	75.5	74.3	74.2	73.7	73.7	73.7
Unemployed	1,668	2,810	2,721	1,813	2,591	2,928	2,957	2,967	2,920
Unemployment rate	3.4	5.6	5.5	3.7	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	33,249	33,993	34,283	33,879	34,668	34,650	34,589	34,785	34,916
Participation rate	49.4	49.7	50.1	50.3	50.9	50.8	50.7	50.9	51.0
Employed	31,370	31,957	32,094	32,126	32,757	32,649	32,589	32,743	32,883
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.5	46.7	46.8	47.7	48.0	47.8	47.7	47.8	48.0
Unemployed	1,879	2,036	2,189	1,753	1,911	2,001	2,000	2,042	2,032
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.0	6.4	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	9,436	10,087	9,240	8,234	8,214	8,359	8,183	8,283	8,006
Participation rate	68.2	73.6	67.6	59.5	59.8	60.9	59.6	60.4	58.5
Employed	8,236	8,511	7,878	7,017	7,018	6,902	6,837	6,900	6,645
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.6	61.1	56.6	49.9	50.2	49.5	49.0	49.5	47.8
Unemployed	1,200	1,576	1,361	1,217	1,196	1,457	1,346	1,383	1,361
Unemployment rate	12.7	15.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	17.4	16.4	16.7	17.0
Men	11.9	16.0	14.7	14.9	14.6	18.1	18.1	17.7	18.0
Women	13.6	15.2	14.7	14.7	14.5	16.7	14.6	15.6	15.9
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	20,431	21,003	21,048	20,431	20,822	20,870	20,928	21,003	21,048
Armed Forces[1]	452	480	484	452	476	475	476	480	484
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	19,979	20,523	20,564	19,979	20,346	20,395	20,448	20,523	20,564
Civilian labor force	12,621	13,175	12,918	12,343	12,319	12,559	12,446	12,739	12,650
Participation rate	63.2	64.2	62.8	61.8	60.5	61.6	60.9	62.1	61.5
Employed	11,231	11,187	11,179	10,982	10,771	10,813	10,751	10,932	10,930
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.0	53.3	53.1	53.8	51.7	51.8	51.8	52.0	51.9
Unemployed	1,390	1,988	1,739	1,361	1,549	1,746	1,695	1,807	1,719
Unemployment rate	11.0	15.1	13.5	11.0	12.6	13.9	13.6	14.2	13.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,962	6,090	6,079	5,956	5,897	5,922	5,945	6,049	6,084
Participation rate	77.0	76.3	76.0	76.9	74.6	74.7	74.8	75.8	76.1
Employed	5,505	5,315	5,343	5,471	5,254	5,211	5,195	5,278	5,311
Employment-population ratio[2]	68.0	63.7	63.8	67.5	63.5	62.8	62.5	63.2	63.5
Unemployed	457	775	736	485	643	711	750	771	773
Unemployment rate	7.7	12.7	12.1	8.1	10.9	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,398	5,609	5,642	5,395	5,477	5,577	5,508	5,633	5,636
Participation rate	55.7	56.2	56.4	55.7	55.4	56.2	55.4	56.4	56.3
Employed	4,804	4,924	4,997	4,842	4,852	4,915	4,905	4,984	5,037
Employment-population ratio[2]	49.4	49.1	49.7	49.8	48.9	49.4	49.2	49.7	50.1
Unemployed	594	685	645	553	624	661	603	649	598
Unemployment rate	11.0	12.2	11.4	10.3	11.4	11.9	10.9	11.5	10.6
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,261	1,476	1,197	992	986	1,060	993	1,057	930
Participation rate	49.6	57.7	46.8	39.0	37.1	41.6	38.9	41.3	36.4
Employed	922	948	838	669	664	687	651	670	582
Employment-population ratio[2]	35.3	36.0	31.8	25.6	25.3	26.2	24.8	25.4	22.1
Unemployed	339	528	359	323	282	373	342	387	348
Unemployment rate	26.9	35.8	30.0	32.6	29.8	35.2	34.4	36.6	37.4
Men	22.5	34.2	29.8	28.4	28.0	32.2	32.8	34.6	39.9
Women	32.4	37.7	30.2	37.5	31.9	38.5	36.3	38.9	34.8

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

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

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	96,226	98,115	97,004	97,154	96,988	96,537	96,996	97,006
Married men, spouse present	39,420	38,100	39,180	38,342	38,147	38,193	37,999	37,910
Married women, spouse present	22,071	22,351	22,869	23,080	23,155	23,144	23,097	23,162
Women who maintain families	4,527	4,640	4,633	4,645	4,637	4,671	4,644	4,744
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	49,120	50,849	49,663	50,405	50,606	50,861	51,118	51,413
Professional and technical	14,478	15,131	15,068	15,542	15,551	15,712	15,741	15,761
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,880	11,358	10,698	10,745	10,882	10,911	11,046	11,153
Sales workers	6,152	6,118	6,345	5,988	6,022	5,981	6,128	6,124
Clerical workers	17,614	18,246	17,752	18,129	18,152	18,256	18,199	18,375
Blue-collar workers	33,122	31,129	31,849	31,127	30,681	30,243	30,149	29,983
Craft and kindred workers	13,201	12,637	12,761	12,773	12,523	12,301	12,382	12,233
Operatives, except transport	11,174	10,298	10,909	10,808	10,336	10,131	10,134	10,066
Transport equipment operatives	3,578	3,446	3,604	3,483	3,421	3,395	3,335	3,474
Nonfarm laborers	5,168	4,748	4,575	4,863	4,402	4,416	4,299	4,209
Service workers	12,872	13,164	12,621	13,034	12,932	12,930	13,045	12,917
Farm workers	3,113	2,974	2,707	2,658	2,745	2,606	2,689	2,601
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,655	1,507	1,384	1,370	1,405	1,365	1,352	1,263
Self-employed workers	1,738	1,775	1,614	1,591	1,662	1,590	1,631	1,648
Unpaid family workers	401	354	310	281	289	269	292	273
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	87,262	87,104	86,421	86,741	86,431	86,257	86,407	86,508
Government	14,726	14,937	15,279	15,668	15,799	15,891	15,760	15,495
Private industries	72,536	72,246	71,142	71,072	70,832	70,365	70,647	71,014
Private households	1,239	1,243	1,211	1,123	1,206	1,219	1,245	1,209
Other industries	71,297	71,003	69,931	69,949	69,625	69,147	69,402	69,805
Self-employed workers	6,729	6,907	6,689	6,813	6,648	6,666	6,765	6,879
Unpaid family workers	440	389	450	363	411	445	441	399
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	83,930	83,485	88,855	87,660	87,680	87,910	87,859	88,270
Full-time schedules	71,025	69,805	73,053	71,807	71,224	71,206	70,689	71,478
Part time for economic reasons	3,799	4,910	3,298	3,816	4,349	3,999	4,113	4,148
Usually work full time	1,530	1,870	1,401	1,709	2,064	1,781	1,847	1,692
Usually work part time	2,269	2,940	1,897	2,107	2,285	2,217	2,266	2,456
Part time for noneconomic reasons	9,106	9,230	12,504	12,037	12,106	12,706	12,692	12,644

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

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

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1979			1980		1980		
	II	III	IV	I	II	June	July	Aug.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.4
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.6
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.6
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	10.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	6,124	6,019	5.9	7.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6
Men, 20 years and over	2,286	3,682	4.2	5.9	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
Women, 20 years and over	2,304	2,628	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,534	1,709	16.6	16.2	19.2	18.5	19.0	19.1
Married men, spouse present	1,175	1,970	2.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9
Married women, spouse present	1,279	1,497	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1
Women who maintain families	396	464	7.9	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.9	8.9
Full-time workers	4,727	6,600	5.4	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.4
Part-time workers	1,372	1,347	8.8	8.9	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.6
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	6.4	7.5	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.3
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	1,815	1,973	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7
Professional and technical	392	378	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	251	272	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Sales workers	257	284	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1
Clerical workers	915	1,059	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4
Blue-collar workers	2,514	3,869	7.3	9.7	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.4
Craft and kindred workers	636	1,072	4.7	6.7	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.1
Operatives, except transport	1,060	1,581	8.9	11.6	14.0	13.8	14.6	13.6
Transport equipment operatives	237	386	6.2	8.9	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.0
Nonfarm laborers	581	830	11.3	14.1	15.4	16.2	16.1	16.5
Service workers	968	1,223	7.1	8.0	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.6
Farm workers	109	155	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.6
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[4]	4,531	6,206	6.0	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0
Construction	510	934	10.1	15.1	17.5	16.5	16.1	18.3
Manufacturing	1,376	2,124	5.9	7.9	9.9	9.9	10.3	9.3
Durable goods	747	1,405	5.4	8.3	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.2
Nondurable goods	629	719	6.8	7.4	8.8	8.0	8.8	7.9
Transportation and public utilities	208	321	3.7	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1,222	1,456	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.6
Finance and service industries	1,167	1,299	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
Government workers	585	649	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	152	202	9.9	11.9	11.7	9.7	10.8	13.8

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

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,116	3,229	3,168	3,309	3,872	3,333	3,363	3,268
5 to 14 weeks	1,984	2,883	1,738	2,391	2,697	2,922	2,700	2,490
15 weeks and over	1,036	1,898	1,185	1,629	1,722	1,766	1,915	2,184
15 to 26 weeks	520	987	658	953	1,014	1,027	1,057	1,259
27 weeks and over	517	912	527	676	709	739	858	925
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	10.2	12.0	10.7	11.3	10.5	11.7	11.6	12.6
Median duration, in weeks	4.9	7.6	4.9	5.7	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	50.8	48.3	52.0	45.1	46.7	41.6	42.2	41.2
5 to 14 weeks	32.3	36.0	28.5	32.6	32.5	36.4	33.8	31.3
15 weeks and over	16.9	23.7	19.5	22.2	20.8	22.0	24.0	27.5
15 to 26 weeks	8.5	12.3	10.8	13.0	12.2	12.8	13.2	15.9
27 weeks and over	8.4	11.4	8.7	9.2	8.5	9.2	10.8	11.6

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	2,539	4,164	2,680	3,611	4,301	4,625	4,558	4,360
On layoff	879	1,641	915	1,424	1,944	2,117	1,975	1,692
Other job losers	1,660	2,523	1,765	2,188	2,357	2,508	2,583	2,668
Left last job	993	1,023	875	926	992	898	857	897
Reentered labor force	1,771	1,872	1,788	1,967	2,015	1,822	1,868	1,895
Seeking first job	833	951	745	743	884	863	930	867
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	41.4	52.0	44.0	49.8	52.5	56.3	55.5	54.4
On layoff	14.3	20.5	15.0	19.6	23.7	25.8	24.0	21.1
Other job losers	27.1	31.5	29.0	30.2	28.8	30.6	31.5	33.3
Job leavers	16.2	12.8	14.4	12.8	12.1	10.9	10.4	11.2
Reentrants	28.9	23.4	29.4	27.1	24.6	22.2	22.7	23.6
New entrants	13.6	11.9	12.2	10.3	10.8	10.5	11.3	10.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	2.4	3.9	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.2
Job leavers	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9
Reentrants	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
New entrants	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
Total, 16 years and over	6,124	8,019	5.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.6
16 to 24 years	2,949	3,545	12.0	13.2	15.2	14.7	14.8	14.6
16 to 19 years	1,534	1,709	16.6	16.2	19.2	18.5	19.0	19.1
16 to 17 years	690	819	18.5	18.7	21.7	19.8	20.9	22.8
18 to 19 years	841	887	15.4	14.8	17.7	18.0	17.7	16.6
20 to 24 years	1,415	1,836	9.3	11.4	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.9
25 years and over	3,155	4,462	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5
25 to 54 years	2,697	3,905	4.2	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
55 years and over	467	542	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6
Men, 16 years and over	3,083	4,632	5.2	6.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7
16 to 24 years	1,521	2,096	11.6	13.8	15.9	15.9	15.7	16.1
16 to 19 years	797	950	16.3	16.1	19.7	19.5	19.7	20.2
16 to 17 years	358	476	18.0	18.3	22.0	21.8	20.8	24.6
18 to 19 years	436	470	15.1	14.2	17.9	19.3	18.7	17.0
20 to 24 years	724	1,146	8.8	12.3	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.9
25 years and over	1,575	2,550	3.4	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4
25 to 54 years	1,299	2,183	3.5	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.7
55 years and over	283	365	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,041	3,387	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.6
16 to 24 years	1,428	1,449	12.6	12.5	14.3	13.3	13.8	12.8
16 to 19 years	737	759	17.0	16.3	18.7	17.3	18.2	17.8
16 to 17 years	332	343	19.0	19.1	21.4	17.6	20.9	20.7
18 to 19 years	405	417	15.7	14.6	17.5	16.6	16.6	16.1
20 to 24 years	691	690	9.8	10.2	11.6	10.8	11.1	9.7
25 years and over	1,580	1,912	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7
25 to 54 years	1,398	1,722	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
55 years and over	184	178	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0

Table A-9. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,056	17,477	17,056	17,331	17,363	17,403	17,448	17,477
Civilian labor force	10,672	10,875	10,453	10,463	10,656	10,516	10,723	10,672
Participation rate	62.6	62.2	61.3	60.4	61.4	60.4	61.5	61.1
Employed	9,378	9,304	9,176	9,050	9,094	8,976	9,090	9,104
Unemployed	1,293	1,572	1,277	1,413	1,562	1,541	1,633	1,568
Unemployment rate	12.1	14.5	12.2	13.5	14.7	14.7	15.2	14.7
Not in labor force	6,385	6,602	6,603	6,868	6,707	6,887	6,725	6,805
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,115	8,839	8,115	8,362	8,525	8,653	8,745	8,839
Civilian labor force	5,198	5,745	5,010	5,247	5,472	5,424	5,538	5,546
Participation rate	64.1	65.0	61.7	63.9	64.2	62.7	63.3	62.7
Employed	4,747	5,134	4,573	4,819	4,898	4,873	4,932	4,956
Unemployed	452	611	437	528	574	552	606	590
Unemployment rate	8.7	10.6	8.7	9.9	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.6
Not in labor force	2,917	3,095	3,105	3,015	3,053	3,229	3,207	3,293

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 89 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 98 percent of their population was white.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980
VETERANS[1]										
Total, 20 years and over	8,551	8,620	8,165	8,228	7,826	7,706	339	522	4.2	6.3
20 to 24 years	530	309	488	294	455	242	33	52	6.8	17.7
25 to 39 years	7,157	7,292	6,934	7,047	6,650	6,609	284	438	4.1	6.2
25 to 29 years	1,916	1,681	1,839	1,579	1,737	1,398	102	181	5.5	11.5
30 to 34 years	3,624	3,568	3,512	3,480	3,367	3,303	145	177	4.1	5.1
35 to 39 years	1,617	2,043	1,583	1,988	1,546	1,908	37	80	2.3	4.0
40 years and over	864	1,019	743	887	721	855	22	32	3.0	3.6
NONVETERANS[2]										
Total, 25 to 39 years	14,683	15,590	13,965	14,812	13,432	13,837	533	975	3.8	6.6
25 to 29 years	6,729	7,139	6,396	6,756	6,122	6,205	274	551	4.3	8.2
30 to 34 years	4,208	4,647	3,994	4,440	3,853	4,200	141	240	3.5	5.4
35 to 39 years	3,746	3,804	3,575	3,616	3,457	3,432	118	184	3.3	5.1

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

[2] Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited to those 25-39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted*			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,807	17,127	17,152	16,807	17,034	17,062	17,091	17,127	17,152
Civilian labor force	11,170	11,357	11,484	11,068	11,179	11,125	11,160	11,217	11,371
Employed	10,461	10,555	10,641	10,367	10,389	10,332	10,348	10,463	10,544
Unemployed	709	803	843	701	790	793	812	754	827
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.1	7.3	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.7	7.3
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,780	6,976	6,992	6,780	6,920	6,937	6,955	6,976	6,992
Civilian labor force	3,857	4,015	3,921	3,829	3,915	3,945	3,940	3,948	3,894
Employed	3,622	3,711	3,675	3,594	3,701	3,711	3,687	3,652	3,652
Unemployed	234	304	246	235	214	234	253	296	242
Unemployment rate	6.1	7.6	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	7.5	6.2
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,261	8,325	8,327	8,261	8,305	8,313	8,314	8,325	8,327
Civilian labor force	5,396	5,566	5,411	5,325	5,461	5,500	5,401	5,477	5,348
Employed	5,146	5,017	4,958	5,075	5,057	5,066	4,936	4,941	4,889
Unemployed	251	549	453	250	404	434	465	536	459
Unemployment rate	4.6	9.9	8.4	4.7	7.4	7.9	8.6	9.8	8.6
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,373	4,416	4,419	4,373	4,403	4,407	4,411	4,416	4,419
Civilian labor force	2,931	2,928	2,937	2,869	2,858	2,899	2,832	2,864	2,880
Employed	2,794	2,749	2,762	2,749	2,707	2,718	2,649	2,690	2,721
Unemployed	137	178	175	120	151	185	192	174	159
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.1	6.0	4.2	5.3	6.4	6.8	6.1	5.5
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,725	6,804	6,810	6,725	6,781	6,787	6,794	6,804	6,810
Civilian labor force	4,307	4,373	4,367	4,303	4,262	4,336	4,357	4,320	4,365
Employed	3,983	3,757	3,820	3,978	3,741	3,711	3,742	3,731	3,823
Unemployed	324	617	547	325	521	625	615	589	542
Unemployment rate	7.5	14.1	12.5	7.6	12.2	14.4	14.1	13.6	12.4
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,511	5,566	5,569	5,511	5,549	5,554	5,559	5,566	5,569
Civilian labor force	3,589	3,676	3,635	3,537	3,566	3,597	3,614	3,615	3,556
Employed	3,330	3,376	3,353	3,283	3,332	3,296	3,327	3,351	3,311
Unemployed	259	299	282	254	234	301	287	264	245
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.1	7.8	7.2	6.6	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.9
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,279	13,319	13,320	13,279	13,304	13,306	13,310	13,319	13,320
Civilian labor force	8,110	8,239	8,131	8,304	7,807	7,987	7,925	8,065	8,025
Employed	7,516	7,570	7,506	7,399	7,241	7,351	7,344	7,419	7,391
Unemployed	594	669	625	605	566	636	581	646	634
Unemployment rate	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.9
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,919	7,985	7,989	7,919	7,964	7,970	7,976	7,985	7,989
Civilian labor force	5,132	5,240	5,210	5,058	5,038	5,080	5,118	5,137	5,140
Employed	4,779	4,704	4,736	4,711	4,664	4,602	4,624	4,627	4,677
Unemployed	353	536	474	347	374	478	494	510	463
Unemployment rate	6.9	10.2	9.1	6.9	7.4	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,898	8,957	8,960	8,898	8,938	8,942	8,948	8,957	8,960
Civilian labor force	5,339	5,417	5,437	5,285	5,381	5,379	5,324	5,344	5,391
Employed	4,967	4,915	4,995	4,909	4,967	4,933	4,915	4,834	4,946
Unemployed	372	502	442	376	414	446	409	510	445
Unemployment rate	7.0	9.3	8.1	7.1	7.7	8.3	7.7	9.5	8.3
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,541	9,751	9,767	9,541	9,690	9,709	9,728	9,751	9,767
Civilian labor force	6,252	6,506	6,583	6,232	6,333	6,362	6,336	6,421	6,527
Employed	5,963	6,185	6,166	5,964	5,994	5,999	5,986	6,090	6,168
Unemployed	289	361	417	268	339	363	350	331	359
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.6	5.8	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.5

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

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	June 1980	July p 1980	Aug. p 1980	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July p 1980	Aug. p 1980
TOTAL	90,093	91,049	89,815	90,009	90,222	90,951	90,468	90,047	89,865	90,066
GOODS-PRODUCING	26,948	25,861	25,395	25,762	26,528	26,121	25,745	25,422	25,142	25,275
MINING	989	1,049	1,028	1,033	974	1,012	1,023	1,029	1,011	1,017
CONSTRUCTION	4,863	4,611	4,630	4,708	4,499	4,467	4,436	4,379	4,319	4,355
MANUFACTURING	21,096	20,201	19,737	20,021	21,055	20,642	20,286	20,014	19,812	19,903
Production workers	15,048	14,093	13,653	13,939	15,046	14,550	14,186	13,931	13,757	13,846
DURABLE GOODS	12,683	12,065	11,761	11,811	12,782	12,442	12,140	11,947	11,807	11,829
Production workers	8,979	8,307	8,022	8,072	9,103	8,686	8,386	8,205	8,082	8,101
Lumber and wood products	788.2	668.0	661.9	679.6	764	689	654	648	645	659
Furniture and fixtures	497.1	460.8	437.7	444.0	499	491	472	461	448	445
Stone, clay, and glass products	726.5	666.2	657.5	665.1	710	680	663	647	642	650
Primary metal industries	1,250.6	1,112.9	1,056.7	1,055.9	1,250	1,193	1,144	1,096	1,050	1,055
Fabricated metal products	1,711.7	1,598.6	1,535.2	1,565.2	1,713	1,678	1,620	1,584	1,548	1,567
Machinery, except electrical	2,489.7	2,486.1	2,440.3	2,425.6	2,509	2,518	2,517	2,476	2,448	2,445
Electric and electronic equipment	2,105.7	2,102.2	2,066.0	2,057.6	2,109	2,167	2,127	2,094	2,078	2,060
Transportation equipment	1,965.5	1,847.0	1,804.0	1,802.4	2,089	1,885	1,819	1,831	1,836	1,842
Instruments and related products	693.7	702.9	697.9	695.9	693	703	700	696	697	695
Miscellaneous manufacturing	454.5	420.1	403.9	419.4	446	438	424	414	415	411
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,413	8,136	7,976	8,210	8,273	8,200	8,146	8,067	8,005	8,074
Production workers	6,069	5,786	5,631	5,867	5,943	5,864	5,800	5,726	5,675	5,745
Food and kindred products	1,828.8	1,676.8	1,711.7	1,783.6	1,722	1,690	1,691	1,677	1,685	1,679
Tobacco manufacturers	73.8	64.6	62.5	70.4	70	69	70	71	68	67
Textile mill products	855.8	853.2	819.5	834.1	883	884	869	843	832	851
Apparel and other textile products	1,308.1	1,310.5	1,234.9	1,307.7	1,305	1,302	1,291	1,287	1,274	1,304
Paper and allied products	715.6	695.0	682.3	689.2	708	702	692	685	680	682
Printing and publishing	1,242.5	1,271.3	1,263.4	1,262.0	1,244	1,272	1,268	1,269	1,265	1,263
Chemicals and allied products	1,119.0	1,122.2	1,109.8	1,105.3	1,110	1,123	1,120	1,112	1,101	1,097
Petroleum and coal products	214.1	209.1	211.0	211.4	209	175	203	205	206	207
Rubber and misc. plastics products	774.1	688.5	659.5	682.7	774	740	703	681	663	683
Leather and leather products	250.4	244.7	220.9	243.2	248	243	239	237	231	241
SERVICE-PRODUCING	63,145	65,188	64,420	64,247	63,694	64,830	64,723	64,625	64,723	64,791
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,197	5,185	5,141	5,136	5,182	5,178	5,167	5,134	5,110	5,121
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20,296	20,562	20,488	20,545	20,301	20,531	20,487	20,459	20,487	20,555
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,243	5,287	5,271	5,278	5,222	5,286	5,268	5,245	5,240	5,257
RETAIL TRADE	15,053	15,275	15,217	15,267	15,079	15,245	15,219	15,214	15,247	15,298
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5,068	5,201	5,228	5,223	5,019	5,119	5,137	5,150	5,166	5,171
SERVICES	17,315	17,846	17,961	17,951	17,152	17,618	17,659	17,652	17,748	17,773
GOVERNMENT	15,269	16,394	15,602	15,392	16,040	16,384	16,273	16,230	16,212	16,171
FEDERAL	2,844	2,995	2,949	2,874	2,811	3,115	2,960	2,951	2,893	2,840
STATE AND LOCAL	12,425	13,399	12,653	12,518	13,229	13,269	13,313	13,279	13,319	13,331

pPreliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1979	June 1980	July 1980P	Aug. 1980P	Aug. 1979	Apr. 1980	May 1980	June 1980	July 1980P	Aug. 1980P
TOTAL PRIVATE	36.0	35.3	35.3	35.5	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.0	34.9	35.1
MINING	43.1	43.2	41.6	41.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
CONSTRUCTION	38.1	37.9	37.7	37.2	37.3	36.7	36.8	37.1	36.8	36.4
MANUFACTURING	40.0	39.4	38.9	39.5	40.1	39.8	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.6
Overtime hours	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.8
DURABLE GOODS	40.4	39.8	39.1	39.9	40.7	40.3	39.7	39.5	39.4	40.1
Overtime hours	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8
Lumber and wood products	39.9	38.4	38.1	39.5	39.6	37.3	37.5	37.6	38.0	39.2
Furniture and fixtures	38.8	37.3	36.5	38.1	38.6	38.5	37.6	37.0	36.9	37.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.8	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.4	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.2	40.4
Primary metal industries	40.8	39.1	38.6	39.6	41.0	40.6	39.2	38.8	38.6	39.8
Fabricated metal products	40.5	40.1	39.2	40.0	40.6	40.8	39.9	39.7	39.6	40.1
Machinery, except electrical	41.2	40.8	40.0	40.5	41.6	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.9
Electric and electronic equipment	39.7	39.4	38.7	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.7
Transportation equipment	40.5	39.9	39.4	40.2	41.5	40.5	39.7	39.5	39.5	41.1
Instruments and related products	40.4	40.5	39.5	40.4	40.6	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.0	40.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.8	38.3	37.9	38.5	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.4	38.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.4	38.8	38.6	38.9	39.3	39.1	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.8
Overtime hours	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
Food and kindred products	40.3	39.6	40.0	40.4	39.8	39.6	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.9
Tobacco manufacturers	37.6	38.3	36.7	37.2	38.1	38.2	38.2	37.3	38.8	37.7
Textile mill products	40.3	39.6	38.7	39.1	40.3	40.3	39.7	39.1	39.1	39.1
Apparel and other textile products	35.6	35.6	35.3	35.5	35.3	35.8	35.3	35.2	35.1	35.2
Paper and allied products	42.6	41.7	41.5	41.8	42.6	42.5	41.7	41.4	41.5	41.8
Printing and publishing	37.9	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.8	37.2	37.1	36.8	36.9	37.0
Chemicals and allied products	41.8	41.2	40.7	40.9	41.9	41.5	41.3	41.1	40.8	41.0
Petroleum and coal products	43.6	42.3	42.8	42.3	43.6	41.1	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.0	39.3	38.8	40.0	40.2	40.1	39.3	39.2	39.2	40.2
Leather and leather products	36.6	37.4	36.1	36.8	36.5	37.3	36.7	36.7	35.8	36.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.3	39.6	39.9	40.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	33.2	32.3	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.0	32.1	31.9	31.8	31.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	39.0	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.8	38.5	38.6	38.0	38.0	38.0
RETAIL TRADE	31.4	30.4	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.0	30.1	30.0	29.8	30.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.1	36.4	36.2	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
SERVICES	33.2	32.8	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5

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

[2] This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Aug. 1979	June 1980	July 1980[p]	Aug. 1980[p]	Aug. 1979	June 1980	July 1980[p]	Aug. 1980[p]
TOTAL PRIVATE	$6.18	$6.61	$6.64	$6.66	$222.48	$233.33	$234.39	$236.43
Seasonally adjusted	6.22	6.62	6.66	6.70	222.05	231.70	232.43	235.17
MINING	8.50	9.16	9.12	9.15	366.35	395.71	379.39	378.81
CONSTRUCTION	9.34	9.81	9.92	10.01	355.85	371.80	373.98	372.37
MANUFACTURING	6.70	7.20	7.29	7.31	268.00	283.68	283.58	288.75
DURABLE GOODS	7.13	7.69	7.76	7.80	288.05	306.06	303.42	311.22
Lumber and wood products	6.22	6.56	6.68	6.72	248.18	251.90	254.51	265.44
Furniture and fixtures	5.09	5.49	5.52	5.56	197.49	204.78	201.48	211.84
Stone, clay, and glass products	6.90	7.53	7.59	7.61	288.42	308.73	305.88	308.21
Primary metal industries	9.10	9.65	9.81	9.86	371.28	377.32	378.67	390.46
Fabricated metal products	6.85	7.42	7.43	7.50	277.43	297.54	291.26	300.00
Machinery, except electrical	7.35	7.97	8.04	8.08	302.82	325.18	321.60	327.24
Electric and electronic equipment	6.37	6.87	6.96	7.01	252.89	270.68	269.35	276.90
Transportation equipment	8.45	9.24	9.34	9.39	342.23	368.68	368.00	377.48
Instruments and related products	6.15	6.80	6.87	6.91	248.46	275.40	271.37	279.16
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.02	5.42	5.47	5.49	194.78	207.59	207.31	211.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	6.04	6.48	6.60	6.62	237.98	251.42	254.76	257.52
Food and kindred products	6.28	6.84	6.90	6.89	253.08	270.86	276.00	278.36
Tobacco manufacturers	6.51	7.97	8.11	7.80	244.78	305.25	297.64	290.16
Textile mill products	4.77	4.93	5.05	5.18	192.23	195.23	195.44	202.54
Apparel and other textile products	4.21	4.51	4.49	4.60	149.88	160.56	158.50	163.30
Paper and allied products	7.24	7.79	7.98	7.98	308.42	324.84	331.17	333.56
Printing and publishing	6.98	7.46	7.54	7.63	264.54	273.78	277.47	283.07
Chemicals and allied products	7.66	8.24	8.35	8.35	320.19	332.46	339.85	343.15
Petroleum and coal products	9.34	10.22	10.32	10.32	407.22	432.31	441.70	436.54
Rubber and misc. plastics products	5.94	6.39	6.50	6.56	237.60	251.13	252.20	262.40
Leather and leather products	4.21	4.54	4.56	4.56	154.09	169.80	164.62	167.81
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.31	8.75	8.83	8.86	334.89	346.50	352.32	355.29
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.06	5.43	5.46	5.46	167.99	175.39	177.45	178.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.42	6.95	6.98	6.98	250.38	265.49	266.64	266.64
RETAIL TRADE	4.52	4.83	4.86	4.86	141.93	146.83	149.20	149.69
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5.28	5.77	5.77	5.77	190.61	210.03	208.87	210.03
SERVICES	5.31	5.81	5.80	5.81	176.29	190.57	191.40	191.73

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[p] preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(1967=100)

Industry	AUG. 1979	MAR. 1980	APR. 1980	MAY 1980	JUNE 1980	JULY P 1980	AUG. P 1980	Percent change from— AUG. 1979- AUG. 1980	Percent change from— JULY 1980- AUG. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM:									
Current dollars	232.3	245.2	246.2	248.3	250.9	251.7	253.1	9.0	0.5
Constant (1967) dollars	105.2	102.0	101.4	101.4	101.5	101.8	N.A.	(2)	(3)
MINING	264.7	280.9	283.7	284.2	286.3	286.1	288.4	9.0	.8
CONSTRUCTION	223.2	232.2	233.0	234.2	235.3	236.8	237.9	6.6	.5
MANUFACTURING	237.0	250.2	253.4	255.0	258.3	260.4	262.1	10.6	.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	252.4	265.9	267.2	268.7	270.6	270.5	270.2	7.0	-.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	225.5	237.8	238.0	239.8	241.8	242.9	244.2	8.3	.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	211.4	225.7	224.9	226.3	230.2	228.8	230.8	9.1	.9
SERVICES	228.7	242.7	243.0	245.7	248.4	248.0	249.8	9.3	.8

1 SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2.
2 PERCENT CHANGE WAS -3.5 FROM JULY 1979 TO JULY 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.
3 PERCENT CHANGE WAS .3 FROM JUNE 1980 TO JULY 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.

