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Job Tenure and Occupational Change, 1981

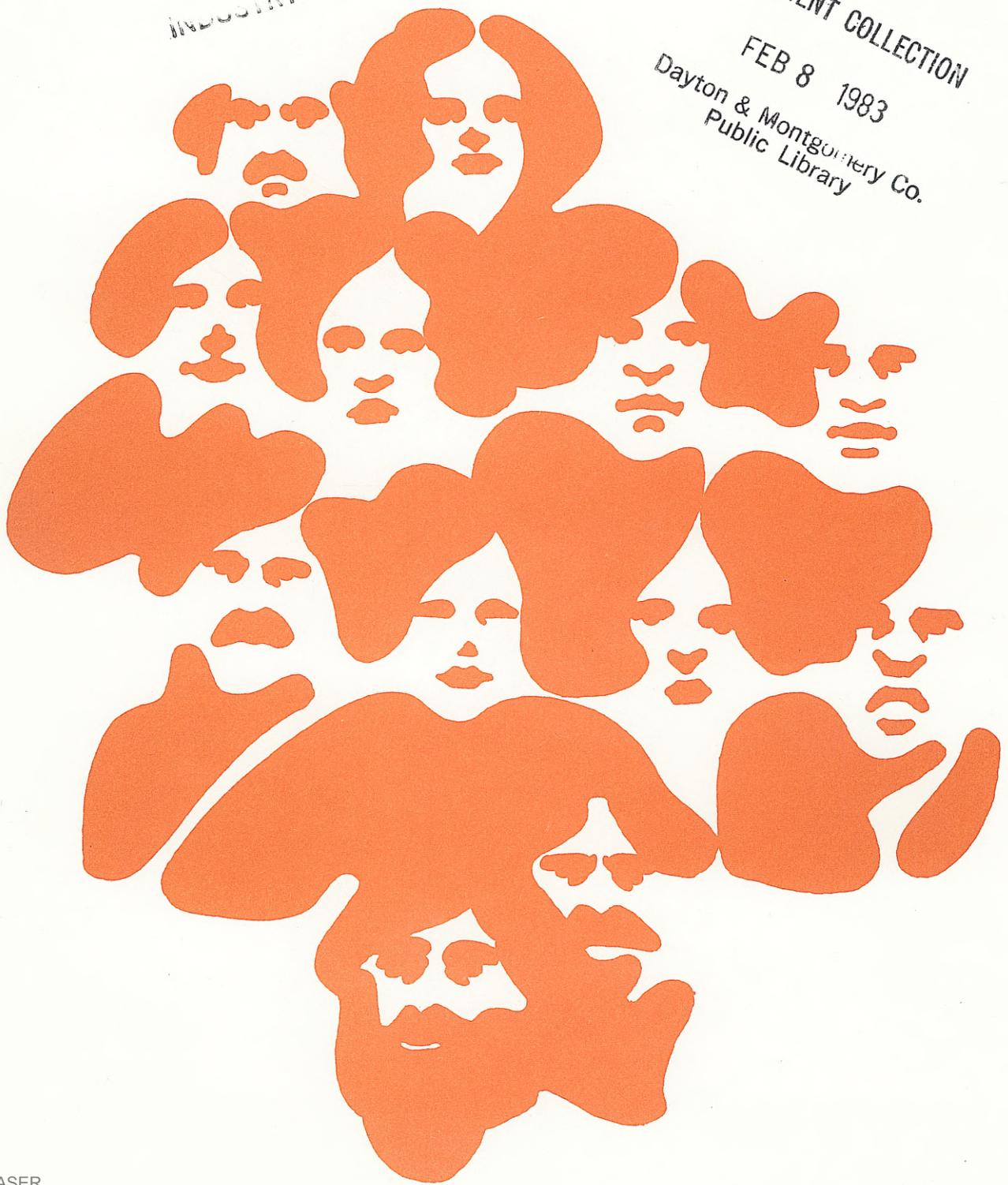
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Job Tenure and Occupational Change, 1981



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Preface

This bulletin on job tenure and occupational change is part of the Special Labor Force Report series. It presents and analyzes data obtained from a special supplement to the January 1981 Current Population Survey. The bulletin consists of two research summaries originally published in the *Monthly Labor Review* in

September 1981, additional tables providing more detailed statistics, and an explanatory note.

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Job tenure of workers in January 1981

FRANCIS W. HORVATH

Close to 30 percent of all workers during January 1981 had been on their jobs less than 1 year. At the same time, however, nearly one-fourth had been at the same job more than 10 years. (See table 1.) Overall, the median job tenure was 3.2 years.

This report gives the most recent summary statistics on job tenure derived from a special supplement to the January 1981 Current Population Survey and reviews some basic relationships in the data.¹

Job tenure is a measure of the length of time an employee has worked continuously for the same employer, although not necessarily in the same occupation; continuous employment is broken only by interruptions other than vacations, temporary illnesses, strikes, layoffs of less than 30 days, or other short-term absences. A person terminates his or her tenure by quitting, being laid off for 30 days or more, entering the Armed Forces, or transferring to a job in a different company.

Measurement of job tenure is affected by many of the same methodological issues which complicate other

¹ This report is based primarily on information from a supplementary question, "When did . . . start working at his present job or business?" in the January 1981 Current Population Survey, conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Most of the data relate to persons who are 16 years old and over employed in the civilian labor force in the week ending January 17, 1981. Sampling variability may be large where numbers are small. Therefore, small differences between estimates or percentages should be interpreted with caution.

Employment figures in this study differ significantly from those reported in the regular Current Population Survey (CPS) for January 1981. The primary reason for this difference is that the job tenure data are not adjusted for nonresponse as are the CPS figures. See *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 40 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978), for more information.

This is the seventh in a series of reports on this subject. The latest contained data for January 1978 and appeared in the December 1979 *Monthly Labor Review*. It was reprinted with additional tabular data and an explanatory note as *Special Labor Force Report 235*, "Job Tenure Declines as Work Force Changes." There are no comparisons in this report between 1978 and 1981 median tenure data, because of a change in the procedure used to calculate the medians. The 1981 Job Tenure Survey obtained more detail than earlier ones about persons who had begun their jobs during the previous year. Such people were asked the *month* in which they started work with their present employers. Additional information can be obtained from the Division of Labor Force Studies.

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Table 1. Length of time on current job, workers 16 years and older, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, January 1981

[Numbers in thousands]

Length of time on current job	Both sexes	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic origin
Total: Number	92,557	52,700	39,857	82,375	8,514	4,734
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6 months or less	18.2	15.9	21.4	18.3	17.5	23.2
7 to 12 months	9.5	8.9	10.4	9.6	8.6	11.3
Over 1 to 2 years	11.6	10.3	13.3	11.5	11.4	13.6
Over 2 to 3 years	9.2	8.6	9.9	9.2	8.9	10.0
Over 3 to 5 years	12.0	11.5	12.6	12.0	11.4	13.3
Over 5 to 10 years	15.9	16.2	15.6	15.7	18.2	14.5
Over 10 to 15 years	9.6	10.4	8.4	9.4	11.5	7.6
Over 15 to 20 years	5.3	6.4	3.9	5.4	5.4	3.0
Over 20 to 25 years	3.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	2.9	2.0
Over 25 to 30 years	2.4	3.3	1.3	2.5	2.4	.9
Over 30 to 35 years	1.7	2.5	.7	1.8	1.2	.4
Over 35 years	1.2	1.7	.5	1.2	.6	.2
Median years	3.2	4.0	2.5	3.2	3.6	2.2

time-based indices such as unemployment duration. Just as the average duration of unemployment is not a measure of how long a person is likely to remain unemployed,² job tenure is *not* a measure of how long a person will stay with a single employer. Rather, it is an index of how long one has been with an employer as of a specific point in time. This is an important distinction, which may be illustrated by comparing the average age of a population with its life expectancy. The average age tells nothing about completed life spans; it measures only the age of those who are still living. Similarly, job tenure is an index of accumulated time on the job for those still working.

Job tenure should not be confused with occupational mobility (discussed in more detail on page 29): Job tenure is a duration concept. On the other hand, occupational mobility pertains to persons who change occupations but not necessarily employers. Also, occupational mobility is more frequently discussed in terms of rates of change, while job tenure is usually presented as a length of time.

Job tenure is influenced by both voluntary and involuntary choices. For example, the part-time and summer jobs of most young persons are not intended to be permanent. For others, especially those who work in indus-

² Norman Bowers, "Probing the issues of unemployment duration," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1980, pp. 23-32.

tries such as construction or retail trade; regular cycles of expansion and contraction in employment can reduce the length of one's tenure.

With the termination of the BLS Labor Turnover Survey because of budget reductions, job tenure information has become an important official data source relating to labor turnover. Even though the tenure survey is conducted only every 3 to 5 years, it provides valuable insights into the magnitude of job turnover and stability in the economy.

Job tenure data can also be combined with mortality projections to provide estimates of the proportion of workers who will remain on the job for a specified number of years. For example, the data may be used to estimate how many of a company's current employees might be eligible to receive future benefits under existing pension provisions.³

Not surprisingly, young workers have the lowest levels of job tenure. Fifty percent of all teenagers working in January 1981 had been at their jobs for 6 months or less. Almost 70 percent had started their jobs within the previous year. In addition to the higher exposure to layoffs or terminations that teenagers face, they are more likely to be working in temporary jobs by choice, as they attend school or sift through various jobs in search of a suitable career. Even when teenagers hold jobs that are career-oriented, their careers do not begin until formal schooling or military service is completed.

For all demographic groups shown (except men over 65 years old) successively higher age intervals show greater levels of job tenure. (See table 2.) The highest medians occur for men age 55 to 64—exceeding 14 years. Approximately 30 percent of men in this group have served the same employer for more than 25 years. At the other extreme, a basic rate of job changing seems to occur at every age level: close to 9 percent or more of the workers of all age groups with jobs in January 1981 had started them within the past year.

Men have higher overall median levels of tenure than women, 4 years compared with 2.5. (See table 2.) Part of this difference is because of the greater proportion of working women who are under age 25. Another factor is the greater likelihood of women leaving jobs to care for young children. Sharp male-female contrasts in tenure by age do not appear until after the women's prime childbearing years.

Overall, black workers had more years of job tenure than whites did in 1981. (See table 1.) White and black men had identical median job tenure of 4 years, but black women had worked longer than white women. (See table 2.) This difference may be related to the work patterns of those of childbearing age. White women with children under age 6 were less likely to be working

³ "Job Tenure of Workers, January 1973," *Special Labor Force Report 172* provided an example of how this might be done.

Table 2. Median years on current job, by age, race, and Hispanic origin, and sex, January 1981

Age	All workers			White		Black		Hispanic origin	
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total, 16 years old and over	3.2	4.0	2.5	4.0	2.4	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.0
16 to 24 years	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9
25 to 34 years	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	1.9
35 to 44 years	4.9	6.6	3.5	6.7	3.3	6.2	5.2	3.7	3.2
45 to 54 years	8.4	11.0	5.9	11.2	5.7	10.0	8.1	6.4	4.4
55 to 64 years	11.9	14.8	9.1	14.9	9.1	14.4	10.3	8.6	5.8
65 years and older	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.1	9.8	12.0	11.9	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

than black women, and significantly fewer of the former were employed full time.⁴

Job tenure differences between sexes of the same race were also observed. (See table 2.) For whites, men had the longer tenure regardless of age. The largest relative difference in medians for white men and women occurred in the 35-to-44-year age group, where the female median was only about half that of men. Among blacks, both sexes showed only slight dissimilarities in tenure from the teens to middle age; the largest difference was found among those age 55 to 64.

The inhibiting effect young children have on the worklives of wives may help account for differences in job tenure by marital status. (See table 3.) While single men and women had small relative differences in years on the job, wives had far fewer years than husbands.

Because single persons tend to be young, the typical single man or woman has accumulated a limited number of years on their current job. The median level of job tenure for both single men and women is 1.2 years, compared with about 3.1 for wives and 6 years for husbands. At most age levels below age 54, husbands have more years on the job than single men, while wives have fewer years than their single counterparts.

⁴ Allyson Sherman Grossman, "More than half of all children have working mothers," *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1981, pp. 44-46; and unpublished tables from the March 1981 Current Population Survey.

