Arizona Labor Market NEWSLETTER
Arizona Department of Economic Security

Vol. V No. 1
January 1981

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *
Seasonally Adjusted
November

ARIZONA	6.1%
Maricopa Co.	5.4%
Pima Co.	5.1%
UNITED STATES	7.5%

See Pages 10-14

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

National-October
1967 - Base Year

Revised-Wage Earner/
Clerical Worker-254.1
% Chg. Yr. Ago 12.6

New-All Urban - 253.9
% Chg. Yr. Ago 12.6

Phoenix-3rd Qtr.
1969 - Base Year

New-All Urban - 228.4
% Chg. Yr. Ago 13.9

PRODUCERS PRICE INDEX
National-November*
1967 - Base Year

All Commodities-278.4
% Chg. Yr. Ago 12.6

* Preliminary

Housing Survey Released

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Bureau of the Census conduct an Annual Housing Survey in 20 selected standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The survey is designed to provide a current series of information on the size and composition of the housing inventory, the characteristics of its occupants, the changes in the inventory resulting from new construction and from losses, the indicators of housing and neighborhood quality, and the characteristics of recent movers. The Phoenix area is one of the SMSAs included in their survey.

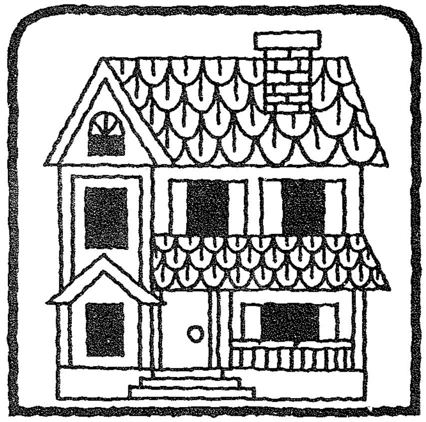
The most current results of the Phoenix survey were recently released for the year 1977. Information for the survey was collected between April 1977 through February 1978. While more current statistics are desirable, this comprehensive survey provides invaluable statistics not usually available except from decennial census results. For the purpose of their survey, a housing unit was defined as a house, apartment, group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters.

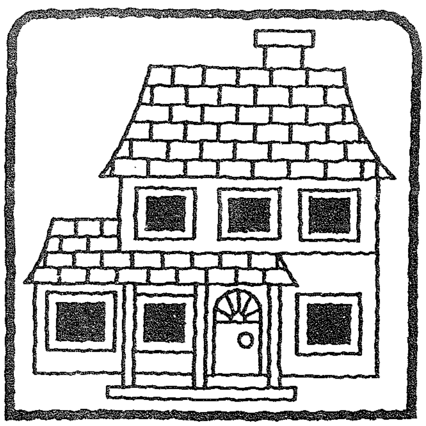
The relative newness of the Phoenix population boom is reflected in its housing units. Half of the existing housing units in 1977 were built since 1965. Most (63 percent) are occupied by the owner, rather than a renter. The house is most likely to be occupied by its owner if it was built between 1950 and 1959, and least likely to be owner-occupied if built before 1939.

In 1977, an owner-occupied house had a median of 5.5 rooms, up slightly from 5.3 rooms in 1970. A renter-occupied unit had a median of 3.8 rooms, the same as reported in 1970. Half of the homeowners had three bedrooms in their unit, while three-fourths of the rented units had less than that amount.

The number of persons occupying a housing unit has declined. For an owner-occupied unit, the number dropped from a median of 2.9 persons in 1970 to 2.5 persons in 1977. Renter-occupied units dropped from 2.3 occupants in 1970 to 2.0 in 1977.

The median income of the homeowners was $15,900 in 1977, up 57.4 percent from 1970's level of $10,100. Their income managed to keep up with inflation, which was up 49 percent for that time





period in the Phoenix area. Housing costs, in particular, were up 43 percent between 1970 and 1977. Renter's income, though, failed to meet the rising costs. Their income increased only 37 percent between 1970 and 1977 (from $6,200 to $8,500). Since their income did not keep pace with the rising costs of housing, it serves to support the concern that many renters will have a difficult time ever buying a home.

The median value of a owned-occupied home more than doubled between 1970 and 1977, rising from $17,400 to $36,100. The monthly mortgage was reported as $287. Renters paid a median monthly rent of $206 in 1977, compared to $122 in 1970.

In 1977, homeowners drove a median of 9.1 miles, or 22 minutes, to work. The vast majority (79 percent) drove alone in a personal car and only 15 percent were in a carpool. Most renters (71 percent) drove alone a median of 6.3 miles, or 20 minutes, to get to their job.

For more detailed information on housing conditions and owner and renter characteristics, the Annual Housing Survey: 1977 for Phoenix, Arizona can certainly be of value. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of

Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or any U.S. Department of Commerce district office. Price is $10.00 and reference to the publication should include the citation of Current Housing Reports H-170-77-12.

Jobs and Graduates

All too often an expected glowing outlook for particular jobs or skills leads to disappointing job opportunities. Such has been the case for many college graduates.

Generally, labor force participation rates tend to increase and unemployment rates tend to decline with greater amounts of schooling. However, many college graduates, particularly from liberal arts, have faced problems of underemployment and, to a lesser degree, unemployment. When these imbalances occur, the cause may be attributed to relatively uncontrollable labor market factors, as well as the lack of career planning and job search expertise of graduates.

Many attempts have been made to rationalize career planning in the face of uncertainty about future supply/demand conditions, but one is still left with the need to second-guess between alternatives. Often these alternatives carry an institutional stamp of approval. Such was the case in the dramatic expansion of educational programs for teachers over the past two decades. University graduates, however, continue to compete for decreasing numbers of jobs. More recently, the sudden surge in demand for MBA's by business and industry spawned an exponential growth in MBA programs. Yet, even today, there are signs that oversupply will soon be with us.

Liberal arts graduates face the same dilemma, but to an even greater degree. The humanistic trends of the sixties and the cultural revolutions of the seventies created the motivation for many students to pursue social service careers. The demand for these skills diminished quickly as government funds failed to meet expectations and applicants quickly became more numerous than jobs. Many liberal arts graduates have been unable to translate their educational qualifications to the needs of business and industry. It is the graduate's responsibility to show the relationship between their skills and the requirements of employment, and to expand the market for their degree to a wider variety of available occupations. For example, the demand for managerial and administrative workers remains relatively constant, and a wider variety of liberal arts graduates have skills applying to those fields.

Employers frequently cite that one reason for not hiring college graduates is their reluctance to start in lower-level positions. A college degree provides the opportunity to learn to read, write, analyze, study, create, and evaluate. It does not provide practical experience of on-the-job training. Failure of graduates to take advantage of these entry jobs, even with a low-starting salary, inhibits their chances to move into more responsible positions.