N.A. = not available.
p=preliminary.

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

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers,[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

(1967=100)

Industry division and group	1979					1980							
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July p	Aug. p
TOTAL PRIVATE	125.9	126.0	126.1	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.9	126.0	124.8	123.4	122.5	121.8	122.8
GOODS-PRODUCING	109.3	109.5	109.1	108.7	109.4	110.1	109.1	107.3	105.2	102.2	100.3	98.5	99.9
MINING	157.6	159.4	160.9	160.8	162.5	162.0	162.1	162.9	161.7	163.2	166.4	156.5	155.4
CONSTRUCTION	129.7	130.5	128.5	129.7	132.8	137.7	134.7	126.9	124.7	124.3	123.7	120.7	120.2
MANUFACTURING	104.0	104.1	103.8	103.2	103.5	103.4	102.8	101.8	99.8	96.1	93.8	92.6	94.3
DURABLE GOODS	107.5	107.8	107.1	106.0	106.4	106.0	105.8	105.0	101.6	96.6	94.0	92.5	94.4
Lumber and wood products	114.4	114.7	113.9	111.0	109.4	109.8	108.9	106.5	95.3	90.4	89.6	90.6	95.5
Furniture and fixtures	108.6	108.6	109.1	109.4	109.1	109.7	108.9	106.9	106.1	99.0	94.6	91.8	93.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	111.3	111.4	110.4	110.1	110.4	110.3	109.6	108.0	103.5	99.4	96.7	95.3	96.6
Primary metal industries	96.6	96.0	95.4	94.1	92.9	92.7	92.4	91.8	89.9	82.4	77.4	73.6	76.4
Fabricated metal products	104.7	105.8	105.9	105.6	105.7	104.8	104.9	104.6	102.1	95.3	92.5	89.6	92.3
Machinery, except electrical	117.4	118.5	115.7	114.9	114.4	118.5	117.5	116.9	116.1	114.1	110.8	108.8	109.1
Electric and electronic equipment	106.3	109.0	109.4	109.2	110.4	110.8	109.8	109.4	108.1	103.8	100.1	99.1	98.7
Transportation equipment	102.1	99.4	98.5	95.5	98.3	91.7	93.8	93.0	85.0	79.1	79.6	79.6	83.3
Instruments and related products	127.5	127.5	127.8	128.2	128.8	130.0	129.1	128.7	128.4	126.0	123.1	123.5	125.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	99.4	99.1	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.3	98.2	96.9	95.8	91.6	88.5	88.9	89.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	98.8	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.7	98.4	97.3	97.2	95.4	93.5	92.7	94.3
Food and kindred products	96.8	96.5	97.3	97.5	97.6	96.9	96.2	94.6	94.4	95.1	93.2	94.3	94.1
Tobacco manufacturers	73.6	75.5	75.3	65.0	70.3	71.7	70.5	70.2	72.4	73.8	72.1	73.6	68.8
Textile mill products	89.2	89.9	90.6	91.2	91.5	92.7	91.6	91.0	89.4	86.4	82.2	81.1	83.2
Apparel and other textile products	88.3	87.7	88.5	87.8	88.5	90.3	90.5	89.2	89.3	87.2	86.7	85.9	87.9
Paper and allied products	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.9	102.5	101.6	100.4	96.7	94.7	93.8	95.2
Printing and publishing	104.8	104.3	104.5	105.6	105.2	106.9	105.9	105.1	104.8	103.6	103.1	102.6	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	107.6	107.5	107.6	108.5	108.2	109.0	108.4	108.0	107.4	106.0	104.4	101.8	102.3
Petroleum and coal products	121.2	123.2	121.9	124.4	122.4	104.9	75.7	71.4	91.6	113.8	113.3	115.0	115.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	147.8	147.0	146.6	144.9	143.4	145.7	142.2	141.4	139.9	128.5	123.6	120.3	128.5
Leather and leather products	66.1	66.7	66.5	66.0	66.4	66.4	66.4	65.6	66.0	63.6	63.3	59.6	64.3
SERVICE-PRODUCING	137.5	137.5	137.9	138.7	138.8	138.9	139.2	139.0	138.3	138.1	137.9	138.0	138.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	116.1	115.0	115.8	116.6	115.8	114.0	113.7	113.9	113.5	112.6	112.6	112.8	113.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	131.1	131.4	131.8	132.3	132.2	132.6	132.7	131.8	130.4	130.3	129.1	128.7	129.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	133.6	133.8	134.3	135.1	135.0	135.4	135.6	134.5	134.1	133.7	130.8	130.7	131.2
RETAIL TRADE	130.1	130.4	130.9	131.2	131.0	131.5	131.5	130.7	128.9	129.0	128.5	127.9	129.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	146.6	146.3	147.0	147.7	148.2	148.2	149.3	149.6	149.4	149.7	151.2	150.9	152.2
SERVICES	153.4	153.8	154.0	155.0	156.0	156.4	157.2	157.6	157.6	157.4	157.8	158.5	159.9

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
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	71.8	70.6
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	44.2
November	55.2	61.9	63.1	40.4
December	53.5	57.3	56.4	37.2
1980				
January	60.2	57.6	42.7	33.7p
February	54.9	52.6	38.1	33.1p
March	45.9	36.6	32.0	
April	28.2	30.8	23.3p	
May	29.1	24.1	26.5p	
June	22.7	22.1p		
July	32.0p	34.3p		
August	57.3p			
September				
October				
November				
December				

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

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PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES--AUGUST 1980

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods moved up 1.5 percent from July to August on a seasonally adjusted basis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. This followed a 1.7 percent increase in July. Prices for intermediate (semifinished) goods moved up 1.0 percent, after rising 0.8 percent in both June and July. Crude material prices jumped 5.7 percent, the second consecutive steep monthly rise. (See table A.)

Nearly two-thirds of the August movement in the Finished Goods Price Index was caused by a 4.4 percent climb in food prices, an even sharper advance than in July. In contrast, price increases moderated somewhat for finished goods other than foods, reflecting slower rises for both capital equipment and consumer goods other than foods. Energy prices edged up slightly, following small declines in June and July. (See table B.)

Table A. Percent changes from preceding month in selected stage-of-processing price indexes, seasonally adjusted*

Month	Finished goods			Intermediate goods			Crude goods		
	Total	Consumer foods	Other	Total	Foods and feeds 1/	Other	Total	Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	Other
Aug. 1979	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.2	-0.5	1.2
Sept.	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	.5	1.5	2.2	1.4	3.2
Oct.	1.1	-.1	1.5	1.7	.3	1.8	1.1	.1	2.3
Nov.	1.2	1.9	1.0	.9	-.3	.9	1.3	1.0	1.7
Dec.	.8	.3	1.1	1.1	.3	1.2	1.1	.2	2.2
Jan. 1980	1.6	-.9	2.4	2.7	-2.6	3.0	-.7	-3.8	3.2
Feb.	1.4	-.4	2.0	2.0	5.6	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.3
Mar.	1.4	1.0	1.5	.5	-3.1	.7	-2.1	-2.7	-1.4
Apr.	.6r	-2.8	1.6r	.1r	-2.7	.3r	-3.5	-6.1	-.5r
May	0r	.1	.1r	.2r	6.2r	-.1r	1.3	2.4	0r
June	.8	.7	.8	.8	0	.8	.3	1.1	-.5
July	1.7	3.8	1.1	.8	3.2	.7	6.3	9.0	3.2
Aug.	1.5	4.4	.7	1.0	9.7	.5	5.7	9.0	1.8

1/ Intermediate materials for food manufacturing and feeds.
* Data for April 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. For this reason, some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported.
r= revised.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Finished Goods Price Index moved up 1.0 percent to 249.0(1967=100). Over the year, this index rose 14.6 percent. The index for finished consumer foods was up 9.6 percent from August 1979 to August 1980, energy prices climbed 45.8 percent, the index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy increased 12.3 percent, and capital equipment prices rose 11.7 percent. The Producer Price Index for intermediate goods moved up 14.2 percent over the year, and crude material prices were 16.3 percent higher than a year ago.

Finished goods

Finished consumer goods. The Producer Price Index for finished consumer goods rose 1.8 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis for the second consecutive month. As in July, the steep advance in August was primarily due to higher prices for consumer foods. Price increases accelerated for pork, beef and veal, and fresh and dried vegetables. Processed poultry prices advanced 7.3 percent, after a 23.5 percent rise in July. Prices turned up after declining in July for refined sugar, roasted coffee, milled rice, and flour base mixes and doughs. Prices also rose for eggs, vegetable oil end products, and fish.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy rose 0.7 percent in August, considerably less than in either of the 2 previous months. Prices for apparel,

Table B. Percent changes in finished goods price indexes, selected periods*

Month	Changes from preceding month, seasonally adjusted						Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
	Finished goods	Capital equipment	Finished consumer goods	Finished consumer goods excluding foods			
				Total	Durables	Nondurables	
Aug. 1979	1.1	-0.1	1.6	1.7	0	2.7	11.1
Sept.....	1.5	.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.2	12.0
Oct.	1.1	.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	12.3
Nov.	1.2	.7	1.4	1.1	.9	1.2	13.0
Dec.	.8	.9	.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	12.6
Jan. 1980	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	13.1
Feb.	1.4	.7	1.7	2.8	2.0	3.2	13.5
Mar.	1.4	.9	1.6	1.8	-.8	3.3	14.1
Apr.	.6r	1.8r	.1r	1.5r	.3r	2.1r	13.8r
May	0r	-.1r	.2r	.2r	-.7r	.7r	13.3
June	.8	.9	.7	.7	1.6	.2	13.5
July	1.7	1.3	1.8	.9	1.4	.7	14.1
Aug.	1.5	.9	1.8	.6	.8	.4	14.6

* Data for April 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. For this reason, some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported.

r= revised.

sanitary papers and health products, textile housefurnishings, and nonalcoholic beverages rose much less than in July. Gold jewelry prices turned down, after increasing in the previous month. On the other hand, price increases accelerated for alcoholic beverages, soaps and synthetic detergents, and household flatware. Prices for passenger cars and household furniture rose almost as much as in July.

Prices for energy goods turned up slightly (0.2 percent), after declining 0.6 percent in both June and July. Home heating oil prices rose 0.8 percent, after 2 months of almost no change. Prices for finished lubricants also advanced. Gasoline prices fell for the third consecutive month.

Capital equipment. The index for capital equipment advanced 0.9 percent, less than in July and the same as in June. Motor truck prices rose 2.5 percent, compared with a 3.2 percent advance a month earlier. Price increases also slowed for integrating and measuring instruments, power driven hand tools, oilfield machinery, machine tools, and construction machinery. Railroad equipment prices were unchanged, after rising rapidly in July. On the other hand, prices rose faster than in July for fans and blowers, mining machinery, and scales and balances.

Intermediate materials

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components advanced 1.0 percent from July to August, seasonally adjusted, following increases of 0.8 percent in each of the 2 prior months. About half of the August advance was due to a 9.7 percent jump in the index for foods and feeds, the largest monthly climb since October 1974. Much of this increase was accounted for by sharply higher prices for feeds. Prices for animal fats and oils and refined sugar used in food manufacturing turned up substantially, after falling sharply in July. Prices also rose for corn syrup, vegetable oils, and flour.

The intermediate energy index moved up 0.4 percent, following a 2.6 percent advance in July and moderate rises in each of the 3 months before that. Price increases slowed considerably for residual fuel and electric power. Liquefied petroleum gas prices declined for the second consecutive month.

The index for intermediate materials other than foods and energy registered a 0.6 percent advance, more than in July but less than in June. The nondurable manufacturing materials index rose 0.9 percent, following 2 months of smaller increases. Prices for inedible fats and oils climbed nearly 25 percent; this index had fallen more than 30 percent from June 1979 to June 1980. Prices also rose for leather, gray fabrics, and phosphates. On the other hand, prices continued to decline for plastic resins and nitrogenates.

The durable manufacturing materials index edged up 0.2 percent, after turning down in the previous month. Substantial price increases for safety glass, foamed plastic products, and lead were partly offset by decreases for jewelers' materials, gold, and hardwood lumber. Steel prices were virtually unchanged, following a July decrease.

The index for construction materials rose 0.5 percent, the same as in July. Prices advanced for millwork, plywood, copper wire and cable, and prepared paint. Softwood lumber prices also rose but far less than in either June or July. Prices for most kinds of nonmetallic mineral products used for construction changed very little.

The manufacturing components index advanced 1.3 percent, more than in any of the 5 preceding months. This acceleration was largely due to a 2.5 percent increase in

prices for motor vehicle parts, the largest rise since March 1977. Prices also rose for electronic components. Among other intermediate goods, higher prices were registered for unsupported plastic film and nonfarm tractor parts, while mixed fertilizer prices turned down.

Crude materials

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing increased 5.7 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, following a 6.3 percent rise in July. Foodstuff prices advanced as sharply as in the preceding month, energy materials rose almost as much as in July, but prices for materials other than foods and energy moved up much less.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs climbed 9.0 percent in August, the same as in July. Prices for hogs, corn, oilseeds, and live poultry continued to rise rapidly, although not as steeply as in July. Cattle, hay, and wheat prices advanced more than in the preceding month. Raw cane sugar prices climbed nearly 27 percent, after falling sharply for 2 months. Green coffee prices moved down less than in July, and cocoa bean prices declined for the sixth consecutive month.

Prices for energy materials rose 1.3 percent, about as much as in most recent months. Crude petroleum prices advanced more than in any other month since January, but natural gas prices rose considerably less than in July.

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy rose 2.9 percent, after climbing 7.1 percent in July. Prices for cotton, nonferrous scrap, and potash moved up much less than in the preceding month, and leaf tobacco prices turned down. In contrast, prices for iron and steel scrap climbed 14.5 percent, after falling at an annual rate of 46.8 percent in the first half of the year. Hides and skins advanced more than 12 percent for the third consecutive month. Wastepaper prices edged up slightly, after falling substantially for 3 months.

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

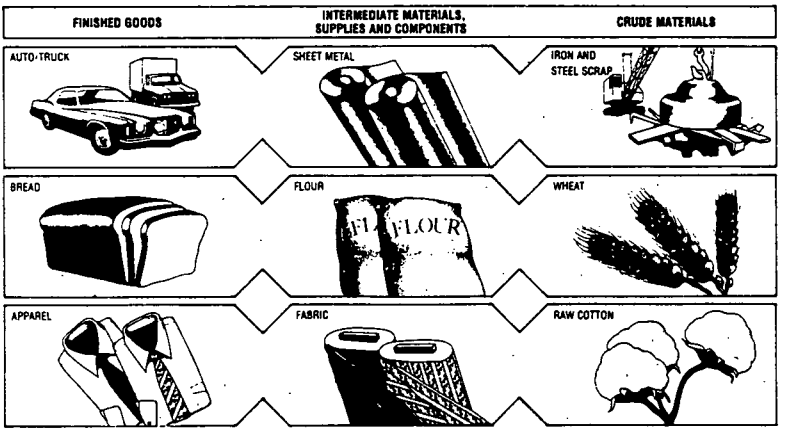
Producer Price Indexes measure average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. These data were previously presented as the Wholesale Price Index. The name "Producer Price Indexes" is now being used to reflect more accurately the coverage of the data. The sample used for calculating these indexes continues to contain nearly 2,800 commodities and about 10,000 quotations selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, and public utilities sectors. The universe includes all commodities produced or imported for sale in commercial transactions in primary markets in the United States.

Producer Price Indexes can be organized by stage of processing or by commodity. The stage of processing structure organizes products by degree of fabrication (i.e., finished goods, intermediate or semifinished goods, and crude materials). The commodity structure organizes products by similarity of end-use or material composition.

Finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the ultimate user, either an individual consumer or a business firm. Capital equipment (formerly called producer finished goods) includes commodities such as motor trucks, farm equipment, and machine tools. Finished consumer goods include foods and other types of goods eventually purchased by retailers and used by consumers. Consumer foods include unprocessed foods such as eggs and fresh vegetables, as well as processed foods such as bakery products and meats. Other finished consumer goods include durables such as automobiles, household furniture, and jewelry, and nondurables such as apparel and gasoline.

Intermediate materials, supplies, and components are commodities that have been processed but require further processing before they become finished goods. Examples of such semifinished goods include flour, cotton yarns, steel mill products, belts and belting, lumber, liquefied petroleum gas, paper boxes, and motor vehicle parts.

Crude materials for further processing include products entering the market for the first time which have not been manufactured or fabricated but will be processed before becoming finished goods. Scrap materials are also included. Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs include items such as grains and livestock. Examples of crude nonfood materials include raw cotton, crude petroleum, natural gas, hides and skins, and iron and steel scrap.



For analysis of general price trends, stage of processing indexes are more useful than commodity grouping indexes. This is because commodity grouping indexes sometimes produce exaggerated or misleading signals of price changes by reflecting the same price movement through various stages of processing. For example, suppose that a price rise for steel scrap results in an increase in the price of steel sheet and then an advance in prices of automobiles produced from that steel. The All Commodities Price Index and the Industrial Commodities Price Index would reflect the same price movement three times—once for the steel scrap, once for the steel sheet, and once for the automobiles. This multiple counting occurs because the weighting structure for the All Commodities Index uses the total shipment values for all commodities at all stages of processing. On the other hand, the Finished Goods Price Index would reflect the change in automobile prices, the Intermediate Materials Price Index would reflect the steel sheet price change, and the Crude Materials Price Index would reflect the rise in the price of steel scrap. (See illustration.)

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States, from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Respondents are asked to provide net prices or to provide all applicable discounts. BLS attempts to base Producer Price Indexes on actual transaction prices; however, list or book prices are used if transaction prices are not available. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis, but some prices are taken from trade publications or from other Government agencies. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

In calculating Producer Price Indexes, price changes for the various commodities are averaged together with weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1972. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage of processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability of product groupings, and a number of special composite groupings. Each index measures price changes from a reference period which equals 100.0 (usually 1967, as designated by the Office of Management and Budget). An increase of 85 percent from the reference period in the Finished Goods Price Index, for example, is shown as 185.0. This change can also be expressed in dollars, as follows: "The price of a representative sample of finished goods sold in primary markets in the United States has risen from $100 in 1967 to $185."

A Note about Calculating Index Changes

Movements of price indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The box below shows the computation of index point and percent changes.

Percent changes for 3-month and 6-month periods are expressed as annual rates that are computed according to the standard formula for compound growth rates. These data indicate what the percent change would be if the current rate were maintained for a 12-month period.

Index Point Change	
Finished Goods Price Index	185.5
less previous index	184.5
equals index point change	1.0
Index Percent Change	
Index point change	1.0
divided by the previous index	184.5
equals	0.005
result multiplied by 100	0.005 x 100
equals index percent change	0.5

A Note on Seasonally Adjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted as well as unadjusted changes each month.

For analyzing general price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted data usually are preferred because they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude every year—such as price movements resulting from normal weather patterns, regular production and marketing cycles, model changeovers, seasonal discounts, and holidays. For this reason, seasonally adjusted data more clearly reveal the underlying cyclical trends. Seasonally adjusted data are subject to revision when seasonal factors are revised each year.

The unadjusted data are of primary interest to users who need information which can be related to the actual dollar values of transactions. Individuals requiring this information include marketing specialists, purchasing agents, budget and cost analysts, contract specialists, and commodity traders. Unadjusted data generally are used in escalating contracts such as purchase agreements or real estate leases.

Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing

(1967=100)

Grouping	Relative importance	Unadjusted index			Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1980 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
	Dec. 1979 1/	Apr. 1980 2/	July 1980 2/	Aug. 1980 2/	Aug. 1979	July 1980	May to June	June to July	July to Aug.
Finished goods	100.000	248.5	246.4	249.8	14.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.5
Finished consumer goods	71.632	242.1	249.1	251.8	19.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.8
Finished consumer foods	24.257	228.9	239.5	244.9	9.6	2.3	.7	3.8	4.4
Crude	1.748	222.3	230.7	249.7	3.9	4.3	-.7	2.9	7.1
Processed	22.509	227.2	238.8	243.8	10.1	2.1	.8	3.9	4.2
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	47.375	246.2	251.4	252.7	19.8	.5	.7	.9	.6
Nondurable goods less foods	38.518	276.9	282.8	284.3	21.8	.5	.2	.7	.4
Durable goods	16.857	201.2	205.3	206.3	13.9	.5	1.6	1.4	.8
Capital equipment	28.368	236.2	240.2	241.9	11.7	.7	.9	1.3	.9
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	100.000	275.1	280.3	282.6	14.2	.8	.8	.8	1.0
Materials and components for manufacturing	53.853	260.3	264.7	267.2	12.3	.9	1.2	0	1.1
Materials for food manufacturing	3.561	238.7	262.6	277.5	23.3	5.7	2.4	.7	7.5
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	18.537	253.8	256.9	258.8	14.9	.7	.6	.3	.9
Materials for durable manufacturing	28.728	296.6	297.9	298.1	8.5	.1	1.2	-.4	.2
Components for manufacturing	11.228	227.7	231.2	234.5	12.0	1.4	.8	.6	1.3
Materials and components for construction	16.385	265.6	269.2	271.1	8.8	.7	1.3	.5	.5
Processed fuels and lubricants	12.698	486.9	504.9	508.1	32.1	.6	.5	2.6	.2
Manufacturing industries	5.234	358.5	378.4	381.3	22.5	.8	1.6	2.9	.6
Nonmanufacturing industries	7.455	620.8	635.3	638.9	39.3	.6	-.5	3.2	.2
Containers	2.956	262.6	267.1	266.3	12.2	-.2	.8	1.0	0
Supplies 3/	14.119	241.7	246.2	248.2	13.0	.8	.6	1.6	.8
Manufacturing industries 3/	4.573	227.1	232.3	232.2	11.3	0	.8	1.9	0
Nonmanufacturing industries	9.545	249.5	253.6	256.7	13.9	1.2	.3	1.2	2.2
Feeds	1.780	206.6	223.0	235.4	6.6	5.6	-5.7	9.9	14.9
Other supplies 3/	7.845	255.2	256.6	257.6	15.5	.4	.9	1.0	.4
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	297.0	316.3	327.7	16.3	3.6	.5	6.3	5.7
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	53.466	235.5	263.3	276.6	13.5	5.1	1.1	9.6	9.0
Nonfood materials	44.534	413.9	416.6	424.3	20.0	1.8	-.8	3.2	1.8
Nonfood materials except fuel 3/	27.895	337.0	331.3	340.5	19.8	2.8	-1.3	3.8	3.0
Manufacturing 3/	25.649	349.1	342.3	352.6	19.6	3.0	-1.5	4.2	3.0
Construction	2.246	232.6	235.3	235.8	13.0	.2	.9	.4	.6
Crude fuel 3/ 5/	16.638	678.9	711.0	713.2	21.7	.3	.7	2.2	.3
Manufacturing industries 3/	8.196	742.2	781.9	784.3	24.7	.3	.6	2.5	.3
Nonmanufacturing industries 3/	8.443	641.3	667.8	669.8	18.8	.3	.7	1.9	.3
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	6/ 75.743	241.7	246.4	247.9	16.3	.6	.8	1.1	.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	7/ 96.939	278.0	282.3	283.9	14.0	.6	.6	.7	.5
Intermediate foods and feeds	7/ 5.061	227.3	248.7	262.7	17.7	5.6	0	3.2	9.7
Crude materials less agricultural products 8/	8/ 39.787	469.9	478.5	479.3	20.8	1.9	.1	2.6	1.7
Finished energy goods	6/ 10.335	674.8	688.8	691.4	45.8	.4	-.6	-.6	.2
Finished goods less energy	6/ 89.665	217.2	223.0	225.1	11.4	1.0	.9	2.8	1.7
Finished consumer goods less energy	6/ 61.297	211.5	218.0	220.7	11.2	1.2	.9	2.4	2.1
Finished goods less foods and energy	6/ 65.408	212.8	216.9	218.3	12.1	.6	1.0	1.4	.8
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	6/ 37.040	208.6	204.6	205.7	12.3	.5	1.1	1.5	.7
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	6/ 26.183	189.3	193.4	194.6	10.9	.6	.7	1.5	.6
Intermediate energy goods	7/ 13.580	468.8	486.9	489.9	33.5	.6	.6	2.6	.6
Intermediate materials less energy	7/ 86.420	261.4	265.5	267.8	11.4	.9	.8	.5	1.1
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	7/ 81.359	259.1	262.0	263.4	11.0	.5	.9	.3	.6
Crude energy materials 3/ 5/	9/ 28.526	687.6	651.6	639.7	29.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3
Crude materials less energy	9/ 71.474	238.7	257.0	268.7	11.4	4.6	0	8.5	7.7
Crude nonfood materials less energy 3/	9/ 16.008	270.3	255.7	263.1	4.3	2.9	-3.7	7.1	2.9

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are computed once each year in December.

2/ Data for Apr. 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Not seasonally adjusted.

4/ Includes crude petroleum.

5/ Excludes crude petroleum.

6/ Percent of total finished goods.

7/ Percent of total intermediate materials.

8/ Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco."