Table 3. Median years on current job, by age, marital status, and sex, January 1981

Age	Single		Married, spouse present		Other marital status ¹	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total, 16 years old and over	1.2	1.2	6.0	3.1	4.3	3.4
16 to 24 years	.8	.7	1.2	.9	1.0	.8
25 to 34 years	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.7
35 to 44 years	4.7	6.1	6.8	3.4	5.2	3.1
45 to 54 years	10.5	10.9	11.5	6.2	6.7	4.7
55 to 64 years	16.2	14.3	15.1	9.4	10.7	8.2
65 years and older	(²)	10.7	10.3	9.8	10.9	10.0

¹ Includes widowed, divorced, and separated persons.

² Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 4. Median years on current job, by occupation, industry, and sex, January 1981

Occupation and industry	Men	Women
Total, all workers	4.0	2.5
OCCUPATION		
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.9	3.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	5.7	3.3
Salesworkers	3.4	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	3.4	2.4
Craft and kindred workers	4.4	3.4
Operatives, except transport	3.5	3.1
Transport equipment operatives	3.7	3.1
Nonfarm laborers	1.8	1.9
Service workers	2.1	1.8
Farmers and farm managers	17.5	9.9
Farm laborers and supervisors	2.3	4.1
INDUSTRY		
Agriculture	7.3	4.4
Wage and salary workers	2.3	1.5
Self-employed workers	16.3	8.1
Unpaid family workers	5.2	13.3
Nonagricultural industries	3.9	2.5
Wage and salary workers	3.7	2.4
Mining	2.6	—
Construction	2.4	2.1
Manufacturing	5.2	3.2
Transportation and public utilities	5.6	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2.2	1.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4.1	2.3
Service	3.1	2.6
Public administration	6.8	3.0
Self-employed workers	6.2	3.4
Unpaid family workers	(¹)	5.7

¹ Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data not available.

Firms in growing industries usually hire new persons as they expand, and these industries will thus show correspondingly low levels of job tenure. Other establishments, in areas which are stagnant or declining, do not hire as often, letting positions expire as they become vacant. If a reduction in personnel is required, it will generally be concentrated among persons with the least seniority. Each of these actions increases the observed job tenure among those still in the industry.

In addition, job tenure will also be influenced by skill level of the work force. Employers are less likely to lay off or fire skilled workers, as it costs more in hiring and training costs to replace them.⁵ Employers may try to reduce voluntary terminations of more valuable employees by linking vacation or pension benefits to increased seniority.

By industry, self-employed men in agriculture had the longest spells of job tenure. Self-employed workers in

Table 5. Median years on current job of women by age, marital status, and full- and part-time status, January 1981

Age	Single		Married, spouse present		Other marital status ¹	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Total, 16 years old and over	1.6	0.6	3.4	2.3	3.4	3.6
16 to 24 years	.8	.6	1.0	.5	.8	(²)
25 to 34 years	2.6	.9	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.2
35 to 44 years	6.2	(²)	3.8	2.4	3.2	2.3
45 to 54 years	11.9	(²)	6.7	4.8	4.8	3.8
55 to 64 years	15.3	(²)	10.7	5.8	8.7	5.5
65 years and older	(²)	(²)	11.5	7.4	11.3	8.5

¹ Includes widowed, divorced, and separated persons.

² Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

nonagricultural industries also had a high level of job tenure, although male wage and salary workers in public administration ranked highest. (See table 4.)

Since 1963, surveys have found farmers to have the longest job tenure of any occupational group. They tend to own their own farms, and remain at work regardless of cyclical fluctuations. In January 1981, median job tenure for male farmers was 17.5 years, well above that of all other occupations. Managers and administrators have the next highest level of job tenure for men, followed by professional workers. Laborers—both farm and nonfarm—have the lowest tenure on their current job. For women, the patterns by occupation are similar except farm laborers have relatively high tenure; probably these women work on family farms owned or operated by their husbands.

Tabulations of years of tenure were also compiled by full- or part-time status on one's current job. In general, part-time workers had less job tenure than full-time ones. A typical pattern is displayed in table 5, which lists job tenure for women by full- and part-time status.

For women who are widowed, divorced, or separated, relatively little difference by job status is apparent, but for wives, part-time work on the current job correlates with fewer years of tenure. Again, it seems likely that a desire to rearrange work schedules to facilitate child care is a major factor behind the relationship.

One of the best treatments of these issues is Walter Y. Oi, "Labor as a Quasi-Fixed Factor," *Journal of Political Economy*, December 1962, pp. 538-55. Also see Donald Parsons, "Specific Human Capital: An Application to Quit Rates and Layoff Rates," *Journal of Political Economy*, November-December 1972, pp. 1120-43.

Occupational changes and tenure, 1981

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The labor force is characterized by a relatively high degree of occupational change. Studies have shown that most workers are employed in occupations which differ from those of their fathers.¹ Occupational shifts are also quite common over the course of a worker's career. The occupation held by a worker in midlife often differs from the first occupation after leaving school.²

Although the volume of occupational mobility that occurs within a given year is much smaller, it provides an indication, on a current basis, of recent trends. When assembled over time, data on 1-year mobility shows changes that are important for purposes of developing vocational and higher educational programs.

Studies of 1-year occupational mobility based on data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of January 1966, 1973, and 1978 indicated that about 1 in 10 of all workers in each year were employed in a different occupation than in the previous year.³ Much of the occupational change was concentrated among persons under age 30 who tend to "job shop" as they obtain exposure to various kinds of work.

This report presents an update of these previous studies. The data shown are based on information obtained in the January 1981 Current Population Survey and relate to the occupations of workers in that month and in

¹ See Elton Jackson and Harry J. Crockett, "Occupational Mobility in the United States: A Point Estimation and Trend Comparison," *American Sociological Review*, February 1964, pp. 5-15; Peter M. Blau and Otis Dudley Duncan, *The American Occupational Structure* (New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1967); and David L. Featherman and Robert M. Hauser, *Opportunity and Change* (New York, Academic Press, 1978).

² See William H. Sewell, Robert M. Hauser, and Wendy C. Wolf, "Sex, Schooling and Occupational Status," *American Journal of Sociology*, November 1980, pp. 551-583; Rachel A. Rosenfeld, "Race and Sex Differences in Career Dynamics," *American Sociological Review*, October 1980, pp. 583-609.

³ For reports using earlier CPS data see Samuel Saben, "Occupational mobility of employed workers" (January 1965-66), *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1967, pp. 31-38, reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 84; James J. Byrne, "Occupational mobility of workers" (January 1972-73), *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1975, pp. 53-59, reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 186; and Carl Rosenfeld, "Occupational mobility during 1977" (January 1977-78), *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1979, pp. 44-48, reprinted as Special Labor Force Report 231.

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January 1980. Workers who changed occupations are defined as those employed in both January 1980 and January 1981, but in a different "three-digit" census occupation in January 1981 than the occupation reported for January 1980. For example, a person employed as a typist in 1981 and as a stenographer in 1980 would be defined as having changed occupations, although the change occurred within the major occupational grouping—clerical workers. The occupational mobility rate used in this report refers to the number of workers who changed occupations as a proportion of the total number employed in January of 1980 and 1981.⁴

This study also presents new information on occupational tenure based on the years spent in the current occupation. These data are limited to persons employed in both January 1980 and 1981. Workers in the same "three-digit" census occupation in January 1981 as in January 1980 were asked how many years, altogether, they had "been doing that kind of work." Persons who had changed occupations were assigned to the tenure category of less than 1 year.

The data on both occupational mobility and tenure are subject to a number of limitations. Besides those normally associated with sample surveys (sampling variability and nonresponse), there may be errors associated with the retrospective reporting of the occupation a year earlier and the number of years in the same occupation.⁵ Because occupation is reported only for the months of January 1980 and January 1981, any temporary changes in occupation that occurred during the year will not be reflected in the survey results. Since the tenure question was asked only of persons in the same occupation in January 1980 and 1981, the tenure data exclude persons employed in January 1981 but not January 1980, as well as any years spent in the occupation prior to 1980 for persons not in the same occupation in both January 1980 and 1981. Moreover, the information

⁴ This rate measures the proportion of workers who entered the occupation, not the proportion leaving the occupation held in 1980. This is only one of a number of possible measures of mobility, and it was selected because it is the same measure used in the previous studies. See footnote 3.

⁵ See Paula J. Schneider, "Evaluation of the Occupation One-Year Ago Item in the January 1973 CPS," *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Session of the American Statistical Association*, 1977.

on tenure was collected in a combination of single and multiyear intervals, thus making it difficult to obtain reliable estimates of mean or median tenure.⁶

Workers who changed occupations

Of the 88.3 million employed workers 18 years of age and over and not in school in January 1981, 9.5 percent reported employment in a different occupation in January 1980. Eighty-one percent had been in the same occupation and the remaining 9 percent had either been unemployed or not in the labor force the previous January. The occupational mobility rate stood at 10.5 percent. Both the distribution of labor force status in the previous year and the mobility rate are not much different from the CPS data reported for 1966, 1973, and 1978.

In 1981, as in earlier years, age was the factor most associated with occupational change. Of the total 8.4 million workers who shifted occupations between January 1980 and January 1981, 70 percent were under age 35, although this age group accounted for only 46 percent of the labor force in January 1981.

Not surprisingly, occupational mobility rates declined sharply with age (table 1). The rate for workers age 35 to 44 was less than one-fourth as high as that for workers 18 and 19 years of age. High rates of occupational mobility among young workers are accounted for by a number of factors. Upon completion of school, young persons often try several fields of employment before settling into a career. Also, as many of them make changes in residence and living arrangements, they also change occupations. In contrast, occupational change among older workers occurs less frequently because of attachments to a particular occupation or the risks of losing income, job security, and pension rights, which might accompany an occupational shift.

Mobility rates by age were much the same as in the earlier CPS surveys. Standardizing the mobility rates by age in 1966 and 1981 suggests that the slightly higher rate observed in 1981 (10.5 versus 8.8) was almost entirely a result of the increased proportion of young persons in the work force.⁷

⁶ The categories included 1 up to 2 years, 2 up to 3 years, 3 up to 4 years, 4 up to 5 years, 5 up to 10 years, 10 up to 25 years, and 25 years or more.

⁷ The 1981 mobility rates by age were standardized on the 1966 age distribution resulting in a standardized mobility rate of 9.3. Reversing the procedure, the 1966 mobility rates by age were standardized on the 1981 age distribution which resulted in a standardized mobility rate of 10.8. The average of the "rate effect" and the "age effect" shows that 97 percent of the difference between the reported mobility rates of 8.8 in 1966 and 10.5 in 1981 was due to differences in the age distributions in the 2 years. See Evelyn M. Kitagawa, "Components of the Difference Between Two Rates," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, December 1955, pp. 1168-94. Other standardization techniques are discussed in Henry S. Shryock and Jacob Siegel, *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vols. I and II* (Bureau of the Census, 1971). Another possible source of difference between the 1966 and 1981 rates is that there were fewer three-digit occupations listed in the 1966 CPS.

Table 1. Occupational mobility between January 1980 and January 1981 of employed persons, by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, January 1981

Characteristic	Total employed in January 1981		Status in January 1980				Occupational mobility rate ¹
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Same occupation	Different occupation	Unemployed	Not in labor force	
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	88,334	100.0	81.0	9.5	3.3	6.1	10.5
Men							
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	50,502	100.0	83.8	9.2	3.2	3.7	9.9
18 and 19 years	1,581	100.0	43.3	21.4	8.5	26.8	33.1
20 to 24 years	6,202	100.0	63.5	19.3	7.1	10.1	23.3
25 to 34 years	14,735	100.0	82.4	11.6	3.2	2.7	12.4
35 to 44 years	10,746	100.0	89.1	7.2	2.4	1.3	7.4
45 to 54 years	9,047	100.0	92.6	4.3	2.2	.9	4.4
55 to 64 years	6,503	100.0	93.2	3.4	1.5	1.8	3.5
65 years and over	1,688	100.0	91.9	1.5	1.2	5.5	1.6
White	45,460	100.0	84.1	9.3	3.0	3.6	10.0
Black	4,199	100.0	82.0	8.1	5.3	4.6	9.0
Hispanic origin	2,755	100.0	79.0	11.0	4.4	5.7	12.2
Women							
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	37,832	100.0	77.2	10.0	3.5	9.3	11.4
18 and 19 years	1,449	100.0	37.8	21.8	8.9	31.4	36.6
20 to 24 years	5,754	100.0	61.9	18.0	6.0	14.2	22.5
25 to 34 years	10,916	100.0	73.8	11.9	3.9	10.4	13.9
35 to 44 years	7,970	100.0	82.3	8.1	2.5	7.1	8.9
45 to 54 years	6,526	100.0	87.5	5.4	2.3	4.8	5.8
55 to 64 years	4,212	100.0	91.9	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.7
65 years and over	1,005	100.0	90.1	1.6	.7	7.6	1.8
White	33,022	100.0	76.8	10.3	3.1	9.8	11.9
Black	4,050	100.0	80.7	7.5	6.3	5.5	8.4
Hispanic origin	1,804	100.0	74.5	7.8	5.6	12.1	9.5

¹ Percent of persons employed in both January 1981 and January 1980 who were employed in a different occupation in January 1981 than January 1980.