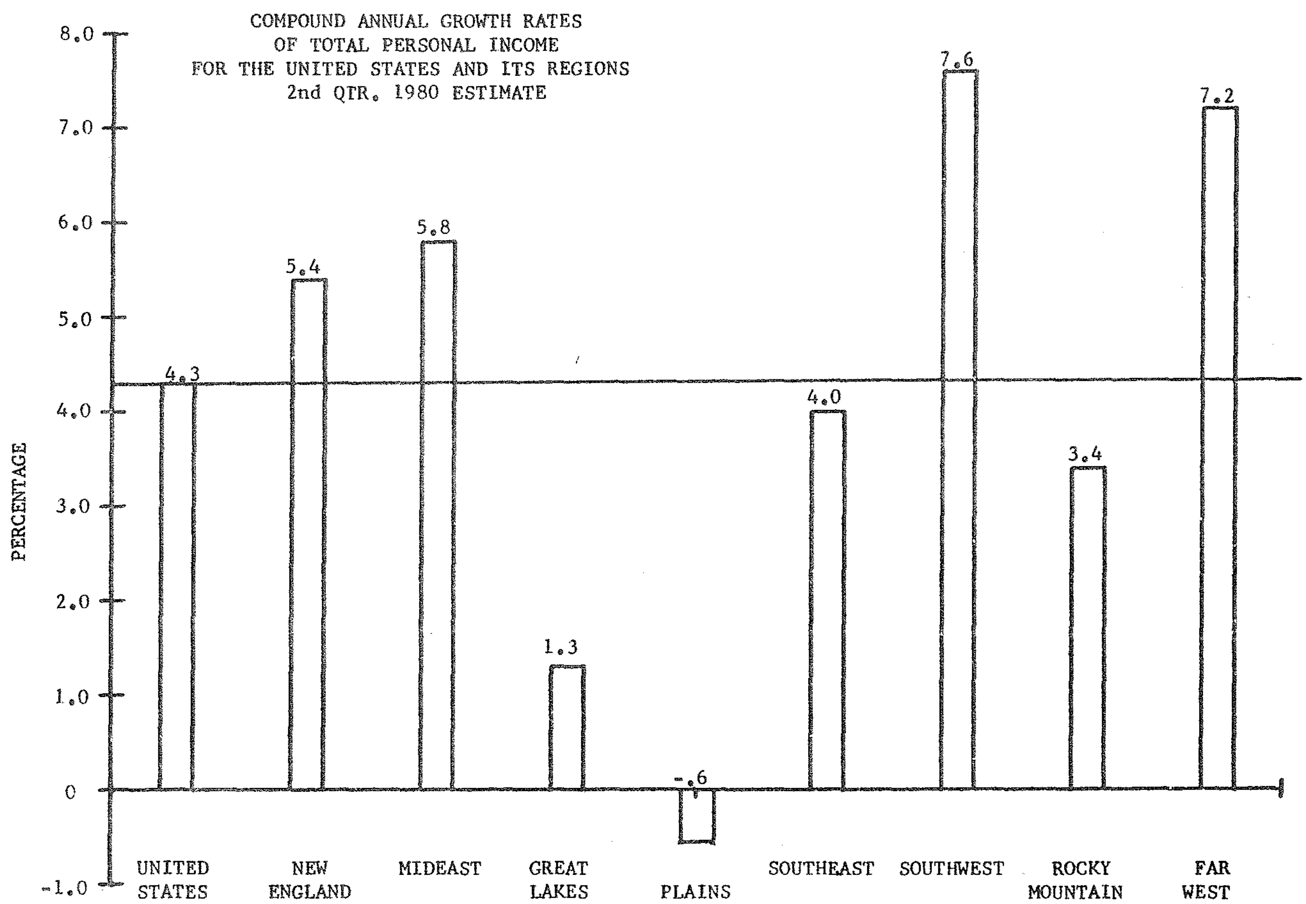
Many other factors should be considered in career planning: the speed of individuals' responses to changes in demand, technological changes influencing the economy, the nature of industries which impact on particular jobs; and the differentials in expected lifetime earnings. Labor market, occupational, and job search information can greatly enhance the college graduate's chances for success in the job market. However, the odds are high that many graduates will need to adjust or change career plans to keep pace with an ever-changing job market.

State Personal Income, Second Quarter 1980

Arizona's total personal income grew from $22,542 million in the first quarter of 1980 to $22,926 million in the second quarter. These are annualized figures which represent a compound annual growth rate of 7.0 percent. This is an increase of $384 million over the period. The growth rate over the previous quarter was nearly twice as large at 13.9 percent.

Most of Arizona's growth was due to increases from the mining, durable goods manufacturing, and government sectors which were up 37 percent, 19 percent, and 10.6 percent respectively (compound annual rates). Three sectors actually showed negative growth: construction; retail trade; and transportation, communication, and public utilities at -20.5 percent, -5.8 percent, and -1.0 percent respectively.

The weakness of the national economy is dramatically reflected in the change in the national total personal income growth rate from 11.0 percent in the first quarter to 4.3 percent in the second quarter. The weaknesses nationally are depicted in the drops in contribution to total personal income from the construction, manufacturing,