9/ Percent of total crude materials.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

(1967=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Relative importance Dec. 1979 1/	Unadjusted index July 1980 2/	Unadjusted index Aug. 1980 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1980 from: Aug. 1979	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1980 from: July 1980	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: May to June	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: June to July	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: July to Aug.
	FINISHED GOODS	100.000	246.6	249.0	14.6	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.5
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS	71.632	249.1	251.8	15.8	1.1	.7	1.8	1.8
	FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	24.257	239.5	244.9	9.6	2.3	.7	3.8	4.4
01-11	Fresh fruits	.433	250.1	268.0	2.8	7.2	-6.3	9.6	3.5
01-13	Fresh and dried vegetables	.448	224.7	221.0	12.0	-1.6	4.8	.5	15.9
01-7	Eggs	.509	159.3	176.9	6.1	11.0	-.5	4.0	4.3
02-11	Bakery products	2.139	267.1	267.7	10.4	.2	.7	.6	0
02-12-02	Flour base mixes and doughs	.198	222.6	229.5	8.8	3.1	-.3	-1.1	2.2
02-13	Milled rice	.142	225.3	219.9	.5	-2.4	-5.4	-3.2	4.9
02-14	Other cereals	.486	253.2	253.7	12.1	.2	-.1	1.7	.5
02-21-01	Beef and veal	3.550	269.0	278.7	19.5	3.6	3.9	7.4	9.9
02-21-04	Pork	1.637	199.8	219.2	19.3	9.7	.8	13.7	17.4
02-22	Processed poultry	.855	215.5	213.6	25.8	-.9	-3.2	23.5	7.3
02-23	Fish	1.162	364.3	378.3	14.8	1.6	.3	1.3	5.2
02-3	Dairy products	3.653	230.5	233.8	8.3	1.1	1.3	.3	.2
02-4	Processed fruits and vegetables	1.824	229.5	230.6	2.7	.5	.9	.9	0
02-53-01	Refined sugar, consumer size packages (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.133	212.9	232.3	101.8	9.1	2.6	-6.3	9.1
02-55	Confectionery and products (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.896	115.3	115.3	6.3	0	0	1.8	0
02-63-01	Roasted coffee	1.061	379.0	379.0	-2.2	0	2.7	-2.8	1.5
02-74	Vegetable oil end products	.459	232.7	240.6	4.8	3.4	1.8	.4	2.2
02-8	Miscellaneous processed foods 3/	2.427	223.6	224.0	2.9	.2	-.1	.3	.2
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	47.375	251.4	252.7	19.0	.5	.7	.9	.6
02-61	Alcoholic beverages 3/	1.679	173.6	179.1	9.8	3.2	.4	.2	3.2
02-62	Nonalcoholic beverages 3/	1.350	264.1	264.8	15.4	.3	.1	1.9	.3
03-81	Apparel	5.123	174.1	174.8	8.3	.4	1.1	1.5	.4
03-82	Textile housefurnishings	.784	210.7	211.8	10.8	.5	-.1	4.0	.5
04-3	Footwear	1.096	232.9	233.9	3.8	.4	.5	.6	.5
04-41	Luggage and small leather goods	.302	173.8	173.8	7.2	0	.9	.4	.3
05-71	Gasoline	6.627	648.4	651.0	50.3	.4	-1.2	-1.2	-.2
05-72-02-01	Kerosene (Feb. 1973=100)	.364	678.1	681.4	48.5	.5	-.6	.9	.4
05-73-02-01	Fuel oil No. 2 (Feb. 1973=100)	2.481	702.6	705.8	37.7	.5	0	.1	.8
05-76	Finished lubricants 3/	.308	314.2	319.6	29.3	1.7	1.2	.8	1.7
06-35	Pharmaceutical preparations, ethical (Prescription) 3/	1.122	154.7	155.3	10.1	.4	1.0	1.2	.4
06-36	Pharmaceutical preparations, proprietary (Over-the-counter)	.453	204.7	204.2	12.0	-.2	0	.9	-.1
06-71	Soaps and synthetic detergents 3/	.622	212.9	219.7	11.5	3.2	.2	.3	3.2
06-75	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations	.879	192.7	193.4	19.9	.4	-.3	.5	.4
07-12	Tires and tubes	.708	237.0	237.0	12.0	0	1.9	-.9	-.3
07-13-81	Rubber footwear	.201	216.4	216.4	4.5	0	.5	5.0	-.5
07-27	Disposable plastic dinnerware and tableware (June 1978=100) 3/	.190	134.0	134.0	11.1	0	0	-1.6	0
07-28	Consumer and commercial plastics,not elsewhere classified (June 1978=100) 3/	.360	116.3	118.2	7.0	1.6	0	.6	1.6
09-15-01	Sanitary papers and health products 3/	1.008	331.5	335.3	16.3	1.1	.8	2.4	1.1
12-1	Household furniture	1.603	204.3	206.3	10.8	1.0	.5	1.2	1.1
12-3	Floor coverings	.684	163.2	163.5	9.0	.2	-.7	.4	.4
12-4	Household appliances	1.621	174.6	173.0	7.9	-1.1	1.5	-.2	-.1
12-5	Home electronic equipment 3/	.891	89.3	88.9	-1.4	-.4	.2	0	-.4
12-6	Other household durable goods	.888	271.1	273.0	20.5	.7	.6	1.8	.8
14-11-81	Passenger cars	5.708	189.3	192.2	12.1	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.0
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc	1.153	200.3	201.0	13.2	.3	.4	1.8	.5
15-2	Tobacco products 3/	1.459	247.6	247.6	11.9	0	.2	1.0	0
15-51	Mobile homes 3/	.926	151.2	151.4	8.5	.1	.5	.4	.1
15-61-01	Electronic hearing aids (June 1978=100) 3/	.014	109.0	109.0	4.5	0	0	0	0
15-94-02	Jewelry, platinum & karat gold (Dec. 1978=100) 3/	1.071	225.7	219.0	78.2	-3.0	11.9	4.2	-3.0
15-94-03	Other precious metal jewelry 3/	.235	156.7	156.2	45.2	-.3	-4.4	-.2	-.3
15-94-04	Costume jewelry (Dec. 1978=100) 3/	.386	113.4	112.5	7.3	-.8	-.5	5.5	-.8
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	28.368	248.2	241.9	11.7	-.7	.9	1.3	.9
18-42	Hand tools	.586	281.1	283.0	13.8	.7	2.0	.5	.7
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment	1.293	257.3	258.9	11.0	.6	.6	.7	.6
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment 3/	1.715	290.9	292.8	13.3	.7	.9	1.4	.7
11-32	Power driven hand tools 3/	.197	193.8	194.8	11.7	.5	.1	2.5	.5
11-36	Industrial process furnaces and ovens 3/	.163	296.3	297.8	12.6	.5	1.4	1.9	.5
11-37	Metal cutting machine tools 3/	.584	317.0	318.3	17.8	.4	1.8	.4	.4
11-38	Metal forming machine tools	.252	353.8	354.8	17.3	.3	1.8	2.1	.7
11-41	Pumps, compressors, and equipment	.416	288.0	290.5	15.6	.8	.3	.8	1.0
11-44	Industrial material handling equipment 3/	.783	255.1	255.3	9.5	.1	.4	.4	.1
11-46	Scales and balances 3/	.478	286.9	287.9	11.4	4.0	.2	0	4.0
11-47	Fans and blowers except portable	.140	295.2	298.1	10.3	1.0	-.4	.4	1.3
11-48-82	Unitary air conditioners (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.336	122.8	123.6	9.8	.7	1.7	.2	.7
11-96	Special industry machinery and equipment 3/	2.782	277.2	277.5	10.5	0	.5	1.0	0
11-72	Integrating and measuring instruments	.384	185.7	185.8	8.1	.1	1.3	1.4	.2
11-73-82	Generators and generator sets 3/	.668	380.0	383.7	27.0	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2
11-74	Transformers and power regulators 3/	.538	183.8	187.7	14.9	2.1	.7	2.1	2.1
11-91	Oilfield machinery and tools 3/	.477	339.7	341.5	17.1	.5	1.3	1.6	.5
11-92	Mining machinery and equipment	.184	307.8	311.4	13.2	1.2	.9	.5	1.0
11-93	Office and store machines and equipment 3/	1.793	141.4	141.7	6.1	.2	.4	.2	.2
12-2	Commercial furniture 3/	1.111	237.1	237.1	6.5	0	.7	.7	0
14-11-01	Passenger cars	3.649	189.3	192.2	12.1	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.0
14-11-82	Motor trucks	3.473	230.6	235.2	15.6	2.0	0	3.2	2.5
14-21-11	Fixed wing, utility aircraft (Dec. 1968=100)	1.639	233.0	233.0	7.9	0	.7	.7	.7
14-4	Railroad equipment 3/	.474	316.4	316.4	12.6	0	.5	3.3	0
15-61	Photographic equipment	.466	126.1	126.5	9.1	.3	2.8	-.7	1.0
15-71-84	Guards, mechanical power press (June 1978=100) 3/	.022	112.7	112.7	5.0	0	.4	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

(1967=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Relative importance	Unadjusted index		Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1980 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Dec. 1979 1/	July 1980 2/	Aug. 1980 2/	Aug. 1979	July 1980	May to June	June to July	July to Aug.
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	100.000	280.3	282.6	14.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	5.861	248.7	262.7	17.7	5.6	0	3.2	9.7
02-12-01	Flour	.271	188.8	190.8	3.5	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9
02-53-02	Refined sugar, for use in food manufacturing (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.673	205.3	225.6	89.1	9.9	4.7	-7.5	9.9
02-56	Confectionery materials (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.234	163.9	177.6	32.5	8.4	2.8	4.7	8.4
02-71	Animal fats and oils	.069	254.8	314.4	-1.6	23.4	-.5	-6.9	22.8
02-72	Crude vegetable oils	.312	193.3	209.4	-18.9	8.3	.8	-.1	14.7
02-73	Refined vegetable oils 3/	.877	188.7	191.2	-19.9	5.8	1.9	17.9	5.8
02-9	Manufactured animal feeds	1.799	220.6	230.1	6.4	4.3	-5.2	11.1	5.0
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	94.939	282.3	283.9	14.0	.6	.8	.7	.5
03-1	Synthetic fibers (Dec. 1975=100)	.784	136.3	137.8	14.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9
03-2	Processed yarns and threads (Dec. 1975=100)	.887	121.9	122.6	10.8	.6	-1.4	-.4	.6
03-3	Gray fabrics (Dec. 1975=100) 3/	1.086	134.8	136.6	6.1	1.3	-1.2	.8	1.3
03-4	Finished fabrics (Dec. 1975=100)	1.786	116.5	116.7	7.3	.2	.3	1.1	.2
04-2	Leather	.319	292.2	314.2	-14.1	7.5	1.6	5.7	5.8
05-2	Coke	.155	430.6	430.6	0	0	-.7	.5	.6
05-32	Liquefied petroleum gas 3/	.970	648.4	648.8	45.7	-1.2	.5	-.5	-1.2
05-4	Electric power	4.856	351.4	353.8	19.7	.7	1.0	2.6	.6
05-72-03-01	Commercial jet fuel (Feb. 1973=100) 3/	1.142	757.2	767.1	56.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.3
05-73-03-01	Diesel fuel (Feb. 1973=100) 3/	1.485	699.5	785.5	39.5	.9	-1.1	1.3	.9
05-74	Residual fuel	1.979	940.1	949.0	25.6	.9	1.0	12.4	2.9
05-75	Lubricating oil materials 3/	.520	798.0	801.5	63.7	.4	5.9	.7	.4
06-1	Industrial chemicals 3/	4.755	327.8	329.0	18.7	.4	.8	.2	.4
06-21	Prepared paint 3/	.675	236.8	239.1	16.5	1.0	0	0	1.0
06-22	Paint materials	.774	277.0	278.2	12.2	.4	1.0	.9	.4
06-31	Drugs and pharmaceutical materials 3/	.238	208.1	208.6	7.7	.3	.2	3.5	.3
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible	.330	268.0	307.6	-18.3	18.3	-8.8	.2	24.1
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	.285	242.0	241.8	19.4	-.3	.4	.3	-.6
06-52-01	Nitrogenates 3/	.383	193.8	190.6	22.1	-1.7	-1.1	-.3	-1.7
06-52-02	Phosphates 3/	.387	268.6	276.9	32.1	3.1	.2	.9	3.1
06-53	Pesticides 3/	.512	375.3	375.3	8.4	0	0	0	0
06-6	Plastic resins and materials	1.471	286.2	282.0	12.8	-1.5	.5	-2.0	-1.5
06-79	Miscellaneous chemical products 3/	1.062	259.6	259.5	20.9	0	1.4	1.2	0
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber	.315	255.0	255.7	15.5	.3	-.8	.2	.4
07-12	Tires and tubes	.780	237.0	237.0	12.0	0	1.9	-.9	1.3
07-13-04	Other miscellaneous rubber products	.559	230.7	233.7	13.1	1.3	1.2	.3	1.2
07-21	Plastic construction products (Dec. 1969=100)	.291	157.4	159.3	4.0	1.2	-.3	1.2	.8
07-22	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting (Dec. 1978=100)	.573	191.5	195.0	10.4	1.8	2.8	-.3	1.8
07-23	Laminated plastic sheets (Dec. 1978=100)	.151	173.4	173.4	8.3	0	.2	-.1	-.1
07-24	Foamed plastic products (June 1978=100) 3/	.196	121.4	126.3	15.4	4.0	.2	.6	4.0
07-25	Plastic packaging and shipping products (June 1978=100) 3/	.364	123.0	123.0	7.1	0	-.3	0	0
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing (June 1978=100) 3/	.697	125.0	125.2	10.1	.2	1.2	.2	.2
08-1	Lumber	2.788	327.3	333.5	-8.7	1.9	3.7	6.2	.4
08-2	Millwork	1.377	255.9	260.3	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.6
08-3	Plywood	.872	251.1	262.3	3.1	4.5	8.8	2.0	2.0
08-4	Other wood products	.202	236.9	236.2	-.5	-.3	-1.0	-.2	0
09-11	Woodpulp	.799	388.6	388.6	21.2	0	.1	-.3	.8
09-13	Paper	2.321	258.5	258.8	12.8	.1	1.0	-.1	.3
09-14	Paperboard	1.861	237.5	238.1	15.4	.3	1.5	-2.4	.3
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers	2.913	(4)	224.0	10.6	(4)	.8	(4)	(4)
09-2	Building paper and board	.346	211.8	209.2	16.0	-1.2	1.9	1.8	-.5
10-13-81	Semifinished steel mill products	.384	325.1	325.1	8.4	0	.3	-1.5	.4
10-13-82	Finished steel mill products	6.192	299.5	299.5	5.6	0	.2	-2.6	.1
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products	1.865	311.2	310.8	12.4	-.1	1.2	1.0	.3
10-16	Pig iron and ferroalloys	.311	385.8	385.8	0	0	0	-1.7	-.2
10-22	Primary nonferrous metal refinery shapes	2.789	349.6	344.4	17.0[5]	-1.5	4.8	.9	-2.7
10-24	Secondary nonferrous metal and alloy basic shapes	.497	281.2	282.7	.6	.5	-2.4	-1.8	1.4
10-23	Nonferrous mill shapes	1.927	287.0	283.2	5.2	-.4	-.9	-.1	.3
10-26	Nonferrous wire and cable	.855	210.7	215.8	16.7	2.4	-.2	-.5	3.0
10-28-01	Zinc castings (June 1977=100) 3/	.139	114.9	115.1	4.5	.2	.5	1.3	.2
10-3	Metal containers	1.096	303.0	303.2	13.0	.1	.8	.4	0
10-41	Hardware, not elsewhere classified 3/	.692	227.3	227.5	8.5	.1	.2	.7	.1
10-3	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	.337	249.6	250.4	12.6	.3	.2	0	.2
10-6	Heating equipment 3/	.576	206.1	208.8	10.6	.9	.5	.5	.9
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products	3.194	271.9	272.6	8.1	.3	.2	.3	0
10-8	Miscellaneous metal products	3.498	251.8	254.1	7.9	.9	1.3	-.4	.5
11-11-51	Tractor parts 3/	.134	181.2	181.2	7.0	0	.1	0	0
11-12-51	Parts for farm machinery ex. tractors	.163	209.2	209.9	10.1	.3	.8	.2	.6
11-28-51	Parts for nonfarm tractors	.381	255.6	260.7	18.6	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.3
11-33-03	Arc welding electrodes	.112	298.3	298.3	7.4	0	.8	.1	0
11-35	Cutting tools and accessories 3/	.440	237.0	237.6	13.5	.3	1.2	.5	.3
11-36	Abrasive products 3/	.534	256.0	256.5	14.4	.2	1.0	.9	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

(1967=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Relative importance Dec. 1979 1/	Unadjusted index July 1980 2/	Unadjusted index Aug. 1980 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Aug. 1980 from: Aug. 1979	July 1980	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: May to June	June to July	July to Aug.
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, ETC - Continued								
11-37-51	Parts for metal cutting machine tools 3/	0.142	301.1	302.3	18.7	0.4	0	0.8	0.4
11-38-51	Parts for metal forming machine tools	.093	291.3	291.3	18.2	0	.9	3.7	1.2
11-42	Elevators and escalators	.109	244.2	243.8	13.6	-.2	3.3	.4	-.1
11-43	Fluid power equipment 3/	.314	280.9	281.2	16.1	.1	1.8	.6	.1
11-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment	.468	264.7	265.3	10.8	.3	.9	.6	.1
11-47	Fans and blowers except portable	.109	295.2	298.1	18.3	1.0	-.4	.4	1.3
11-48-04	Refrigerant compressors and compressor units (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.359	122.1	122.5	10.6	.3	0	0	.3
11-49-01	Valves and fittings	.576	291.1	291.2	12.3	0	.7	.4	.3
11-49-05	Ball and roller bearings	.257	279.2	279.2	17.5	0	1.2	.6	.5
11-49-06	Plain bearings	.029	265.2	267.4	9.1	.9	1.3	.6	1.5
11-71	Wiring devices	.515	268.9	271.1	9.7	.8	1.1	.5	.6
11-73-01	Electric motors	.585	252.2	252.6	8.6	.1	-.1	2.1	.4
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment	.606	232.8	230.9	14.9	-.5	.6	.8	0
11-77	Electric lamps/bulbs 3/	.270	260.4	261.7	9.4	.5	3.5	2.1	.4
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 3/	1.688	156.7	158.2	15.4	1.0	.9	.8	1.0
11-92-53-01	Parts for mining machinery and equipment	.095	311.8	311.8	13.4	0	.8	-1.4	-.3
11-94	Internal combustion engines	.798	268.0	269.3	12.5	.5	0	1.4	.1
13-11	Flat glass 3/	.564	194.3	199.5	8.4	2.7	1.1	.4	2.7
13-22-01-31	Portland cement	.566	319.5	316.5	8.7	-.1	.7	-.2	.6
13-3	Concrete products	1.782	273.9	275.9	12.8	.8	.5	-.2	.2
13-4	Structural clay products, ex refractories 3/	.234	230.2	229.8	5.6	-.2	.3	0	-.2
13-5	Refractories	.266	278.5	277.6	12.3	-.3	1.0	1.0	-.4
13-6	Asphalt roofing	.342	412.0	409.4	25.6	-.6	.5	1.5	-.2
13-7	Gypsum products	.192	253.1	251.8	-.2	-.5	0	-1.4	-.2
13-8	Glass containers	.626	294.6	294.6	11.1	0	.5	.8	.4
13-9	Other nonmetallic minerals	1.041	396.1	397.1	28.1	.3	-1.2	-.3	.6
14-12	Motor vehicle parts	3.753	245.7	254.4	11.9	3.5	.8	.5	2.5
15-3	Notions 3/	.172	221.7	223.8	16.6	.9	0	2.2	.9
15-42	Photographic supplies 3/	.640	258.2	258.2	49.8	0	1.2	-.7	0
15-71-01	Respiratory protective equipment(June 1978=100) 3/	.014	123.6	123.6	13.9	0	1.1	.2	0
15-71-02	Eye and face protective equipment (June 1978=100) 3/	.023	114.1	114.1	8.0	0	.1	.2	0
15-71-85	Protective clothing (June 1978=100) 3/	.015	126.3	126.0	4.8	-.2	0	.2	-.2
15-94-05	Jewelers' materials and findings (Dec. 1978=100) 3/	.315	237.8	227.6	87.8	-4.3	16.4	5.2	-4.3
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	100.000	316.3	327.7	16.3	3.6	.3	6.3	5.7
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	55.466	263.3	276.6	15.5	5.1	1.1	9.8	9.0
01-1	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	2.135	247.5	253.8	5.8	2.5	-.9	5.1	11.3
01-2	Grains 3/	10.852	244.8	236.5	12.8	4.8	-1.7	13.7	4.8
01-3	Livestock	23.166	268.5	273.7	14.8	5.8	5.7	7.7	8.2
01-4	Live poultry	2.298	227.2	224.5	30.6	-1.2	-4.9	27.5	6.8
01-6	Fluid milk	8.644	263.8	271.6	8.6	2.2	2.0	.4	-.1
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, oilseeds 3/	3.884	251.4	261.5	3.8	4.0	.3	21.2	4.0
01-91-01	Green coffee 3/	2.350	424.2	421.2	-17.4	-5.4	-.7	-9.6	-5.4
01-91-02	Cocoa beans	.412	452.0	421.8	-20.9	-6.7	-1.7	-3.8	-8.7
02-52-01-81	Cane sugar, raw 3/	1.650	388.8	482.7	123.3	26.8	-11.8	-5.1	26.8
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	44.534	416.8	424.3	20.0	1.8	-.5	3.2	1.8
01-5	Plant and animal fibers 3/	1.864	267.8	274.6	32.1	2.8	-9.4	8.1	2.8
01-92-01-81	Leaf tobacco	1.571	217.7	217.7	4.3	0	(4)	3.9	-6.0
04-1	Hides and skins	.739	356.6	398.4	-22.2	11.7	15.0	13.6	12.4
05-1	Coal	5.080	467.8	469.8	5.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
05-31	Natural gas 3/	12.527	847.2	850.1	28.2	.3	.8	2.8	.3
05-61	Crude petroleum 3/	10.861	550.9	566.5	46.8	2.8	1.6	.3	2.8
06-52-03	Potash	.187	237.8	238.5	25.9	.3	5.8	5.2	1.7
07-11-01	Crude natural rubber	.359	326.1	328.9	5.0	.9	-1.0	.8	.4
09-12	Wastepaper	.724	194.0	193.8	-6.2	-.1	-8.7	-6.1	.4
10-11	Iron ore 3/	.658	248.2	248.2	11.2	0	0	.9	0
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	3.848	278.8	300.2	-9.6	11.2	-8.0	.5	14.5
10-23	Nonferrous scrap	2.793	258.6	261.1	.8	1.8	-1.3	6.2	2.8
13-21	Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	2.417	235.4	235.9	13.8	.2	.9	.6	.6

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are computed once each year in December. Data shown are expressed as a percent of total finished goods, total intermediate materials, or total crude materials. Data shown will not add up to 100.000 because not all commodity components of each stage-of-processing (SOP) index are shown; relative importance figures shown account for about 67 percent of total finished goods, about 89 percent of total intermediate materials, and about 96 percent of total crude materials. For each commodity component of the Finished Goods Index which is allocated to both capital equipment and finished consumer goods excluding foods, the relative importance figure shown reflects only the share allocated to the SOP grouping under which it is listed. For example, the relative importance figure shown for household furniture under the SOP grouping for finished consumer goods excluding foods includes the share allocated to that SOP grouping but not the share allocated to capital equipment.

2/ All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Not seasonally adjusted.

4/ Not available.

Table 3. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings[1]

(1967=100)

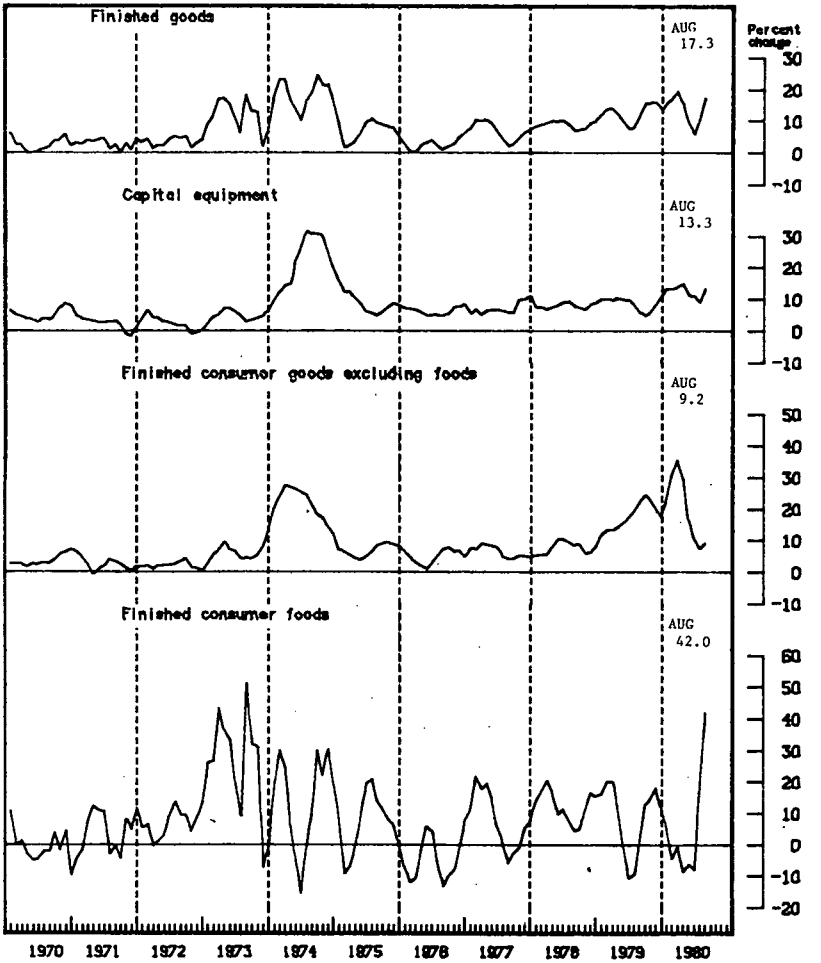
Grouping	Unadjusted index	
	April 1980 2/	Aug. 1980 2/
All Commodities	262.8	273.1
All Commodities (1957-59=100)	278.8	289.8
MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS		
Farm products and processed foods and feeds	229.3	254.8
Farm products	228.9	263.6
Processed foods and feeds	228.6	249.1
Industrial commodities	271.3	277.3
Textile products and apparel	181.2	185.2
Hides, skins, leather, and related products	243.5	251.1
Fuels and related products and power 3/	566.6	589.5
Chemicals and allied products 3/	259.8	264.3
Rubber and plastic products	214.1	219.9
Lumber and wood products	275.6	295.3
Pulp, paper, and allied products	247.8	252.2
Metals and metal products	284.4	282.7
Machinery and equipment	236.4	242.2
Furniture and household durables	184.4	187.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	283.7	284.8
Transportation equipment (Dec.1968=100)	205.2	208.6
Miscellaneous products	252.8	259.9
Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power	240.5	244.8
OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS		
01-9 Other farm products	304.8	282.7
02-1 Cereal and bakery products	232.4	235.5
02-2 Meats, poultry, and fish	226.0	259.9
02-5 Sugar and confectionery	275.0	347.1
02-6 Beverages and beverage materials	227.9	237.3
02-63 Packaged beveraged materials	353.2	356.2
02-7 Fats and oils	214.5	236.8
04-4 Other leather and related products	216.2	217.4
05-3 Gas fuels 3/	730.1	762.3
05-7 Refined petroleum products 3/	678.0	697.5
06-3 Drugs and pharmaceuticals	172.6	175.7
06-5 Agricultural chemicals and products	258.5	259.6
06-7 Other chemicals and allied products	223.1	229.9
07-1 Rubber and rubber products	233.6	240.7
07-11 Crude rubber	264.7	263.4
07-13 Miscellaneous rubber products	222.1	234.6
09-1 Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	249.4	253.6
09-15 Converted paper and paperboard products	236.7	242.8
10-1 Iron and steel	307.2	302.3
10-13 Steel mill products	304.1	301.0
10-2 Nonferrous metals	298.3	288.9
10-4 Hardware	237.3	242.6
11-3 Metalworking machinery and equipment	270.2	278.9
11-4 General purpose machinery and equipment	261.1	266.6
11-7 Electrical machinery and equipment	198.9	204.7
11-9 Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	227.2	231.5
13-2 Concrete ingredients	271.7	272.7
14-1 Motor vehicles and equipment	205.4	211.4
15-4 Photographic equipment and supplies	212.3	202.3
15-9 Other miscellaneous products	340.9	363.3

1/ Indexes for these commodity groupings are not included in Table 2 because their components are divided among different stages of processing.

2/ Data for April 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

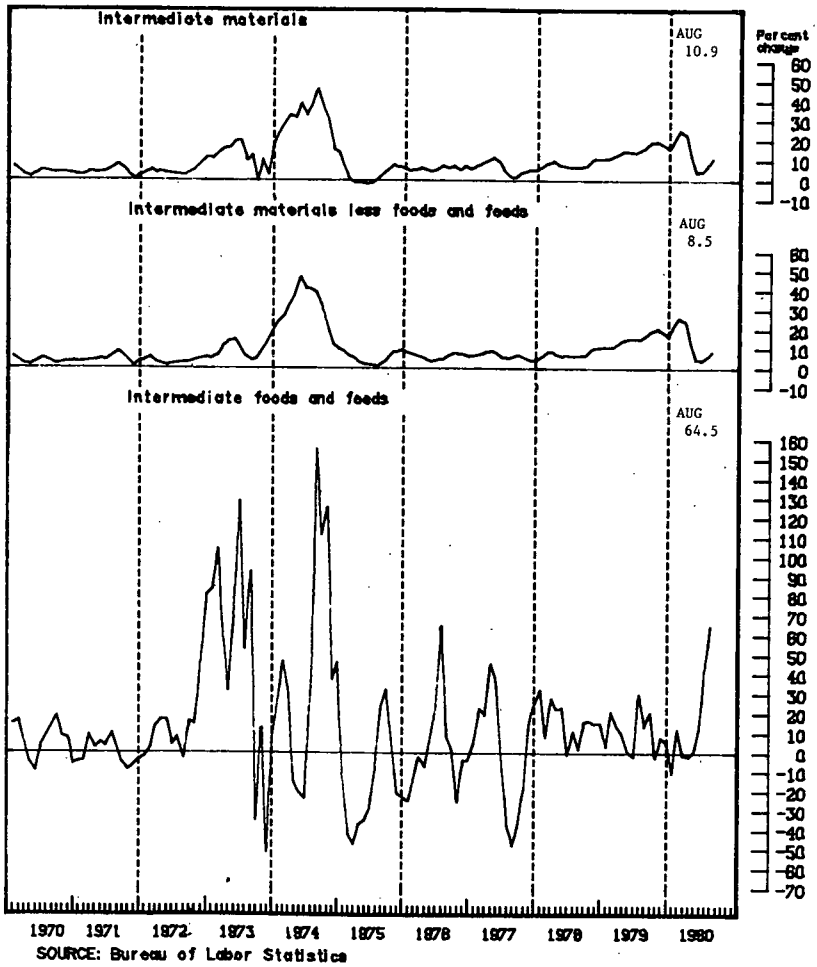
3/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

Chart 1
Finished Goods Price Index and its components
1970 – 80
3-month annual rates of change
(Seasonally adjusted)



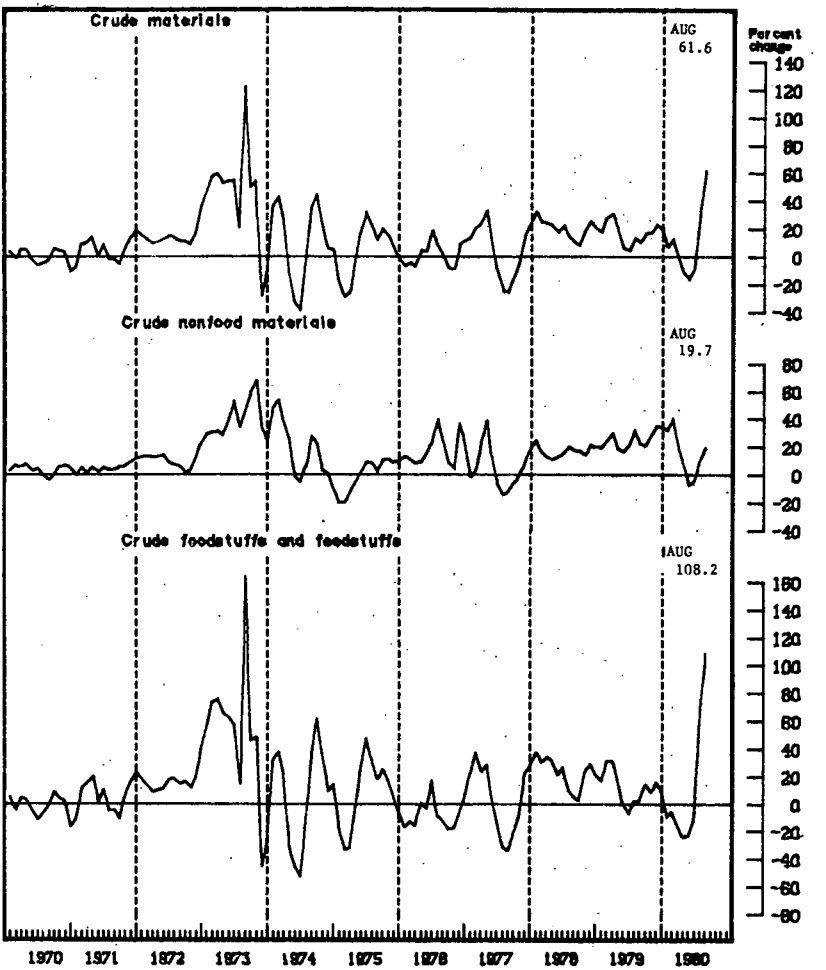
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 2
Intermediate Materials Price Index and its components
1970 – 80
3-month annual rates of change
(Seasonally adjusted)



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 3
Crude Materials Price Index and its components
1970 – 80
3-month annual rates of change
(Seasonally adjusted)



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Senator BENTSEN. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Now, when you add 200,000 jobs, and you see a more modest change in the Producer Price Index, in spite of the fact that food went up over 60 percent on an annualized basis in the 2 months, does that tell you that we are bottoming out on a recession? Are your figures informative enough to tell you that?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that the data that we have shown that the deterioration in the labor market has clearly stopped, and that there is some improvement—particularly the increase in factory hours. The producer price data, if you set aside food, I think is encouraging this month, although we do not know what will happen with crude materials prices in the coming months.