Differences in occupational mobility by sex are quite small relative to age differences. For both men and women, mobility rates decreased with age (table 1). Women, however, have a slightly higher mobility rate than men (11.4 versus 9.9 percent). Since 1966, the mobility rate for women has risen substantially, up from 6.6 percent. An increase is to be expected because of the entry into the labor force of women from younger age groups which have always had higher mobility rates. However, standardizing for age indicates that over 70 percent of the increase was attributable to changes in mobility within specific age groups.⁸ The rise in the rate of occupational change for women reflects their shift into professional and managerial occupations as well as their increased employment in clerical jobs where the rate of occupational change has traditionally been high. In contrast, the mobility rate for men in 1981 was at the same level as in 1966. The 1981 male rate, however, probably would have been slightly lower were it not for the increase in the proportion of young men in the labor force.

Based on age standardization. See footnote 5.

Table 2. Reasons for occupational change for persons employed in a different occupation in January 1981 than January 1980, by sex, age, race, and ethnicity

[Percentage distribution]

Workers who changed occupations	Number (in thousands)	Total	Change from job held in school	Better pay, full-time work	Lost job, laid off	Dissatisfied, underutilized	Working conditions	Other	Not answered
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	8,430	100.0	3.6	42.5	11.4	9.0	7.8	21.0	4.6
White	7,643	100.0	3.7	42.2	11.2	9.4	7.8	21.3	4.5
Black	642	100.0	3.3	45.0	14.5	5.9	7.8	17.6	5.9
Hispanic	443	100.0	1.6	42.0	11.4	8.5	9.6	20.8	5.9
Men, total	4,656	100.0	2.9	42.9	13.5	8.7	6.7	20.3	4.9
18 to 24 years	1,537	100.0	6.3	44.5	15.2	9.2	6.8	13.8	4.2
25 to 34 years	1,716	100.0	2.2	44.9	12.2	8.9	6.9	20.1	4.9
35 to 44 years	769	100.0	.3	44.5	14.2	9.0	5.8	21.4	4.9
45 to 54 years	389	100.0	.0	36.3	11.7	7.5	7.8	29.4	7.3
55 years and over	245	100.0	.0	23.8	12.9	4.9	7.0	45.1	6.3
Women, total	3,774	100.0	4.5	42.0	8.8	9.5	9.0	21.9	4.3
18 to 24 years	1,352	100.0	10.3	40.0	9.2	9.0	7.5	19.4	4.6
25 to 34 years	1,302	100.0	1.9	43.6	7.7	11.4	8.9	21.7	4.8
35 to 44 years	644	100.0	1.0	49.2	8.8	4.9	11.5	21.8	2.9
45 to 54 years	352	100.0	.0	36.1	10.9	13.3	10.8	24.3	4.6
55 years and over	124	100.0	.0	27.0	10.3	5.9	8.4	46.5	1.9

Occupational mobility rates do not differ much by race and ethnicity. Among men, the rate is slightly higher among Hispanics partly because they are younger than either whites or blacks. The rate for white women is higher than that for either black or Hispanic women and this difference is evident among most age groups.

The reason given for changing one's occupation is one factor which is not strongly related to age (table 2). Close to 43 percent of all workers reported better pay as the most important reason for shifting occupations.⁹ Better pay is cited more frequently than any other reason among all age, sex, race, and ethnic groups except workers ages 55 and over. A larger percentage of older workers cited "other" reasons (presumably retirement from the previous occupation) than better pay. The recession of 1980 may have some bearing on the fact that nearly 11 percent of all workers cited either job loss or layoff as the reason for changing occupations.

In addition, the length of time spent with the current employer is closely associated with occupational mobility. About 90 percent of all workers who changed occupations had less than a year of tenure with their current employer, compared with 10 percent of all workers who remained in the same occupation. (See job tenure article in this issue.)

An indication of how mobility rates varied by the occupation of the employed in 1981 is provided in table 3. For both sexes, mobility rates are generally highest in those occupations with large percentages of young workers. For example, nonfarm laborers have a high mobility rate and over 50 percent of all workers moving into that occupation were under age 25. Similarly, large percentages of young workers shifted into the clerical

and service occupations. An exception is the high mobility rate for women employed as managers. Almost one-fourth of women moving into this occupation were 35 to 44 years of age, in fact reflecting an expansion in employment opportunities for women in management.

Some of the occupations with lower rates of mobility are those requiring high levels of education (professional) or other specialized training (craft). Declining employment opportunities in farming and the attachment to the land of those who have remained in this occupa-

Table 3. Occupational mobility rates between January 1980 and January 1981 of employed persons, by occupation and sex

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation	Men		Women	
	Number employed, both January 1980 and 1981	Occupational mobility rate ¹	Number employed, both January 1980 and 1981	Occupational mobility rate ¹
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	46,990	9.9	32,983	11.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,063	6.8	6,329	9.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	7,597	8.8	2,854	13.5
Salesworkers	2,892	10.9	1,912	13.8
Clerical and kindred workers	2,951	13.6	11,691	12.5
Craft and kindred workers	10,069	8.3	626	10.8
Operatives, except transport	5,174	12.7	3,294	9.6
Transport equipment operatives	2,631	9.4	225	8.5
Laborers, except farm	2,477	18.6	354	16.6
Private household workers	23	(²)	616	9.6
Service workers, except private household	3,504	12.3	4,814	11.5
Farmers and farm managers	1,108	2.5	115	1.6
Farm laborers and supervisors	503	13.0	152	7.8

¹ Percent of persons employed in both January 1981 and January 1980 who were employed in a different occupation in January 1981 than January 1980.

² Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁹ This category also includes changing occupations for advancement opportunities and full-time work.

tion explain the very low mobility rates for farmers and farm managers.

Evidence regarding the occupational origins and destinations of workers who changed occupations is provided in table 4, which shows the occupational distribution in January 1980 for each occupation in January 1981. It is apparent that workers who changed occupations came largely from the same occupational grouping, that is, from related occupations. For example, among professionals, 43 percent of the men and 37 percent of women had been employed in a professional occupation in January 1980. The degree of intraoccupational group shifting was also quite high for men employed as managers, craftworkers, and operatives, except transportation equipment operatives. For women, intraoccupational group shifting was particularly high among clerical workers, operatives (except transportation equipment operatives), and service workers. About

60 percent of women in clerical work in January 1981 had come from that occupational group. This results partly from the high degree of skill interchangeability and employment turnover that occurs within clerical occupations.

Also, most of the shifts between occupational groupings tended to occur within the same broad fields, for example, white-collar and blue-collar occupations. About 80 percent of women and 66 percent of men employed in white-collar occupations had been employed in these occupations during the previous year. Similarly, over 70 percent of men in blue-collar occupations were employed in the same occupations a year earlier. In contrast, the proportion of women employed in blue-collar occupations is comparatively low. Not surprisingly, about one-half of women who shifted into blue-collar occupations came from the white-collar and service occupations.

Table 4. Persons who changed occupation: major occupational group in January 1981, by occupation in January 1980

[Percent distribution]

Sex and occupation in January 1981	Different occupation in January 1980 ¹		Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales-workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Service workers, including private household	Farmworkers
	Number (in thousands)	Percent										
MEN												
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	4,383	100.0	11.0	12.1	8.1	7.9	18.6	15.5	6.3	9.4	9.1	1.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	514	100.0	42.8	13.6	5.7	9.1	9.9	6.6	2.0	3.7	5.8	.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	630	100.0	15.8	32.4	14.1	8.8	9.8	4.3	3.0	4.4	6.8	.5
Salesworkers	298	100.0	6.4	23.4	24.1	12.4	10.0	6.7	5.7	4.3	5.0	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	383	100.0	7.6	10.0	7.8	26.6	16.4	7.8	8.8	7.0	7.8	.0
Craft and kindred workers	781	100.0	5.0	6.7	5.2	5.2	34.8	17.5	6.5	11.4	6.4	1.2
Operatives, except transport	622	100.0	2.4	3.1	5.0	2.9	20.7	35.4	8.5	12.1	8.0	1.8
Transport equipment operatives	234	100.0	2.6	9.8	4.2	4.7	23.0	17.0	10.6	11.5	10.7	6.0
Laborers, except farm	419	100.0	4.5	6.7	5.2	3.1	19.1	21.9	10.2	18.6	8.6	2.4
Service workers, including private household	412	100.0	8.0	5.1	6.6	5.6	14.3	15.8	5.1	9.7	27.2	2.7
Farmworkers	90	100.0	3.3	4.4	4.4	1.1	21.1	16.7	5.6	20.0	7.8	15.6
WOMEN												
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	3,604	100.0	12.0	7.4	7.7	40.3	2.1	9.2	.6	2.1	18.0	.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	546	100.0	37.2	8.1	4.2	30.6	.9	3.5	.4	1.5	13.7	.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	367	100.0	15.2	20.0	12.8	38.3	1.4	3.1	.0	.8	8.4	.0
Salesworkers	257	100.0	9.7	12.8	10.5	39.3	.8	5.4	.0	3.1	18.3	.0
Clerical and kindred workers	1,388	100.0	6.5	4.9	7.6	59.8	1.8	4.5	.8	1.4	12.2	.6
Crafts, operatives including transport, nonfarm laborers, total ²	447	100.0	5.1	3.1	3.6	18.1	6.9	35.1	1.8	5.6	20.1	.4
Operatives, except transport	306	100.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	14.0	6.9	42.1	2.0	5.6	21.7	0.3
Service workers, including private household	585	100.0	6.0	5.5	9.7	23.1	1.2	11.4	.3	2.6	39.7	.7
Farmworkers	14	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)

¹ Excludes a small number of workers with 1980 occupation not classified.

² Craftworkers, transport equipment operatives, and nonfarm laborers not shown separately

because the base in each case is less than 75,000.

³ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Occupational tenure

An indication of occupational tenure is found by examining the distribution of the number of years spent in the January 1981 occupation for those who had been in the same occupation in January 1980. It should be noted that because the data on occupational tenure in this report are restricted to persons employed in January 1980 and January 1981, the occupational mobility rates shown in previous tables are equivalent to the proportion of workers with less than 1 year in the occupation.

Of the 80 million workers employed in both January 1980 and 1981, over one-third had been in the same occupation from 1 to 5 years (table 5). Adding to that figure those in the occupation less than 1 year indicates that close to one-half of all workers had been employed in their January 1981 occupation less than 5 years.

Tenure in the occupation is strongly linked with age. Workers under age 35 were concentrated in the 1 to 5 years category, while the majority of workers age 35 and over had been in the same occupation 5 years or more.

Men had more years in the same occupation than women. The sex difference is especially pronounced at 10 years or more in the occupation. Although women have continued to gain on men in year-round employment, they experience greater job turnover. This stems partly from personal and family priorities, but also because women have remained segregated in occupations which have high rates of turnover.

In terms of race and ethnicity, the distribution of occupational tenure is relatively similar between blacks and whites compared to Hispanics. Among blacks and whites, approximately 50 percent were in the same occupation for less than 5 years, compared to almost 60 percent among Hispanics. The lower occupational tenure of Hispanics can be attributed to some degree to their lower average age and greater likelihood of employment in service, laborer, and farm occupations.

The number of years in the same occupation varied by the January 1981 occupation. Much like the incidence of occupational change, tenure of less than 5 years is more common in occupations requiring less training (operatives and laborers), transferable skills (clerical work), or high employment growth (managers for women). In contrast, tenure is relatively high in occupations with either declining employment opportunities (farmers and farm managers) or where specialized skills and lengthy training are involved (professionals for both sexes and craftworkers for men).