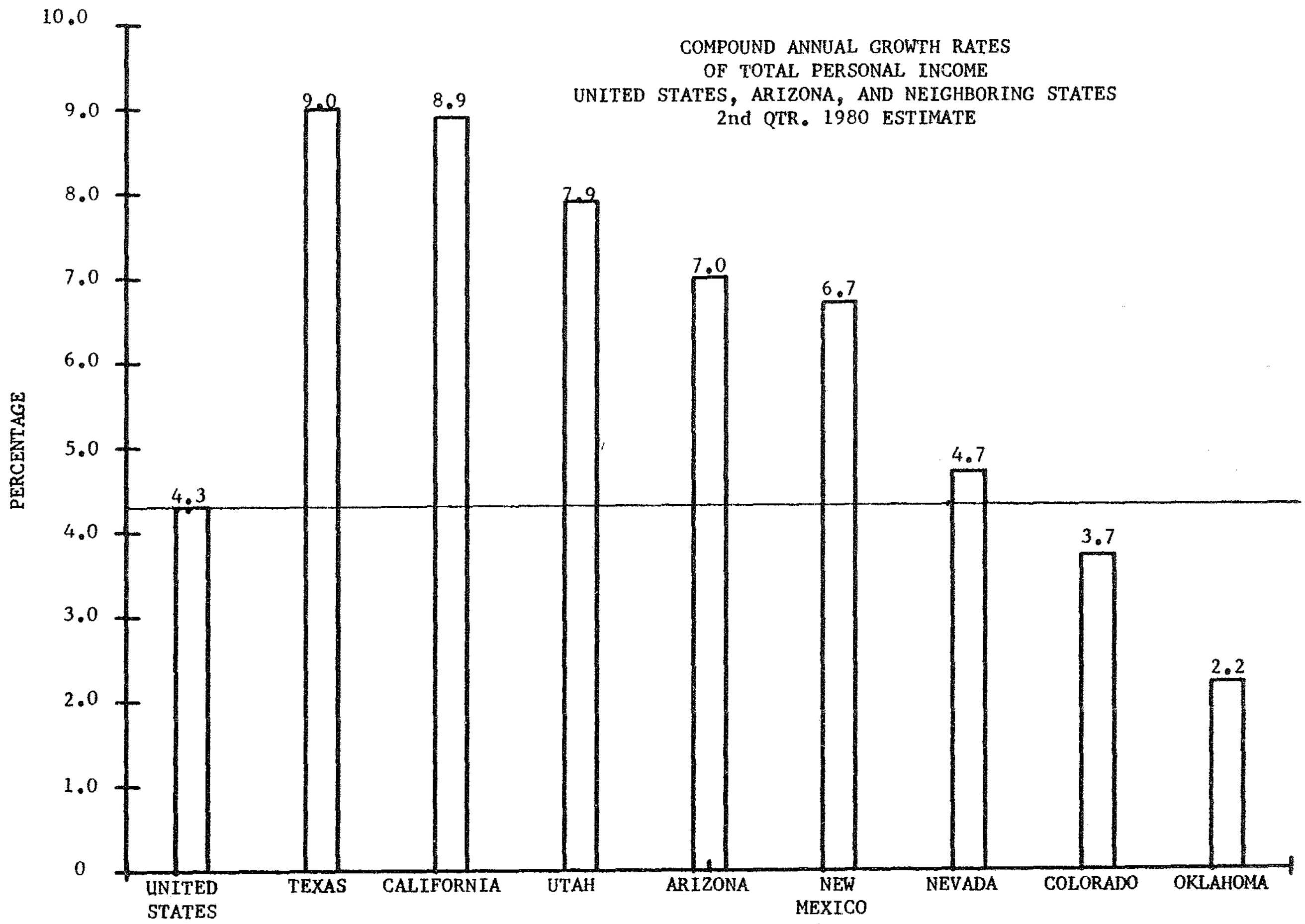


Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce, B.E.A.

and retail trade industries. Most of the poor showing in manufacturing was primarily due to the automobile industry in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Income from farming was down severely, -14.3 percent for the quarter, which translates into a -53.8 percent annual rate. The Plains states, as an aggregate, showed this drop by reporting a net decrease in total personal income, at an annual rate of .55 percent.

Arizona's growth ranked it sixth nationally, behind Florida (10.0 percent), Louisiana (9.9 percent), Texas (9.0 percent), California (8.9 percent), and Utah (7.9 percent). This growth ranged all the way down to Michigan's -4.2 percent. Only one state, North Dakota, had a higher growth rate in the second quarter than in the first quarter.

If the rate of growth of the consumer price index were to be included in this analysis, we would see that not a single state's total personal income realized a net gain. Inflation more than compensated for every state's increase in personal income. Growth in total personal income did not keep pace with inflation.



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, B.E.A.

Average Annual Pay By State

The average annual pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance programs grew faster in Arizona in 1979, than for the nation as a whole. According to preliminary data published by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, Arizona's average annual pay was $12,498 in 1979, up 9.9 percent over 1978. Although the United States's average annual pay was higher in 1979 at $13,137, it was only an increase of 8.1 percent compared to a year earlier.

Average annual pay varied considerably by state. The average pay was highest in Alaska ($20,973) and the District of Columbia ($17,055), where pay figures were 59.6 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively, above the national average. Mississippi ($10,410) and South Dakota ($10,176) were the states with the lowest average pay figures. Differences in average annual pay among states are influenced by the industrial and occupational mix of their respective economies, as well as differences in basic pay levels of workers.

Among the 271 selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) studied, Anchorage, Alaska and Flint, Michigan had the highest average annual pay at $20,963 and $17,775, respectively. Phoenix had an average of $12,772, an increase of 9.8 percent over 1978, and Tucson recorded 12,067, 10.1 percent higher than 1978's average.

1979 Average Annual Day (Annual Payroll Divided by Average Employment) and Percent Change From 1978 by State Preliminary

	Average Annual Pay (In Dollars)	1978 to 1979 Percent Change		Average Annual Pay (In Dollars)	1978 to 1979 Percent Change
United States	13,137	8.1	Missouri	12,545	8.0
Alabama	11,854	8.8	Montana	11,634	9.1
Alaska	20,973	2.9	Nebraska	11,173	8.2
Arizona	12,498	9.9	Nevada	12,876	6.9
Arkansas	10,685	9.5	New Hampshire	11,093	7.7
California	13,959	8.5	New Jersey	13,941	7.9
Colorado	13,022	9.7	New Mexico	12,018	9.6
Connecticut	13,578	8.6	New York	14,320	7.0
Delaware	13,750	6.3	North Carolina	10,969	8.2
District of Columbia	17,055	5.8	Nork Dakota	11,164	8.4
Florida	11,516	8.7	Ohio	13,974	7.6
Georgia	11,780	7.8	Oklahoma	12,298	9.3
Hawaii	12,396	6.8	Oregon	13,203	8.6
Idaho	11,649	9.2	Pennsylvania	13,194	7.8
Illinois	14,337	5.6	Rhode Island	11,417	8.7
Indiana	13,332	8.0	South Carolina	10,897	9.0
Iowa	12,053	9.4	South Dakota	10,176	8.5
Kansas	11,895	9.6	Tennessee	11,573	8.4
Kentucky	12,276	7.2	Texas	13,080	9.9
Louisiana	12,832	10.1	Utah	12,239	9.1
Maine	10,653	8.1	Vermont	10,876	7.9
Maryland	12,591	5.9	Virginia	12,184	8.7
Massachusetts	12,621	8.0	Washington	14,340	9.1
Michigan	15,733	7.7	West Virginia	13,350	9.0
Minnesota	12,750	8.6	Wisconsin	12,651	7.9
Mississippi	10,410	9.2	Wyoming	13,881	11.8

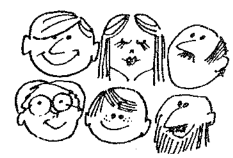
These Are The Days

Today inflation is a common complaint, yet in real terms the average worker in manufacturing is much better off than in the past. The table at the right illustrates that at today's wage rates, a worker does not have to work as long as in 1950 to buy the goods and services desired. (A noted exception though is bacon.)