There are a series of outside factors—the developments in interest rates; the recessions which appear to be developing in other countries of the world—which could affect these data in the next few months. So I think that there is certainly room for cautious optimism because there are some factors that we cannot be sure about in the next few months.

This situation, it seems to me, is very different from any we have had before.

Senator BENTSEN. Tell me what the major differences are in this recession as compared to the last one.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think we are——

Senator BENTSEN. At this stage.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that we are in a period right now where, with this rather massive increase in food prices, we cannot really be sure how producers and investors will take the price data. Their behavior, therefore, is rather difficult to forecast.

In the employment area, I think clearly the severe deterioration in the automobile industry and in construction seems to be turning somewhat. Some of the automobile workers are being rehired after retooling——

Senator BENTSEN. But I am really trying to get a comparison between—you said that this is not like previous recessions. That I want amplified. I do not understand what the major difference is between this recession and the last recession, if you can compare periods in recession.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that probably the biggest difference is in the price area, the inflation rate; and the whole approach of consumers to higher prices. Though we had price increases in the last recession, I do not think that consumer behavior was affected to the extent that apparently it has been in this recession.

Senator BENTSEN. And you are saying by that, that in this recession the consumer has tended to keep his money in his pocket? Is that right? Has he held back on spending? Is that what you are saying? I am trying to understand this.

Ms. NORWOOD. No, I think that the inflationary——

Senator BENTSEN. Or is the contrary the case?

Ms. NORWOOD. At the beginning, in the early months of this recession, and last year, I think that inflationary psychology was controlling consumer behavior. Certainly Government policy and a number of other occurrences have changed that.

Now that we are having a resurgence in food prices—caused to a large extent, although not completely, by bad weather—it is difficult to know exactly how people are going to respond to that.

I believe that one should separate the food situation from the non-food situation, but I can't be sure the other people will react in that way.

Senator BENTSEN. I still don't know. I still don't know the difference between the last recession and this recession at this period of time. I want to ask you once more: You said you don't know how the consumer is going to respond, and yet you told me this is not like previous recessions. I understand that part, but what is the difference at this period of time?

Ms. NORWOOD. One of the things that is different is that the interest rate market seems to be behaving in a way that is very difficult to forecast.

Another thing that is different is that the rest of the world seems now—many of the developed countries—to be sinking into recession, and we do not know how that will affect our exports.

I believe that the inflationary psychology which has been prevalent during this recession was greater than in the last recession, although that has abated considerably in recent months.

Senator BENTSEN. All right. And one of the reasons, of course, interest rates have not behaved the same way—is it that previously the focal point was on the interest rate itself? This time, we know that more attention is being paid to the supply of money, with interest rates left to find their own level more than in the past.

Now we have seen this bouncing up and down of interest rates to a degree we have not seen in the past. In the last few days we have seen some moderation of short-term interest rates, but also gradual increases in long-term rates.

Do you see these developments affecting home building just as it is recovering, or not?

Ms. NORWOOD. I hope not.

Senator BENTSEN. Well, if it was determined by hopes, we would be in a lot better shape than we are.

I defer to my friend, Representative Reuss.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Norwood, you say in your opening statement—and I quote—"Since the sharp unemployment increases in April and May, the overall jobless rate has shown relatively little movement." That is exactly right. In January, February, and March, the unemployment rate was 6 percent or a little greater, and then it leaped up in April to 7 percent, and it has been up above 7 percent ever since—although your news this morning is relatively encouraging, and we sure need it.

My question is, What caused those devilishly sharp unemployment increases in April and May?

Ms. NORWOOD. Basically, the very large deterioration of employment in construction and in automobile manufacturing, as well as in many of the other durable manufacturing industries.

Representative REUSS. And wasn't that in turn the result of the Federal Reserve's mid-March dramatic action in (1) putting on consumer credit controls; and (2) slowing dramatically the money supply?

Ms. NORWOOD. It certainly occurred shortly thereafter, or at about the same time. I don't know about the causal relationship; I will leave that to others to discuss in the years to come. I am sure there will be considerable discussion of that.

Representative REUSS. Well, I have no more sympathy for post hoc, ergo propter hoc than you do. But this seems to me to be more than just coincidence. The Fed was alarmed by what it thought was a big bulge in spending, but what later turned out to be just a big bulge in lending to Bunker Hunt and his pals for silver speculation—that was 19 percent of the new lending in the United States to big banker Bunker.

The Fed, having misinterpreted this signal, jammed on the brakes, and since no other cause is readily apparent, isn't it a pretty safe guess, which even you might venture to adopt, that the Fed's dramatic mid-March action caused the big jump up in unemployment in April and May and thereafter? What else?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, it certainly had a very important effect. I don't think there is any doubt about that. I do think that one has to keep in mind the kind of inflationary psychology that those actions were intended to break.

Representative REUSS. Right. But the leading exemplar of the inflationary psychology was none other than Bunker Hunt and his silver speculation. Is that not so?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; of course, we had at that time, too, fairly significant problems in the automobile industry, and we still do.

Representative REUSS. Right. But the consumer credit controls accentuated those.

Ms. NORWOOD. Sure.

Representative REUSS. Well, I now come to my lesson for the future, formed by the past: Wouldn't it be a nice thing—now that unemployment is improving a little bit—if the Federal Reserve were very careful not to take overheroic actions in tightening money, based upon doubtful signals? They did it once. If they do it again, we will be right back in this very steep recession. Is it not a fair thing to ask them not to repeat the scenario of last March?

Ms. NORWOOD. I am sure we can count on the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board to be careful.

Representative REUSS. Yes; but what is to prevent them from being too careful and seizing once again upon a false signal? Would it not, in short, be a good idea to profit by a recent mistake?

Ms. NORWOOD. Sure.

Representative REUSS. Because it does appear that that big leap in the unemployment rate—which put 1,800,000 men and women out of work in May who had had jobs in March—is rather a hard price that those people had to pay for someone misreading the signals; was it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. Incidentally, that is a point that I should have made to Senator Bentsen's question. This recession is different from other recessions in that we had such a sharp jump in unemployment within a very short time period.

Representative REUSS. I thoroughly agree with you, and it seems to me it was a man-made recession—a six-man-one-woman-made reces-

sion—and its severity was unnecessary. It did not accomplish any more inflation-fighting than a slow, steady, and controlled growth of the money supply would have done. And one hopes that one learns by experience and will not do that again. Is that not a fair summary of our dialog?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is certainly a summary of your position. [Laughter.]

Representative REUSS. Well, I know, but do you differ? It takes two to have a dialog, unless you want to monolog it on your own.

Ms. NORWOOD. No, I think that certainly the events of the spring had a very important effect on the economy. I do think that we had a very strong inflationary psychology. I think that was broken. Whether the medicine was too stiff or not, I am not prepared to discuss at this point.

I am certain that people are very concerned about interest rates right now, which I think could well determine whether the economy goes up or goes back down. Either of those is a possibility, depending on whether there is investment, depending upon whether consumer demand continues to increase—retail sales have increased, factory orders have increased. Depending upon what happens to interest rates, we can see where investment will go, and where industrial production will go.

Representative REUSS. Then in short, and to conclude, you would agree that too tight money and interest rates raised unnecessarily, because of a signal read falsely, would not be a good idea?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly I think everyone would agree with that statement; and I certainly would.

Representative REUSS. I thank you.

Senator BENTSEN. Senator Proxmire.

Senator PROXMIRE. Ms. Norwood, the figure that really stands out in both the Unemployment and the Producer Price Indexes is the enormous increase in the price of crude goods, foodstuffs and feedstuffs particularly, a 9-percent increase in 1 month in August, preceded by a 9-percent increase in July—18 percent in 2 months, and more than a 100-percent increase in prices if this is followed through.

Now the bad news also is that that was not modified very much by what happens at the crude level to other goods—a 3.2-percent increase in July; a 1.8-percent increase in August—and all together, total, including food and nonfood, an increase for the 2 months of around 12 percent.

How long is that enormous increase in food goods likely to take, to come to first, the finished goods level, the wholesale price level, and second to the consumer price level? And to what extent is it likely to be felt by consumers?

Ms. NORWOOD. The crude index, first of all, is highly volatile.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, can you recall any time in which the foodstuffs have gone up by as much as 9 percent in a single month, except of course in July?

Mr. LAYNG. August of 1973.

Senator PROXMIRE. When?

Mr. LAYNG. August of 1973, or close to that.

Senator PROXMIRE. 1973? We have to go back 7 years to find a time when you had that big an increase?

Mr. LAYNG. Yes. By historical standards, it is clear that it is extremely large.

Ms. NORWOOD. It is very high.

And it will take some time. The passage of these price movements through the economy are extremely hard to quantify. Food seems to get through very quickly. Some of the others can take some considerable period of time. So I cannot give you a specific estimate.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, at any rate, it appears that the finished goods, consumer foods, which was up 4.4 percent in August, 3.8 percent in July, that the consumer at the store is likely to have to face a higher price in the coming weeks; right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Certainly. Yes. I think that is quite clear.

Senator PROXMIRE. And, of course, this is the inflation we all feel constantly, because we buy food once or twice a week.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think we have to be very clear that food price increases are very serious and very damaging. The only point that I would make is that the policy actions cannot really affect hot weather or a drought.

Senator PROXMIRE. No, but we can recognize that, and recognize the unfortunate effects, of course, of higher prices——

Ms. NORWOOD. Absolutely.

Senator PROXMIRE [continuing]. And the effect that that may have on pushing for wage increases, the effect it has obviously in so many prices that are indexed and wages that are indexed.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. And then in turn, of course, prices go up. So that it will have an inflationary push over the next few weeks——

Ms. NORWOOD. Very definitely.

Senator PROXMIRE [continuing]. And months.

Now I notice that we have an improvement, and a welcome improvement, in the unemployment-employment picture. Also, the Department of Commerce—this is not in your statistics—reported that in July for the first month since October of last year, the help-wanted ads rose in this country—meaning that there are more job-seeking people than before. That has dropped precipitously from an index of something like 155 down to 115, and went back up to 118, not a big increase but certainly it seems to reinforce the statistics you have given us here this morning. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. So that it looks as if the job market may be improving.

That would suggest to me that once again our big economic problem is inflation rather than unemployment.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think certainly it is the most difficult problem for policy action. I would not want to suggest that unemployment is not important; there are a lot of people, millions of people, still unemployed, and I am sure you would agree that this is a difficult problem, just as food prices are a difficult problem.

But in terms of where the economy is going, I think that the problems of inflation are very, very real.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now if you hold everything constant, can you give us an idea of what effect on prices and employment the President's economic program would have—particularly these tax reductions that he recommends?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir, I can't. It is very difficult. Most of them——

Senator PROXMIRE. Why shouldn't we have that? It seems to me that if we are going to make policy sensibly and determine whether or not we should do it, we ought to have the best advice we can get; and you represent the best advice we can get with respect to employment and prices.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think one of the reasons that you people believe that we provide good advice is that we know when to say we can't do something.

Senator PROXMIRE. I didn't say it was good; I said it was the best we could get. [Laughter.]

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, we do indicate when we feel we cannot do something, and I think that it is very difficult to make these estimates.

However, there have been a number made. I think that the Council of Economic Advisers has some very good people, and some good models. There are a number of private forecasting firms which have come up with estimates, and we prefer to leave that work to them.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, then, is there any information you can give us on the Kemp-Roth tax reduction on what effect that would have? [No response.] You cannot tell us that.

Now as part of its recovery package, the administration has requested a 13-week extension in unemployment insurance benefits to bring the maximum up to a year, 52 weeks.

Do you have any information on how many people are exhausting the benefits available under the current program?

Ms. NORWOOD. I do not have that. Mr. Bregger tells me that it would probably be too early for large numbers to have exhausted their benefits. But I am sure that we can provide a figure for the record from the other part of the Labor Department.

Mr. BREGGER. Senator, with the normal extension, benefits would carry up to about 39 weeks for most workers. Since most of the layoffs were in April and May, it would be much too early for the bulk of the people who have become unemployed and who are staying unemployed to have exhausted their benefits.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, can you give us some notion, in view of the fact that the automobile industry and the construction industry are so directly affected, some idea in those industries of whether or not there are problems with people exhausting their 39 weeks?

Ms. NORWOOD. There certainly are problems in the automobile industry of people having exhausted their benefits, because the drop in automobile employment began occurring long before the beginning of the recession.

Senator PROXMIRE. Now some were eligible for trade adjustment assistance that extends over a year.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; that's right.

Senator PROXMIRE. Maybe for the next month, could you give us some analysis of this, so we will have some picture?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes; certainly.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The following tabulation shows the number of persons exhausting benefits under State unemployment insurance programs over the period July 1979 to July 1980. The figures, of course, are not cumulative, nor can they be added to give a notion of how many of the unemployed have exhausted benefits as of July 1980, but they do clearly indicate that exhaustions have risen during the current recession.

July 1979	169,402	February	202,146
August	166,436	March	220,325
September	139,442	April	259,386
October	161,439	May	242,236
November	159,791	June	242,182
December	164,932	July	292,362
January 1980	216,630		

Senator PROXMIRE. I notice that there is what seems to be a fairly sharp drop in black and other minority unemployment. It falls from 14.2 percent to 13.6 percent. Is this statistically significant?

Mr. BREGGER. No, sir.

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. It is not?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is more than—well, that is six-tenths of 1 percent, but it is not significant. That means that you cannot tell whether there was an actual drop or not? Is that right? Because the sample was too small?

Mr. BREGGER. That's right. It takes a change of at least eight-tenths to be considered statistically significant.

Ms. NORWOOD. But we do know, of course, two things. One, that the unemployment rate for blacks is at least double that of whites. And second, that there has been very little movement of unemployment among the various groups in the last several months.

Senator PROXMIRE. In your statement you put a lot of emphasis on "hours worked." You noted that the hours of overtime had increased in manufacturing. Why is this significant?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think it is the first time that we seem to have had a change in direction in hours of work, and hours frequently are the first inkling of a change. Employers increase hours before they hire more people, or as they are beginning to hire more people.

I might say, this is encouraging from the point of view of employment and unemployment. I am not so sure that it is so encouraging in terms of productivity.

Senator PROXMIRE. We have had a big and serious recession—the people in it would call it a depression—in the automobile and construction industries, because there are so many unemployed with unemployment up to 18 percent in the construction industry and up very, very high in the automobile industry. Has there been any evidence that this very deep falloff in jobs and in orders has had any favorable effect on prices? Have price increases moderated?

Ms. NORWOOD. If you stick to the automobile industry, for example, I think there are two things that can be said. One is that over the year, automobile prices have not gone up as much as other items. However, in the last few months there have been increases in the prices of automobiles and trucks at a time in the business cycle when that seems not necessarily what one would expect.

There also seems to be clearly a difference in pricing practices for large cars and for small cars.

Senator PROXMIRE. Is this because the automobile industry is so concentrated with three principal producers?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I don't know what the cause is. I can just report on what has happened. Of course, there is a good deal of import competition for automobiles these days.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, that's right. That's right. But they don't respond to that with the kind of price behavior that you would normally expect.

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that clearly the automobile industry has been trying to retool and produce small cars as fast as it can. The prices of those small cars have not been reduced. The prices of larger cars have come down some. So that the gap between the prices of the small car and the larger cars is narrowing.

Senator PROXMIRE. You seem to have a contradiction in your statistics with your household data and your establishment data. Your household data shows an increase in the unemployment rate in construction from 16.1 to 18.3; while your establishment data shows an increase in employment. How do you explain that?

Ms. NORWOOD. I guess I don't explain that. I think that clearly there has been a change, if one looks at data outside the employment area. There has been an increase in housing permits and an increase in housing starts, which seems to have been concentrated in single-family housing. The multistructures and the business buildings have not really picked up yet. And I would expect that that is the reason for this problem with construction.

Mr. Bregger tells me that I have forgotten about the west coast strike in construction. People who were on strike were off the payrolls of establishments; they were therefore not counted.

Senator PROXMIRE. Was that a big enough strike to justify that sharp difference?

Mr. BREGGER. It was a very large strike, Senator, and they returned to their jobs in August. So although we cannot be totally certain, most of this increase that was reported, 35,000, was a result of the strike return rather than any real improvement in the industry for the month.

So in other words, there is not that much inconsistency. Workers are not on payrolls when they are on strike, obviously, so there was a decline in the prior month; and when the strike was over, they went back on the payroll.

Senator PROXMIRE. My staff people have trouble with that explanation. Would you, for the record, when you have a chance to correct your remarks, go over it a little more carefully and show precisely the effect of the west coast strike?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Because they say that the statistics would not justify it, to the extent that it is reflected here.

Ms. NORWOOD. Even after adjustment for the strike, there may still remain a discrepancy. It is just that it would be less of a discrepancy than appeared originally. That's all. I do not want to give you the wrong impression.

[The information referred to follows:]

The unemployment rate in the construction industry is based on the following data (seasonally adjusted):

	July 1980	August 1980
Civilian labor force	5,000,000	5,112,000
Employment	4,193,000	4,178,000
Unemployment	807,000	934,000
Unemployment rate (percent)	16.1	18.3

The payroll survey reports construction employment of 4,319,000 in July and 4,355.000 in August.

The difference between the change in employment between July and August is not statistically significant in either survey. The general conclusion to be drawn is that construction employment showed little change in August.

In addition, it should be noted that the increase shown in the payroll survey in August is largely due to the return of persons who were on strike in July.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, I just have one other question. Do you have a measure of the underlying rate of increase in producer prices similar to the calculation made for consumer prices? We talk about an underlying inflation rate. Can you give us an underlying inflation rate for producer prices?

Ms. NORWOOD. The rate for finished goods, less food and energy, if you want to define it that way, is 0.8 percent this month.

Senator PROXMIRE. What?

Ms. NORWOOD. 0.8.

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you tell us what the trend shows, adjusting the trend for the intermediate and crude? What does it suggest?

Mr. LAYNG. Say that again?

Senator PROXMIRE. Can you give us some notion of where the trend is leading us, taking into account the increases in intermediate and crude prices, which of course would be reflected——

Mr. LAYNG. Taking into account the behavior of them in recent months?

Senator PROXMIRE. What's that?

Mr. LAYNG. Taking into account the behavior of intermediate and crude in recent months?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LAYNG. Less than earlier this year.

Senator PROXMIRE. What's that?

Ms. NORWOOD. Less than somewhat earlier this year.

I think there is some improvement, compared to earlier in the year. We are at about 14 percent on a 3-month basis.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is some improvement even in spite of the enormous increases in crude prices?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. For July and August?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. I realize that is a volatile index and you have to take a number of months and put them together.

Mr. LAYNG. The intermediate less food index has been particularly well behaved since early this year. That single series is the clearest sign of moderation.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, the crude is not well behaved, however, for July and August.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator PROXMIRE. Even less food.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Mr. LAYNG. No question about it. But that is a volatile series that usually requires several months of substantial increase to identify a change in trend.

We can get 2 months of increases of 2 to 3 percent, and then turn around—turn negative. It jumps around that much. It is a very sensitive market. You have to be very careful in interpreting it. Where the intermediate—ex-food—is a much more reliable indicator of the underlying trend of those things being used in production.

Senator PROXMIRE. Mr. Chairman, I just want to be sure that we have from Ms. Norwood and her colleagues, the assurance that they will do their best to give us some analysis of the effect of the President's economic recommendations, and particularly his tax-cut recommendations, on inflation and employment.

Ms. NORWOOD. We will certainly take a look at it.

Senator PROXMIRE. Well, you take a look at it and give us your reaction to it. And also on the Kemp-Roth.

Ms. NORWOOD. We certainly will review what is being done and provide you with whatever we can.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not have a short-term macroeconomic model which permits an evaluation of the impact of changes in Federal fiscal policy on the economy. However, I understand that Chase Econometrics Associates, Inc. has prepared a simulation of the administration proposal for the 1981–82 period. The attached Table 1 outlines the major differences between this simulation and an alternative which assumes no tax cut in 1981 or 1982.

I am not aware of any simulation done on Ronald Reagan's tax cut program. However, we have received a summary prepared by Chase Econometrics which I attach.

Attached also are summary statements relating the particulars of the two proposals.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CARTER ECONOMIC PROGRAM SIMULATION

	Calendar years	
	1981	1982
Net tax cuts (billions)	−$21.0	−$24.0
Expenditure increases (billions)	$3.3	$7.5
Federal deficit (billions)	−$73.5	−$73.0
Difference [1]	$24.3	$31.5
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.4
Difference	−.1	−.4
Annual rates of growth:		
CPI, all urban	10.3	9.2
Difference	−.2	−.1
PPI, finished goods	7.5	7.1
Difference	−.1	0
Productivity, nonfarm business	−.4	1.4
Difference	.5	.4
Compensation per hour, nonfarm business	9.9	11.6
Difference	.6	2.7
Real GNP	.2	3.5
Difference	.4	.5

[1] Difference refers to a comparison between the Chase August alternative run 2, no tax cut, versus the Chase August alternative run 4, administration economic proposal.

Source: "Macroeconomic Forecasts and Analysis," Chase Econometrics Associates, Inc., August 1980.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF REAGAN ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

[Billions of current dollars]

	Fiscal years		
	1981	1982	1983
Accelerated depreciation	−4	−13	−18
Personal tax cuts	−18	−58	−98
Expenditure cuts	−13	−24	−37
Addendum: Expenditure reduction goals	−15	−40	−65

Source: Leon Taub, Chase Econometrics Associates, Inc., based on Ronald Reagan's speech before the International Business Council meeting in Chicago, September 1980.

CARTER PROPOSALS

(1) Federal income tax cuts:

(a) Eight percent credit against Social Security tax payments, expected to offset 12 billion dollar rise.

(b) Increase earned income credit from 10 percent to 12 percent to offset the Social Security increase for workers with incomes low enough that they pay Social Security but no taxes.

(c) Ease the marriage penalty by exempting 10 percent of the first $30,000 in income of the lower paid spouse.

(2) Accelerated depreciation:

Forty percent speed up of depreciation write-off time.

(3) Federal spending:

(a) Proposed approximately 4 billion dollars in additional spending over the next two years, anti-recessionary, and reindustrialization.

(b) Increased defense spending.

(4) Reindustrialization:

(a) Payment of up to 30 percent in cash of 10 percent investment tax credit to new or money-losing companies plus another 10 percent to qualifying companies in depressed and declining areas.

(b) 10 million dollars in 1981 and 50 million in 1982 to retain or relocate worker from declining to growth industries.

(c) 600 million dollars over the next 2 years to scientific research and technological development to increase productivity.

(d) Investment in transportation:

$200 million—railroads in midwest;

$600 million—highway and mass transit; and

Increase capacity of east coast ports to ship coal to Europe.

(5) Recession:

(a) Extend length of unemployment coverage to 52 weeks.

(b) 600 million dollars for job training of 168,000 low income or disadvantaged workers.

(c) 975 million dollars for insulating low income housing and public buildings—preference in hiring given to long-term unemployed.

REAGAN PROPOSALS

(1) Federal income tax cuts:

(a) Ten percent personal income tax cut for each year for the next three years.

(b) Indexation of personal income taxes.

(2) Accelerated depreciation:

In Reagan's economic speech of September 9, 1980, he used the version set out in the recent Senate bill. It assumes four categories of equipment, depreciated in 10, 7, 4, and 2 years respectively. A business would reduce an asset's current depreciation time by 40 percent and choose the next lowest period.

(3) Federal spending:

(a) Rate of growth of government spending has to be reduced (contrast with strict Kemp-Roth).

(b) Cut waste in government.

(c) Tighten eligibility for food stamps and unemployment insurance.

(d) Balanced budget by 1983.
(e) Increase defense spending.
(f) Wants to reduce government spending as a percent of GNP to 18 percent.

(4) Reindustrialization:
(a) Tax credits for firms to locate in inner cities.
(b) Remove disincentives posed by federal regulations.

(5) Recession:
Reagan assumes that the recession will be largely over when he assumes office.

Senator BENTSEN. Thank you, Senator.

I have only one question, Ms. Norwood. On the Producer Price Index—and you have worked around the edges of this—which one of those factors will have the most direct and immediate effects on the Consumer Price Index? Which changes—both those that are positive and those that are negative—should we be watching, if we want to anticipate a little of what is going to happen to the CPI?

Ms. NORWOOD. Consumer food passes through——

Senator BENTSEN. Very quickly.

Ms. NORWOOD. Consumer price increases pass through very, very rapidly, usually.

Senator BENTSEN. On food.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator BENTSEN. Do you think that is the component which will have the largest and earliest effect on the CPI?

Ms. NORWOOD. It certainly will affect the CPI fairly quickly. I think that is safe to say.

Mr. LAYNG. You are talking about right now, in this situation what is happening?

Senator BENTSEN. I am talking about this particular situation.

Mr. LAYNG. Given the products that are covered by the Producer Price Index, the food items would have the greatest impact.

Ms. NORWOOD. Quickly.

Senator BENTSEN. That is the point.

Mr. LAYNG. The other factor, of course, is the mortgage interest rate situation which is not in the Producer Price Index, but which will be reflected in the CPI. The decline in mortgage interest rates will also show up in the CPI.

Senator BENTSEN. Will show up as what?

Ms. NORWOOD. Will show up as a decline.

Senator BENTSEN. Yes, I understand that.

Ms. NORWOOD. In August.

Mr. LAYNG. And that really dominated the picture in July when you had a zero overall CPI number. A 0.9-percent rise in food was largely offset by mortgage interest rates dropping by such a large percentage.

Senator BENTSEN. Well, are you going to see some more carry-through on that in the next month's report?

Ms. NORWOOD. In August; yes.

Senator BENTSEN. So that will be substantial.

What I am really trying to understand is: What are the CPI numbers going to be before the election? [Laughter.]

Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 10:50 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1980

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 5110, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Lloyd Bentsen (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Bentsen.

Also present: Mary E. Eccles, professional staff member; and Mark R. Policinski, minority professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR BENTSEN, CHAIRMAN

Senator BENTSEN. This hearing will come to order.

It's not often that we come to one of these hearings when we're talking about the Consumer Price Index and unemployment figures and find all the news is encouraging. Usually at this time of the month we have had some rather depressing news for quite a period of time. You can almost expect each time to hear the economy has lost some of its steam, that people are losing their jobs, and that prices and the cost of living are increasing.

That's why it's a pleasure today, in this month of November, to say the United States has held its own on the jobs front and has made some measurable progress in the fight against inflation, not as fast as we would like, but headed in the right direction.

Unemployment for the month of November fell to 7.5 percent from 7.6 percent in the month of October. We had a net increase of 220,000 jobs in our economy, and that's healthy.

Wholesale prices for November—as measured by the Producer Price Index—dropped to an annualized rate of 7.9 percent from a double-digit 10.6 percent in October.

I must caution, though, that while these employment and inflation numbers for November are good tidings, there is a disturbing element lurking in the background at this hearing. There is a dark lining in our silver cloud.

Interest rates are high and rising, and just about what they were not too long ago. The prime rate is now 18.5 percent and climbing toward the record-setting 20-percent rate of earlier this year.

With housing starts coming to a halt, new car sales depressed, and interest rates still on the way up, we can't be too optimistic about the prospects for employment and inflation.

Ms. Norwood, we're very pleased to have you here, and we would like you to give us your interpretation.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY W. JOHN LAYNG, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND JOHN E. BREGGER, CHIEF, DIVISION OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The November data on the unemployment situation provide further evidence of the gradual improvement that has been in effect since late summer. Both the payroll and household surveys registered employment gains in November, and the factory workweek continued to rise.

The overall unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, about the same as in the past several months. Since July, however, the number of unemployed has declined by nearly 300,000, and the unemployment rate by three-tenths of a percentage point. November declines were registered for married men and married women and for persons who last worked in manufacturing. Moreover, jobless rates for groups which had been hardest hit during the recession continued to edge down. In particular, the unemployment rate for workers in the automobile industry continued to show marked improvement; at 14.9 percent, this rate is about one-half the peak in May. In November, there was also a substantial reduction in the number of unemployed persons who were on layoff.

Labor force growth continued to be sluggish, just barely keeping up with population growth. The proportion of the working-age population with jobs edged up to 58.3 percent; nevertheless, this measure is still a full percentage point below its year-ago level.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 270,000, with gains registered in both the goods- and service-producing sectors. Since July, the number of payroll jobs has grown by more than 1 million, recovering all but 300,000 of the recessionary decline. Employment in construction and manufacturing both continued to rise in November, with particularly strong growth in primary metals, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. Services also continued to show employment gains.

The factory workweek and factory overtime both edged up in November. The index of aggregate weekly hours also increased; at 125.1, it has risen 2.6 percent since July, but in November was still more than 1½ percent below its January peak.

PRODUCER PRICES

The Producer Price Index for November was also released this morning. Prices of producer-finished goods moved up 0.6 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Consumer food prices increased 0.5 percent for the second consecutive month, still less than the extremely large increases of the summer months. Although price increases slowed for motor vehicles and a variety of capital goods, gasoline prices increased for the first time in 6 months. In addition, prices of several other kinds of consumer nonfood items climbed considerably more than in most recent months.

Prices for intermediate or semifinished materials increased 1 percent in November, about the same as in October. Prices of energy products used in goods production rose, as did prices for a wide range of other products used in the manufacturing process.

At the crude stage of production, prices increased 1.1 percent. Although this increase was less than in October, the 1.8-percent rise in crude, nonfood materials was the fifth consecutive monthly increase.

In summary, the labor market in November continued to show small but steady signs of recovery. The unemployment rate, at 7.5 percent, was down from the July 7.8-percent peak, but still nearly 2 full points above the rates that prevailed throughout 1979. Employment continued to grow in the goods-producing sectors that were hardest hit in the recent recession.

Producer price increases in November decelerated slightly at the finished goods level, as increases slowed for motor vehicles and a broad range of capital goods. Continuation of this moderation at the finished level in the coming months will depend in part on the price behavior of basic materials used in the production process, on the effects of the anticipated shortage of grain and some other food supplies, as well as on the uncertainties surrounding the supply of energy from the Middle East.