This report has provided an update on patterns of occupational change between 1980 and 1981 and described the distribution of occupational tenure among various demographic groups. With the January 1981 CPS, it is also possible to examine how occupational change and tenure relate more specifically to the economic status of workers. For example, the occupational categories used here were broad and conceal sex, race, and ethnic differences in employment that might be uncovered by focusing on detailed occupations. In terms of earnings, findings from a recent study using these data suggest that the lower tenure of women accounts for just 4 percent of the male-female earnings gap.¹⁰ The January 1981 CPS data can be used to explore further these and other labor force topics.

Table 5. Occupational duration of persons employed in both January 1980 and 1981 by age, sex, race, and ethnicity

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total employed in both January 1980 and 1981		Less than 1 year	1 up to 5 years	5 up to 10 years	10 up to 25 years	25 years or more
	Number	Percent					
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	79,973	100.0	10.5	36.9	19.2	24.6	8.7
Men	46,990	100.0	9.9	32.5	19.0	27.2	11.4
Women	32,983	100.0	11.4	43.4	19.5	20.9	4.8
White	71,225	100.0	10.7	36.4	19.0	24.8	9.1
Black	7,355	100.0	8.7	40.6	20.6	24.5	5.6
Hispanic	3,964	100.0	11.2	48.4	19.2	18.0	3.4
18 to 24 years	11,618	100.0	24.9	68.8	6.4	(¹)	(¹)
25 to 34 years	23,219	100.0	13.0	47.2	27.7	12.0	(¹)
35 to 44 years	17,550	100.0	8.0	29.5	22.0	38.7	1.6
45 to 54 years	14,829	100.0	5.0	22.3	17.3	38.9	16.5
55 years and over	12,757	100.0	2.9	16.5	13.9	33.9	32.9

¹ Rounds to zero.

¹⁰ See Nancy F. Rytina, "Tenure as a factor in the male-female earnings gap," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1982, pp. 32-34.

Appendix A. Explanatory Note

Estimates of occupational change, occupational tenure, and job tenure in this report are based on supplementary questions in the January 1981 Current Population Survey conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. Labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.¹

Definitions and explanations

Population coverage. In the January 1981 survey, information was collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 60,000 households in 629 areas in 1,148 counties and independent cities with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. The information was obtained from all persons 16 years and over in the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in the calendar week ending January 16, 1981. The estimates presented here for occupational change and tenure generally relate to persons 18 years of age and over not in school, and the estimates for job tenure include persons 16 years of age and over.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his/her last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and black.

Hispanic origin. This designation refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; hence they are included among the numbers for both whites and blacks.

Mobility status. Information on mobility status was obtained from all persons who were employed in the week ending January 16, 1981, from responses to the following questions.

¹ For a more complete description of the methodology, see *Current Population Survey, Design and Methodology*, Technical Paper 40 (U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978).

"Was . . . working a year ago, in January 1980?" If "No," the interviewer asked, "Was . . . on layoff or looking for work?" If "Yes," the interviewer asked, "You told me that . . . is now working as a . . . (occupation indicated in answer to a previous question about kind of work done in the week ending January 16, 1981). Was . . . doing the same kind of work a year ago, in January 1980?" If the answer was "No," the interviewer asked a number of questions which described that job or business. All persons were asked, "When did . . . start working at his present job or business?"

Occupational changers. Persons employed both during the survey week and in January 1980 were classified as occupation changers or nonchangers according to whether the detailed occupation in January 1980 was different from or the same as the current occupation. The determination of whether the occupation in January 1980 was different was made on the basis of the system of 441 occupation categories identified by 3-digit number or single letter codes in the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (1970).

Same or different occupation. Occupation is the same if the kind of work done in both January 1980 and January 1981 had the same U.S. Bureau of the Census 3-digit number or single letter code. Occupation is different if the 3-digit number or single letter code was not the same at both times.

Occupational tenure. Tenure refers to the number of years spent in the January 1981 3-digit occupation. This information is available only for persons employed in the same occupation in January 1981 and January 1980. Persons in a different occupation in January 1981 than in January 1980 (e.g., occupation changers) were assigned to the tenure category "less than 1 year." Persons employed in the same occupation at both dates were asked, "Altogether, for how many years has . . . been doing that kind of work?" Responses were coded directly in the questionnaire into the following categories: 1 up to 2 years, 2 up to 3 years, 3 up to 4 years, 4 up to 5 years, 5 up to 10 years, 10 up to 25 years, and 25 years or more.

Occupation and industry. The data on occupation and industry refer to the job held in January 1981 and the one held in January 1980. Persons employed at two jobs or more at either date were classified in the job at which they worked the most hours. The occupation and industry categories used here are those used in the 1970 Census of Population.

Job. For wage and salary workers, a job is defined in this survey as continuous employment with a single employer, even though the person may have worked at several different occupations for that employer. In Government employment, different agencies or bureaus are considered different employers. Different branches of a company that maintain separate employment offices and payrolls are also different employers. For persons who regularly work for a number of employers (such as private household and odd job workers), a job is defined as continuous employment at the particular type of work rather than work done for a particular employer. For self-employed persons, a job is defined as continuous employment in a particular type of business or professional practice in the same locality, or on a farm. For unpaid workers, a job consists of continuous employment on the family-operated farm or business.

Job tenure. Tenure is the length of time a person has been employed continuously except for interruptions for vacation, temporary illness, labor-management dispute, short-term layoff (less than 30 days), and other temporary reasons. Conditions under which tenure may be broken are: entry into the Armed Forces, transfer to another job or employer, a layoff of 30 days or more, or withdrawal from the labor force for 30 days or more, even if a person subsequently returned to work for the same employer.

Median years on job. Median years on current job is the number of years which divides the workers into two equal groups, so that 50 percent of the total lie below the median and 50 percent above it. The medians as shown in this report are estimates based on the entire distributions of characteristics. Calculations of these median estimates are made using distributions containing more intervals than those shown in the tables of this report.

Full-time and part-time workers. Full-time workers are persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, plus those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked full time. Part-time workers are those who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually worked only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually worked full or part time.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week (a) did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacations, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, or were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the preceding 4 weeks, and were available for work during the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in labor force. All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the civilian labor force.

Major activity. Persons under 25 years of age who were working at the time of the survey were classified by major activity as either in "school" or "other." All workers who said that most of the survey week they had been going to school were classified as "school major activity." The remainder of the younger workers were classified as "other major activity."

Marital status. Persons were classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of the interview: Single; married, spouse present; and other marital status. The classification "married, spouse present" applies to husband and wife if both are reported as members of the same household even though one may be temporarily absent on business, vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, and the like at the time of interview. The term "other marital status" applies to persons who are married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced.

Educational attainment. Educational attainment applies only to years of school completed in "regular" schools, which include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools, college, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools.

Thus, "regular" schooling is that which could be expected to advance a person to an elementary certificate,

a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Sums of distributions. Sums of individual items, whether absolute numbers or percentages, may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components. Percentage totals, however, are always shown as 100 percent.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and size of the Armed Forces.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that might occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that

the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures shown in tables A-1 and A-2 are approximations of the standard errors which can be applied to the statistics presented in this report. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The following examples illustrate their use. An estimated 14,735,000 men aged 25 to 34 were employed in January 1981. Table A-1 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 142,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 142,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 284,000.

Of these 14,735,000 men, about 13,859,000 had been employed in both January 1980 and January 1981. Approximately 12.4 percent of these employed men had changed detailed occupations between the two dates. Table A-2 shows the standard error of 12.4 percent on a base of 13,859,000 men to be approximately 0.39. Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 12.4 percent would be within .39 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 0.78 percentage points of a census figure. For example, this 95-percent confidence interval would be from 11.6 to 13.2 percent.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators, particularly if the proportions are large (50 percent or more).

Table A-1. Standard errors of estimated numbers

(In thousands)

Estimated level	Characteristic										
	Agricultural employment	Labor force data other than agricultural employment, unemployment, occupation, and job changers								Unemployment, occupation, or job changers	
		Total	White	Nonwhite	Male			Female		Total or white	Nonwhite
					Total	20 and over or white	Nonwhite	Total or white	Nonwhite		
10	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
50	13	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	11
100	18	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	14	15
250	29	23	23	23	21	21	21	20	19	22	24
500	41	32	32	32	30	30	29	28	27	31	33
750	50	39	39	39	37	37	35	34	33	38	40
1,000	57	45	45	44	42	42	40	39	37	44	46
2,000	81	64	64	60	59	59	52	55	56	62	63
4,000	113	90	90	79	82	82	60	77	61	87	83
6,000	137	109	109	88	99	99	53	93	61	106	93
8,000	-	125	124	90	113	112	16	105	51	122	-
10,000	-	139	138	87	124	123	-	116	-	135	-
15,000	-	166	165	36	146	143	-	137	-	162	-
20,000	-	188	185	-	161	157	-	152	-	182	-
30,000	-	219	215	-	177	168	-	171	-	-	-
40,000	-	240	233	-	178	163	-	177	-	-	-
50,000	-	253	242	-	164	137	-	172	-	-	-
60,000	-	260	244	-	131	75	-	155	-	-	-
70,000	-	260	238	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
80,000	-	254	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000	-	221	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120,000	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available.

Table A-2. Standard errors of estimated percentages ¹

Estimated monthly base of percentages (in thousands)	Estimated percentage of monthly level									
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	30 or 70	35 or 65	50
10	4.54	6.38	9.94	13.68	16.28	18.23	19.74	20.89	21.74	22.79
50	2.03	2.85	4.44	6.12	7.28	8.15	8.83	9.34	9.72	10.19
100	1.43	2.02	3.14	4.32	5.15	5.77	6.24	6.61	6.88	7.21
250	.91	1.28	1.99	2.74	3.26	3.65	3.95	4.18	4.35	4.56
500	.64	.90	1.41	1.93	2.30	2.58	2.79	2.95	3.07	3.22
750	.52	.74	1.15	1.58	1.88	2.11	2.28	2.41	2.51	2.63
1,000	.45	.64	.99	1.37	1.63	1.82	1.97	2.09	2.17	2.28
2,000	.32	.45	.70	.97	1.15	1.29	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.61
4,000	.23	.32	.50	.68	.81	.91	.99	1.04	1.09	1.14
6,000	.19	.36	.41	.56	.66	.74	.81	.85	.89	.93
8,000	.16	.23	.35	.48	.58	.64	.70	.74	.77	.81
10,000	.14	.20	.31	.43	.51	.58	.62	.66	.69	.72
15,000	.12	.16	.26	.35	.42	.47	.51	.54	.56	.59
20,000	.10	.14	.22	.31	.36	.41	.44	.47	.49	.51
30,000	.08	.12	.18	.25	.30	.33	.36	.38	.40	.42
40,000	.07	.10	.16	.22	.26	.29	.31	.33	.34	.36
50,000	.06	.09	.14	.19	.23	.26	.28	.30	.31	.32
60,000	.06	.08	.13	.18	.21	.24	.25	.27	.28	.29
70,000	.05	.08	.12	.16	.19	.22	.24	.25	.26	.27
80,000	.05	.07	.11	.15	.18	.20	.22	.23	.24	.25
100,000	.05	.06	.10	.14	.16	.18	.20	.21	.22	.23
120,000	.04	.06	.09	.12	.15	.17	.18	.19	.20	.21
140,000	.04	.05	.08	.12	.14	.15	.17	.18	.18	.19
160,000	.04	.05	.08	.11	.13	.14	.16	.17	.17	.18

¹ To obtain standard errors of estimates for the following groups, multiply above standard errors by : .93 for men, .86 for women, .97 for total or white occupation or job changers, and 1.04 for black occupation or job changers.