Average Arizona wages in the manufacturing industry were used for the table. The average wage for 1950 was $1.46 per hour in contrast to $7.22 in 1980. Gross earnings were used in computing the length of time required to purchase each item.

To Buy This —	A Worker Would Have to Work for — 1950	1980
New Car	38 weeks	20 weeks
Refrigerator	154 hours	55 hours
Electric Range	140 hours	47 hours
Lawn Mower	58 hours	31 hours
Vacuum Cleaner	45 hours	29 hours
Man's Suit	27 hours	14 hours
Iron	7 hours	3 hours
Woman's Dress	7 hours	3 hours
House Paint - 1 gallon	3 hours	2 hours
Sport Shirt	2 1/2 hrs.	2 1/2 hrs.
Bacon - 3 lbs.	35 min.	40 min.
Coffee - 1 lb.	30 min.	23 min.
Eggs - doz.	22 min.	6 min.
Ham - 1 lb.	20 min.	16 min.
American cheese - 1 lb. =	19 min.	12 min.

1980 Population Census Counts



	1980 Census		
Apache	51,990	Navajo	67,307
Cochise	85,870	Pima	531,896
Coconino	75,122	*Pinal	90,000
Gila	37,098	Santa Cruz	20,484
Graham	22,855	*Yavapai	68,300
Greenlee	11,428	*Yuma	89,600
*Maricopa	1,500,000		
*Mohave	55,500	ARIZONA	2,707,450

*Count subject to revision for press release.

Arizona Department of Economic Security
Population Statistics Unit

November U.I Claimant Activity

The total number of claimants for November was down 10 percent from October 1980. Workers in the agriculture, mining, and manufacturing industries were responsible for the decrease.

As compared to November 1979, Navajo, Graham, and Greenlee counties all showed a claimant increase of 100 percent or more. Pima County increased by 84.1 percent from a year ago, and Maricopa County increased by 54.9 percent. The smallest increase occurred in Santa Cruz County, 30.0 percent.

Unemployment Insurance Claimants and Benefits Paid by County and District *

	Clmts.	Benefits Pd.	Clmts.	Benefits Pd.	Clmts.	Benefits Pd.
State - Total	31,058	$8,107,906	34,382	$10,216,309	19,497	$5,031,057
District I						
Maricopa	16,190	4,306,619	17,823	5,476,461	10,453	2,727,437
District II						
Pima	5,134	1,375,735	5,395	1,668,194	2,788	692,495
District III	3,952	995,065	3,969	1,097,912	2,250	561,004
Apache	915	229,702	905	243,149	495	121,195
Coconino	973	247,803	1,023	295,884	634	156,685
Navajo	1,200	306,263	1,176	326,652	571	150,850
Yavapai	864	211,297	865	232,227	550	132,274
District IV	2,072	482,786	3,064	723,091	1,387	336,817
Mohave	428	106,322	477	135,437	297	71,255
Yuma	1,644	376,464	2,587	587,654	1,090	265,562
District V	1,330	324,268	1,547	455,520	977	260,942
Gila	678	169,369	655	197,117	500	137,942
Pinal	652	154,899	892	258,403	477	123,000
District VI	2,380	623,433	2,587	795,131	1,642	452,362
Cochise	1,077	257,683	1,157	327,708	785	204,703
Graham	390	104,639	478	138,452	186	45,651
Greenlee	116	32,511	140	40,549	58	16,554
Santa Cruz	797	228,600	809	288,422	613	185,454

*Includes all state and federal unemployment insurance programs in Arizona.

Source: Monthly Summary of Claims and Claimants. U.I. Research and Reports Section, Unemployment Insurance Administration, Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Arizona

Summary of Unemployment Insurance Activities

Claimant Characteristics

(Percent of All Claimants)

	November 1980	October 1980	November 1979
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Men	65.9	64.3	61.4
Women	34.1	35.7	38.6
Age			
Under 25	20.1	20.9	17.8
25 - 34	35.8	35.9	34.7
35 - 44	20.2	19.7	21.8
45 - 54	13.8	14.0	14.3
55 - 64	9.6	8.8	8.8
65 and Over	0.5	0.7	2.6
Occupation			
Professional/Managerial	14.7	13.2	15.9
Clerical/Sales	22.7	21.1	24.5
Services	7.2	6.3	9.0
Farm/Fish/Forestry	2.9	3.6	2.2
Processing	0.7	0.9	0.7
Machine Trades	5.3	6.5	4.7
Bench Work	5.4	7.4	5.1
Structural Work	30.5	29.5	25.1
Miscellaneous	10.6	11.5	12.8
Industry			
Agriculture	3.0	4.7	2.2
Mining	1.7	2.8	1.3
Contract Construction	27.2	25.9	23.6
Manufacturing	16.6	19.5	16.4
Trans., Comm., P.U.	4.3	4.1	5.1
Trade	18.5	18.2	22.7
Finance	3.2	2.2	4.1
Services	21.0	19.6	20.1
Government	4.5	2.2	4.5
Unclassified	-	0.8	-
Duration			
1 - 2 Weeks	19.1	17.8	26.9
3 - 4 Weeks	17.3	14.5	15.4
5 - 14 Weeks	41.8	45.2	40.0
15 and Over	21.8	22.5	17.7
Average Spell of Unemployment	8.6 weeks	8.9 weeks	7.7 weeks

Source: Monthly Summary of Claims and Claimants. U.I. Research and Reports Section, Unemployment Insurance Administration, Arizona Department of Economic Security.

ARIZONA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
November 1980 (in thousands)

	ARIZONA				
				— Amt Change —	
	Nov.* 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. to Nov.	1979 to 1980
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1110.7	1102.8	1086.8	+7.9	+23.9
Total Unemployment	66.9	67.3	54.9	−0.4	+12.0
Rate	6.0	6.1	5.1	—	—
Rate (Sea. Adj.)**	6.1	6.3	5.1	—	—
Total Employment	1043.8	1035.5	1031.9	+8.3	+11.9