These producer price and employment data also affect the performance of earnings and productivity. Over the year, to November, earnings have risen at close to a 10-percent rate, and real earnings have declined. The Nation's productivity, after six quarters of decline, improved slightly in the third quarter of 1980. Employment growth in October and November has been moderate, and if accompanied by increases in output, should result in continued improvement in productivity. The November data confirm, however, that the present recovery will probably not bring about the sharp gains in productivity experienced in prior periods of more vigorous economic expansion.

Mr. Bregger, Mr. Layng, and I would now be glad to answer any of your questions.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press releases referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (cols. 2-8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-mo extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1979									
November	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.1
December	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	.2
1980									
January	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	.1
February	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	.2
March	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	
April	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	.2
May	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	.2
June	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.6	.3
July	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	.2
August	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	.2
September	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.5	7.4	.3
October	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	.2
November	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.4	.2

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) Unadjusted rate.—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method).—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16 to 19 and 20 yr and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (auto-regressive, integrated, moving average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July–December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-mo factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of "Employment and Earnings."

(3) Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980. Since the revision pattern and procedure for computation of the rate are identical to the official procedure, the results of this method will be identical to the official rate at the end of each year when the most recent observation is December.

(4) Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-mo intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) Total (X-11 ARIMA method).—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-mo. intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) Residual (X-11 ARIMA method). —This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived umenployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-mo. intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) 12-mo extrapolation (X-11 ARIMA method).—This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-mo intervals. The factors for January–December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) X-11 method (former official method).—The procedure for computation of the official rate is uesd except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-mo. intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of Adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in the X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method, by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalog No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

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News United States Department of Labor

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: NOVEMBER 1980

Employment rose in November, and unemployment was about unchanged, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The unemployment rate was 7.5 percent, little different from the rates of the prior 3 months.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--was up by 220,000 over the month to 97.4 million. The increase was concentrated among adult women, whose employment had declined in the prior 2 months.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--advanced by 270,000 in November to 90.9 million. Much of the growth took place in manufacturing jobs, which increased for the fourth month in a row.

Unemployment

Both the number of unemployed workers in November, 7.9 million, and the overall unemployment rate, 7.5 percent, were about unchanged from their October levels and have shown little movement since August. These levels represented, however, a slight improvement from the May to July period. The number of unemployed persons in November was 1.7 million higher than a year earlier. (See table A-1.)

While the number of jobless workers on layoff declined by about 330,000 over the month, there was an increase of 230,000 in the number whose jobs had been terminated for other reasons. Also, 150,000 fewer labor force reentrants were looking for work. (See table A-7.)

Unemployment rates for most major worker groups in November were about the same as in the previous month--adult men (6.3 percent), adult women (6.7 percent), teenagers (18.7 percent), whites (6.6 percent), and blacks (14.0 percent). After rising in October, the jobless rate for persons seeking part-time jobs declined in November; the rate for those seeking full-time work

has remained steady for several months. The unemployment rate for workers in manufacturing industries declined by half a percentage point to 8.8 percent. However, the jobless rate for workers in construction was about unchanged over the month, after showing improvement in September and October. The rate for workers in wholesale and retail trade increased 0.6 point to 8.3 percent. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-5.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment increased by 220,000 to 97.4 million in November. This total was still about 560,000 below the February peak. The employment-population ratio, at 58.3 percent, has been about unchanged since July.

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Oct. - Nov. change
	1979	1980		1980			
	III	II	III	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	103,238	104,701	105,087	105,034	105,180	105,320	140
Total employment	97,231	96,893	97,070	97,207	97,176	97,396	220
Unemployment	6,008	7,808	8,017	7,827	8,005	7,924	-81
Not in labor force	58,568	59,103	59,388	59,633	59,704	59,762	58
Discouraged workers	731	917	969	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	5.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	-0.1
Adult men	4.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	-0.1
Adult women	5.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.8	6.7	-0.1
Teenagers	16.2	18.0	18.5	17.5	18.4	18.7	0.3
White	5.1	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6	-0.1
Black and other	10.9	13.4	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	-0.3
Hispanic origin	8.2	10.2	11.0	11.3	10.9	10.1	-0.8
Full-time workers	5.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,186	90,489	90,131	90,384	90,612p	90,880p	268p
Goods-producing industries	26,555	25,763	25,317	25,476	25,613p	25,766p	153p
Service-producing industries	63,632	64,726	64,814	64,908	64,999p	65,114p	115p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.6	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.2p	35.3p	0.1p
Manufacturing	40.1	39.4	39.3	39.6	39.6p	39.7p	0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8p	2.9p	0.1p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

Most of the November gain took place among adult women, whose employment rose by about 200,000, following two consecutive monthly declines. Over the year, employment of adult women has risen by 700,000, while that for adult men and teenagers has fallen by 290,000 and 560,000, respectively. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force participation rate, at 63.8 percent, was identical to those of the prior 2 months. At 105.3 million, the labor force was 1.6 million above a year earlier but has shown little growth in the past 6 months. Adult women accounted for three-quarters of the over-the-year increase.

Industry Payroll Employment

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls rose by 270,000 to 90.9 million in November, the fourth consecutive monthly advance. Since July, the number of payroll jobs has increased by more than 1 million but was still 300,000 below the February peak. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing and construction continued to show improvement in November. Factory employment rose by 105,000, with increases widespread throughout the durable and nondurable goods sectors. In durable goods, the largest gains were registered in primary metals, electric and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment. In nondurables, apparel was the biggest gainer. Despite recent growth, the number of manufacturing jobs was nearly 900,000 below the peak registered in June 1979.

Construction employment rose by 35,000 in November. Although construction jobs have grown steadily since July, the number was 275,000 short of the January peak. An employment increase of about 15,000 in mining was accounted for by the settlement of a labor-management dispute.

Employment growth continued in the service-producing sector, with a November gain of 115,000. Most of this increase occurred in the services industry, which has risen by 330,000 jobs since June.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up 0.1 hour to 35.3 hours in November. Weekly hours were up 0.4 hour from July but were still 0.4 hour below December's pre-recession high. The manufacturing workweek edged up 0.1 hour over the month and was 0.7 hour above the July level. Factory overtime also rose 0.1 hour in November. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.6 percent in November to 125.1 (1967=100), following a 0.4 percent increase in October. The index has increased by 2.6 percent since July but was still 1.6 percent below its January peak. The manufacturing index was up 1.0 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 1.2 percent over the month and 8.8 percent over the year (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings were up 1.5 percent from October and 7.9 percent from November 1979.

Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose by 5 cents over the month to $6.91 and 57 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings were $243.92, up $1.76 over the month and $18.22 from a year earlier. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 260.3 (1967=100) in November, 1.0 percent higher than in October. The Index was 9.7 percent above November a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 2.6 percent during the 12-month period ended in October. (See table B-4.)

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

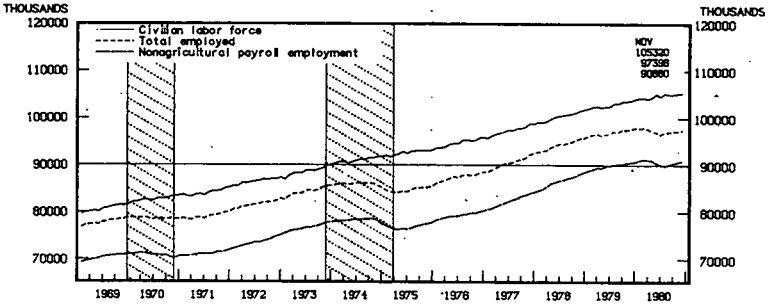


Chart 2. Unemployment rate—all civilian workers

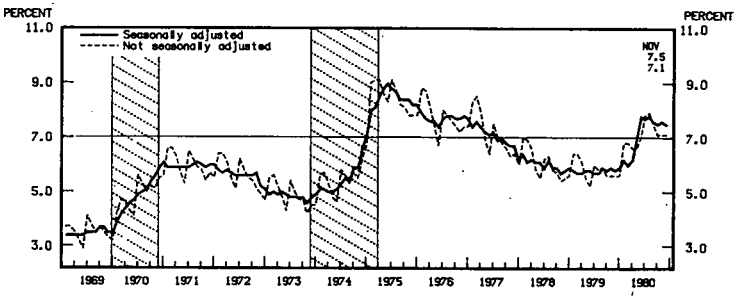
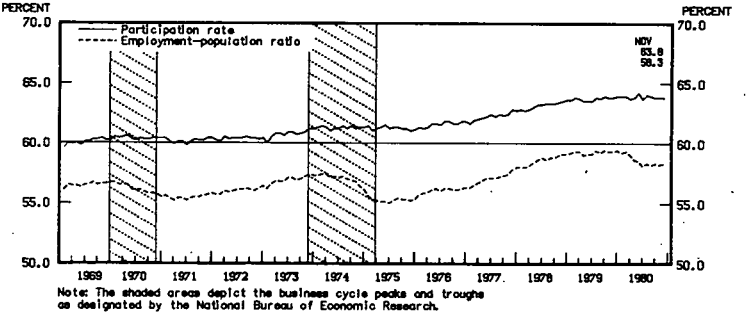


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate
and total employment-population ratio
(Seasonally adjusted)



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

Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 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 the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 293,000; for total unemployment, it is 185,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

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

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment, status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	NOV. 1979	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	164,682	167,005	167,201	164,682	166,391	166,578	166,789	167,005	167,201
Armed Forces[1]	2,092	2,121	2,119	2,092	2,099	2,114	2,121	2,121	2,119
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	162,589	164,884	165,082	162,589	164,293	164,464	164,667	164,884	165,082
Civilian labor force	103,719	105,415	105,287	103,652	105,203	105,025	105,034	105,160	105,320
Participation rate	63.8	63.9	63.8	63.8	64.0	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.8
Employed	97,943	97,933	97,801	97,608	96,996	97,006	97,207	97,176	97,396
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.5	58.6	58.5	59.3	58.3	58.2	58.3	58.2	58.3
Agriculture	3,257	3,501	3,214	3,385	3,257	3,180	3,442	3,324	3,342
Nonagricultural industries	94,686	94,431	94,586	94,223	93,739	93,826	93,765	93,851	94,054
Unemployed	5,776	7,482	7,486	6,044	8,207	8,019	7,827	8,005	7,924
Unemployment rate	5.6	7.1	7.1	5.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
Not in labor force	58,870	59,469	59,795	58,937	59,091	59,439	59,633	59,724	59,762
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	78,906	80,000	80,091	78,906	79,710	79,798	79,897	80,000	80,091
Armed Forces[1]	1,948	1,956	1,954	1,948	1,937	1,951	1,958	1,956	1,954
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	76,959	78,044	78,137	76,959	77,773	77,847	77,939	78,044	78,137
Civilian labor force	59,372	60,135	59,972	59,704	60,333	60,182	60,383	60,405	60,441
Participation rate	77.1	77.1	76.8	77.6	77.6	77.3	77.5	77.4	77.4
Employed	56,433	56,125	55,826	56,580	55,629	55,551	55,738	55,685	55,956
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.5	70.2	69.7	71.7	69.8	69.6	69.8	69.9	69.9
Unemployed	2,939	4,009	4,146	3,124	4,703	4,632	4,645	4,520	4,486
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.7	6.9	5.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	70,487	71,661	71,768	70,487	71,326	71,430	71,544	71,661	71,768
Armed Forces[1]	1,683	1,674	1,673	1,683	1,662	1,674	1,680	1,674	1,673
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	68,804	69,987	70,095	68,804	69,664	69,756	69,864	69,987	70,095
Civilian labor force	54,662	55,480	55,408	54,709	55,398	55,474	55,547	55,504	55,593
Participation rate	79.4	79.3	79.0	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.3	79.3
Employed	52,485	52,364	52,199	52,374	51,668	51,792	51,803	51,963	52,074
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.5	73.1	72.7	74.3	72.4	72.5	72.4	72.5	72.6
Agriculture	2,403	2,459	2,375	2,438	2,292	2,286	2,398	2,355	2,399
Nonagricultural industries	50,082	49,905	49,824	49,936	49,376	49,506	49,405	49,607	49,675
Unemployed	2,177	3,116	3,209	2,335	3,730	3,682	3,744	3,541	3,519
Unemployment rate	4.0	5.6	5.8	4.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	85,775	87,006	87,110	85,775	86,681	86,780	86,892	87,006	87,110
Armed Forces[1]	145	165	165	145	161	163	163	165	165
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	85,631	86,841	86,945	85,631	86,520	86,617	86,728	86,841	86,945
Civilian labor force	44,347	45,280	45,315	43,948	44,870	44,842	44,651	44,776	44,879
Participation rate	51.8	52.1	52.1	51.3	51.9	51.8	51.5	51.6	51.6
Employed	41,510	41,807	41,975	41,028	41,367	41,455	41,469	41,291	41,440
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	48.1	48.2	47.8	47.7	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.6
Unemployed	2,838	3,473	3,340	2,920	3,503	3,387	3,182	3,485	3,439
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.7	7.4	6.6	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	77,547	78,860	78,979	77,547	78,493	78,607	78,732	78,860	78,979
Armed Forces[1]	121	137	137	121	133	134	135	137	137
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	77,426	78,723	78,842	77,426	78,360	78,473	78,598	78,723	78,842
Civilian labor force	39,963	41,097	41,150	39,445	40,471	40,589	40,297	40,486	40,613
Participation rate	51.6	52.2	52.2	50.9	51.6	51.7	51.3	51.4	51.5
Employed	37,799	38,318	38,497	37,248	37,769	37,961	37,824	37,716	37,912
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.7	48.6	48.7	48.0	48.1	48.3	48.0	47.8	48.0
Agriculture	591	655	532	612	565	548	607	572	566
Nonagricultural industries	37,207	37,664	37,964	36,636	37,204	37,413	37,216	37,144	37,366
Unemployed	2,164	2,779	2,653	2,197	2,702	2,628	2,473	2,771	2,702
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.8	6.4	5.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,648	16,484	16,454	16,648	16,572	16,541	16,512	16,484	16,454
Armed Forces[1]	288	309	309	288	304	306	307	309	309
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,360	16,174	16,145	16,360	16,268	16,235	16,205	16,174	16,145
Civilian labor force	9,095	8,837	8,730	9,496	9,334	8,962	9,190	9,291	9,114
Participation rate	55.6	54.6	54.1	58.1	57.4	55.2	56.7	56.8	56.5
Employed	7,660	7,250	7,105	7,986	7,560	7,253	7,580	7,498	7,410
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.6	44.0	43.2	48.0	45.6	43.8	45.9	45.5	45.0
Agriculture	262	388	308	335	401	346	437	398	397
Nonagricultural industries	7,397	6,862	6,798	7,651	7,159	6,907	7,143	7,100	7,013
Unemployed	1,435	1,588	1,625	1,512	1,774	1,709	1,610	1,693	1,704
Unemployment rate	15.8	18.0	18.6	15.9	19.0	19.1	17.5	18.4	18.7

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	NOV. 1979	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
WHITE									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	144,101	145,848	145,995	144,101	145,388	145,530	145,687	145,848	145,995
Armed Forces[1]	1,640	1,638	1,636	1,640	1,619	1,630	1,636	1,638	1,636
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	142,461	144,211	144,359	142,461	143,770	143,900	144,051	144,211	144,359
Civilian labor force	91,351	92,679	92,585	91,242	92,456	92,294	92,337	92,550	92,559
Participation rate	64.1	64.3	64.1	64.0	64.3	64.1	64.1	64.2	64.1
Employed	86,862	86,936	86,785	86,571	86,063	85,981	86,315	86,391	86,416
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.3	59.6	59.4	60.1	59.2	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.2
Unemployed	4,490	5,743	5,801	4,671	6,392	6,313	6,021	6,159	6,144
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.2	6.3	5.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	48,740	49,407	49,355	48,754	49,388	49,373	49,437	49,501	49,487
Participation rate	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.9	80.1	79.9	79.9	79.9	79.8
Employed	47,047	46,971	46,837	46,939	46,420	46,453	46,519	46,691	46,697
Employment-population ratio[2]	75.5	74.3	74.0	75.3	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.8	73.7
Unemployed	1,693	2,436	2,519	1,815	2,967	2,920	2,919	2,810	2,790
Unemployment rate	3.5	4.9	5.1	3.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	34,461	35,356	35,444	33,979	34,785	34,916	34,768	34,870	34,968
Participation rate	50.9	51.5	51.6	50.2	50.9	51.0	50.7	50.8	50.9
Employed	32,795	33,283	33,448	32,310	32,743	32,883	32,868	32,823	32,954
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.4	48.4	48.6	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.7	47.9
Unemployed	1,667	2,073	1,996	1,669	2,042	2,032	1,900	2,046	2,014
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.8
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	8,150	7,916	7,786	8,509	8,283	8,006	8,131	8,180	8,105
Participation rate	59.0	58.1	57.3	61.6	60.4	58.5	59.6	60.1	59.7
Employed	7,020	6,682	6,500	7,322	6,900	6,645	6,928	6,877	6,765
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.8	48.2	47.0	52.2	49.5	47.8	49.9	49.7	49.0
Unemployed	1,130	1,234	1,286	1,187	1,383	1,361	1,203	1,303	1,340
Unemployment rate	13.9	15.6	16.5	13.9	16.7	17.0	14.8	15.9	16.5
Men	14.5	16.8	18.6	14.1	17.7	18.0	15.9	17.4	18.0
Women	13.1	14.2	14.3	13.8	15.6	15.9	13.6	14.3	14.9
BLACK AND OTHER									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	20,580	21,157	21,206	20,580	21,003	21,048	21,102	21,157	21,206
Armed Forces[1]	452	483	483	452	480	484	485	483	483
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	20,128	20,673	20,723	20,128	20,523	20,564	20,617	20,673	20,723
Civilian labor force	12,368	12,736	12,702	12,391	12,739	12,650	12,680	12,737	12,734
Participation rate	61.4	61.6	61.3	61.6	62.1	61.5	61.5	61.6	61.5
Employed	11,081	10,997	11,016	11,044	10,932	10,930	10,882	10,911	10,956
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.8	52.0	51.9	53.7	52.0	51.9	51.6	51.6	51.7
Unemployed	1,287	1,739	1,686	1,347	1,807	1,719	1,798	1,826	1,779
Unemployment rate	10.4	13.7	13.3	10.9	14.2	13.6	14.2	14.3	14.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,922	6,073	6,052	5,927	6,049	6,084	6,052	6,061	6,068
Participation rate	75.8	75.5	75.0	75.9	75.8	76.1	75.5	75.3	75.2
Employed	5,438	5,393	5,362	5,429	5,278	5,311	5,237	5,329	5,346
Employment-population ratio[2]	66.6	64.1	63.5	66.5	63.2	63.5	62.4	63.3	63.3
Unemployed	484	680	690	498	771	773	815	732	722
Unemployment rate	8.2	11.2	11.4	8.4	12.7	12.7	13.5	12.1	11.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,901	5,741	5,706	5,455	5,633	5,636	5,563	5,669	5,655
Participation rate	56.3	57.0	56.5	55.9	56.4	56.3	55.4	56.3	56.0
Employed	5,004	5,035	5,049	4,937	4,984	5,037	4,987	4,956	4,965
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.1	49.8	49.8	50.4	49.7	50.1	49.5	49.0	49.0
Unemployed	498	706	657	518	649	598	576	713	690
Unemployment rate	9.0	12.3	11.5	9.5	11.5	10.6	10.4	12.6	12.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	945	922	943	1,009	1,057	930	1,065	1,007	1,012
Participation rate	37.1	36.0	36.8	39.6	41.3	36.4	41.6	39.3	39.5
Employed	640	568	605	678	670	582	658	626	645
Employment-population ratio[2]	24.5	21.6	23.0	25.9	25.4	22.1	25.0	23.8	24.5
Unemployed	305	353	339	331	387	348	407	381	367
Unemployment rate	32.3	38.3	35.9	32.8	36.6	37.4	38.2	37.8	36.3
Men	30.8	38.4	35.6	31.1	34.6	39.9	38.2	39.3	35.4
Women	33.8	38.3	36.3	34.6	38.9	34.8	38.3	36.0	37.4

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

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

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	97,943	97,801	97,608	96,996	97,006	97,207	97,176	97,396
Married men, spouse present	39,003	38,369	38,845	37,999	37,910	37,969	38,139	38,216
Married women, spouse present	23,533	23,637	22,940	23,097	23,162	23,017	22,953	23,038
Women who maintain families	4,689	4,750	4,656	4,644	4,744	4,705	4,705	4,712
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	50,352	51,558	49,912	51,114	51,413	51,149	51,084	51,119
Professional and technical	15,300	16,033	15,131	15,741	15,761	15,501	15,796	15,890
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,656	11,016	10,617	11,046	11,153	11,018	10,958	10,994
Sales workers	6,432	6,253	6,362	6,128	6,124	6,347	6,317	6,142
Clerical workers	17,965	18,255	17,802	18,199	18,375	18,284	18,013	18,092
Blue-collar workers	32,084	30,777	32,110	30,149	29,983	30,444	30,621	30,678
Craft and kindred workers	12,912	12,469	12,925	12,382	12,233	12,546	12,545	12,446
Operatives, except transport	11,881	10,589	10,963	10,134	10,066	10,196	10,244	10,313
Transport equipment operatives	3,677	3,305	3,628	3,335	3,474	3,434	3,457	3,453
Nonfarm laborers	4,615	4,293	4,594	4,299	4,209	4,268	4,376	4,467
Service workers	12,988	12,854	12,899	13,845	12,917	12,917	12,863	12,851
Farm workers	2,606	2,612	2,718	2,689	2,601	2,779	2,735	2,726
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,370	1,332	1,475	1,352	1,263	1,418	1,344	1,435
Self-employed workers	1,629	1,602	1,622	1,631	1,648	1,706	1,643	1,597
Unpaid family workers	257	281	310	292	273	315	338	335
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	87,582	87,332	87,020	86,487	86,508	86,331	86,507	86,701
Government	15,624	15,888	15,358	15,760	15,495	15,538	15,565	15,638
Private industries	71,958	71,444	71,662	70,647	71,014	70,793	70,942	71,063
Private households	1,235	1,186	1,211	1,245	1,209	1,113	1,146	1,154
Other industries	70,723	70,258	70,451	69,402	69,805	69,679	69,796	69,909
Self-employed workers	6,726	6,889	6,781	6,765	6,879	7,014	7,051	6,945
Unpaid family workers	377	365	417	441	399	423	420	404
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	90,948	91,095	88,617	87,454	88,270	88,243	88,466	88,751
Full-time schedules	74,241	73,668	72,997	70,649	71,478	71,969	72,142	72,365
Part time for economic reasons	3,195	3,902	3,392	4,113	4,148	4,204	4,261	4,168
Usually work full time	1,378	1,532	1,413	1,847	1,692	1,695	1,667	1,578
Usually work part time	1,817	2,370	1,979	2,266	2,456	2,509	2,593	2,590
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,512	13,525	12,228	12,692	12,644	12,069	12,064	12,218

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

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

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1979		1980			1980		
	III	IV	I	II	III	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.6	2.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	3.9	3.9	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	7.3	7.4	7.7	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	8.0	8.1	8.7	10.3	10.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	6,044	7,924	5.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
Men, 20 years and over	2,335	3,519	4.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.3
Women, 20 years and over	2,197	2,707	5.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.8	6.7
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,512	1,704	15.9	19.0	19.1	17.5	18.4	18.7
Married men, spouse present	1,166	1,734	2.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3
Married women, spouse present	1,145	1,484	4.8	6.2	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.7
Women who maintain families	427	518	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.5	10.4	9.9
Full-time workers	4,730	6,611	5.4	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Part-time workers	1,252	1,306	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.4	8.6
Labor force time lost[1]	—	—	6.4	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	1,640	2,059	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9
Professional and technical	367	412	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	202	269	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Sales workers	245	320	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.0
Clerical workers	826	1,058	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5
Blue-collar workers	2,589	3,609	7.5	11.5	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.5
Craft and kindred workers	665	918	4.9	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9
Operatives, except transport	1,088	1,523	9.0	14.6	13.6	13.0	13.2	12.9
Transport equipment operatives	200	388	5.2	10.5	10.0	10.6	10.5	10.1
Nonfarm laborers	636	779	12.2	16.1	16.5	15.1	15.3	14.9
Service workers	910	1,156	6.6	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.3	8.3
Farm workers	128	110	4.5	4.8	5.6	4.3	4.5	3.9
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	4,449	6,002	5.8	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.8
Construction	545	757	10.2	16.1	18.3	16.5	14.3	14.7
Manufacturing	1,354	1,991	5.9	10.3	9.3	9.1	9.3	8.8
Durable goods	776	1,234	5.6	11.2	10.2	10.1	9.4	8.9
Nondurable goods	578	757	6.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	9.2	8.5
Transportation and public utilities	233	273	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,230	1,592	6.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.3
Finance and service industries	1,036	1,267	4.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.4
Government workers	576	478	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.2
Agricultural wage and salary workers	166	153	10.1	10.8	13.8	10.9	11.8	9.7

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

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	2,890	3,011	2,919	3,363	3,268	2,957	3,182	3,066
5 to 14 weeks	1,820	2,430	1,869	2,700	2,490	2,613	2,498	2,531
15 weeks and over	1,067	2,045	1,191	1,915	2,184	2,326	2,318	2,308
15 to 26 weeks	583	1,031	660	1,057	1,259	1,397	1,264	1,188
27 weeks and over	484	1,014	531	858	925	930	1,053	1,120
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	10.4	13.3	10.6	11.6	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.6
Median duration, in weeks	5.0	7.2	5.3	7.1	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	50.0	40.2	48.8	42.2	41.2	37.4	39.8	38.8
5 to 14 weeks	31.5	32.5	31.3	33.8	31.3	33.1	31.2	32.0
15 weeks and over	18.5	27.3	19.9	24.0	27.5	29.5	29.0	29.2
15 to 26 weeks	10.1	13.8	11.0	13.2	15.9	17.7	15.8	15.0
27 weeks and over	8.4	13.5	8.9	10.8	11.6	11.8	13.2	14.2

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	2,589	3,900	2,729	4,558	4,360	4,473	4,237	4,140
On layoff	855	1,217	987	1,975	1,692	1,809	1,727	1,397
Other job losers	1,734	2,683	1,742	2,583	2,668	2,664	2,510	2,743
Left last job	840	904	845	857	897	842	865	908
Reentered labor force	1,680	1,849	1,698	1,868	1,895	1,817	2,045	1,894
Seeking first job	667	833	736	930	867	858	886	902
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	44.8	52.1	45.4	55.5	54.4	56.0	52.7	52.8
On layoff	14.8	16.3	16.4	24.0	21.1	22.6	21.5	17.8
Other job losers	30.0	35.8	29.0	31.5	33.3	33.3	31.2	35.0
Job leavers	14.5	12.1	14.1	10.4	11.2	10.5	10.8	11.6
Reentrants	29.1	24.7	28.3	22.7	23.6	22.7	25.5	24.2
New entrants	11.6	11.1	12.3	11.3	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	2.5	3.7	2.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9
Job leavers	.8	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.9
Reentrants	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
New entrants	.6	.8	.7	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
Total, 16 years and over	6,044	7,924	5.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
16 to 24 years	2,858	3,578	11.5	14.8	14.6	14.0	14.7	14.5
16 to 19 years	1,512	1,704	15.9	19.0	19.1	17.5	18.4	18.7
16 to 17 years	692	810	17.3	20.9	22.8	19.9	20.8	21.8
18 to 19 years	811	890	14.7	17.7	16.6	15.8	16.8	16.4
20 to 24 years	1,346	1,874	8.8	12.3	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.1
25 years and over	3,168	4,293	4.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,744	3,783	4.3	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7
55 years and over	403	472	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2
Men, 16 years and over	3,124	4,486	5.2	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4
16 to 24 years	1,481	2,059	11.2	15.7	16.1	15.4	16.3	15.7
16 to 19 years	789	967	15.8	19.7	20.2	18.6	20.0	19.9
16 to 17 years	380	463	17.8	20.8	24.6	21.3	22.0	22.9
18 to 19 years	402	502	14.0	18.7	17.0	16.6	18.4	17.7
20 to 24 years	692	1,092	8.4	13.4	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.2
25 years and over	1,642	2,381	3.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.0
25 to 54 years	1,405	2,084	3.8	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.4
55 years and over	237	281	2.6	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1
Women, 16 years and over	2,920	3,439	6.6	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.8	7.7
16 to 24 years	1,377	1,519	11.9	13.8	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.2
16 to 19 years	723	737	16.1	18.2	17.8	16.3	16.6	17.3
16 to 17 years	312	347	16.7	20.9	20.7	18.3	19.4	20.5
18 to 19 years	409	388	15.5	16.6	16.1	15.0	15.1	15.0
20 to 24 years	654	782	9.3	11.1	9.7	10.1	10.6	10.9
25 years and over	1,526	1,912	4.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.7
25 to 54 years	1,339	1,699	5.0	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.5	6.1
55 years and over	166	191	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-9. Employment status of the black and Hispanic-origin population

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1980
BLACK[1]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,183	17,579	17,183	17,448	17,477	17,515	17,545	17,579
Civilian labor force	10,476	10,710	10,478	10,723	10,672	10,690	10,742	10,725
Participation rate	61.0	60.9	61.0	61.5	61.1	61.0	61.2	61.0
Employed	9,306	9,174	9,266	9,090	9,104	9,057	9,095	9,116
Unemployed	1,170	1,536	1,212	1,633	1,568	1,634	1,647	1,608
Unemployment rate	11.2	14.3	11.6	15.2	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.0
Not in labor force	6,707	6,869	6,705	6,725	6,805	6,825	6,803	6,854
HISPANIC ORIGIN[2]								
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,834	8,824	7,834	8,745	8,839	8,818	8,759	8,824
Civilian labor force	4,979	5,643	5,072	5,538	5,546	5,550	5,574	5,764
Participation rate	63.6	64.0	64.7	63.3	62.7	62.9	63.6	65.3
Employed	4,537	5,088	4,609	4,932	4,956	4,922	4,968	5,181
Unemployed	442	555	463	606	590	628	607	583
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.8	9.1	10.9	10.6	11.3	10.9	10.1
Not in labor force	2,855	3,181	2,762	3,207	3,293	3,268	3,185	3,060

[1] Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 89 percent of the "black and other" population group.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic ethnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 census, approximately 88 percent of their population was white.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980	NOV. 1979	NOV. 1980
VETERANS[1]										
Total, 20 years and over	8,553	8,653	8,106	8,199	7,792	7,694	314	505	3.9	6.2
20 to 24 years	477	252	438	227	384	180	54	47	12.3	20.7
25 to 29 years	7,184	7,323	6,593	7,033	6,464	6,611	239	422	3.5	6.0
25 to 29 years	1,867	1,625	1,739	1,529	1,649	1,395	90	134	5.2	8.8
30 to 34 years	3,630	3,531	3,536	3,406	3,435	3,217	101	189	2.9	5.5
35 to 39 years	1,687	2,167	1,628	2,098	1,580	1,999	48	99	2.9	4.7
40 years and over	892	1,078	765	939	744	903	21	36	2.7	3.8
NONVETERANS[2]										
Total, 25 to 39 years	14,916	15,791	14,217	15,028	13,604	14,173	613	855	4.3	5.7
25 to 29 years	6,819	7,214	6,478	6,812	6,152	6,326	326	486	5.0	7.1
30 to 34 years	4,303	4,797	4,106	4,597	3,937	4,355	169	242	4.1	5.3
35 to 39 years	3,794	3,780	3,633	3,619	3,515	3,492	118	127	3.2	3.5

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975.