Appendix B. Supplementary Tables

Table B-1. Age: Tenure on current job, by sex, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Age and sex	Total employed		Tenure on current job													Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 to 15 years	Over 15 to 20 years	Over 20 to 25 years	Over 25 to 30 years	Over 30 to 35 years	Over 35 years		
			Period when job started													
			July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946		
BOTH SEXES																
Total, 16 years and over	92,557	100.0	18.2	9.5	11.6	9.2	12.0	15.9	9.6	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	3.2	
16 and 17 years	2,458	100.0	50.6	21.6	14.8	6.1	4.7	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	
18 and 19 years	4,002	100.0	50.0	17.7	19.9	7.7	3.9	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	
20 to 24 years	12,749	100.0	33.0	16.0	19.5	13.9	12.9	4.4	.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	
25 to 34 years	25,651	100.0	19.1	10.9	14.1	11.3	16.1	20.9	6.9	.6	-	-	-	-	2.5	
25 to 29 years	13,023	100.0	21.3	12.3	15.3	12.5	16.8	19.3	2.5	.1	-	-	-	-	2.1	
30 to 34 years	12,628	100.0	16.9	9.6	12.8	10.1	15.5	22.5	11.5	1.1	.1	-	-	-	3.1	
35 to 44 years	18,715	100.0	12.7	7.3	9.6	8.6	12.6	20.7	15.2	9.1	3.5	.7	.1	-	4.9	
35 to 39 years	10,171	100.0	14.3	7.5	10.5	8.7	12.8	21.2	15.7	8.0	1.0	.2	-	-	4.3	
40 to 44 years	8,544	100.0	10.9	6.9	8.5	8.4	12.3	20.0	14.7	10.4	6.5	1.2	.2	-	5.6	
45 to 54 years	15,574	100.0	8.2	5.3	6.8	6.5	10.0	18.0	14.8	10.8	8.7	7.2	3.3	.5	8.4	
45 to 49 years	7,824	100.0	9.3	5.2	7.6	6.7	10.8	18.3	14.8	10.7	9.3	5.9	1.2	.2	7.5	
50 to 54 years	7,750	100.0	7.0	5.4	6.0	6.2	9.2	17.6	14.8	10.8	8.1	8.6	5.4	.9	9.3	
55 to 64 years	10,715	100.0	6.1	4.0	4.9	5.4	8.0	15.0	14.5	11.0	8.7	8.1	8.5	5.9	11.9	
55 to 59 years	6,613	100.0	6.5	4.3	5.1	5.6	8.0	15.0	14.4	10.9	8.6	8.2	8.8	4.7	11.7	
60 to 64 years	4,102	100.0	5.5	3.5	4.6	5.1	8.0	15.1	14.7	11.1	8.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	12.3	
65 years and over	2,693	100.0	8.1	4.6	3.9	5.6	9.9	16.5	11.5	7.6	8.4	5.4	5.2	13.4	10.2	
65 to 69 years	1,610	100.0	8.8	4.4	4.4	5.3	9.4	16.5	11.7	7.9	8.9	6.0	4.7	11.9	10.0	
70 years and over	1,083	100.0	7.0	4.8	3.1	6.0	10.8	16.5	11.2	7.1	7.6	4.5	5.9	15.6	10.6	
MEN																
Total, 16 years and over	52,700	100.0	15.9	8.9	10.3	8.6	11.5	16.2	10.4	6.4	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.7	4.0	
16 and 17 years	1,262	100.0	48.4	22.5	15.3	6.9	4.0	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	
18 and 19 years	2,069	100.0	46.5	18.1	20.3	8.6	5.4	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	
20 to 24 years	6,650	100.0	32.4	15.8	18.7	14.8	13.5	4.6	.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	
25 to 34 years	14,735	100.0	16.4	10.3	13.2	11.1	16.8	23.3	8.2	.8	.1	-	-	-	2.9	
25 to 29 years	7,409	100.0	19.1	12.0	14.7	12.4	17.6	21.1	3.0	.2	-	-	-	-	2.3	
30 to 34 years	7,326	100.0	13.6	8.7	11.6	9.7	15.9	25.5	13.4	1.4	.1	-	-	-	3.7	
35 to 44 years	10,746	100.0	10.5	6.8	7.6	7.2	10.7	20.8	18.4	12.2	4.7	.9	.1	-	6.6	
35 to 39 years	5,911	100.0	11.7	7.1	8.4	7.8	11.5	22.5	19.7	10.0	1.1	.4	-	-	5.7	
40 to 44 years	4,834	100.0	9.0	6.4	6.7	6.6	9.8	18.9	16.9	14.8	9.1	1.6	.3	-	8.0	
45 to 54 years	9,047	100.0	6.4	4.7	5.2	5.6	8.4	15.5	14.3	12.7	11.7	10.2	4.5	.7	11.0	
45 to 49 years	4,477	100.0	7.3	4.0	6.1	5.7	9.1	16.0	15.1	13.9	12.9	7.8	1.8	.3	10.3	
50 to 54 years	4,570	100.0	5.6	5.4	4.4	5.5	7.7	15.0	13.6	11.6	10.4	12.5	7.2	1.2	11.8	
55 to 64 years	6,503	100.0	6.0	3.4	4.6	4.3	6.7	12.6	12.5	10.5	9.6	10.0	12.0	7.8	14.8	
55 to 59 years	4,008	100.0	6.2	3.5	4.5	4.4	6.5	12.5	12.3	10.9	9.7	10.6	12.7	6.2	14.8	
60 to 64 years	2,495	100.0	5.7	3.2	4.6	4.3	6.9	12.7	12.8	9.9	9.3	9.1	10.9	10.5	14.6	
65 years and over	1,688	100.0	8.2	4.2	3.9	5.5	10.3	15.9	9.6	6.7	7.3	5.2	5.6	17.5	10.3	
65 to 69 years	988	100.0	9.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	8.9	15.6	9.6	6.3	8.4	6.1	5.6	16.2	10.4	
70 years and over	700	100.0	7.1	3.5	2.8	6.4	12.4	16.3	9.6	7.2	5.7	4.0	5.6	19.4	10.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Age: Tenure on current job, by sex, January 1981—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Age and sex	Total employed		Tenure on current job													Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	6 months or less	7 to 12 months	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 5 years	Over 5 to 10 years	Over 10 to 15 years	Over 15 to 20 years	Over 20 to 25 years	Over 25 to 30 years	Over 30 to 35 years	Over 35 years		
			Period when job started													
			July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan.-Dec. 1977	Jan.-Dec. 1975	Jan.-Dec. 1970	Jan.-Dec. 1965	Jan.-Dec. 1960	Jan.-Dec. 1955	Jan.-Dec. 1950	Jan.-Dec. 1946	Prior to Jan. 1946	
WOMEN																
Total, 16 years and over	39,857	100.0	21.4	10.4	13.3	9.9	12.6	15.6	8.4	3.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	2.5	
16 and 17 years	1,196	100.0	53.0	20.7	14.2	5.4	5.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	
18 and 19 years	1,933	100.0	53.6	17.2	19.5	6.8	2.2	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	
20 to 24 years	6,099	100.0	33.7	16.2	20.4	13.0	12.3	4.2	.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	
25 to 34 years	10,916	100.0	22.8	11.7	15.2	11.6	15.3	17.6	5.3	.4	-	-	-	-	2.0	
25 to 29 years	5,614	100.0	24.1	12.7	16.0	12.6	15.7	16.9	1.8	.1	-	-	-	-	1.8	
30 to 34 years	5,302	100.0	21.4	10.7	14.4	10.6	14.8	18.3	9.0	.8	-	-	-	-	2.3	
35 to 44 years	7,970	100.0	15.8	7.9	12.3	10.3	15.1	20.4	10.9	5.0	1.9	.3	-	-	3.5	
35 to 39 years	4,260	100.0	17.9	8.2	13.6	10.0	14.6	19.4	10.2	5.3	.8	-	-	-	3.0	
40 to 44 years	3,710	100.0	13.5	7.6	10.9	10.7	15.6	21.5	11.8	4.7	3.1	.6	-	-	3.9	
45 to 54 years	6,526	100.0	10.6	6.1	8.9	7.7	12.2	21.5	15.4	8.0	4.6	3.1	1.6	.3	5.9	
45 to 49 years	3,346	100.0	12.0	6.9	9.5	8.0	12.9	21.4	14.3	6.4	4.6	3.3	.5	.1	5.1	
50 to 54 years	3,180	100.0	9.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	11.5	21.5	16.6	9.8	4.6	2.9	2.8	.5	6.8	
55 to 64 years	4,212	100.0	6.4	4.9	5.5	7.0	10.0	18.7	17.6	11.7	7.3	5.1	3.0	2.9	9.1	
55 to 59 years	2,605	100.0	7.0	5.5	5.9	7.5	10.2	18.8	17.6	11.1	6.9	4.5	2.8	2.4	8.5	
60 to 64 years	1,607	100.0	5.4	3.8	4.7	6.3	9.7	18.7	17.6	12.8	7.9	6.1	3.3	3.8	10.0	
65 years and over	1,005	100.0	7.8	5.2	3.8	5.7	9.3	17.5	14.8	9.1	10.3	5.7	4.4	6.5	10.0	
65 to 69 years	622	100.0	8.5	4.0	3.9	6.0	10.1	18.0	15.2	10.4	9.7	5.9	3.2	5.1	9.5	
70 years and over	382	100.0	6.8	7.1	3.5	5.2	8.0	16.7	14.1	6.8	11.2	5.5	6.4	8.7	11.2	

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-2. Race: Tenure on current job, by age and sex, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Race, sex, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started												Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan.-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946	
BOTH SEXES															
White, 16 years and over	82,375	100.0	18.3	9.6	11.5	9.2	12.0	15.7	9.4	5.4	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	3.2
16 to 24 years	17,256	100.0	38.4	17.1	18.7	11.8	10.2	3.5	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.8
25 to 34 years	22,588	100.0	19.2	11.0	13.9	11.3	16.2	20.8	7.0	.6	-	-	-	-	2.5
35 to 44 years	16,514	100.0	12.9	7.3	9.7	8.5	12.6	20.0	15.2	9.4	3.7	.7	.1	-	4.8
45 to 54 years	13,893	100.0	8.3	5.3	6.6	6.5	9.9	17.8	14.4	10.7	8.9	7.4	3.5	.6	8.4
55 to 64 years	9,694	100.0	6.2	4.0	4.9	5.4	8.2	14.8	14.1	11.0	8.7	8.0	8.6	6.1	12.0
65 years and over	2,430	100.0	8.3	4.6	3.9	5.5	10.0	17.1	10.9	7.3	8.1	5.1	5.2	13.9	10.0
Black, 16 years and over	8,514	100.0	17.5	8.6	11.4	8.9	11.4	18.2	11.5	5.4	2.9	2.4	1.2	.6	3.6
16 to 24 years	1,652	100.0	42.2	15.8	21.0	10.4	7.6	2.7	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.7
25 to 34 years	2,500	100.0	17.1	9.3	13.6	11.9	16.4	23.8	7.5	.5	-	-	-	-	2.8
35 to 44 years	1,840	100.0	11.3	6.8	8.1	8.2	12.0	26.3	16.3	8.3	2.1	.6	-	-	5.6
45 to 54 years	1,408	100.0	6.7	5.1	6.3	5.4	10.6	18.7	19.4	12.2	7.3	6.4	1.8	.2	9.0
55 to 64 years	878	100.0	5.6	3.4	4.3	5.3	4.8	16.0	19.4	11.5	9.0	9.8	7.2	3.8	12.0
65 years and over	234	100.0	6.1	3.9	2.7	6.8	9.6	10.5	17.5	9.3	12.7	8.3	5.6	7.0	12.0
MEN															
White, 16 years and over	47,501	100.0	15.8	8.8	10.3	8.6	11.5	16.1	10.4	6.4	4.5	3.4	2.6	1.7	4.0
16 to 24 years	8,996	100.0	36.8	17.0	18.5	12.7	10.9	3.8	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.9
25 to 34 years	13,193	100.0	16.3	10.2	13.0	11.0	16.8	23.4	8.3	.8	.1	-	-	-	2.9
35 to 44 years	9,653	100.0	10.5	6.6	7.6	7.1	10.6	20.4	18.7	12.4	5.0	.9	.1	-	6.7
45 to 54 years	8,177	100.0	6.4	4.7	5.2	5.6	8.1	15.3	14.1	12.7	12.0	10.4	4.7	.8	11.2
55 to 64 years	5,937	100.0	6.0	3.4	4.5	4.3	7.0	12.3	12.3	10.3	9.6	10.0	12.2	8.1	14.9
65 years and over	1,544	100.0	8.6	4.0	3.9	5.3	10.5	16.6	8.9	6.3	7.1	5.0	5.8	18.1	10.1
Black, 16 years and over	4,328	100.0	16.2	9.1	10.3	9.0	10.9	17.5	10.9	6.9	3.4	3.1	1.8	.9	4.0
16 to 24 years	831	100.0	41.6	17.6	19.0	11.4	7.5	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	.7
25 to 34 years	1,244	100.0	15.5	9.5	13.0	12.5	16.5	24.3	8.0	.8	-	-	-	-	3.0
35 to 44 years	915	100.0	9.9	7.6	7.0	7.8	11.4	24.5	16.9	11.9	2.0	1.1	-	-	6.2
45 to 54 years	735	100.0	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.3	10.5	16.8	16.8	13.8	9.0	8.2	2.8	.4	10.0
55 to 64 years	477	100.0	4.9	3.0	4.4	4.3	2.7	14.6	14.6	13.8	10.8	11.1	10.6	5.2	14.4
65 years and over	126	100.0	3.8	6.5	2.5	8.6	8.7	9.5	18.7	9.5	10.6	7.9	4.7	9.0	12.0
WOMEN															
White, 16 years and over	34,875	100.0	21.7	10.6	13.2	10.0	12.7	15.2	8.1	3.9	2.2	1.2	.7	.5	2.4
16 to 24 years	8,259	100.0	40.2	17.3	19.0	10.8	9.5	3.2	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.8
25 to 34 years	9,395	100.0	23.3	12.0	15.2	11.6	15.2	17.1	5.1	.5	-	-	-	-	2.0
35 to 44 years	6,861	100.0	16.3	8.2	12.8	10.5	15.3	19.4	10.2	5.1	1.9	.3	-	-	3.3
45 to 54 years	5,716	100.0	11.0	6.3	8.7	7.9	12.4	21.4	14.9	7.8	4.5	3.0	1.7	.3	5.7
55 to 64 years	3,757	100.0	6.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	10.1	18.7	17.0	12.1	7.4	4.8	3.0	3.0	9.1
65 years and over	886	100.0	7.8	5.8	3.9	5.9	9.1	18.1	14.6	9.0	9.8	5.1	4.2	6.7	9.8
Black, 16 years and over	4,186	100.0	18.9	8.0	12.4	8.7	11.9	19.0	12.1	3.9	2.4	1.8	.6	.3	3.3
16 to 24 years	821	100.0	42.8	13.9	23.0	9.4	7.7	2.5	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.8
25 to 34 years	1,256	100.0	18.7	9.2	14.2	11.3	16.3	23.2	6.9	.3	-	-	-	-	2.7
35 to 44 years	926	100.0	12.8	6.0	9.1	8.7	12.5	28.1	15.7	4.8	2.2	.2	-	-	5.2
45 to 54 years	674	100.0	7.5	5.2	7.2	5.4	10.7	20.6	22.3	10.5	5.4	4.4	.7	.1	8.1
55 to 64 years	401	100.0	6.4	3.8	4.3	6.3	7.4	17.6	25.0	8.8	6.9	8.1	3.2	2.2	10.3
65 years and over	108	100.0	8.9	.8	2.9	4.7	10.7	11.7	16.0	9.1	15.0	8.9	6.6	4.6	11.9