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

	Nov.* 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. to Nov.	1979 to 1980
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1016.5	1000.0	1005.8	+16.5	+10.7
Manufacturing	155.0	153.6	149.2	+1.4	+5.8
Durable Goods	120.4	119.1	115.1	+1.3	+5.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	6.2	6.3	6.6	−0.1	−0.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	16.8	16.2	18.2	+0.6	−1.4
Primary Metals	9.6	8.9	10.3	+0.7	−0.7
Fabricated Metals	7.2	7.3	7.9	−0.1	−0.7
Machinery	57.0	56.6	53.4	+0.4	+3.6
Other Durable Goods	40.4	40.0	36.9	+0.4	+3.5
Aircraft and Missiles	18.2	18.0	15.6	+0.2	+2.6
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	6.5	6.4	7.4	+0.1	−0.9
All Other Durable Goods	15.7	15.6	13.9	+0.1	+1.8
Nondurable Goods	34.6	34.5	34.1	+0.1	+0.5
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.1	9.7	+0.0	+0.4
Apparel	5.2	5.1	5.6	+0.1	−0.4
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	10.6	+0.0	+0.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.2	8.2	+0.0	+0.0
Mining and Quarrying	23.3	15.0	22.9	+8.3	+0.4
Copper Mining	20.7	12.4	20.4	+8.3	+0.3
Other Mining and Quarrying	2.6	2.6	2.5	+0.0	+0.1
Construction	72.9	72.5	82.2	+0.4	−9.3
Trans., Communications, and Public Utilities	49.3	48.8	49.8	+0.5	−0.5
Transportation	21.7	21.5	23.0	+0.2	−1.3
Communications and Public Utilities	27.6	27.3	26.8	+0.3	+0.8
Trade	245.2	241.7	245.7	+3.5	−0.5
Wholesale Trade	48.1	47.3	47.9	+0.8	+0.2
Retail Trade	197.1	194.4	197.8	+2.7	−0.7
General Merchandise and Apparel	36.9	35.7	38.8	+1.2	−1.9
Food Stores	32.2	32.0	30.4	+0.2	+1.8
Automotive and Service Stations	24.2	24.1	24.5	+0.1	−0.3
Eating and Drinking Places	63.0	62.5	63.1	+0.5	−0.1
Other Retail Trade	40.8	40.1	41.0	+0.7	−0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.4	57.2	56.2	+0.2	+1.2
Services and Miscellaneous	200.0	200.0	193.9	+0.0	+6.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.2	25.3	24.5	−0.1	+0.7
Business Services	33.1	33.1	31.4	+0.0	+1.7
Health Services	51.5	51.4	49.4	+0.1	+2.1
Other Services	90.2	90.2	88.6	+0.0	+1.6
Government	213.4	211.2	205.9	+2.2	+7.5
Federal	38.6	38.5	37.3	+0.1	+1.3
State and Local	174.8	172.7	168.6	+2.1	+6.2
School	105.5	103.9	102.1	+1.6	+3.4

* Preliminary
** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.
NOTE—Data has been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC).

ARIZONA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
November 1980 (in thousands)

MARICOPA COUNTY					PIMA COUNTY				
			— Amt Change —					-- Amt Change --	
Nov.* 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. to Nov.	1979 to 1980	Nov.* 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. to Nov.	1979 to 1980
677.5	673.0	665.0	+4.5	+12.5	202.8	200.7	195.5	+2.1	+7.3
36.1	36.0	29.7	+0.1	+6.4	10.5	11.0	8.5	-0.5	+2.0
5.3	5.3	4.5	—	—	5.2	5.5	4.3	—	—
5.4	5.5	4.5	—	—	5.1	5.5	4.3	—	—
641.4	637.0	635.3	+4.4	+6.1	192.3	189.7	187.0	+2.6	+5.3

T BE USED FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

637.7	632.7	631.1	+5.0	+6.6	186.0	182.6	181.7	+3.4	+4.3
113.0	112.5	110.3	+0.5	+2.7	21.8	21.5	18.9	+0.3	+2.9
89.8	89.5	86.9	+0.3	+2.9	17.4	17.1	14.6	+0.3	+2.8
4.0	4.1	4.4	-0.1	-0.4					
11.1	11.2	12.0	-0.1	-0.9					
46.2	46.0	44.5	+0.2	+1.7					
28.5	28.2	26.0	+0.3	+2.5					
23.2	23.0	23.4	+0.2	-0.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	+0.0	+0.1
6.7	6.6	6.8	+0.1	-0.1					
2.9	2.9	3.2	+0.0	-0.3					
8.3	8.2	7.8	+0.1	+0.5					
5.3	5.3	5.6	+0.0	-0.3					
0.4	0.4	0.2	+0.0	+0.2	6.6	5.1	7.3	+1.5	-0.7
48.6	48.6	53.7	+0.0	-5.1	14.1	13.8	15.8	+0.3	-1.7
29.5	29.3	29.6	+0.2	-0.1	8.6	8.5	8.9	+0.1	-0.3
13.5	13.3	14.3	+0.2	-0.8	3.9	3.8	4.1	+0.1	-0.2
16.0	16.0	15.3	+0.0	+0.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	+0.0	-0.1
163.4	161.0	163.8	+2.4	-0.4	41.4	40.8	41.4	+0.6	+0.0
38.0	37.5	37.7	+0.5	+0.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	+0.0	+0.0
125.4	123.5	126.1	+1.9	-0.7	36.4	35.8	36.4	+0.6	+0.0
23.0	22.2	24.5	+0.8	-1.5	7.3	6.9	7.6	+0.4	-0.3
20.5	20.3	19.5	+0.2	+1.0	5.4	5.4	4.9	+0.0	+0.5
14.7	14.6	14.7	+0.1	+0.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	+0.0	-0.2
39.3	38.9	39.4	+0.4	-0.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	+0.1	+0.2
27.9	27.5	28.0	+0.4	-0.1	7.3	7.2	7.5	+0.1	-0.2
44.4	44.2	42.9	+0.2	+1.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	+0.0	+0.0
130.0	129.5	125.9	+0.5	+4.1	39.1	39.0	36.7	+0.1	+2.4
15.6	15.4	15.5	+0.2	+0.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	+0.0	+0.2
26.1	26.2	25.3	-0.1	+0.8	5.3	5.3	4.5	+0.0	+0.8
33.7	33.6	32.5	+0.1	+1.2	11.6	11.5	10.9	+0.1	+0.7
54.6	54.3	52.6	+0.3	+2.0	19.1	19.1	18.4	+0.0	+0.7
108.4	107.2	104.7	+1.2	+3.7	46.1	45.6	44.4	+0.5	+1.7

— Prepared by Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis (1972 SIC, CPS-MOD, 1980)

Nonmetropolitan Counties Labor Force and Employment

NOVEMBER 1980 (Preliminary)

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	13,425	25,300	30,175	13,725	7,225	4,250
Total Unemployment	2,425	2,175	2,275	1,200	675	200
Rate	18.1%	8.6%	7.5%	8.7%	9.3%	4.7%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	19.0%	8.6%	7.6%	8.2%	9.4%	4.7%
Total Employment	11,000	23,125	27,900	12,525	6,550	4,050

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES.