[2] Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces. Published data are limited to those 25-39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted*			Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	15,395	17,208	17,236	16,895	17,127	17,152	17,180	17,208	17,236
Civilian labor force	11,391	11,245	11,309	11,135	11,217	11,371	11,217	11,243	11,329
Employed	10,459	10,497	10,512	10,458	10,463	10,584	10,441	10,437	10,486
Unemployed	632	748	797	677	754	827	776	806	843
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.7	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.4
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,834	7,026	7,044	6,834	6,976	6,992	7,009	7,026	7,044
Civilian labor force	3,756	3,928	3,974	3,783	3,988	3,894	3,848	3,923	4,014
Employed	3,536	3,660	3,760	3,570	3,652	3,652	3,649	3,674	3,805
Unemployed	220	268	218	213	296	242	235	249	209
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.8	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.2
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,279	8,340	8,395	8,279	8,325	8,327	8,333	8,380	8,385
Civilian labor force	5,404	5,495	5,512	5,395	5,477	5,348	5,435	5,469	5,500
Employed	5,108	5,010	5,066	5,078	4,941	4,889	4,955	4,965	5,029
Unemployed	297	485	446	317	536	459	480	504	471
Unemployment rate	5.5	8.8	8.1	5.9	9.8	8.6	8.8	9.2	8.6
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,385	4,427	4,430	4,385	4,416	4,419	4,423	4,427	4,430
Civilian labor force	2,811	2,964	2,948	2,836	2,864	2,880	2,935	2,999	2,975
Employed	2,678	2,798	2,812	2,687	2,690	2,721	2,764	2,800	2,825
Unemployed	134	167	136	149	174	159	171	199	150
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.6	4.6	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.6	5.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,747	6,824	6,830	6,787	6,804	6,813	6,817	6,824	6,830
Civilian labor force	4,353	4,330	4,321	4,344	4,320	4,365	4,331	4,335	4,304
Employed	3,949	3,805	3,782	3,987	3,731	3,823	3,779	3,755	3,742
Unemployed	344	525	540	357	589	542	552	580	562
Unemployment rate	7.9	12.1	12.5	8.2	13.6	12.4	12.7	13.4	13.1
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,526	5,579	5,584	5,526	5,566	5,569	5,574	5,579	5,584
Civilian labor force	3,537	3,573	3,576	3,526	3,615	3,556	3,483	3,562	3,563
Employed	3,305	3,331	3,316	3,279	3,351	3,311	3,234	3,301	3,289
Unemployed	232	242	259	247	264	245	249	261	274
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.7
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,290	13,326	13,328	13,290	13,319	13,320	13,322	13,326	13,328
Civilian labor force	8,073	7,921	7,933	8,117	8,065	8,025	7,935	7,999	7,954
Employed	7,513	7,344	7,368	7,551	7,419	7,391	7,375	7,403	7,378
Unemployed	560	577	568	566	646	634	560	596	576
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.0	7.9	7.1	7.5	7.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,937	8,000	8,006	7,937	7,985	7,989	7,994	8,000	8,006
Civilian labor force	5,070	5,216	5,126	5,033	5,137	5,140	5,141	5,158	5,081
Employed	4,802	4,794	4,673	4,743	4,627	4,677	4,675	4,722	4,600
Unemployed	268	421	453	290	510	463	466	436	481
Unemployment rate	5.3	8.1	8.8	5.8	9.9	9.0	9.1	8.5	9.5
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,915	8,970	8,974	8,915	8,957	8,960	8,964	8,970	8,974
Civilian labor force	5,359	5,460	5,448	5,337	5,344	5,391	5,408	5,448	5,426
Employed	4,990	5,041	5,037	4,950	4,838	4,946	4,992	5,025	5,002
Unemployed	368	419	407	387	510	485	416	419	424
Unemployment rate	6.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	9.5	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.8
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,599	9,804	9,822	9,599	9,751	9,767	9,785	9,804	9,822
Civilian labor force	6,340	6,504	6,527	6,329	6,421	6,527	6,522	6,487	6,512
Employed	6,068	6,220	6,163	6,062	6,090	6,168	6,218	6,180	6,184
Unemployed	272	284	364	267	331	359	304	307	328
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	5.6	4.2	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.7

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. p 1980	Nov. p 1980	Nov. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. p 1980	Nov. p 1980
TOTAL	91,288	90,729	91,232	91,611	90,552	89,867	90,142	90,384	90,612	90,880
GOODS-PRODUCING	26,739	25,994	26,016	25,996	26,504	25,163	25,312	25,476	25,613	25,766
MINING	986	1,035	1,040	1,052	985	1,013	1,013	1,028	1,038	1,051
CONSTRUCTION	4,698	4,690	4,694	4,615	4,553	4,322	4,359	4,404	4,437	4,472
MANUFACTURING	21,055	20,269	20,282	20,329	20,966	19,828	19,940	20,044	20,138	20,243
Production workers	15,034	14,182	14,188	14,237	14,948	13,759	13,872	13,972	14,048	14,156
DURABLE GOODS	12,744	12,028	12,087	12,150	12,693	11,819	11,860	11,955	12,031	12,100
Production workers	9,054	8,281	8,336	8,396	9,001	8,084	8,123	8,212	8,279	8,346
Lumber and wood products	757.2	689.2	687.8	684.2	757	650	662	674	678	684
Furniture and fixtures	503.1	466.6	469.0	472.3	498	449	456	464	465	468
Stone, clay, and glass products	710.3	667.4	667.1	667.0	704	641	648	655	658	661
Primary metal industries	1,222.6	1,081.8	1,090.9	1,103.9	1,230	1,049	1,059	1,074	1,094	1,111
Fabricated metal products	1,733.3	1,594.5	1,604.8	1,612.9	1,722	1,551	1,569	1,587	1,595	1,603
Machinery, except electrical	2,458.7	2,449.6	2,453.7	2,467.0	2,460	2,448	2,437	2,452	2,466	2,467
Electric and electronic equipment	2,164.0	2,103.5	2,118.2	2,133.9	2,150	2,079	2,083	2,091	2,106	2,119
Transportation equipment	2,044.2	1,857.9	1,876.8	1,886.2	2,033	1,839	1,840	1,851	1,864	1,875
Instruments and related products	694.9	695.5	695.9	700.6	695	698	697	697	697	701
Miscellaneous manufacturing	453.5	422.2	422.7	422.1	444	415	409	410	408	411
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,311	8,241	8,195	8,179	8,273	8,009	8,080	8,089	8,107	8,143
Production workers	5,980	5,901	5,852	5,841	5,947	5,675	5,749	5,760	5,769	5,810
Food and kindred products	1,736.3	1,790.5	1,729.7	1,684.6	1,725	1,683	1,690	1,672	1,673	1,675
Tobacco manufacturers	68.6	75.5	76.7	76.1	64	69	67	68	69	71
Textile mill products	890.4	854.7	857.5	860.8	887	833	851	851	857	857
Apparel and other textile products	1,305.8	1,309.2	1,306.6	1,312.8	1,294	1,276	1,296	1,299	1,291	1,301
Paper and allied products	707.8	688.6	691.2	697.4	708	680	682	686	691	697
Printing and publishing	1,262.0	1,267.9	1,272.8	1,282.1	1,259	1,266	1,266	1,269	1,273	1,280
Chemicals and allied products	1,113.9	1,106.3	1,106.0	1,105.4	1,116	1,103	1,100	1,104	1,106	1,108
Petroleum and coal products	212.6	210.9	210.0	209.4	212	207	208	208	208	208
Rubber and misc. plastics products	765.9	695.8	703.3	709.6	762	663	680	692	699	706
Leather and leather products	247.6	241.1	241.2	241.1	246	229	240	240	240	240
SERVICE-PRODUCING	64,549	64,735	65,216	65,615	64,048	64,704	64,830	64,908	64,999	65,114
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,243	5,170	5,173	5,171	5,216	5,114	5,129	5,124	5,142	5,145
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20,756	20,692	20,704	20,940	20,479	20,506	20,589	20,620	20,637	20,663
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,282	5,291	5,310	5,315	5,269	5,247	5,263	5,280	5,289	5,299
RETAIL TRADE	15,474	15,401	15,394	15,625	15,210	15,259	15,326	15,340	15,348	15,364
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5,039	5,194	5,196	5,204	5,049	5,167	5,180	5,194	5,206	5,214
SERVICES	17,264	17,915	17,942	17,963	17,308	17,760	17,788	17,861	17,906	17,981
GOVERNMENT	16,227	15,764	16,201	16,337	15,996	16,157	16,144	16,109	16,108	16,111
FEDERAL	2,760	2,754	2,756	2,762	2,773	2,893	2,828	2,765	2,770	2,776
STATE AND LOCAL	13,467	13,010	13,445	13,575	13,223	13,264	13,316	13,344	13,338	13,335

p=preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Nov. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980 p	Nov. 1980 p	Nov. 1979	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980 p	Nov. 1980 p
TOTAL PRIVATE	35.6	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.6	34.9	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.3
MINING	43.6	43.5	43.4	43.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
CONSTRUCTION	36.6	37.9	37.8	36.8	37.0	36.8	36.5	37.4	36.9	37.2
MANUFACTURING	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	40.1	39.0	39.4	39.6	39.6	39.7
Overtime hours	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
DURABLE GOODS	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.5	40.6	39.4	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.3
Overtime hours	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Lumber and wood products	38.8	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.1	38.9	38.8	38.5	39.0
Furniture and fixtures	39.3	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.9	36.6	37.4	38.0	37.9	38.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.7	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	40.2	40.3	40.9	40.9	41.1
Primary metal industries	40.7	40.2	40.2	40.9	40.8	38.6	39.2	40.0	40.4	41.0
Fabricated metal products	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.7	40.7	39.6	40.1	40.4	40.3	40.4
Machinery, except electrical	41.8	41.0	40.7	41.0	41.5	40.6	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.7
Electric and electronic equipment	40.8	39.7	39.8	40.3	40.4	39.0	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.9
Transportation equipment	40.8	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.5	39.6	40.9	40.6	40.8	40.9
Instruments and related products	41.4	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.4	39.1	38.8	39.0	38.9	38.3	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.6	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.4	38.5	38.7	38.8	39.0	38.9
Overtime hours	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Food and kindred products	40.2	40.3	39.7	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.6
Tobacco manufacturers	38.8	38.2	40.1	40.3	37.8	38.5	37.3	37.5	39.5	39.2
Textile mill products	41.3	39.8	39.8	40.1	41.0	38.8	39.2	39.7	39.8	39.8
Apparel and other textile products	35.6	35.2	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.3	35.0
Paper and allied products	42.9	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.7	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.3
Printing and publishing	37.9	37.3	37.1	37.1	37.5	36.9	37.1	36.9	37.0	36.7
Chemicals and allied products	42.2	41.3	41.4	41.7	42.0	40.8	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.5
Petroleum and coal products	44.8	43.4	44.1	44.2	44.4	42.2	42.2	42.7	43.5	43.8
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.3	40.3	40.6	41.1	40.0	39.0	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.6
Leather and leather products	36.8	36.2	36.1	36.0	36.6	36.1	36.5	36.2	36.1	35.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	40.2	39.7	39.7	39.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	32.4	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.6	31.8	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.9	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.6
RETAIL TRADE	30.4	30.1	30.0	30.0	30.6	29.8	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.4	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
SERVICES	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.7

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

[2] This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Nov. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980 p	Nov. 1980 p	Nov. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980 p	Nov. 1980 p
TOTAL PRIVATE	$6.34	$6.80	$6.86	$6.91	$225.70	$240.04	$242.16	$243.92
Seasonally adjusted	6.34	6.77	6.82	6.90	225.70	238.30	240.06	243.57
MINING	8.73	9.32	9.40	9.61	380.63	405.42	407.96	416.11
CONSTRUCTION	9.52	10.19	10.24	10.22	348.43	386.20	387.07	376.10
MANUFACTURING	6.87	7.43	7.49	7.57	276.86	295.71	298.10	302.80
DURABLE GOODS	7.29	7.93	8.01	8.09	297.43	318.79	322.80	327.65
Lumber and wood products	6.22	6.80	6.75	6.77	241.34	267.24	263.25	263.35
Furniture and fixtures	5.21	5.58	5.59	5.63	204.75	213.71	214.66	216.76
Stone, clay, and glass products	7.08	7.69	7.74	7.83	295.24	316.06	319.66	324.16
Primary metal industries	9.26	9.97	10.09	10.24	376.88	400.79	405.62	418.82
Fabricated metal products	7.01	7.62	7.66	7.75	287.41	308.61	309.46	315.43
Machinery, except electrical	7.50	8.28	8.35	8.44	313.50	339.48	339.85	346.04
Electric and electronic equipment	6.52	7.14	7.19	7.26	266.02	283.46	286.16	292.58
Transportation equipment	8.72	9.56	9.74	9.79	355.78	389.09	400.31	403.35
Instruments and related products	6.39	6.92	6.96	7.02	264.55	277.49	280.49	287.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.13	5.51	5.55	5.60	202.12	215.44	215.34	218.40
NONDURABLE GOODS	6.21	6.69	6.72	6.78	245.92	261.58	262.75	265.78
Food and kindred products	6.50	6.93	6.96	7.08	261.30	279.28	276.31	282.49
Tobacco manufacturers	6.97	7.42	7.54	7.73	270.44	283.44	302.35	311.52
Textile mill products	4.86	5.24	5.26	5.28	200.72	208.55	209.35	211.73
Apparel and other textile products	4.32	4.70	4.73	4.74	153.79	165.44	167.44	167.80
Paper and allied products	7.43	8.06	8.09	8.11	318.75	341.74	342.21	344.68
Printing and publishing	7.13	7.73	7.74	7.77	270.23	288.33	287.15	288.27
Chemicals and allied products	7.88	8.46	8.52	8.60	332.54	349.40	352.73	358.62
Petroleum and coal products	9.56	10.33	10.36	10.51	428.29	448.32	456.88	464.54
Rubber and misc. plastics products	6.14	6.63	6.71	6.79	247.44	267.19	272.43	279.07
Leather and leather products	4.33	4.61	4.64	4.67	159.34	166.88	167.50	168.12
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.51	9.04	9.20	9.25	342.10	358.89	365.24	367.23
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.18	5.56	5.58	5.63	167.83	178.48	179.12	180.72
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.58	7.08	7.09	7.17	255.96	272.58	273.67	276.76
RETAIL TRADE	4.62	4.95	4.97	5.01	140.45	149.00	149.10	150.30
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5.41	5.87	5.90	5.99	196.38	211.91	214.17	218.04
SERVICES	5.55	5.93	6.00	6.09	180.93	192.73	195.60	198.53

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p=preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly earnings index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry division, seasonally adjusted

(1967=100)

Industry	NOV. 1979	JUNE 1980	JULY 1980	AUG. 1980	SEPT. 1980	OCT. P 1980	NOV. P 1980	Percent change from— NOV. 1979–NOV. 1980	Percent change from— OCT. 1980–NOV. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM:									
Current dollars	237.3	250.9	252.1	254.0	255.4	257.7	260.3	9.7	1.0
Constant (1967) dollars	104.1	101.5	102.0	102.0	101.5	101.4	N.A.	(2)	(3)
MINING	272.0	286.3	285.3	288.9	290.4	294.9	301.1	10.7	2.1
CONSTRUCTION	226.5	235.3	236.7	239.0	239.3	241.2	242.3	7.0	.5
MANUFACTURING	241.9	258.3	260.6	262.4	264.5	266.4	268.3	10.9	.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	258.7	270.6	272.8	273.2	274.0	279.9	282.0	9.0	.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	229.7	241.8	243.5	245.3	246.5	247.4	250.2	8.9	1.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	215.7	230.2	229.0	232.7	233.1	234.2	238.5	10.6	1.9
SERVICES	234.9	248.4	247.6	249.8	251.7	254.3	258.0	9.8	1.5

[1] SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2.
[2] PERCENT CHANGE WAS -2.6 FROM OCTOBER 1979 TO OCTOBER 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.
[3] PERCENT CHANGE WAS -.1 FROM SEPTEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1980, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.

N.A. = not available.
P=preliminary.

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

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry, seasonally adjusted

(1967=100)

Industry division and group	1979	1980										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. P	Nov. P
TOTAL PRIVATE	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.9	126.0	124.8	123.4	122.5	121.9	123.0	123.8	124.3	125.1
GOODS-PRODUCING	108.7	109.4	110.1	109.1	107.3	105.2	102.2	100.3	98.5	100.0	101.6	102.1	103.2
MINING	160.8	162.5	162.0	162.1	162.9	161.7	163.2	166.4	158.7	162.4	166.7	167.8	168.8
CONSTRUCTION	129.7	132.8	137.7	134.7	126.9	124.7	124.3	123.7	120.6	120.5	124.7	124.1	126.1
MANUFACTURING	103.2	103.5	103.4	102.8	101.8	99.8	96.1	93.8	92.5	94.2	95.2	95.9	96.9
DURABLE GOODS	106.0	106.4	106.0	105.8	105.0	101.6	96.6	94.0	92.4	94.1	95.6	96.4	97.6
Lumber and wood products	111.0	109.4	109.8	108.9	106.5	95.3	90.4	89.6	91.5	95.3	96.8	96.9	99.0
Furniture and fixtures	109.4	109.1	109.7	108.9	106.9	106.1	99.0	94.6	91.0	94.8	98.4	98.2	99.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	110.1	110.4	110.3	109.6	108.0	103.5	99.4	96.7	95.1	96.5	99.3	99.7	101.2
Primary metal industries	94.1	92.9	92.7	92.4	91.8	89.9	82.4	77.4	73.4	75.4	78.3	81.1	83.9
Fabricated metal products	105.6	105.7	104.8	104.9	104.6	102.1	95.3	92.5	89.9	92.3	94.5	94.9	95.8
Machinery, except electrical	114.9	114.4	118.5	117.5	116.9	116.1	114.1	110.8	108.8	108.6	110.1	110.1	110.1
Electric and electronic equipment	109.2	110.4	110.8	109.8	109.4	108.1	103.8	100.1	98.5	99.8	100.5	102.0	103.0
Transportation equipment	95.5	98.3	91.7	93.8	93.0	85.0	79.1	79.6	79.8	82.4	82.5	84.1	85.3
Instruments and related products	128.2	128.8	130.0	129.1	128.7	128.4	126.0	125.1	123.8	124.1	123.8	124.2	125.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	98.6	99.4	99.3	98.2	96.9	95.8	91.6	88.5	89.0	88.5	88.9	87.7	88.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	99.1	99.2	99.7	98.4	97.3	97.2	95.4	93.5	92.5	94.3	94.7	95.2	95.7
Food and kindred products	97.5	97.6	96.9	96.2	94.6	94.4	95.1	93.2	93.9	94.8	93.2	93.1	93.3
Tobacco manufacturers	65.0	70.3	71.7	70.5	70.2	72.4	73.8	72.1	73.0	68.1	71.1	74.9	75.7
Textile mill products	91.2	91.5	92.7	91.6	91.0	89.4	86.4	82.2	80.5	83.3	84.5	85.2	85.4
Apparel and other textile products	87.8	88.5	90.3	90.5	89.2	89.3	87.2	86.7	86.1	87.2	87.3	87.4	87.5
Paper and allied products	102.0	102.1	102.9	102.5	101.6	100.4	96.7	94.7	93.6	95.0	96.5	97.3	98.8
Printing and publishing	105.6	105.2	106.9	105.9	105.1	104.8	103.6	103.1	102.9	103.8	103.8	103.9	104.2
Chemicals and allied products	108.5	108.2	109.0	108.4	108.0	107.4	106.0	104.4	102.1	102.4	103.9	104.1	104.7
Petroleum and coal products	124.4	122.4	124.9	75.7	71.4	91.6	113.8	113.3	113.9	114.8	116.1	118.3	119.1
Rubber and misc. plastics products	144.9	143.4	145.7	142.2	141.4	139.9	128.5	123.6	119.2	127.5	130.1	132.5	135.6
Leather and leather products	66.0	66.4	66.4	66.4	65.6	66.0	63.6	63.3	59.5	63.9	63.7	63.5	63.2
SERVICE-PRODUCING	138.7	138.8	138.9	139.2	139.0	138.3	138.1	137.9	138.2	139.0	139.2	139.7	140.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	116.6	115.8	114.0	113.7	113.9	113.5	112.6	112.6	112.8	112.6	112.7	113.1	113.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	132.3	132.2	132.6	132.7	131.8	130.4	130.3	129.1	128.9	130.4	130.9	131.3	131.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	135.1	135.0	135.4	135.6	134.5	134.1	133.7	130.8	131.0	131.9	133.3	133.2	134.0
RETAIL TRADE	131.2	131.0	131.5	131.5	130.7	128.9	129.0	128.5	128.0	129.8	130.0	130.6	130.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	147.7	148.2	148.2	149.3	149.6	149.4	149.7	151.2	151.1	151.8	151.1	152.0	152.9
SERVICES	155.0	156.0	156.4	157.2	157.6	157.6	157.4	157.8	159.1	159.4	159.3	159.9	161.3

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

P=preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1977				
January	72.4	78.5	86.0	79.1
February	66.9	84.3	85.8	80.6
March	73.5	83.1	84.9	82.3
April	72.4	83.4	80.6	83.4
May	71.2	76.2	80.2	83.2
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	66.1	70.3	71.8	70.6
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	46.5r
November	55.2	61.9	63.1	39.5r
December	53.5	57.3	56.4	37.6r
1980				
January	60.2	57.6	45.3r	33.4
February	54.9	52.6	36.9r	33.1r
March	45.9	39.2r	32.3r	35.2
April	34.8r	29.1r	24.7	33.7p
May	28.8r	25.0r	26.7r	35.8p
June	30.2r	23.8r	25.6	
July	36.3r	34.9r	32.6p	
August	62.8r	54.4	48.6p	
September	62.8	69.8p		
October	65.1p	73.5p		
November	64.5p			
December				

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

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PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES--NOVEMBER 1980

The Producer Price Index for Finished Goods moved up 0.6 percent from October to November on a seasonally adjusted basis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The November increase followed a 0.8 percent rise in October. Prices for intermediate (semifinished) goods rose 1.0 percent, about the same as in October and substantially more than in September. Crude material prices advanced 1.1 percent, somewhat less than in either of the 2 previous months. (See table A.)

Table A. Percent changes from preceding month in selected stage-of-processing price indexes, seasonally adjusted*

Month	Finished goods			Intermediate goods			Crude goods		
	Total	Consumer foods	Other	Total	Foods and feeds1/	Other	Total	Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	Other
Nov. 1979	1.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	-0.3	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.7
Dec.	.8	.3	1.1	1.1	.3	1.2	1.1	.2	2.2
Jan. 1980	1.6	-.9	2.4	2.7	-2.6	3.0	-.7	-3.8	3.2
Feb.	1.4	-.4	2.0	2.0	5.6	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.3
Mar.	1.4	1.0	1.5	.5	-3.1	.7	-2.1	-2.7	-1.4
Apr.	.6	-2.8	1.6	.1	-2.7	.3	-3.5	-6.1	-.5
May	.3	0	.4	.4	6.1	.1	1.3	2.4	0
June	.7	.7	.7	.8	0	.8	.4	1.1	-.5
July	1.7r	3.9r	1.1r	.9r	4.2r	.7r	6.3r	9.0	3.3r
Aug.	1.4r	4.3r	.5r	.8r	8.7r	.3r	5.6r	9.0	1.7r
Sept.....	-.2	-.2	-.1	.6	.9	.5	1.3	-.4	3.3
Oct.	.8	.5	.9	.9	6.0	.6	1.9	1.5	2.5
Nov.	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.7	.9	1.1	.6	1.8

1/ Intermediate materials for food manufacturing and feeds.
* Data for July 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. For this reason, some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported.
r= revised.

Among finished goods, price increases slowed for motor vehicles and a broad range of capital goods. Consumer food prices rose 0.5 percent for the second consecutive month. In contrast, the finished energy goods index turned up after edging lower in most months since last spring.

Before seasonal adjustment, the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods moved up 0.4 percent to 253.2 (1967=100). Over the year, the Finished Goods Price Index rose 11.9 percent. From November 1979 to November 1980, prices for consumer foods increased 7.1 percent, the finished energy goods index advanced 28.1 percent, finished consumer goods other than food and energy climbed 11.0 percent, and the capital equipment index was up 11.3 percent. The Producer Price Index for intermediate goods was 12.4 percent higher than a year ago, and crude material prices rose 16.1 percent over the year.

Table B. Percent changes in finished goods price indexes, selected periods*

Month	Changes from preceding month, seasonally adjusted						Change in finished goods from 12 months ago (unadj.)
	Finished goods	Capital equipment	Finished consumer goods	Finished consumer goods excluding foods			
				Total	Durables	Nondurables	
Nov. 1979	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	13.0
Dec.	.8	.9	.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	12.6
Jan. 1980	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.4	2.7	13.1
Feb.	1.4	.7	1.7	2.8	2.0	3.2	13.5
Mar.	1.4	.9	1.6	1.8	-.8	3.3	14.1
Apr.	.6	1.8	.1	1.5	.3	2.1	13.8
May	.3	.2	.4	.5	-.1	.9	13.6
June	.7	.7	.7	.6	1.3	.3	13.7
July	1.7r	1.4r	8r	.8r	1.6r	.5r	14.3r
Aug.	1.4r	.8r	1.6r	.4r	.1r	.4	14.6
Sept.....	-.2	-.1	-.2	-.1	-.1	0	12.8
Oct.	.8	1.4	.6	.6	1.2	.2	12.5
Nov.	.6	.6	.7	.7	.2	1.1	11.9

* Data for July 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. For this reason, some of the figures shown above and elsewhere in this release may differ from those previously reported.

r= revised.

Finished goods

Finished consumer goods. The Producer Price Index for finished consumer goods advanced 0.7 percent in November on a seasonally adjusted basis, following a 0.6 percent increase in October. Prices for finished energy goods advanced 1.3 percent, after falling 0.4 percent in both September and October. Gasoline prices climbed 1.7 percent, after declining for 5 consecutive months; home heating oil prices rose 0.9 percent, following 2 months of small decreases.

Prices for consumer foods increased 0.5 percent for the second consecutive month. The largest advances occurred for pork, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, peanut butter, confectionery end products, fresh fruits and vegetables, pecans, vegetable oil end products, and fish. Prices declined for beef and veal, processed poultry, and packaged cocoa. Refined sugar prices were virtually unchanged, following a 23 percent jump in October.

The index for finished consumer goods other than foods and energy increased 0.6 percent, somewhat less than the 0.9 percent upward movement in October. This deceleration was accounted for by slower price increases for passenger cars, which rose 0.7 percent after a 3.4 percent increase in the previous month, when 1981 models were introduced. Prices turned down for gold jewelry, disposable plastic dinnerware, and tires and tubes. In contrast, increases accelerated for beverages, cosmetics, tobacco products, and prescription drugs. Home electronic equipment prices advanced steeply, following several months of minor changes. Prices for over-the-counter drugs climbed rapidly for the third consecutive month.

Capital equipment. The Producer Price Index for capital equipment rose 0.6 percent, after increasing 1.4 percent a month earlier. Prices for motor vehicles advanced much less than in October. Price increases also slowed for several other capital goods, particularly commercial furniture, railroad equipment, construction machinery, chemical industry machinery, generators, industrial material handling equipment, and oilfield machinery. Prices for aircraft, transformers and power regulators, pumps and compressors, and hand tools moved down, following substantial advances in the preceding month.

Intermediate materials

The Producer Price Index for Intermediate Materials, Supplies, and Components registered a 1.0 percent seasonally adjusted increase in November, about the same as the 0.9 percent rise in October. The intermediate energy index rose 1.7 percent, following a small decline in October. The upturn was almost entirely due to large advances for residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gas; other energy prices were virtually unchanged.

The intermediate foods and feeds index also increased 1.7 percent; this was considerably less than the 6.0 percent surge in the previous month. Most of the slowdown was caused by a much smaller price increase for refined sugar for food manufacturing. Flour prices turned down following 6 months of steady increases. On the other hand, prices turned up sharply after falling in the previous month for animal fats and oils and refined vegetable oils. Prices for feeds and crude vegetable oils also were higher.

The index for intermediate materials less foods and energy rose 0.8 percent for the second consecutive month; in contrast, this index had registered average monthly increases of 0.4 percent during the 7 months ended in September. In November, prices for construction materials and nondurable manufacturing materials advanced more than in

October, but increases slowed for durable manufacturing materials and manufacturing components.

The construction materials index moved up 1.1 percent, following a 0.5 percent increase in October. Prices advanced for plywood, millwork, fabricated structural metal products, and building paper and board. Prices for softwood lumber, gypsum products, plastic construction products, and insulation materials turned up after falling the month before. On the other hand, asphalt roofing prices declined for the fourth consecutive month.

The nondurable manufacturing materials index also rose considerably more than in the preceding month. Prices for inorganic industrial chemicals advanced even more sharply than in recent months, and prices for plastic resins and pharmaceutical materials moved up after little or no change in October. The indexes for paper, paperboard, gray fabrics, processed yarns and threads, and inedible fats and oils continued to increase substantially.

The durable manufacturing materials index increased 0.8 percent, following a 1.4 percent jump in the previous month. This slowdown was mostly due to lower prices for gold, silver, jewelers' materials, copper, lead, and tin. However, prices continued to increase substantially for finished steel mill products, aluminum and aluminum shapes, zinc, and flat glass.