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-3. Marital status of male workers: Tenure on current job, by full-time or part-time status and age, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Full-time or part-time status, marital status, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started													Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946		
Total, men	52,700	100.0	15.9	8.9	10.3	8.6	11.5	16.2	10.4	6.4	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.7	4.0	
Single	11,695	100.0	31.2	15.0	16.7	11.1	11.6	8.3	2.9	1.1	.6	.6	.5	.3	1.2	
16 to 24 years	7,398	100.0	39.6	17.5	19.0	11.6	9.4	2.8	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.8	
25 to 34 years	3,071	100.0	20.3	12.6	15.1	11.5	17.2	18.6	4.4	.4	.1	-	-	-	2.2	
35 to 44 years	590	100.0	10.9	9.1	10.5	9.3	12.1	18.9	16.9	6.3	3.5	1.7	.9	-	4.7	
45 to 54 years	342	100.0	8.0	2.5	4.6	5.3	10.3	16.1	17.0	11.8	4.8	12.0	6.3	1.3	10.5	
55 to 64 years	229	100.0	4.7	2.8	3.2	3.4	6.2	7.8	15.3	15.7	10.9	8.8	12.4	8.9	16.2	
65 years and over	66	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Married, spouse present	36,678	100.0	11.0	7.0	8.3	7.9	11.5	18.6	12.5	8.1	5.6	4.3	3.1	2.1	6.0	
16 to 24 years	2,370	100.0	30.6	16.2	16.9	15.1	14.5	6.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	
25 to 34 years	10,348	100.0	14.5	9.7	12.5	11.1	16.9	25.2	9.2	.9	.1	-	-	-	3.2	
35 to 44 years	9,041	100.0	9.9	6.4	7.3	7.1	10.6	21.3	18.6	12.8	5.0	.9	.1	-	6.8	
45 to 54 years	7,853	100.0	5.8	4.4	5.1	5.5	8.2	15.3	14.3	13.0	12.5	10.5	4.6	.7	11.5	
55 to 64 years	5,675	100.0	5.7	3.3	4.4	4.2	6.5	12.7	12.4	10.4	9.5	10.4	12.4	8.2	15.1	
65 years and over	1,391	100.0	8.9	4.0	3.6	6.2	10.3	15.4	8.9	6.6	6.7	5.5	6.0	17.7	10.3	
Other marital status ²	4,327	100.0	16.0	8.5	10.1	7.9	11.0	17.0	12.5	6.5	4.3	2.7	2.0	1.5	4.3	
16 to 24 years	214	100.0	35.4	14.0	22.6	13.0	8.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	
25 to 34 years	1,316	100.0	21.5	10.4	14.4	10.2	14.5	19.2	9.1	.7	-	-	-	-	2.4	
35 to 44 years	1,114	100.0	15.1	8.4	8.4	7.0	10.4	18.4	17.6	10.0	3.6	.9	.2	-	5.2	
45 to 54 years	852	100.0	11.3	8.1	7.1	7.1	9.0	16.5	13.8	10.1	7.0	6.3	3.4	.3	6.7	
55 to 64 years	599	100.0	9.3	4.5	6.4	6.3	8.6	13.2	12.3	9.9	9.8	7.0	8.5	4.3	10.7	
65 years and over	231	100.0	5.0	5.1	3.7	1.9	10.2	18.6	14.1	6.6	11.9	4.7	3.0	15.2	10.9	
Usually work full time	48,381	100.0	14.2	8.3	10.0	8.6	11.7	17.0	11.1	6.8	4.6	3.5	2.6	1.6	4.4	
Single	8,947	100.0	27.2	14.1	16.6	11.8	13.0	9.8	3.7	1.4	.7	.8	.6	.4	1.5	
16 to 24 years	4,923	100.0	36.5	16.9	19.6	12.9	10.9	3.0	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.9	
25 to 34 years	2,865	100.0	19.1	12.6	15.2	11.8	17.7	18.8	4.5	.4	.1	-	-	-	2.3	
35 to 44 years	563	100.0	9.7	9.0	10.6	9.7	12.3	18.8	17.0	6.6	3.7	1.7	1.0	-	4.8	
45 to 54 years	329	100.0	8.3	2.1	4.8	5.1	9.3	16.2	17.7	12.0	4.9	11.7	6.5	1.3	10.8	
55 to 64 years	221	100.0	4.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	6.3	7.2	15.6	16.1	11.3	8.5	12.8	9.1	16.5	
65 years and over	47	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Married, spouse present	35,339	100.0	10.7	6.9	8.3	7.9	11.5	18.8	12.7	8.2	5.7	4.3	3.1	1.9	6.1	
16 to 24 years	2,267	100.0	29.8	16.0	17.1	15.6	14.8	6.1	.6	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	
25 to 34 years	10,181	100.0	14.3	9.5	12.4	11.1	17.0	25.4	9.3	.9	.1	-	-	-	3.3	
35 to 44 years	8,949	100.0	9.7	6.4	7.4	7.1	10.6	21.4	18.7	12.8	5.0	.8	.1	-	6.9	
45 to 54 years	7,753	100.0	5.7	4.4	5.0	5.5	8.3	15.4	14.3	13.1	12.5	10.5	4.6	.8	11.6	
55 to 64 years	5,406	100.0	5.2	3.3	3.8	4.0	6.3	12.9	12.7	10.7	9.8	10.5	12.7	8.2	15.5	
65 years and over	783	100.0	7.7	1.8	2.0	4.5	8.1	16.3	8.9	7.3	7.6	6.9	7.2	21.7	14.9	
Other marital status ²	4,095	100.0	15.8	8.4	10.1	8.0	11.0	17.0	12.8	6.8	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.1	4.3	
16 to 24 years	206	100.0	34.7	14.5	21.8	13.4	8.3	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	
25 to 34 years	1,264	100.0	20.6	10.1	14.5	9.9	15.1	19.7	9.4	.7	-	-	-	-	2.5	
35 to 44 years	1,095	100.0	15.3	8.5	8.5	7.1	10.0	18.3	17.5	10.2	3.5	.9	.2	-	5.1	
45 to 54 years	829	100.0	11.1	7.7	6.9	7.3	9.0	16.5	13.9	10.4	6.9	6.5	3.4	.4	6.8	
55 to 64 years	557	100.0	8.5	4.5	5.4	6.0	8.4	13.9	12.6	10.3	10.3	7.3	8.2	4.6	11.4	
65 years and over	142	100.0	5.7	4.6	2.2	.8	7.7	13.0	18.5	9.6	14.4	6.8	4.7	12.0	14.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Marital status of male workers: Tenure on current job, by full-time or part-time status and age, January 1981—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Full-time or part-time status, marital status, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started													Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946		
Usually work part time	4,320	100.0	34.8	14.9	14.6	8.6	8.6	6.7	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.0	
Single	2,748	100.0	44.3	18.0	17.2	8.9	7.0	3.7	.4	.1	-	.1	.1	.1	.7	
16 to 24 years	2,475	100.0	45.7	18.6	17.8	9.1	6.5	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6	
25 to 34 years	206	100.0	37.1	12.9	13.9	7.8	9.9	16.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	
35 to 44 years	27	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
45 to 54 years	14	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
55 to 64 years	8	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
65 years and over	18	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Married, spouse present	1,339	100.0	17.9	9.5	9.6	8.4	11.4	11.1	7.6	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.6	7.3	3.8	
16 to 24 years	103	100.0	47.7	20.9	12.5	4.2	8.2	4.6	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	.6	
25 to 34 years	167	100.0	28.9	20.7	14.4	11.1	11.7	9.7	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	
35 to 44 years	92	100.0	24.1	11.1	1.6	11.1	14.8	8.8	9.3	13.8	1.4	4.1	-	-	3.3	
45 to 54 years	100	100.0	13.3	7.4	12.3	8.2	4.6	11.2	13.5	9.3	8.9	8.8	2.2	.2	7.3	
55 to 64 years	269	100.0	16.0	4.5	16.0	7.1	9.8	8.5	6.6	4.4	4.0	8.4	6.9	7.9	4.0	
65 years and over	608	100.0	10.5	6.8	5.8	8.5	13.2	14.1	9.0	5.7	5.5	3.8	4.5	12.5	6.6	
Other marital status ²	233	100.0	19.2	9.3	11.5	7.0	11.1	16.4	7.1	1.8	5.4	1.2	2.2	7.8	3.6	
16 to 24 years	7	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
25 to 34 years	52	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
35 to 44 years	19	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
45 to 54 years	23	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
55 to 64 years	42	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
65 years and over	89	100.0	3.9	6.0	6.2	3.6	14.1	27.5	7.1	1.9	7.9	1.3	.4	20.2	7.1	