	Apache	Cochise	Coconino	Gila	Graham	Greenlee
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	13,025	21,525	29,950	11,350	4,675	4,425
Manufacturing	975	2,125	2,475	1,800	250	550
Mining and Quarrying	50	325	100	2,725	150	2,575
Construction	800	975	1,700	525	325	50
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	1,550	1,400	1,950	375	150	75
Trade	950	4,175	6,475	1,750	1,200	400
Fin., Insur., & Real Estate	175	575	625	225	100	50
Services and Miscellaneous	3,450	2,350	5,825	1,425	625	125
Government	5,075	9,600	10,800	2,525	1,875	600

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	18,950	21,675	29,875	7,725	24,800	33,350
Total Unemployment	1,200	3,050	1,800	1,000	1,450	2,875
Rate	6.3%	14.1%	6.0%	12.9%	5.8%	8.6%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	6.3%	14.3%	6.3%	11.2%	5.7%	9.0%
Total Employment	17,750	18,625	28,075	6,725	23,350	30,475

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR REVENUE SHARING PURPOSES.

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	15,675	16,675	27,475	7,675	16,225	24,300
Manufacturing	2,825	1,700	3,400	900	1,750	1,475
Mining and Quarrying	525	1,075	7,850	25	1,000	25
Construction	1,400	625	425	150	1,075	2,100
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	850	1,600	925	575	725	1,025
Trade	3,775	3,200	3,950	3,125	3,725	7,675
Fin., Insur., & Real Estate	550	300	550	250	700	650
Services and Miscellaneous	2,675	3,675	1,950	1,175	2,975	4,675
Government	3,075	4,500	8,425	1,475	4,275	6,675

*Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.
**Seasonal adjustment not applicable for revenue sharing purposes.

NOTE--Data has been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC). Annual averages may not add due to rounding.

Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Revenue Sharing Purposes

	November 1980 (Prelim.)	October 1980	November 1979
State of Arizona			
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,160,443	1,147,234	1,086,771
Total Employment	1,081,342	1,066,800	1,031,876
Total Unemployment	79,101	80,434	54,895
Rate (Actual)	6.8%	7.0%	5.1%
Maricopa County			
Total Civilian Labor Force	706,784	698,630	664,918
Total Employment	664,434	656,186	635,257
Total Unemployment	42,350	42,444	29,661
Rate (Actual)	6.0%	6.1%	4.5%
Pima County			
Total Civilian Labor Force	211,775	208,837	195,507
Total Employment	199,176	195,397	186,997
Total Unemployment	12,599	13,440	8,510
Rate (Actual)	5.9%	6.4%	4.4%

Nonmetropolitan Counties Labor Force

NOVEMBER (Preliminary)

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Apache	14,249	11,403	2,846	20.0%
Cochise	26,568	23,964	2,604	9.8
Coconino	31,571	28,909	2,662	8.4
Gila	14,423	12,980	1,443	10.0
Graham	7,640	6,775	865	11.3
Greenlee	4,426	4,189	237	5.4
Mohave	19,763	18,401	1,362	6.9
Navajo	22,880	19,282	3,598	15.7
Pinal	31,174	29,092	2,082	6.7
Santa Cruz	8,282	6,970	1,312	15.8
Yavapai	25,853	24,195	1,658	6.4
Yuma	35,055	31,572	3,483	9.9

Data have been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators. Those rates on the front cover and pages 10, 11, and 12 may be used as economic indicators, but may not be used for revenue sharing.

The Arizona Labor Force

The Arizona unemployment rate stood at 6.2 percent in November, which represents a 0.2 percentage point drop from October's rate. The Arizona unemployment rate is far below the national rate of 7.5 percent.

At first glance, November appears to be a banner month. It was the third consecutive month that the unemployment rate decreased, and was also a record setting month with both the civilian labor force and employment reaching all time highs. However, another index is near an all time high also: the prime interest rate. The present high interest rate, and the expectation that the rate will remain high, will dampen any possible recovery of the construction industry in the near future.

Construction, which has been increasing employment the past two months, is now again being threatened by the high interest rates on home mortages. The high rates, coupled with high vacancy rates in many apartment complexes, can only have a negative effect on the resurgence of the industry.

Another industry which is not faring well is retail trade. Although employment grew by 2,700 for the month, this is far below the increase of 5,400 that took place last year. Total employment in retail trade is down 700 from last year. Not only are fewer people working, but they are actually working fewer hours, 33.5 per week compared to 34.2 last year. A strong holiday season which many retailers had hoped for apparently is not developing. With both hires and working hours down, retailers are apparently anticipating that they can get along with fewer workers this Christmas season.

Manufacturing continues to be the strong industry in Arizona's economy. Employment increased by 1,400 mainly due to the return of striking smelter workers pushing primary metals employment up by 700. Aerospace continued its expansion by adding 200 more employees. This high technology industry has now increased its staff for 14 consecutive months.

Over half of the increase in wage and salary employment was directly related to returning copper workers. After increasing 8,300 for the month, mining employment is now nearly back to pre-strike levels. However, the outlook for the industry is not too favorable because of the low demand for copper by the auto and construction industries. The low demand has resulted in pushing the price for copper lower.

As the economy enters a new year, manufacturing will continue to be the leading industry. The recovery of the construction industry will be largely dependent on whether or not interest rates fall to more acceptable levels. The growth of mining will depend on how well the auto and construction industries recover from their present slumps and the international economic situation improves.

New Developments

Construction - Gosnell Development Corp. has announced it will build a third "Pointe" resort-residential complex in Phoenix starting in July 1981. The Pointe at South Mountain will be built on 436 acres of land at the southwest corner of Baseline Road and Interstate 10. The new resort, which will have 648 suites when completed, will be the largest in the Valley. The completed complex will have a residential development, shopping centers, recreational facilities, office buildings, and a business park.

A $2 million retail/office center is under construction on the southeast corner of Thomas and Central in Phoenix. The 30,000-square-foot center will be completed in January.

The Kyrene Distribution Center, a development of Markland Properties Inc., is under construction at a site located on the east side of Kyrene, south of Baseline in Tempe. The structure will contain 70,000 square feet of distribution space. The $1.75 million building is the first of three structures which will contain over 130,000 square feet of dock, high, and on-grade multi-tenant warehouse and office space. Completion is scheduled for March 1981.

Nabisco Inc. will build a distribution center at 35th Avenue and Thomas Road in Phoenix. The 43,000-square-foot warehouse and office building is scheduled for construction in early 1981.

A six-building business park is planned for Grant and Sixth Avenue in Phoenix. The park will have office and warehouse space, as well as a mini-storage building. Construction is expected to begin in mid-1981.