The manufacturing components index edged up 0.3 percent, considerably less than in most recent months. The deceleration resulted chiefly from smaller increases for motor vehicle parts, electronic components, and bearings. In contrast, prices advanced more than in October for internal combustion engines, builders' hardware, and stationary fans and blowers. Among other intermediate goods, large increases occurred for photographic supplies, glass containers, and mining machinery parts.

Crude materials

The Producer Price Index for Crude Materials for Further Processing increased 1.1 percent in November on a seasonally adjusted basis, following a 1.9 percent rise in October. Although crude energy prices moved up about as much as in most recent months, other crude materials advanced considerably less than in October.

The index for crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs rose 0.6 percent, following a 1.5 percent climb in October. Prices for raw cane sugar and wheat dropped after rising dramatically in October. Prices for corn, cocoa beans, and live poultry also moved down over the month, and the soybean index increased much less than in most recent months.

The index for crude nonfood materials less energy moved up 2.2 percent, after rising 3.8 percent in October. Nonferrous scrap prices moved up less than in either of the previous 2 months, and iron and steel scrap prices fell after 3 months of rapid advances. Wastepaper prices also turned down. The hides and skins index advanced substantially, although not as much as in October. Raw cotton prices turned up after falling in the previous month. Higher prices were also registered for sand and gravel.

Prices for crude energy materials moved up 1.6 percent, about the same as the 1.8 percent rise in the previous month. Natural gas prices continued to rise substantially. Coal prices climbed 1.4 percent, the largest monthly advance since April 1978. Crude petroleum prices were virtually unchanged.

Upcoming Revisions in Stage-of-Processing Indexes

Beginning with January 1981 data to be released on February 13, Producer Price Indexes at all stages of processing will reflect updated industry input-output relationships and improved classification of some products. The text and tables 1 and 2 of this release are based

on stage-of-processing data, developed from PPI commodity indexes regrouped into various categories -- crude, intermediate, or finished goods -- according to the latest available input-output values. (For a definition of the major stage-of-processing categories, see "Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes," on the next two pages of this release.) The new stage-of-processing relationships will be based upon 1972 input-output tables prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Since January 1976, stage-of-processing indexes have been based on relationships from the 1967 input-output tables.

The most significant reclassification will be reflected in the Finished Goods Price Index and in the Crude Materials Price Index as a result of a change in the allocation of the natural gas index (PPI commodity code 05-31). Until now, the entire weight of this index has been allocated to the stage-of-processing index for crude fuels. However, approximately half the weight of this index will be allocated to the stage-of-processing index for consumer nondurable goods excluding foods, since households purchase natural gas in an essentially unprocessed form. In addition, the Finished Goods Price Index will no longer incorporate weights reflecting the value of shipments purchased by the government or exported, since these categories do not fit the existing components of the Finished Goods index--finished consumer goods and capital equipment. New input-output tables are sufficiently detailed for the first time to permit the separation of weights for government purchases and exports, for which prices have not been collected.

Revised historical stage-of-processing indexes from January 1976 through December 1980 will also be released February 13 to reflect the updated stage-of-processing relationships and reclassifications, as well as the separation of the weights for government purchases and exports from the Finished Goods Price Index. Previously reported indexes for individual commodities and commodity groupings will not be affected by these revisions.

Brief Explanation of Producer Price Indexes

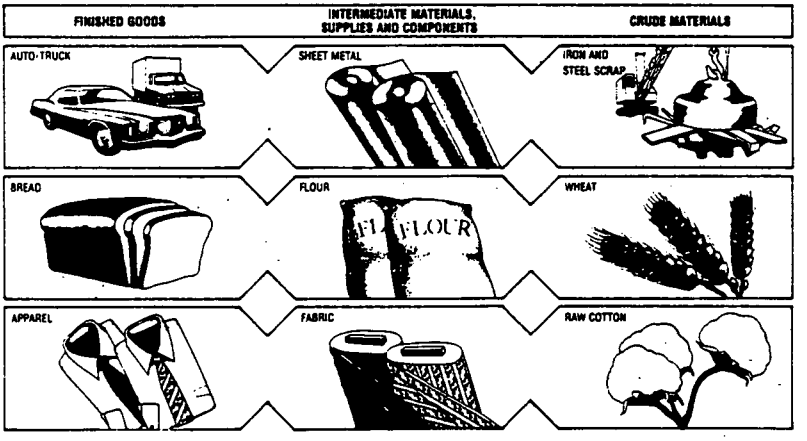
Producer Price Indexes measure average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all stages of processing. These data were previously presented as the Wholesale Price Index. The name "Producer Price Indexes" is now being used to reflect more accurately the coverage of the data. The sample used for calculating these indexes continues to contain nearly 2,800 commodities and about 10,000 quotations selected to represent the movement of prices of all commodities produced in the manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, gas and electricity, and public utilities sectors. The universe includes all commodities produced or imported for sale in commercial transactions in primary markets in the United States.

Producer Price Indexes can be organized by stage of processing or by commodity. The stage of processing structure organizes products by degree of fabrication (i.e., finished goods, intermediate or semifinished goods, and crude materials). The commodity structure organizes products by similarity of end-use or material composition.

Finished goods are commodities that will not undergo further processing and are ready for sale to the ultimate user, either an individual consumer or a business firm. Capital equipment (formerly called producer finished goods) includes commodities such as motor trucks, farm equipment, and machine tools. Finished consumer goods include foods and other types of goods eventually purchased by retailers and used by consumers. Consumer foods include unprocessed foods such as eggs and fresh vegetables, as well as processed foods such as bakery products and meats. Other finished consumer goods include durables such as automobiles, household furniture, and jewelry, and nondurables such as apparel and gasoline.

Intermediate materials, supplies, and components are commodities that have been processed but require further processing before they become finished goods. Examples of such semifinished goods include flour, cotton yarns, steel mill products, belts and belting, lumber, liquefied petroleum gas, paper boxes, and motor vehicle parts.

Crude materials for further processing include products entering the market for the first time which have not been manufactured or fabricated but will be processed before becoming finished goods. Scrap materials are also included. Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs include items such as grains and livestock. Examples of crude nonfood materials include raw cotton, crude petroleum, natural gas, hides and skins, and iron and steel scrap.



For analysis of general price trends, stage of processing indexes are more useful than commodity grouping indexes. This is because commodity grouping indexes sometimes produce exaggerated or misleading signals of price changes by reflecting the same price movement through various stages of processing. For example, suppose that a price rise for steel scrap results in an increase in the price of steel sheet and then an advance in prices of automobiles produced from that steel. The All Commodities Price Index and the Industrial Commodities Price Index would reflect the same price movement three times—once for the steel scrap, once for the steel sheet, and once for the automobiles. This multiple counting occurs because the weighting structure for the All Commodities Index uses the total shipment values for all commodities at all stages of processing. On the other hand, the Finished Goods Price Index would reflect the change in automobile prices, the Intermediate Materials Price Index would reflect the steel sheet price change, and the Crude Materials Price Index would reflect the rise in the price of steel scrap. (See illustration.)

To the extent possible, prices used in calculating Producer Price Indexes apply to the first significant commercial transaction in the United States, from the production or central marketing point. Price data are generally collected monthly, primarily by mail questionnaire. Respondents are asked to provide net prices or to provide all applicable discounts. BLS attempts to base Producer Price Indexes on actual transaction prices; however, list or book prices are used if transaction prices are not available. Most prices are obtained directly from producing companies on a voluntary and confidential basis, but some prices are taken from trade publications or from other Government agencies. Prices generally are reported for the Tuesday of the week containing the 13th day of the month.

In calculating Producer Price Indexes, price changes for the various commodities are averaged together with weights representing their importance in the total net selling value of all commodities as of 1972. The detailed data are aggregated to obtain indexes for stage of processing groupings, commodity groupings, durability of product groupings, and a number of special composite groupings. Each index measures price changes from a reference period which equals 100.0 (usually 1967, as designated by the Office of Management and Budget). An increase of 85 percent from the reference period in the Finished Goods Price Index, for example, is shown as 185.0. This change can also be expressed in dollars, as follows: "The price of a representative sample of finished goods sold in primary markets in the United States has risen from $100 in 1967 to $185."

A Note about Calculating Index Changes

Movements of price indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The box below shows the computation of index point and percent changes.

Percent changes for 3-month and 6-month periods are expressed as annual rates that are computed according to the standard formula for compound growth rates. These data indicate what the percent change would be if the current rate were maintained for a 12-month period.

Index Point Change	
Finished Goods Price Index	185.5
less previous index	184.5
equals index point change	1.0
Index Percent Change	
Index point change	1.0
divided by the previous index	184.5
equals	0.005
result multiplied by 100	0.005 x 100
equals index percent change	0.5

A Note on Seasonally Adjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted as well as unadjusted changes each month.

For analyzing general price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted data usually are preferred because they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at about the same time and in about the same magnitude every year—such as price movements resulting from normal weather patterns, regular production and marketing cycles, model changeovers, seasonal discounts, and holidays. For this reason, seasonally adjusted data more clearly reveal the underlying cyclical trends. Seasonally adjusted data are subject to revision when seasonal factors are revised each year.

The unadjusted data are of primary interest to users who need information which can be related to the actual dollar values of transactions. Individuals requiring this information include marketing specialists, purchasing agents, budget and cost analysts, contract specialists, and commodity traders. Unadjusted data generally are used in escalating contracts such as purchase agreements or real estate leases.

Table 1. Producer price indexes and percent changes by stage of processing

(1967=100)

Grouping	Relative importance Dec. 1979 1/	Unadjusted index July 1980 2/	Unadjusted index Oct. 1980 2/	Unadjusted index Nov. 1980 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1980 from: Nov. 1979	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1980 from: Oct. 1980	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Aug. to Sept.	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Sept. to Oct.	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Oct. to Nov.
Finished goods	100.000	247.1	252.2	253.2	11.9	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.6
Finished consumer goods	71.632	249.6	253.6	254.7	12.2	.4	-.2	.6	.7
Finished consumer foods	24.257	239.7	245.9	246.9	7.1	.4	-.2	.5	.5
Crude	1.748	233.8	231.3	248.2	8.8	7.3	5.8	-7.4	2.9
Processed	22.509	238.0	244.8	244.5	7.0	-.1	-.7	1.2	.3
Finished consumer goods, excluding foods	47.375	251.9	255.0	255.9	14.7	.4	-.1	.6	.7
Nondurable goods less foods	30.518	283.0	284.9	287.0	16.9	.7	0	.2	1.1
Durable goods	16.857	206.6	211.0	210.4	11.8	-.2	-.1	1.2	.2
Capital equipment	28.368	240.5	248.2	249.1	11.3	.4	-.1	1.4	.6
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components	100.000	281.0	296.3	298.0	12.4	.6	.6	.9	1.8
Materials and components for manufacturing	53.853	265.4	271.8	273.1	11.2	.5	.5	1.1	.9
Materials for food manufacturing	3.361	263.9	295.4	301.6	32.4	1.8	-1.5	8.4	1.8
Materials for nondurable manufacturing	18.537	257.2	259.6	261.9	12.2	.9	-.1	.4	1.2
Materials for durable manufacturing	28.728	299.3	305.0	304.9	7.1	0	1.2	1.4	.8
Components for manufacturing	11.228	231.6	237.6	238.5	11.0	.4	.5	.7	.3
Materials and components for construction	16.385	269.8	272.1	273.9	7.8	.7	.4	.5	1.1
Processed fuels and lubricants	12.698	505.2	507.1	510.8	22.5	.7	.7	.2	1.9
Manufacturing industries	5.234	378.4	384.9	384.7	18.3	-.1	1.7	.2	1.1
Nonmanufacturing industries	7.455	636.8	632.7	640.9	25.7	1.3	0	-.7	2.2
Containers	2.954	266.6	270.0	269.8	10.7	-.1	.4	.7	.3
Supplies 3/	14.119	247.2	253.7	256.3	13.2	1.0	1.4	.8	1.0
Manufacturing industries 3/	4.573	231.8	234.4	235.7	10.8	.3	.4	.6	.3
Nonmanufacturing industries	9.545	255.4	263.8	267.6	14.6	1.4	1.7	.7	.7
Feeds	1.700	227.5	256.3	265.4	17.0	3.6	6.1	1.2	1.4
Other supplies 3/	7.845	257.7	261.6	263.9	14.1	.9	.9	.7	.9
Crude materials for further processing	100.000	316.6	336.0	337.6	16.1	.5	1.3	1.9	1.1
Foodstuffs and feedstuffs	55.466	263.5	279.1	277.5	12.5	-.6	-.4	1.5	.6
Nonfood materials	44.534	417.1	444.1	452.0	20.6	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.8
Nonfood materials except fuel 4/	27.895	331.9	353.5	357.9	17.5	1.2	2.9	2.7	1.5
Manufacturing 5/	25.649	342.5	366.0	370.7	17.7	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.4
Construction	2.246	239.1	245.3	247.5	15.2	.9	2.0	2.6	1.1
Crude fuel 3/ 4/	16.638	710.5	756.1	776.1	25.7	2.6	3.8	2.1	2.6
Manufacturing industries 3/	8.196	781.4	837.9	861.8	29.1	2.9	4.3	2.4	2.9
Nonmanufacturing industries 3/	8.443	667.3	704.7	721.9	22.5	2.4	3.4	1.8	2.4
Special groupings									
Finished goods, excluding foods	6/ 75.743	246.9	251.7	252.7	13.4	.4	-.1	.9	.7
Intermediate materials less foods and feeds	7/ 94.939	282.9	286.6	288.8	11.6	.5	.5	.6	.9
Intermediate foods and feeds	7/ 5.061	251.8	282.2	288.7	27.2	2.3	.9	6.0	1.7
Crude materials less agricultural products 4/ 8/	8/ 39.787	471.8	532.5	510.4	20.3	1.6	3.8	2.9	1.8
Finished energy goods	6/ 18.335	688.5	683.4	686.4	28.1	.4	-.4	-.4	1.3
Finished goods less energy	6/ 89.665	223.4	228.9	229.8	10.1	.4	-.1	1.8	.5
Finished consumer goods less energy	6/ 81.297	218.5	223.2	224.0	9.4	.4	-.1	.8	.5
Finished goods less foods and energy	6/ 65.408	217.4	222.7	223.5	11.1	.4	0	1.1	.6
Finished consumer goods less foods and energy	6/ 57.040	205.2	209.0	209.7	11.0	.3	0	.9	.6
Consumer nondurable goods less foods and energy	6/ 28.183	193.6	196.6	198.3	11.2	.9	.1	.6	.9
Intermediate energy goods	7/ 13.580	487.1	488.6	492.0	23.1	.7	.6	-.2	1.7
Intermediate materials less energy	7/ 86.420	266.3	272.0	273.6	10.7	.6	.6	1.1	.9
Intermediate materials less foods and energy	7/ 81.359	262.6	266.5	267.8	9.7	.5	.5	.8	.8
Crude energy materials 3/ 4/	9/ 28.526	631.6	667.7	678.6	24.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.6
Crude materials less energy	9/ 71.474	257.2	273.5	273.5	12.2	0	.7	2.0	.9
Crude nonfood materials less energy 5/	9/ 16.008	256.4	276.8	282.6	10.9	2.1	4.9	3.8	2.2

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are computed once each year in December.
2/ Data for July 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.
3/ Not seasonally adjusted.
4/ Includes crude petroleum.
5/ Excludes crude petroleum.
6/ Percent of total finished goods.
7/ Percent of total intermediate materials.
8/ Formerly titled "Crude materials for further processing, excluding crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs, plant and animal fibers, oilseeds, and leaf tobacco."
9/ Percent of total crude materials.

Table 2. Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

(1967=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Relative importance	Unadjusted index		Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1980 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Dec. 1979 1/	Oct. 1980 2/	Nov. 1980 2/	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.
	FINISHED GOODS	100.000	252.2	253.2	11.9	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.6
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS	71.632	253.6	254.7	12.2	.4	-.2	.6	.7
	FINISHED CONSUMER FOODS	24.257	245.9	246.9	7.1	.4	-.2	.5	.5
01-11	Fresh fruits	.433	223.4	219.8	5.4	-2.0	-2.3	-16.3	8.3
01-15	Fresh and dried vegetables	.468	233.9	248.5	21.9	6.2	12.7	-10.9	.9
01-7	Eggs	.509	175.2	194.0	8.6	10.7	1.9	2.1	-.1
02-11	Bakery products	2.139	251.9	255.2	10.0	1.3	.1	1.0	1.2
02-12-02	Flour base mixes and doughs	.198	234.9	232.4	12.3	-1.1	-.5	2.2	-.6
02-13	Milled rice	.142	237.2	265.8	14.6	12.1	9.1	1.8	5.7
02-14	Other cereals	.406	260.6	263.7	12.6	1.2	2.3	.7	1.8
02-21-01	Beef and veal	3.550	264.9	254.6	-1.5	-3.9	-7.0	.7	-4.0
02-21-04	Pork	1.637	225.9	222.6	18.3	-1.5	-1.2	1.7	3.0
02-22	Processed poultry	.805	213.1	207.7	8.3	-2.5	6.5	1.2	-1.1
02-23	Fish	1.162	350.0	357.8	-8.5	2.2	-2.2	-4.7	1.8
02-3	Dairy products	5.693	238.4	240.6	9.7	.9	.2	1.2	.8
02-4	Processed fruits and vegetables	1.624	234.5	235.2	5.8	.3	.8	.3	0
02-53-01	Refined sugar, consumer size packages (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.133	281.5	282.3	135.6	.3	-1.5	23.0	.3
02-55	Confectionery and products (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.894	118.0	120.7	7.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.3
02-63-01	Roasted coffee	1.061	353.3	346.7	-13.2	-1.9	-2.9	-2.7	-.1
02-74	Vegetable oil end products	.450	235.7	237.5	2.5	.8	-.2	-.6	1.9
02-8	Miscellaneous processed foods 3/	2.427	230.6	235.0	5.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.9
	FINISHED CONSUMER GOODS EXCLUDING FOODS	47.375	255.0	255.9	14.7	.4	-.1	.6	.7
02-61	Alcoholic beverages 3/	1.679	180.0	180.9	8.5	.5	.4	.1	.5
02-62	Nonalcoholic beverages 3/	1.350	269.5	275.9	19.3	2.4	.8	.9	2.4
03-81	Apparel	5.123	175.5	176.0	7.9	.3	.3	.5	-.1
03-82	Textile housefurnishings	.784	218.0	218.0	10.9	0	2.2	.4	.5
04-3	Footwear	1.096	236.8	237.7	4.3	.4	.9	.4	.8
04-41	Luggage and small leather goods	.302	177.3	177.4	9.4	.1	.2	2.3	.6
05-71	Gasoline	6.627	641.6	641.9	31.6	0	-.7	-.2	1.7
05-72-02-01	Kerosene (Feb. 1973=100)	.346	683.2	689.7	25.1	1.0	.1	.7	.7
05-73-02-01	Fuel oil No. 2 (Feb. 1973=100)	2.481	699.1	705.9	21.8	1.0	-.2	-.5	.9
05-76	Finished lubricants 3/	.308	322.7	322.9	20.1	.1	.4	.6	.1
06-35	Pharmaceutical preparations, ethical (Prescription) 3/	1.122	156.4	158.2	10.4	1.2	.1	.6	1.2
06-36	Pharmaceutical preparations, proprietary (Over-the-counter)	.453	211.1	217.2	14.9	2.9	1.1	2.9	2.5
06-71	Soaps and synthetic detergents 3/	.622	223.5	223.9	10.8	.2	1.1	.4	.2
06-75	Cosmetics and other toilet preparations	.879	194.7	198.5	20.5	1.9	.9	.4	2.2
07-12	Tires and tubes	.780	244.7	244.7	9.7	0	1.1	1.7	-.1
07-13-81	Rubber footwear	.201	217.1	217.5	5.8	.2	-1.2	0	.4
07-27	Disposable plastic dinnerware and tableware (June 1978=100) 3/	.190	134.0	132.5	3.7	-1.1	0	0	-1.1
07-28	Consumer and commercial plastics,not elsewhere classified (June 1978=100) 3/	.360	122.3	122.3	8.8	0	2.7	.7	0
09-15-01	Sanitary papers and health products 3/	1.008	336.9	339.0	16.7	.6	0	.5	.6
12-1	Household furniture	1.603	207.7	209.1	8.3	.7	.1	.3	.5
12-3	Floor coverings	.684	164.5	165.7	8.4	.7	.4	.5	.7
12-4	Household appliances	1.421	260.6	263.2	7.7	1.0	.3	.3	.3
12-5	Home electronic equipment 3/	.881	88.9	91.1	.9	2.5	.2	-.2	2.5
12-6	Other household durable goods	.888	277.8	278.4	12.2	.2	.5	1.3	.2
14-11-01	Passenger cars	5.788	198.0	198.3	9.8	.2	-4.2	5.4	.7
15-1	Toys, sporting goods, small arms, etc.	1.153	202.8	202.8	11.9	.4	.5	.2	.8
15-2	Tobacco products 3/	1.459	248.9	253.9	14.3	2.0	0	.5	2.0
15-51	Mobile homes 3/	.924	152.8	152.8	5.6	0	-.3	.7	0
15-61-01	Electronic hearing aids (June 1978=100) 3/	.014	108.5	108.5	3.9	0	.4	-.8	0
15-94-02	Jewelry, platinum & karat gold (Dec. 1978=100) 3/	1.071	237.6	222.3	45.1	-6.4	8.0	.5	-6.4
15-94-03	Other precious metal jewelry 3/	.235	164.7	164.7	27.1	0	5.0	.4	0
15-94-04	Costume jewelry (Dec. 1978=100) 3/	.386	114.5	113.5	7.4	-.9	1.3	.4	-.9
	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	28.368	248.2	249.1	11.3	.4	-.1	1.4	.6
10-42	Hand tools	.306	286.9	287.3	13.3	.1	1.4	.9	-.3
11-1	Agricultural machinery and equipment	1.203	262.8	264.1	9.3	1.3	1.0	.3	.3
11-2	Construction machinery and equipment 3/	1.715	282.4	284.7	12.9	.4	.8	1.2	.4
11-32	Power driven hand tools 3/	.197	197.1	197.1	10.8	0	.1	1.1	0
11-34	Industrial process furnaces and ovens 3/	.163	301.8	303.7	12.1	.6	.3	1.1	.6
11-37	Metal cutting machine tools 3/	.584	325.7	328.6	15.7	.9	1.1	1.2	.9
11-38	Metal forming machine tools	.252	356.3	357.2	13.6	.3	-.4	.3	.6
11-41	Pumps, compressors, and equipment	.416	296.4	297.7	15.6	.4	.4	1.6	-.1
11-44	Industrial material handling equipment 3/	.793	250.2	252.2	9.0	.8	.3	1.2	.8
11-46	Scales and balances 3/	.047	214.9	215.5	9.1	.3	0	0	.3
11-47	Fans and blowers except portable	.168	382.2	388.1	11.5	2.0	.6	.4	2.6
11-48-02	Unitary air conditioners (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.336	123.6	124.3	8.5	.6	0	.5	.6
11-6	Special industry machinery and equipment 3/	2.702	286.2	287.9	12.9	.6	2.1	1.1	.6
11-72	Integrating and measuring instruments	.384	187.6	188.0	7.6	.2	.3	.2	.2
11-73-02	Generators and generator sets 3/	.468	387.5	387.5	25.3	0	0	1.3	0
11-74	Transformers and power regulators 3/	.538	192.3	190.9	14.4	-.7	.9	1.5	-.7
11-91	Oilfield machinery and tools 3/	.477	350.0	355.9	18.4	1.7	.3	2.5	1.7
11-92	Mining machinery and equipment	.384	315.2	318.4	13.4	1.0	.6	.9	1.1
11-93	Office and store machines and equipment 3/	1.793	142.4	142.9	5.9	.4	0	.5	.4
12-2	Commercial furniture 3/	1.111	241.2	241.5	8.2	.1	.1	1.6	.1
14-11-01	Passenger cars	3.649	198.0	198.3	9.8	.2	-4.2	5.4	.7
14-11-02	Motor trucks	3.473	247.9	247.6	12.6	-.1	-3.0	4.4	-.9
14-21-11	Fixed wing, utility aircraft (Dec. 1968=100)	1.639	254.9	254.9	15.0	0	3.1	2.8	-.2
14-4	Railroad equipment 3/	.474	323.3	323.6	12.3	.1	1.1	1.0	.1
15-41	Photographic equipment	.466	124.5	123.7	3.9	-.6	-2.5	0	-.3
15-71-04	Guards, mechanical power press (June 1978=100) 3/	.022	113.1	113.1	2.3	0	0	.4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

(1967=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Relative importance	Unadjusted index		Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1980 from:		Seasonally adjusted percent change from:		
		Dec. 1979 1/	Oct. 1980 2/	Nov. 1980 2/	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Aug. to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND COMPONENTS	100.000	286.3	288.0	12.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0
	INTERMEDIATE FOODS AND FEEDS	5.061	282.2	288.7	27.2	2.3	.9	6.0	1.7
02-12-01	Flour	.271	197.4	198.6	6.3	.6	1.5	1.4	-.8
02-53-02	Refined sugar, for use in food manufacturing (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.673	276.6	287.2	133.5	3.8	-1.3	24.3	3.8
02-54	Confectionery materials (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.234	179.5	179.7	41.4	.1	-1.0	2.0	.1
02-71	Animal fats and oils	.049	281.1	292.7	-3.9	4.1	-12.2	-3.1	7.1
02-72	Crude vegetable oils	.312	210.9	216.4	-8.2	2.6	2.6	1.7	3.2
02-73	Refined vegetable oils 3/	.077	181.1	214.4	.5	18.4	-1.8	-3.6	18.4
02-9	Manufactured animal feeds	1.700	247.2	254.9	14.9	3.1	7.6	3.0	2.1
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS LESS FOODS AND FEEDS	94.939	286.6	288.0	11.6	.5	.5	.6	.9
03-1	Synthetic fibers (Dec. 1975=100)	.704	140.9	141.4	15.8	.4	1.3	1.9	.4
03-2	Processed yarns and threads (Dec. 1975=100)	.887	124.2	124.9	11.0	.6	.8	1.1	.9
03-3	Gray fabrics (Dec. 1975=100) 3/	1.086	142.5	144.3	10.4	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.3
03-4	Finished fabrics (Dec. 1975=100)	1.786	118.2	119.8	8.5	1.4	.2	1.2	1.7
04-2	Leather 5/	.319	(4)	317.3	-.8	(4)	-4.8	(4)	(4)
05-2	Coke	.155	430.6	430.6	-.1	0	-.5	.3	.5
05-32	Liquefied petroleum gas 3/	.970	637.2	658.7	23.0	3.4	-.8	.2	3.4
05-4	Electric power	4.854	337.6	332.8	17.8	-1.7	2.8	.6	0
05-72-03-01	Commercial jet fuel (Feb. 1973=100) 3/	1.142	759.6	758.5	29.5	-.1	.1	-1.0	-.1
05-73-03-01	Diesel fuel (Feb. 1973=100) 3/	1.485	700.0	700.1	22.6	0	-.3	-.5	0
05-74	Residual fuel	1.979	939.0	1012.0	23.2	7.8	-2.7	-1.5	7.9
05-75	Lubricating oil materials 3/	.529	792.2	792.2	29.9	0	-1.2	0	0
06-1	Industrial chemicals 3/	4.755	329.0	333.4	15.6	1.3	-.9	.9	1.3
06-21	Prepared paint 3/	.675	239.3	241.7	15.4	.9	.2	0	.9
06-22	Paint materials	.774	279.5	279.5	8.9	0	.5	.5	.3
06-31	Drugs and pharmaceutical materials 3/	.238	212.3	214.0	8.7	.8	1.0	-.2	.8
06-4	Fats and oils, inedible	.330	302.0	308.2	-10.5	2.1	-3.9	2.7	2.0
06-51	Mixed fertilizers	.285	243.6	244.6	9.3	.4	1.1	-.6	-.5
06-52-01	Nitrogenates 3/	.383	189.0	188.4	11.2	-.3	.2	-1.0	-.3
06-52-02	Phosphates 3/	.387	277.2	278.6	22.4	.5	.1	0	.5
06-53	Pesticides 3/	.312	375.3	375.3	8.4	0	0	0	0
06-6	Plastic resins and materials	1.471	276.7	277.1	6.7	.1	-1.1	0	.8
06-79	Miscellaneous chemical products 3/	1.062	259.3	259.3	18.0	0	-1.3	1.2	0
07-11-02	Synthetic rubber	.315	256.7	256.1	13.8	-.2	.2	.7	-.3
07-12	Tires and tubes	.780	244.7	244.7	9.7	0	1.1	1.7	-.1
07-13-04	Other miscellaneous rubber products	.559	233.8	235.1	8.9	.6	0	-.1	.6
07-21	Plastic construction products (Dec. 1969=100)	.291	151.3	153.5	3.3	1.5	-.4	-3.6	1.7
07-22	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting (Dec. 1970=100)	.573	195.1	193.9	5.6	-.6	-.2	.1	-.5
07-23	Laminated plastic sheets (Dec. 1970=100)	.151	175.9	180.5	10.9	2.6	.5	1.6	2.5
07-24	Foamed plastic products (June 1978=100) 3/	.196	126.8	126.9	14.9	.1	.1	.3	.1
07-25	Plastic packaging and shipping products (June 1978=100) 3/	.364	126.8	126.9	7.1	.1	.3	2.8	.1
07-26	Plastic parts and components for manufacturing (June 1978=100) 3/	.697	125.8	125.8	9.5	0	.2	.3	0
08-1	Lumber	2.780	319.2	325.0	-8.6	1.8	-3.0	-1.0	4.7
08-2	Millwork	1.377	265.4	270.0	7.0	1.7	2.0	.1	3.1
08-3	Plywood	.892	253.1	266.6	5.9	1.4	-2.7	.3	4.2
08-4	Other wood products	.282	236.7	236.6	-1.4	0	.1	.6	.3
09-11	Woodpulp	.799	392.1	392.6	16.2	.1	.8	-.6	-.5
09-13	Paper	2.321	242.5	244.4	9.3	.7	.2	1.2	1.1
09-14	Paperboard	1.001	241.0	243.2	14.3	.9	-.2	1.7	1.9
09-15-03	Paper boxes and containers	2.913	225.9	226.4	9.6	.2	.3	0	.7
09-2	Building paper and board	.346	212.1	215.6	17.4	1.7	-.7	1.7	3.0
10-13-01	Semifinished steel mill products	.384	325.0	338.6	9.8	1.7	.5	.3	2.3
10-13-02	Finished steel mill products	6.192	306.3	308.1	7.0	.6	.4	2.6	1.4
10-15	Foundry and forge shop products	1.865	316.2	317.5	8.2	.4	.7	.9	.4
10-16	Pig iron and ferroalloys	.311	385.8	385.8	-.6	0	-.1	.3	.3
10-22	Primary nonferrous metal refinery shapes	2.789	384.4	369.3	9.9	-3.9	10.1	2.2	-2.7
10-24	Secondary nonferrous metal and alloy basic shapes	.497	286.3	292.1	.8	2.0	2.6	.4	2.0
10-25	Nonferrous mill shapes	1.927	284.2	286.1	3.5	.6	.9	1.6	1.6
10-26	Nonferrous wire and cable	.855	214.9	214.9	5.5	0	-.4	1.1	.3
10-28-01	Zinc castings (June 1977=100) 3/	.159	114.4	118.1	6.7	1.5	.2	1.0	1.9
10-3	Metal containers	1.004	304.4	303.3	8.0	-.4	.8	-1.0	.2
10-61	Hardware, not elsewhere classified 3/	.692	250.5	253.3	8.3	1.2	1.2	.1	1.2
10-63	Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings	.337	250.6	251.8	11.7	.5	.4	.5	.9
10-64	Heating equipment 3/	.376	210.0	211.2	9.4	.6	.4	.4	.6
10-7	Fabricated structural metal products	3.194	276.2	277.6	8.1	.5	.6	1.2	.9
10-8	Miscellaneous metal products	3.498	257.1	257.7	8.0	.2	.7	.7	.2
11-11-51	Tractor parts 3/	.134	183.1	183.5	5.6	.2	.9	.1	.2
11-12-51	Parts for farm machinery ex. tractors	.163	213.1	215.3	9.9	1.0	1.5	.4	.6
11-12-52	Parts for nonfarm tractors	.301	267.6	267.6	19.8	0	.8	1.9	.1
11-28-51	Arc welding electrodes	.112	293.4	293.7	6.5	.1	-.1	.9	0
11-33-03	Cutting tools and accessories 3/	.400	238.6	239.7	10.7	.5	.3	.1	.5
11-35	Abrasive products 3/	.334	259.7	261.2	13.0	.6	.7	.5	.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Continued—Producer price indexes and percent changes for selected commodity groupings by stage of processing