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

² Includes widowed, divorced, and separated men.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-4. Marital status of female workers: Tenure on current job, by full-time or part-time status and age, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Full-time or part-time status, marital status, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started												Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946	
Total, women	39,857	100.0	21.4	10.4	13.3	9.9	12.6	15.6	8.4	3.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	2.5
Single	9,575	100.0	32.4	14.4	16.8	10.8	9.7	8.2	3.4	1.6	1.0	.8	.5	.4	1.2
16 to 24 years	6,194	100.0	42.0	17.6	19.7	10.7	7.8	2.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.7
25 to 34 years	2,099	100.0	19.2	11.3	13.9	13.6	15.6	20.6	5.4	.3	-	-	-	-	2.4
35 to 44 years	556	100.0	9.0	6.4	8.6	8.4	11.8	19.0	19.4	11.8	4.6	1.1	-	-	6.1
45 to 54 years	356	100.0	8.8	2.4	9.1	5.9	8.4	12.4	12.2	10.5	11.4	13.7	5.4	-	10.9
55 to 64 years	260	100.0	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.5	6.3	19.2	12.4	13.9	10.4	6.0	9.4	10.4	14.3
65 years and over	110	100.0	6.8	3.5	3.6	7.6	4.6	17.8	17.2	8.5	4.7	6.6	6.4	12.7	10.7
Married, spouse present	22,660	100.0	17.8	9.0	12.5	9.9	13.5	18.1	9.9	4.6	2.3	1.2	.7	.4	3.1
16 to 24 years	2,532	100.0	36.1	15.9	19.0	11.1	12.6	5.0	.4	-	-	-	-	-	.9
25 to 34 years	6,927	100.0	22.8	11.6	15.5	11.4	15.4	17.6	5.3	.5	-	-	-	-	2.0
35 to 44 years	5,733	100.0	15.7	7.6	13.0	10.8	14.8	20.7	10.5	4.9	1.7	.3	-	-	3.4
45 to 54 years	4,592	100.0	10.0	5.6	8.6	7.5	12.3	22.5	16.3	8.3	4.3	2.7	1.6	.2	6.2
55 to 64 years	2,517	100.0	6.2	4.9	5.1	7.8	9.2	18.4	18.2	12.1	7.3	5.0	3.0	2.6	9.4
65 years and over	359	100.0	10.1	4.3	4.3	4.5	9.2	17.3	15.4	9.1	11.2	4.7	3.8	6.2	9.8
Other marital status ¹	7,622	100.0	18.0	9.5	10.9	8.7	13.7	17.4	10.5	4.8	3.1	1.8	.8	.9	3.4
16 to 24 years	502	100.0	42.2	14.8	17.2	9.8	10.6	5.1	.4	-	-	-	-	-	.8
25 to 34 years	1,891	100.0	26.9	12.8	15.6	10.3	14.6	14.5	5.1	.3	-	-	-	-	1.7
35 to 44 years	1,681	100.0	18.6	9.6	11.3	9.4	17.0	19.8	9.8	3.1	1.4	.1	-	-	3.1
45 to 54 years	1,578	100.0	12.6	8.7	9.5	8.4	12.8	20.5	13.6	6.8	3.9	2.0	.8	.4	4.7
55 to 64 years	1,435	100.0	7.2	5.1	6.4	6.5	11.9	19.3	17.4	10.6	6.6	5.1	1.8	2.0	8.2
65 years and over	536	100.0	6.5	6.2	3.4	6.1	10.3	17.6	13.8	9.2	10.8	6.3	4.4	5.3	10.0
Usually work full time	30,457	100.0	18.9	9.9	12.9	9.9	13.3	16.6	9.2	4.3	2.3	1.4	.8	.5	2.8
Single	6,820	100.0	27.1	13.2	16.6	11.6	11.2	10.2	4.2	2.2	1.4	1.1	.7	.5	1.6
16 to 24 years	3,743	100.0	38.2	17.2	20.7	12.3	9.1	2.5	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.8
25 to 34 years	1,926	100.0	17.4	10.9	14.1	13.5	16.5	21.5	5.6	.4	-	-	-	-	2.6
35 to 44 years	519	100.0	8.7	6.2	8.6	8.0	11.9	18.7	19.1	12.6	5.0	1.1	-	-	6.2
45 to 54 years	333	100.0	8.1	2.6	9.1	6.3	7.7	11.3	12.2	10.7	11.7	14.5	5.8	-	11.9
55 to 64 years	236	100.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	2.7	6.1	19.5	11.1	14.7	11.0	6.6	10.3	10.3	15.3
65 years and over	63	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Married, spouse present	17,050	100.0	16.1	8.7	12.2	9.8	14.0	18.7	10.7	4.9	2.4	1.4	.8	.4	3.4
16 to 24 years	2,105	100.0	33.4	16.7	20.4	11.0	13.2	5.0	.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
25 to 34 years	5,232	100.0	19.8	10.7	15.0	11.8	16.7	19.4	6.1	.6	-	-	-	-	2.4
35 to 44 years	4,223	100.0	14.0	7.1	11.8	10.5	15.0	21.9	11.7	5.6	2.1	.4	-	-	3.8
45 to 54 years	3,515	100.0	8.7	5.4	8.3	7.2	12.2	22.3	17.6	8.9	4.3	3.0	1.7	.3	6.7
55 to 64 years	1,810	100.0	5.4	4.0	3.4	6.1	9.4	18.5	19.5	13.4	8.3	5.7	3.3	3.0	10.7
65 years and over	164	100.0	8.4	5.3	2.4	4.0	6.9	12.8	20.2	11.3	12.1	5.3	6.0	5.5	11.5
Other marital status ¹	6,588	100.0	17.7	9.8	11.1	8.7	13.7	17.7	10.5	4.8	3.0	1.7	.8	.7	3.4
16 to 24 years	455	100.0	40.6	14.9	18.2	10.6	10.6	4.7	.4	-	-	-	-	-	.8
25 to 34 years	1,720	100.0	25.9	13.1	15.3	10.4	14.9	15.0	5.1	.3	-	-	-	-	1.7
35 to 44 years	1,539	100.0	18.1	9.7	11.1	9.1	17.2	20.3	9.9	2.9	1.6	.1	-	-	3.2
45 to 54 years	1,416	100.0	12.3	8.6	9.4	8.4	12.6	20.6	13.3	7.3	4.0	2.2	.9	.4	4.8
55 to 64 years	1,209	100.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.4	11.7	19.1	17.9	11.7	7.3	5.3	1.8	1.8	8.7
65 years and over	249	100.0	5.2	8.2	2.3	3.2	4.7	21.4	16.7	9.1	10.4	5.5	6.8	6.6	11.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-4. Marital status of female workers: Tenure on current job, by full-time or part-time status and age, January 1981—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Full-time or part-time status, marital status, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started												Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946	
Usually work part time	9,400	100.0	29.2	11.8	14.4	9.6	10.4	12.3	6.0	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.6
Single	2,755	100.0	45.5	17.3	17.3	8.7	5.9	3.2	1.3	.3	.2	.1	-	.2	.6
16 to 24 years	2,451	100.0	47.9	18.1	18.3	8.2	5.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	.6
25 to 34 years	173	100.0	38.6	15.7	12.2	14.3	5.4	10.0	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	.9
35 to 44 years	37	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
45 to 54 years	23	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
55 to 64 years	24	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
65 years and over	47	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Married, spouse present	5,610	100.0	23.1	9.9	13.7	10.3	12.0	16.2	7.4	3.5	2.0	.9	.6	.5	2.3
16 to 24 years	427	100.0	49.2	12.3	12.0	11.6	9.7	5.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.5
25 to 34 years	1,695	100.0	31.9	14.3	17.1	10.0	11.3	12.0	3.0	.4	-	-	-	-	1.2
35 to 44 years	1,510	100.0	20.4	9.0	16.3	11.6	14.4	17.5	7.1	2.9	.7	.1	-	-	2.4
45 to 54 years	1,077	100.0	14.2	6.1	9.7	8.5	12.7	23.2	12.3	6.2	4.4	1.5	1.1	.1	4.8
55 to 64 years	707	100.0	8.3	7.5	9.4	12.1	8.9	18.1	14.9	8.9	4.9	3.3	2.3	1.7	5.8
65 years and over	195	100.0	11.6	3.4	6.0	4.9	11.1	21.1	11.4	7.2	10.5	4.1	1.9	6.8	7.4
Other marital status ¹	1,035	100.0	19.4	7.3	10.1	8.5	13.6	15.2	10.9	4.5	4.2	2.9	1.1	2.1	3.6
16 to 24 years	47	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 34 years	171	100.0	36.4	9.9	18.9	8.8	11.1	9.2	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
35 to 44 years	141	100.0	23.4	8.6	14.0	12.7	14.5	14.0	8.1	4.5	.2	-	-	-	2.3
45 to 54 years	162	100.0	15.0	9.4	10.7	8.4	14.6	19.5	15.7	2.1	2.7	.7	-	1.2	3.8
55 to 64 years	226	100.0	14.1	5.4	8.5	7.0	12.8	20.0	14.8	4.7	3.2	4.0	2.0	3.5	5.5
65 years and over	287	100.0	7.7	4.4	4.4	8.7	15.2	14.3	11.4	9.2	11.2	7.0	2.4	4.2	8.5