La Placita Village in Tucson has been purchased by a group called La Placita Partners. Their plans call for the addition of nearly 15,000 square feet of office space to be accomplished by conversion of the abandoned La Placita Cinema 3 theaters which closed in 1976 because of small crowds and high rent. The 2.6-acre development at Church Avenue and West Broadway is expected to lean more toward office use, rather than retail.

Markland Properties Inc. of Phoenix has purchased the Gainey Ranch, a pioneer Arabian Horse Ranch on north Scottsdale Road, south of Shea Boulevard in Scottsdale. The firm plans to develop the 550-acre ranch into a planned community that will be mostly residential, with some office and commercial spaces.

Nu-West Inc., Denver-based U.S. subsidiary of Canada's Nu-West Group Ltd., recently announced plans to move its headquarters to Phoenix in January. A proposed merger with Nu-West Arizona is pending. The Denver Company and Nu-West Arizona are engaged in land development and home building.

Home developers continue to announce plans for residential construction projects. Continental Homes Inc. will build 187 homes at 43rd Avenue and Union Hills Drive in Phoenix (price range - $65,000-$90,000), 128 homes at 65th Avenue and Cholla in Glendale ($60,000-$75,000), and 79 homes at Price and Warner roads in Chandler ($80,000-$110,000). Biltmore Development Corp. plans 56 condominium units at 14th Street and Highland in Phoenix ($46,000-$58,000). Womack-Mastercraft Inc. plans 107 homes at Bell Road and 32nd Street in Phoenix ($50,000-$65,000). Ralph Sutron Co. will build 46 townhouses at 59th Drive and Bethany Home Road in Glendale ($43,500-$52,000). In Mesa, Costain Az. Inc. proposes 775 homes at McKellips and Lindsey roads ($85,000-$95,000) and U.S. Homes Corp. will build 185 homes at Broadway and

Val Vista ($45,000-$75,000). In Tucson, Pulte Home Corp. plans 45 homes at Camino de Oesta and Massingale roads ($55,000-$69,000) and 27 homes at Westover Avenue and Verde de Los Arboles ($55,000-$69,000). McKellar Development Corp. plans 194 townhomes at 22nd Street and Belvedere (Under $55,000).

Finance Several new financial institutions are planning branches in the state. Great Western Bank and Trust plans a branch at Beeline Highway and Heber Road in Payson. Western Savings and Loan Assn. plans to build at Alma School and Ray roads in Chandler. First National Bank will build at Esperanza Boulevard and La Canada Drive in Green Valley. United Bank plans a branch at Oracle Road and Orange Grove in Tucson and Valley National Bank plans one at Bowie and Main in Solomon. Home Federal Savings and Loan will build at Guadalupe and McClintock in Tempe.

Four new branches of First Federal Savings and Loan are planned for the state. Locations are Scottsdale Road and Shea Boulevard in Scottsdale, Tatum Boulevard and Cactus in Phoenix, Phelps Drive and Apache Trail in Apache Junction, and Alma School and the Superstition Freeway in Mesa.

Manufacturing Southwest Forest Industries will convert one of two linerboard machines at the Phoenix-based company's Snowflake mill into a newsprint machine. The machine will run primarily on pulp made from recycled newspapers and the conversion is expected to take place by the spring of 1982.

Gates Learjet Corp. is considering building its own parts fabrication plant in Tucson in order to make their present facility moreself-sufficient. B. S. Stillwell, general manager of Learjet's aircraft division, said the concept of building a parts fabrication plant is part of the company's masterplan for Tucson. Learjet now manufactures nearly all its aircraft parts at its headquarters in Wichita and ships them to Tucson for assembly.

A 90,000-square-foot production facility for Sub-Zero Freezer Co. Inc. of Madison, Wisconsin will be completed in the spring of 1981 at 39th Avenue and Van Buren in Phoenix. The plant will produce luxury food refrigeration units for the home and will employ 160-180 people at full production.

An expansion will take place at Intel's Deer Valley Commercial Systems Divisions at 24th Avenue and Beardsley Road. The new building will add 170,000 square feet to the existing 160,000 square feet and will include an employees' cafeteria.

Intel Corp.'s innovations in memory and microprocessor components and systems, and its decentralized management system has earned them the title of one of the five best-managed U.S. companies of 1980, as chosen by the Dun's Review. The other four named were American Standard Inc., Gannett Co., Perkin-Elmer Corp., and Standard Oil of Indiana.

Mining A uranium mine is expected to be in full operation in northern Arizona by the middle of 1981. Western Nuclear, a subsidiary of Phelps Dodge Corp., has leased the deposit near Fredonia to Energy Fuel Corp. The decision to lease the property was reported to be based mostly on economics. Western Nuclear has no uranium mill in the area, while Energy Fuels has a mill at Blanding, in southeast Utah.

Services A $3.2 million expansion is planned for the Nautical Inn Motel in Lake Havasu City. Designs call for the addition of 62 rooms and the restoration of its restaurant and lounge.

A 200-room Granada Royale Hometel will be built at 44th Street and McDowell Road in Phoenix. The project will cost an estimated $7 million.

Trade A $4-$5 million shopping center is planned for Springerville on U.S. 180 and Airport Road. The center will include a Safeway store and miscellaneous retail shops. The center will include retail stores, offices, and mini-storage units.

The Shaw Butte Shopping Center will be built at Seventh Street and Thunderbird Road in Phoenix. The $1.5 - $2.0 million center will have a Bashas' and Longs Drug Store as tenants.

A $1.5 - $2.5 million shopping center will be built at Thunderbird and Scottsdale roads in Phoenix. The 84,000-square-foot center will include a grocery store, drug store, and restaurant.

Construction is expected to start in late 1980 on the $2.5 million Campana Square Shopping Center in Sun City. The center, located at Bell Road and 98th Avenue will have dress shops, a beauty shop, a sporting goods store, and a restaurant.

A shopping center will be built on the Forbring Park Tract on Iron Springs Road in Prescott. The center will include retail stores, offices, and mini-storage units.

A 10,080-square-foot Sportstuff store will be constructed at Broadway and McClintock in Tempe.

Two new Safeway stores are planned in the state. One will be located in the Tanita Plaza at 5080 W. Olive in Glendale. The other one is scheduled to be built in Payson at the Highway 87-260 Intersection.

A Fry's Food Store will be built at Southern Avenue and Gilbert Road in Mesa. The 46,000-square-foot store will cost an estimated $1.2 million and is scheduled for early 1981 construction.