(1967=100 unless otherwise indicated)

Commodity code	Grouping	Relative importance Dec. 1979 1/	Unadjusted index Oct. 1980 2/	Unadjusted index Nov. 1980 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1980 from: Nov. 1979	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1980 from: Oct. 1980	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Aug. to Sept.	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Sept. to Oct.	Seasonally adjusted percent change from: Oct. to Nov.
	INTERMEDIATE MATERIALS, ETC - Continued								
11-37-51	Parts for metal cutting machine tools 3/	0.142	315.7	318.3	20.8	0.8	2.7	1.7	0.8
11-38-51	Parts for metal forming machine tools	.093	292.9	292.9	16.3	0	-1.1	1.0	.2
11-42	Elevators and escalators	.109	248.4	248.3	12.6	0	.9	1.0	-.2
11-43	Fluid power equipment 3/	.314	206.5	207.4	13.5	.4	.5	2.1	.4
11-45	Mechanical power transmission equipment	.448	272.2	274.0	13.3	.7	1.0	1.5	.4
11-47	Fans and blowers except portable	.109	307.2	309.1	11.5	2.0	.6	.4	2.6
11-48-84	Refrigerant compressors and compressor units (Dec. 1977=100) 3/	.359	127.8	127.8	9.7	0	4.3	0	0
11-49-81	Valves and fittings	.576	293.4	294.6	10.4	.4	.5	.6	.5
11-49-85	Ball and roller bearings	.257	278.3	278.7	19.5	.1	2.5	1.5	.1
11-49-86	Plain bearings	.029	270.7	272.1	9.4	.6	1.2	2.1	-1.1
11-71	Wiring devices	.515	272.2	273.4	8.1	.4	.9	.6	.7
11-73-81	Electric motors	.585	254.9	255.3	7.5	.2	.2	-.2	.4
11-75	Switchgear, switchboard, etc., equipment	.698	231.9	232.1	12.4	.1	-.4	-.1	.1
11-77	Electric lamps/bulbs 3/	.278	262.3	262.8	12.9	.2	0	-.8	.6
11-78	Electronic components and accessories 3/	1.688	160.6	161.0	14.3	.2	1.5	.1	.2
11-92-53-01	Parts for mining machinery and equipment	.895	319.4	319.4	16.2	1.7	1.4	.8	2.2
11-94	Internal combustion engines	.798	276.0	280.9	13.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.7
13-11	Flat glass 3/	.544	200.7	203.1	9.5	1.2	.1	.5	1.2
13-22-01-31	Portland cement	.566	308.9	307.5	7.7	-.5	.6	.5	.4
13-3	Concrete products	1.782	276.9	277.6	10.6	.3	.6	.3	.6
13-4	Structural clay products, ex refractories 3/	.234	233.4	233.6	5.7	.1	.2	1.4	.1
13-5	Refractories	.206	274.1	274.1	10.8	0	-1.9	.6	-.1
13-6	Asphalt roofing	.342	408.4	396.9	14.2	-2.8	-1.6	-.6	-1.5
13-7	Gypsum products	.192	249.5	253.3	-1.1	1.5	0	-1.0	1.5
13-8	Glass containers	.426	385.0	386.5	15.6	.5	.7	3.8	1.4
13-9	Other nonmetallic minerals	1.041	400.6	402.0	17.5	.5	.9	.4	.8
14-12	Motor vehicle parts	3.753	258.1	258.4	10.6	.1	.7	.5	.2
15-3	Notions 3/	.172	224.0	224.1	14.5	0	0	0	0
15-42	Photographic supplies 3/	.688	258.2	270.6	45.1	4.8	0	0	4.8
15-71-81	Respiratory protective equipment(June 1978=100) 3/	.014	125.0	125.0	10.6	0	0	1.1	0
15-71-82	Eye and face protective equipment (June 1978=100) 3/	.025	114.4	114.3	4.3	-.1	0	.3	-.1
15-71-85	Protective clothing (June 1978=100) 3/	.013	126.0	126.0	4.1	0	0	0	0
15-94-05	Jewelers' materials and findings (Dec. 1978=100) 3/	.315	248.1	229.8	51.7	-7.4	9.5	-.4	-7.4
	CRUDE MATERIALS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	100.000	336.0	337.6	16.1	.5	1.3	1.9	1.1
	CRUDE FOODSTUFFS AND FEEDSTUFFS	55.466	279.1	277.3	12.5	-.6	-.4	1.5	.6
01-1	Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables	2.135	248.4	246.4	13.8	2.5	3.9	-11.2	4.8
01-2	Grains 3/	19.852	269.2	270.9	19.5	.6	1.6	3.3	.6
01-3	Livestock	23.166	263.8	254.8	4.6	-3.1	-1.8	.1	1.6
01-4	Live poultry	2.298	222.9	221.0	13.0	-.9	6.4	.9	-1.5
01-6	Fluid milk	8.649	288.9	284.7	8.5	1.4	-.5	-.5	.3
01-8	Hay, hayseeds, oilseeds 3/	3.484	284.6	298.5	29.8	4.9	7.3	1.5	4.9
01-91-81	Green coffee 3/	2.360	403.0	404.4	-15.2	.3	.6	-.1	.3
01-91-02	Cocoa beans	.412	414.3	379.7	-29.6	-8.4	-10.5	-1.0	-11.2
02-52-01-81	Cane sugar, raw 3/	1.650	586.6	562.3	152.5	-4.1	-5.2	28.2	-4.1
	CRUDE NONFOOD MATERIALS	44.534	444.1	452.0	20.6	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.8
01-5	Plant and animal fibers 3/	1.864	278.5	287.2	33.3	3.1	7.5	-5.7	3.1
01-92-01-81	Leaf tobacco	1.571	(4)	225.6	4.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
04-1	Hides and skins	.739	381.5	409.1	-8.6	7.2	-9.4	12.6	10.6
05-1	Coal	5.088	471.0	475.7	4.5	1.0	1.1	-.2	1.4
05-31	Natural gas 3/	12.527	915.1	943.3	32.8	3.1	4.7	2.8	3.1
05-61	Crude petroleum 3/	18.861	579.6	580.7	23.9	.2	.8	1.5	.2
06-52-83	Potash	.187	250.7	249.4	22.0	-.5	-4.0	3.6	.4
07-11-81	Crude natural rubber	.359	370.8	369.6	15.8	-.3	6.4	1.8	.6
09-12	Wastepaper	.724	192.8	191.7	-12.9	-.6	-1.3	1.2	-2.5
10-11	Iron ore 3/	.458	248.2	248.2	9.7	0	0	0	0
10-12	Iron and steel scrap	3.848	338.0	345.7	5.3	2.3	14.5	11.0	-1.1
10-23	Nonferrous scrap	2.795	280.8	282.0	2.8	.4	5.9	6.4	3.7
13-21	Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	2.417	245.4	247.6	15.2	.9	2.0	2.6	1.1

1/ Comprehensive relative importance figures are computed once each year in December. Data shown are expressed as a percent of total finished goods, total intermediate materials, or total crude materials. Data shown will not add up to 100.000 because not all commodity components of each stage-of-processing (SOP) index are shown; relative importance figures shown account for about 67 percent of total finished goods, about 89 percent of total intermediate materials, and about 96 percent of total crude materials. For each commodity component of the Finished Goods Index which is allocated to both capital equipment and finished consumer goods excluding foods, the relative importance figure shown reflects only the share allocated to the SOP grouping under which it is listed. For example, the relative importance figure shown for household furniture under the SOP grouping for finished consumer goods excluding foods includes the share allocated to that SOP grouping but not the share allocated to capital equipment.

2/ All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Not seasonally adjusted.

4/ Not available.

5/ The October 1980 Producer Price Index for leather (commodity code 04-2) shown in last month's release was found to be substantially in error and has therefore been withdrawn. The corrected October PPI for leather will be available when October indexes are routinely revised and released on March 6, 1981. Major stage-of-processing indexes for October were not affected by this mistake.

Table 3. Producer price indexes for selected commodity groupings[1]

(1967=100)

Grouping	Unadjusted index	
	July 1980 2/	Nov. 1980 2/
All Commodities	270.4	278.4
All Commodities (1957-59=100)	286.9	295.4
MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS		
Farm products and processed foods and feeds	246.6	260.1
Farm products	254.3	264.9
Processed foods and feeds	241.5	255.5
Industrial commodities	276.2	282.7
Textile products and apparel	184.7	189.3
Hides, skins, leather, and related products 4/	245.1	255.5
Fuels and related products and power 3/	585.5	597.6
Chemicals and allied products 3/	263.3	266.9
Rubber and plastic products	218.8	223.0
Lumber and wood products	289.2	293.4
Pulp, paper, and allied products	251.7	255.5
Metals and metal products	282.5	290.7
Machinery and equipment	241.5	247.7
Furniture and household durables	188.0	190.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	284.8	288.4
Transportation equipment (Dec..1968=100)	206.2	216.0
Miscellaneous products	261.7	263.8
Industrial commodities less fuels and related products and power	243.9	249.8
OTHER COMMODITY GROUPINGS		
01-9 Other farm products	292.4	296.6
02-1 Cereal and bakery products	234.7	245.4
02-2 Meats, poultry, and fish	248.5	250.8
02-5 Sugar and confectionery	313.5	403.4
02-6 Beverages and beverage materials	234.6	238.1
02-63 Packaged beverages materials	356.7	330.4
02-7 Fats and oils	226.9	237.9
04-4 Other leather and related products	217.5	222.6
05-3 Gas fuels 3/	762.1	826.5
05-7 Refined petroleum products 3/	693.9	696.8
06-3 Drugs and pharmaceuticals	175.7	181.1
06-5 Agricultural chemicals and products	258.7	260.4
06-7 Other chemicals and allied products	228.5	232.6
07-1 Rubber and rubber products	239.0	245.8
07-11 Crude rubber	263.4	270.0
07-13 Miscellaneous rubber products	229.3	236.1
09-1 Pulp, paper, and products, excluding building paper and board	252.9	256.7
09-15 Converted paper and paperboard products	241.2	243.8
10-1 Iron and steel	300.6	312.5
10-13 Steel mill products	301.0	309.5
10-2 Nonferrous metals	292.6	301.8
10-4 Hardware	242.6	247.9
11-3 Metalworking machinery and equipment	278.0	283.7
11-4 General purpose machinery and equipment	266.1	273.2
11-7 Electrical machinery and equipment	203.7	207.4
11-9 Miscellaneous machinery and equipment	231.1	238.1
13-2 Concrete ingredients	275.9	278.5
14-1 Motor vehicles and equipment	208.6	218.0
15-4 Photographic equipment and supplies	201.6	207.1
15-9 Other miscellaneous products	370.9	368.2

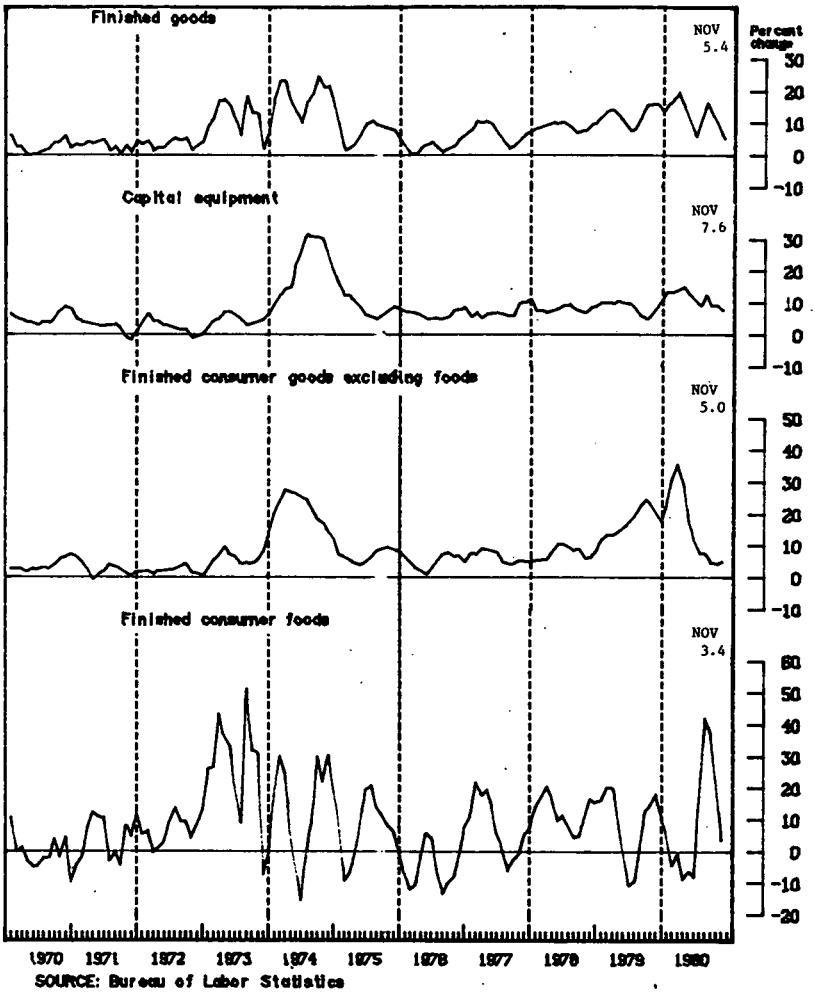
1/ Indexes for these commodity groupings are not included in Table 2 because their components are divided among different stages of processing.

2/ Data for July 1980 have been revised to reflect the availability of late reports and corrections by respondents. All data are subject to revision 4 months after original publication.

3/ Prices of some items in this grouping are lagged 1 month.

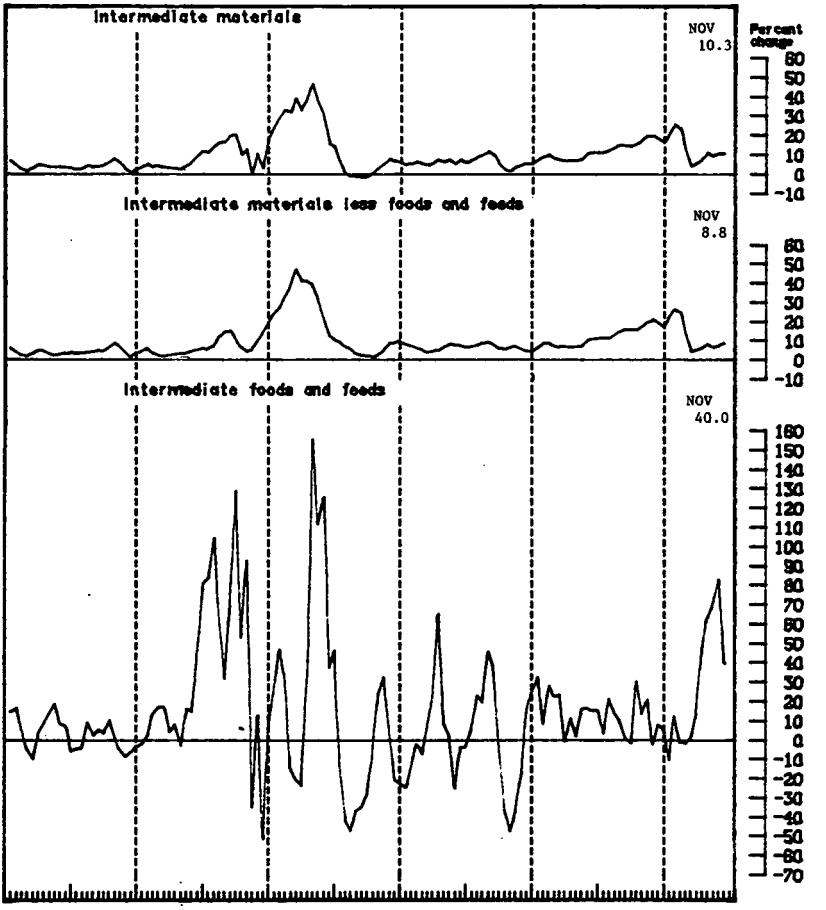
4/ The October 1980 Producer Price Index for leather (commodity code 04-2) shown in last month's release was found to be substantially in error and has therefore been withdrawn. The corrected October PPI for leather will be available when October indexes are routinely revised and released on March 6, 1981. Major stage-of-processing indexes for October were not affected by this mistake.

Chart 1
Finished Goods Price Index and its components
1970 – 80
3-month annual rates of change
(Seasonally adjusted)



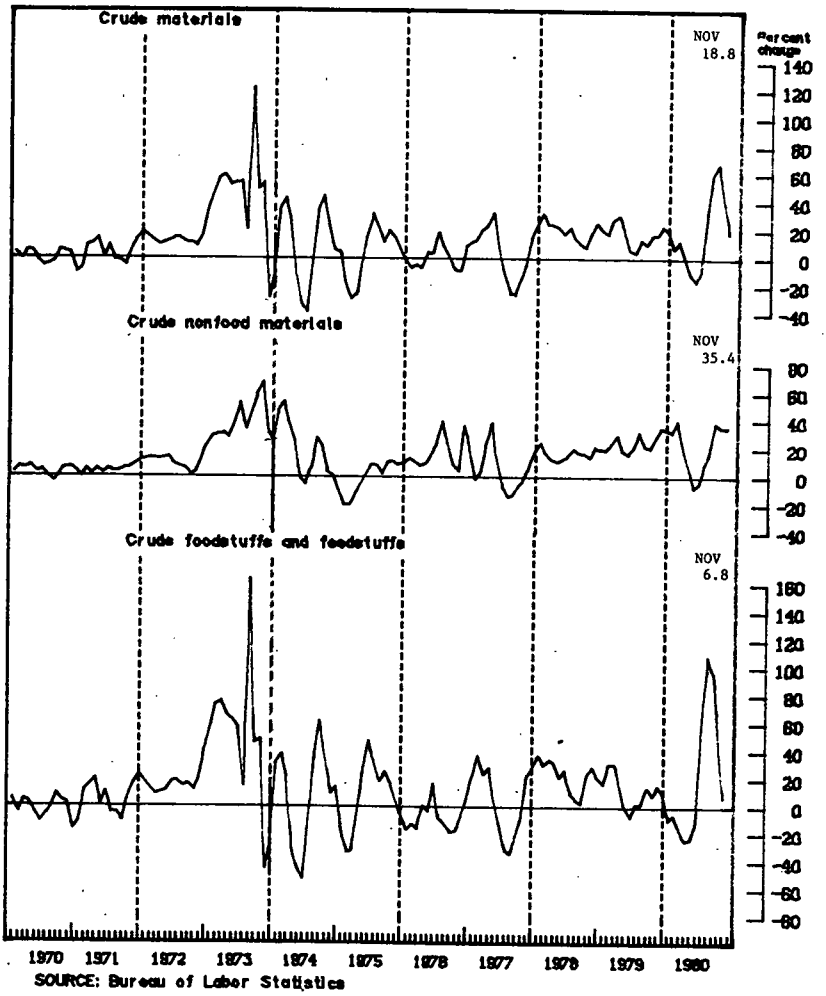
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 2
Intermediate Materials Price Index and its components
1970 – 80
3-month annual rates of change
(Seasonally adjusted)



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Chart 3
Crude Materials Price Index and its components
1970 – 80
3-month annual rates of change
(Seasonally adjusted)



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Senator BENTSEN. With the numbers that you have given us, can you tell what stage of the business cycle we are in?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think we are certainly moving out of the recession. I think to look further ahead than that depends, as you yourself said at the beginning, on what happens to interest rates and what effect that might have on our economy.

Senator BENTSEN. Are the November employment figures consistent with the other numbers that you have on the economy's performance?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, I believe they are.

Senator BENTSEN. What's happening on these lower unemployment figures on automobile workers? Are they being recalled to work in the automobile industry? Or do you think they might be going into other lines of work?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think there are two things that are happening, Senator. One is that the number of people on layoff—that is, waiting to be called back to work—has been reduced considerably this month. So I think that, in automobiles and in steel in particular, the number of people on layoff has probably been reduced.

In addition the data that we have refers to the prior employment of the workers. The fact that there's been a steep reduction in the unemployment rate for automobile workers, doesn't necessarily mean that they have been called back to work in the automobile industry. People who before their unemployment had their last job in the automobile industry, had an unemployment rate in May of 29 percent and now have an unemployment rate of 14.9 percent. That's quite a steep reduction. It's still a high rate, but it's quite a steep reduction. Some of them have gone back to work in the automobile industry, and many of them are probably employed in other industries.

Senator BENTSEN. Well, turning to the reduction in unemployment in manufacturing, do you find temporary factors at work? Or do you think a more lasting change has occurred in that sector?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that what we're seeing——

Senator BENTSEN. I'm thinking about remodeled cars, for example, coming along and the activity of the showrooms for that. Is that possibly the type of temporary factor that is bringing this about? Or do we see something more substantial and long-lasting than that happening?

Ms. NORWOOD. The automobile industry I think is particularly difficult to analyze at the moment, in part because we don't know what the effects of higher interest rates may be on the future automobile sales. But I think that in general the over-the-month increase of something like 100,000 jobs in manufacturing is a very positive sign. Most of that is in durable manufacturing, and that shows that we are moving forward, not necessarily in the automobile industry, but in general in the manufacturing processes.

We have also had a rather interesting situation in that even during the recession, since January, we have had continuing slow increases in employment in the service-producing industries, and that is still continuing.

Senator BENTSEN. You've had increasing what?

Ms. NORWOOD. Increasing employment, even since January, in the service industries.

So that what we've had is a deterioration of the economy, particularly in the second quarter of 1980, which hit construction and durable manufacturing in particular. But during that period, for most months, employment in the service sector was still continuing upward.

Senator BENTSEN. With high inflation continuing to erode family purchasing power, do you see an increase in the number of members of the household seeking work?

For example, in the past we have seen more women seeking work, more wives seeking work, to try to counterbalance what's happening to the family budget because of inflation. Do you see a continuation of that? And if that's the case, does that also mean it's going to be even more difficult to cut down the unemployment rate?

Ms. NORWOOD. That question is one that we have thought a great deal about. As I said earlier, the increase in the labor force has been rather sluggish; and yet over the last year, almost three-quarters of the labor force increase has been due to women.

On the other hand, we already have a very high proportion, by historical standards, of our husband-wife families with two earners in the household. That is, more than 55 percent of the husband-wife families in this country have more than one earner.

I don't know how much further that will increase. It could still, but I think that, at least as of now, the signs do not point to the enormous expansion of women into the labor force that we had during the 1970's. There will be some, but I would be surprised if it were as vigorous an expansion as in the past. The labor force participation rate of women is quite high now. I believe that it will go up some more, but probably not as dramatically as it did before.

Senator BENTSEN. With the increase in taxes that will be taking place in January, the social security tax increase, that's $16 or $17 billion, something on that order, together with the bracket creep and the windfall profits tax, you'll have a total of about $86 billion in new taxes.

Barring a tax cut, how quickly do you see that having an impact on the economy? What will be the result of the increased drag on the economy, of having that much less money in the consumers' pockets to spend?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think there will be several things affecting the economy. First, we know that there is going to be for more than 5½ million workers an increase in minimum wage, which will push wage rates up some. In addition, the social security costs that you've mentioned will rise. There will probably be other upward pressures on wages in part because of the decline in real earnings. I think that the whole question of food prices and of interest rates are also evidence that the inflation problem is going to continue to be a serious one. That could have a fairly quick effect on employment, again depending on what happens to sales of durable manufacturing in particular.

I think one other element that we have to factor into this is the rest of the world. In some cases, our trading partners, particularly in Europe, are going through some difficulties. And that could well affect our exports.

Senator BENTSEN. I just returned from the meeting with Sir Jeffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. After listening to his problems, I thought ours weren't quite so bad.

In looking at these price numbers—and they are going down—do you see them affecting the inflation rate yet? Is there a likelihood that we're going to end up coming out of this recession with a higher core inflation than we did during the last one?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think there are signs that that has happened historically after each recession. We seem to have come out with a higher inflation rate.

May I say, Senator, that I have just returned from a department to ministry visit to Israel. When I was there they announced a consumer price index of 11 percent for the single month of October.

Senator BENTSEN. They have three-digit inflation there, don't they?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, they do. And they have an almost totally indexed economy. And I must say that I found that quite fascinating to learn about. I am pleased to see that the Congress of the United States and the executive agencies of the U.S. Government are paying so much attention to inflation, because that—the Israeli experience—is certainly something we want to avoid.

Senator BENTSEN. The indexing of the economy didn't seem to stop inflation at all or even to fully take care of the impact in Israel; has it?

Ms. NORWOOD. No. In fact, what it tends to do is to build in expectations of inflation. But it's the only way in which people can cope with a three-digit kind of spiral. Nevertheless, it tends to build in—and I think everybody recognizes that—rather inefficient production because you tend to look at those things which are not indexed as ways of cutting costs. There are not many.

Senator BENTSEN. It's almost impossible, I think, to index everything, and so you get some very serious distortions. That's the problem we have seen in Brazil. Indexing hasn't worked for them.

In looking at what's happening to unemployment among blacks, I notice that among minorities, it stayed pretty static at 14 percent. It appears that they have not really shared in the recovery. Is that a fair statement?

Ms. NORWOOD. Their employment situation has been fairly stable at a higher level. But on the other hand, during the second quarter, when there were large employment declines in some of the durable manufacturing industries, both whites and blacks suffered considerable increases in unemployment. So it depends on which side you're looking at. But certainly there are very serious problems remaining for blacks and minority groups of all kinds in the United States.

Senator BENTSEN. Did I understand you to say gasoline prices have been going up?

Ms. NORWOOD. In November, yes.

Senator BENTSEN. Why is that? What underlying factors do you see, other than the Iranian-Iraqi war?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's only a single month, and I think we really don't know.

Perhaps Mr. Layng has something to add to that.

Mr. LAYNG. I don't think the situation has affected the PPI yet.

Senator BENTSEN. I know it hasn't affected it insofar as supply yet. I was wondering about psychologically.

Mr. LAYNG. I don't know. It's difficult to tell that. I think it's more a shift in the seasonal pattern. We did not get increases in the summer, when you would normally be expecting prices to go up. They didn't go up because demand was weak.

Now in the fall, we expected prices to go down. And they didn't. Basically, we had a zero unadjusted change when we were expecting a decline, which translates on a seasonally adjusted basis into an increase. So I think it's basically a shift in the seasonal pattern that didn't materialize this year the way it normally does.

Senator BENTSEN. As we saw the shift in demand in the automobile industry, we saw manufacturers come in with one price increase after another on their smaller cars. And now we've seen the slump in new car sales. Have the manufacturers responded now with some price cutting on some of the smaller cars, the new cars?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think there has been some stability in prices of cars. At least, there was a slowdown in the increase in prices. The increase in automobile prices over the year is about 10 percent, so that's not completely out of line.

What has happened is a complete change in pricing policy—first, prices are adjusted not just once a year, but each month——

Senator BENTSEN. May I interrupt a moment though? When you're talking about 10 percent though, hasn't there been quite a shift in the price increases on the product mix of the company? Have companies avoided increasing prices of slow-moving larger cars and substantially increased the prices on some of the smaller cars?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. I think that the difference between the small car and large car prices have narrowed considerably. At least in discussions I have had with economists from the automobile companies, they've told me that the new approach to pricing autos is based on that. I'm not sure that has shown up much in our indexes, however.

Senator BENTSEN. Do you expect to see any stability in food prices for the near future? Or are we headed for further problems because of bad weather and low grain supplies?

Ms. NORWOOD. We've had some stability over the last couple of months at only a 0.5-percent increase. The Department of Agriculture, I note, and a lot of private forecasters are expecting rather large increases, partly because of grain shortages. It's clear that they have not happened yet. Exactly when they will hit or if they will hit is something that we just don't know.

But people who are expert in the field have forecast higher prices.

Senator BENTSEN. Well, Commissioner, we have been very appreciative of your presentation this morning. It is some encouragement.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much. It's always a pleasure to appear before you.

Senator BENTSEN. I wish you the best of the season.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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