Oscar Taylor, Butcher, Bakery and Bar, the latest innovation of the Big "4" Restaurants of Tempe (owner of the Lunt Ave. Marble Club and Willy and Guillermo's restaurants), has recently opened at 24th Street and Camelback Road in the Biltmore Fashion Park. Presently seating 100 in the dining room, plans call for the addition of 50 seats by early 1981.

Five new Furr's cafeterias are on the drawing board, three in the Phoenix area and one each in Tucson and Flagstaff. The 11,000-square-foot cafeterias are each estimated to cost $1.1 million to complete.

The New Developments in the newsletter are compiled from newspaper articles, press releases, trade magazines, building permits, and the Dodge Construction Potentials of McGraw Hill Information Systems Company.

New LMI Publications

A revised issue of Arizona Licensed Occupation Requirements is now available. This publication lists the name of the licensing agency, its address and telephone number, and examining and licensing information for occupations requiring licenses in Arizona.

The above LMI publication may be obtained by writing: Labor Market Information Publications - 733A, P. O. Box 6123, Phoenix, Arizona 85005 or calling (602) 255-3871.

Year - Round Jobs Better For Youths

Teenagers appear to take their jobs more seriously and perform better when they are employed year-round rather than intermittently, according to a study conducted for the Employment and Training Administration (ETA). The study found no significant differences between worksites in the public and private sectors. However, youth at private sector worksites are more likely to think their jobs will lead to future employment opportunities.

The study, The Quality of Work in the Youth Entitlement Demonstration, was prepared by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation of New York. Its findings are based on the experience of youth participating in the Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects conducted by 17 Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors.

The report says there are no magic answers to the question: "What constitutes a good work experience setting for youth?" It notes, however, that careful job development and the mutual interests of youth and work sponsors in avoiding make-work contribute to the quality of work experience.

Other findings include:

- Employers seem to have valued the young people's work.
- Only a few worksites provided make-work, while most created meaningful jobs.
- Worksites with low supervisor/youth ratios were of higher quality.

A limited number of free copies of the report are available from the Office of Youth Programs, Employment and Training Administration, 601 D Street, N.W., Room 7112, Washington, D.C. 20213.

Jobs Protecting the Environment

A new addition to the Career Guidebook Series has been released by the U.S. Employment Service. The Environmental Protection Careers Guidebook provides both overviews and descriptions in detail of the activities, responsibilities, and educational and training requirements of the major occupations directly concerned with environmental protection. Many of these occupations have never before been fully described to the public.

Some of the jobs described include industrial waste inspector, watershed tender, aquatic biologist, water pollution analyst, noise specialist, toxicologist, radiation monitor, and conservation officer. To obtain copies of this book, contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ARIZONA
OCTOBER 1980 (Per 100 Employees) - Final Estimates

	Accession Rates			Separation Rates			
	Total	New Hires	Recalls	Total	Quits	Discharges	Layoffs
STATEWIDE							
Manufacturing	3.9	3.1	0.6	3.2	2.1	0.5	0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	6.7	5.1	1.0	8.2	4.4	2.4	2.4
Stone, Clay and Glass	4.0	3.5	0.4	4.5	0.9	0.5	0.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.6	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	4.8	3.8	0.7	4.3	2.7	0.6	0.6
Machinery (incl. Elect.)	3.7	2.5	1.0	2.7	1.4	0.3	0.3
Aircraft and Missiles	2.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2
Food and Kindred Products	6.9	5.9	1.0	3.9	2.8	0.2	0.2
Apparel	8.4	7.5	0.9	8.6	6.4	0.9	0.9
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.7	0.1	3.4	2.3	0.8	0.8
Mining	1.7	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.1
Copper Mining	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
MARICOPA COUNTY							
Manufacturing	3.8	3.0	0.6	3.1	1.8	0.4	0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	8.9	7.5	1.4	9.7	5.4	2.7	1.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass	4.8	4.6	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.6	3.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.8	1.2	0.3	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.9	3.9	0.6	4.0	2.7	0.5	0.8
Machinery (incl. Elec.)	3.5	2.4	1.0	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.2
Aircraft and Missiles	2.3	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	4.5	0.8	4.0	2.6	0.2	1.0
Apparel	9.7	8.8	0.8	9.4	7.5	0.7	1.1
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.4	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.6	0.1

ESTIMATED HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ARIZONA
NOVEMBER 1980

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVG. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV.* 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1979	NOV.* 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1979	NOV.* 1980	OCT. 1980	NOV. 1979
FOR THE STATE OF ARIZONA*									
Manufacturing	309.20	290.21	284.41	40.9	39.7	41.1	7.56	7.31	6.92
Aircraft & Missiles	452.70	409.92	400.94	45.0	42.7	44.5	10.06	9.60	9.01
Food & Kindred Products	299.46	292.60	288.38	43.4	42.1	43.3	6.90	6.95	6.66
Primary Metals	437.18	415.93	396.58	41.4	41.1	42.1	10.56	10.12	9.42
Machinery	251.16	236.74	230.92	39.0	37.4	40.3	6.44	6.33	5.73
Copper Mining	471.63	INA	429.93	41.7	INA	41.7	11.31	INA	10.31
Construction	438.45	423.15	380.89	37.0	36.7	35.3	11.85	11.53	10.79
Utilities	395.84	394.90	372.80	42.2	42.1	42.9	9.38	9.38	8.69
Retail Trade**	189.94	185.26	174.08	33.5	33.2	34.2	5.67	5.58	5.09
Wholesale Trade	270.56	274.83	260.01	38.0	38.6	40.5	7.12	7.12	6.42
******FOR MARICOPA COUNTY******									
Manufacturing	305.29	291.73	284.39	41.2	39.8	41.7	7.41	7.33	6.82
Construction	446.89	443.96	381.57	36.6	36.6	34.5	12.21	12.13	11.06
Retail Trade**	191.32	186.78	172.37	33.1	33.0	33.6	5.78	5.66	5.13
Wholesale Trade	290.55	284.87	262.20	39.0	38.6	40.4	7.45	7.38	6.49
********FOR PIMA COUNTY********									
Manufacturing	292.59	281.01	255.96	38.6	38.6	39.5	7.58	7.28	6.48
Copper Mining	497.66	INA	402.59	43.2	INA	39.9	11.52	INA	10.09
Construction	374.12	366.67	333.51	37.3	37.0	35.9	10.03	9.91	9.29
Utilities	380.38	380.38	360.32	42.5	42.5	43.1	8.95	8.95	8.36

* Preliminary
** Excludes eating and drinking places.
NOTE—These estimates are based on a sample of full and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. All data has been adjusted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC).

Arizona Labor Market NEWSLETTER
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS
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Phoenix, Arizona 85005

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Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics
& Employment and Training Admin., U.S. Department of Labor