¹ Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

² Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-5. Industry of men: Tenure on current job, by class of worker, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Industry and class of worker	Total employed		Period when current job started											Median years on job	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950		Prior to Jan. 1946
All industry groups	52,700	100.0	15.9	8.9	10.3	8.6	11.5	16.2	10.4	6.4	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.7	4.0
Agriculture	2,157	100.0	11.7	7.9	5.9	4.9	9.2	17.1	9.0	5.9	6.4	5.4	6.3	10.3	7.3
Wage and salary workers	878	100.0	23.5	14.2	10.1	7.4	10.9	16.7	6.9	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.2	.7	2.3
Self-employed workers	1,217	100.0	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.1	7.6	16.1	11.0	7.9	9.1	8.1	10.2	17.7	16.3
Unpaid family workers	63	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	50,543	100.0	16.1	8.9	10.5	8.8	11.6	16.1	10.5	6.4	4.3	3.2	2.3	1.3	3.9
Total wage and salary workers	46,253	100.0	16.6	9.0	10.8	8.9	11.5	15.9	10.4	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	3.7
Mining	870	100.0	22.7	10.8	11.3	8.3	12.9	14.0	7.5	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.6
Construction	3,907	100.0	24.0	13.0	9.9	8.2	11.3	13.6	8.0	5.0	3.4	2.0	1.0	.6	2.4
Manufacturing	13,604	100.0	12.3	6.9	9.9	8.5	11.4	16.6	11.8	7.8	4.9	5.0	3.3	1.5	5.2
Durable goods	8,909	100.0	12.1	6.9	9.6	8.5	11.2	16.7	11.6	8.6	5.0	5.0	3.3	1.5	5.4
Ordnance	178	100.0	12.8	7.7	11.9	5.4	6.7	11.2	14.5	6.3	8.1	11.6	3.0	.7	7.5
Lumber and wood products	458	100.0	24.4	5.8	6.4	6.8	12.7	19.0	11.9	5.8	3.3	2.1	1.2	.5	4.0
Furniture and fixtures	326	100.0	12.7	8.2	11.8	8.8	13.9	14.4	7.1	7.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	1.0	4.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	465	100.0	12.1	8.6	6.0	9.0	11.1	14.9	14.7	9.4	6.4	3.7	2.6	1.5	5.7
Primary metal industries	994	100.0	10.0	6.4	5.4	5.3	10.4	19.6	13.5	10.6	4.1	7.8	5.1	1.8	7.9
Fabricated metal products	1,063	100.0	12.7	6.1	11.2	9.0	11.8	20.1	9.1	5.9	4.4	4.2	3.7	1.7	4.8
Machinery, except electrical	2,121	100.0	12.3	7.2	12.1	7.8	12.1	16.8	11.3	7.9	4.6	3.7	2.5	1.7	4.7
Electrical machinery	1,249	100.0	12.6	7.5	9.2	11.0	12.0	12.3	12.2	9.2	5.6	4.1	3.7	1.7	4.7
Transportation equipment	1,510	100.0	8.1	6.7	9.0	8.1	8.5	16.0	12.8	12.3	6.6	7.6	3.3	1.0	8.1
Automobiles	757	100.0	6.9	5.3	4.7	6.3	7.5	17.7	16.3	15.2	7.3	8.8	3.2	.9	10.8
Other transportation equipment	753	100.0	9.2	8.1	13.3	9.9	9.6	14.4	9.3	9.5	5.9	6.4	3.4	1.1	5.0
Instruments	288	100.0	11.1	5.1	8.2	15.3	12.5	23.1	9.1	5.1	4.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	4.5
Miscellaneous	258	100.0	16.3	7.9	13.5	9.9	15.2	14.2	8.7	2.3	2.4	3.6	3.5	2.4	3.2
Nondurable goods	4,695	100.0	12.7	6.9	10.5	8.5	11.8	16.4	12.2	6.3	4.8	5.0	3.4	1.5	4.9
Food products	1,128	100.0	14.4	6.6	11.7	10.4	11.3	16.2	11.2	4.6	4.9	4.8	2.2	1.6	4.2
Tobacco	41	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Textile mill products	351	100.0	13.3	8.0	10.5	10.3	10.8	18.0	11.7	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	1.3	4.4
Apparel and other textile products	274	100.0	13.9	9.3	11.5	7.9	13.9	15.9	8.5	8.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	1.0	4.0
Paper products	486	100.0	8.5	5.2	8.1	4.5	11.1	21.2	12.9	8.4	6.2	5.1	7.0	2.0	7.9
Printing and publishing	849	100.0	14.8	7.9	12.8	7.7	12.4	13.4	12.6	6.1	4.1	3.5	3.5	1.3	4.0
Chemicals and allied products	924	100.0	9.1	5.7	7.9	8.3	13.0	16.3	13.4	8.1	6.0	7.3	3.6	1.1	6.4
Petroleum	161	100.0	5.2	16.4	10.4	9.3	7.3	14.0	9.2	6.5	6.7	6.6	2.5	6.0	5.6
Rubber and plastics	382	100.0	15.4	4.5	11.5	9.6	12.7	18.2	14.9	3.1	3.1	4.4	2.0	.5	4.3
Leather products	100	100.0	23.8	6.5	10.2	8.4	10.5	12.2	11.5	11.4	1.0	2.9	1.1	.5	3.2
Transportation and public utilities	4,275	100.0	12.1	7.9	9.2	8.6	10.3	16.4	13.3	7.2	4.7	4.3	3.9	2.1	5.6
Railroads and railway express	469	100.0	6.4	4.8	4.5	5.9	10.1	16.3	16.9	5.9	3.1	7.7	9.2	9.3	10.2
Other transportation	1,983	100.0	14.4	9.6	10.2	9.7	11.7	15.6	12.6	7.1	3.8	2.6	1.8	.9	3.9
Communications	767	100.0	13.6	7.2	9.4	7.5	10.0	16.1	13.4	6.2	4.8	5.4	4.3	2.1	5.8
Other public utilities	1,056	100.0	9.2	6.6	9.0	8.6	7.9	18.2	13.0	8.8	7.2	5.3	5.3	.9	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	9,009	100.0	22.9	11.5	13.1	10.2	11.7	13.3	7.1	3.8	2.6	1.5	1.3	.9	2.2
Wholesale trade	2,550	100.0	15.6	9.0	12.3	10.6	12.3	16.8	9.6	4.9	3.7	2.2	1.8	1.2	3.4
Retail trade	6,458	100.0	25.8	12.5	13.5	10.0	11.5	12.0	6.2	3.3	2.2	1.2	1.1	.8	1.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,120	100.0	12.7	9.1	11.5	10.2	12.7	17.6	10.6	5.7	4.2	3.0	1.9	.8	4.1
Services	9,222	100.0	19.1	9.3	11.9	9.1	11.8	16.2	10.2	5.6	3.4	2.0	1.0	.6	3.1
Private households	108	100.0	49.6	11.2	5.7	9.8	10.2	2.8	3.4	.2	1.9	3.1	.4	1.7	.5
Business and repair	1,946	100.0	23.9	12.8	12.8	9.9	12.0	13.2	6.5	3.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	.6	2.1
Personal service, excluding private household	578	100.0	20.3	12.8	15.3	8.8	9.8	12.5	7.4	5.9	1.6	3.5	.9	1.1	2.2
Entertainment and recreation	465	100.0	23.9	14.8	12.5	8.1	11.7	10.7	7.2	5.4	3.0	1.5	.7	.6	1.9
Medical and other health	1,433	100.0	17.2	7.7	11.3	8.7	13.7	19.7	9.0	4.5	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.1	3.6
Educational services	2,818	100.0	16.2	5.5	10.0	8.6	10.7	18.7	14.8	7.7	4.4	2.4	.8	.2	4.8
Other professional services	1,800	100.0	16.6	9.4	13.4	9.9	12.7	15.7	10.0	5.4	3.6	1.6	.9	.6	3.1
Forestry and fisheries	75	100.0	14.0	22.2	10.2	7.6	6.1	19.1	5.5	6.7	6.6	2.0	-	-	2.5
Public administration	3,247	100.0	8.6	6.6	7.7	6.7	11.2	21.1	14.3	10.0	7.8	3.5	1.9	.6	6.8
Postal service and Federal public administration	1,451	100.0	6.9	7.1	7.4	6.5	9.1	20.6	14.0	10.5	10.3	4.5	2.6	.5	7.5
Postal service	510	100.0	5.3	6.1	6.1	5.3	8.7	17.7	15.9	12.3	12.6	6.2	3.4	.4	10.0
Federal public administration	941	100.0	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.1	9.3	22.2	12.9	9.6	9.1	3.6	2.2	.5	6.6
State and local public administration	1,796	100.0	10.0	6.1	8.0	6.9	12.9	21.4	14.6	9.6	5.7	2.8	1.3	.6	6.2
Self-employed workers	4,239	100.0	9.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	12.4	18.5	10.8	8.2	6.0	4.1	4.1	3.5	6.2
Unpaid family workers	51	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-6. Industry of women: Tenure on current job, by class of worker, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Industry and class of worker	Total employed		Period when current job started												Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan.-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946	
All industry groups	39,857	100.0	21.4	10.4	13.3	9.9	12.6	15.6	8.4	3.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	2.5
Agriculture	467	100.0	21.1	7.0	6.1	8.0	11.9	13.8	8.1	7.3	5.6	4.0	2.7	4.4	4.4
Wage and salary workers	217	100.0	37.0	8.3	8.8	10.3	12.6	12.9	5.0	3.2	.8	-	.2	.9	1.5
Self-employed workers	152	100.0	7.9	8.4	5.2	6.5	12.0	14.2	11.5	7.5	10.1	5.6	3.9	7.2	8.1
Unpaid family workers	98	100.0	6.4	2.0	1.4	5.0	10.2	15.1	9.8	16.1	9.4	10.5	6.4	7.8	13.3
Nonagricultural industries	39,390	100.0	21.4	10.4	13.3	9.9	12.6	15.6	8.4	3.9	2.1	1.2	.7	.5	2.5
Total wage and salary workers ¹	37,083	100.0	21.6	10.5	13.6	9.9	12.6	15.5	8.5	3.7	2.0	1.2	.6	.4	2.4
Construction	374	100.0	24.8	10.5	12.8	12.9	9.1	15.5	6.4	2.2	3.9	1.1	.4	.4	2.1
Manufacturing	6,293	100.0	16.0	10.2	12.1	10.2	13.9	16.7	9.9	4.7	2.9	1.9	.9	.6	3.2
Durable goods ²	3,027	100.0	16.8	10.6	12.0	10.3	13.2	16.6	9.4	4.4	2.9	2.1	.9	.7	3.0
Ordnance	58	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Furniture and fixtures	129	100.0	17.4	11.0	6.5	16.4	8.3	23.3	10.3	2.0	3.5	-	1.2	-	2.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	123	100.0	20.7	6.8	6.9	8.9	14.9	12.0	10.3	6.8	6.7	3.0	-	3.0	3.5
Primary metal industries	104	100.0	11.4	12.3	9.4	14.8	13.5	19.4	6.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.6	3.6	3.4
Fabricated metal products	279	100.0	15.5	8.7	14.9	10.1	14.3	13.0	8.9	6.4	4.3	1.2	1.9	.6	3.1
Machinery, except electrical	577	100.0	16.1	11.8	15.3	10.5	12.1	14.8	9.7	4.4	2.3	1.7	.3	.9	2.7
Electrical machinery	952	100.0	15.7	11.9	11.7	8.7	13.3	18.0	8.6	4.8	3.5	2.7	.7	.4	3.3
Transportation equipment	325	100.0	13.8	9.2	11.0	12.0	15.8	16.4	11.6	3.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	.4	3.6
Automobiles	147	100.0	7.9	1.6	15.2	11.4	18.0	20.5	11.9	5.3	3.1	2.3	2.9	-	4.6
Other transportation equipment	178	100.0	18.8	15.4	7.5	12.5	14.0	13.1	11.4	2.7	1.2	1.7	.8	.8	2.7
Instruments	204	100.0	19.4	10.1	14.2	14.0	10.8	13.1	9.3	5.0	.9	1.7	1.5	-	2.5
Miscellaneous	209	100.0	24.3	9.1	10.4	7.5	12.9	17.2	11.3	3.1	2.3	.9	.3	.6	2.8
Nondurable goods ⁴	3,266	100.0	15.3	9.7	12.2	10.1	14.6	16.8	10.3	4.9	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.5	3.3
Food and kindred products	508	100.0	15.9	7.0	17.8	8.8	10.7	17.3	9.9	6.0	3.4	1.4	1.3	.5	3.1
Textile mill products	340	100.0	14.0	6.9	11.5	10.0	13.4	20.8	10.8	7.0	1.2	2.6	1.4	.4	3.9
Apparel and other textile products	912	100.0	11.7	9.9	11.6	11.2	16.3	15.3	10.8	5.7	4.0	1.5	1.2	.9	3.7
Paper products	167	100.0	10.7	14.2	10.1	7.4	15.3	21.4	12.1	1.3	1.2	5.4	1.0	-	4.0
Printing and publishing	587	100.0	22.1	10.5	13.3	13.1	13.7	12.5	8.7	2.3	1.9	1.2	.3	.3	2.3
Chemicals and allied products	325	100.0	13.5	11.5	5.9	8.7	14.8	23.6	11.5	6.0	2.5	1.6	.5	-	4.3
Rubber and plastics	227	100.0	18.1	12.3	10.1	6.3	15.5	16.7	7.2	4.8	6.0	1.9	1.0	-	3.3
Leather products	144	100.0	14.6	10.8	15.3	8.1	18.8	13.7	12.5	3.9	.9	1.3	-	-	3.1
Transportation and public utilities	1,523	100.0	14.1	7.5	13.1	11.0	14.7	16.3	11.8	4.4	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.1	3.5
Transportation	644	100.0	17.0	7.3	14.0	11.6	17.4	17.5	7.7	5.0	.8	.5	.4	.8	3.0
Communications	645	100.0	12.3	7.2	13.1	10.1	12.2	15.0	14.3	4.1	4.6	4.0	1.8	1.4	4.0
Other public utilities	233	100.0	11.3	8.9	10.9	11.9	14.0	16.8	16.2	3.7	2.6	2.2	.2	1.2	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	7,901	100.0	29.4	12.9	14.8	9.7	10.6	11.8	5.5	2.7	1.3	.7	.5	.3	1.5
Wholesale trade	906	100.0	20.6	9.7	15.1	10.8	15.2	15.5	5.8	3.3	2.7	.7	.5	.1	2.4
Retail trade	6,995	100.0	30.5	13.4	14.7	9.5	10.1	11.3	5.4	2.6	1.1	.7	.5	.3	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,267	100.0	21.0	11.0	14.8	11.2	14.2	14.7	6.8	2.9	1.8	.9	.5	.2	2.3
Services	15,803	100.0	21.2	9.7	13.3	9.6	12.6	16.7	9.2	3.9	2.0	1.1	.5	.3	2.6
Private households	973	100.0	29.3	8.7	9.8	7.7	12.4	13.1	7.3	3.6	3.6	2.0	1.9	.6	2.3
Business and repair	1,075	100.0	29.2	13.9	16.6	9.7	12.0	9.4	5.8	1.2	1.2	.5	.2	.3	1.4
Personal service, excluding private household	1,027	100.0	25.0	12.2	12.2	11.5	11.4	13.9	6.6	3.9	.9	1.1	.5	1.0	2.1
Entertainment and recreation	272	100.0	35.7	15.9	12.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	5.7	1.3	.4	-	-	-	1.0
Medical and other health	5,385	100.0	18.2	11.3	14.1	9.7	13.3	17.8	9.1	3.2	1.7	.9	.4	.2	2.6
Educational services	5,113	100.0	19.2	5.8	11.5	8.9	11.7	20.1	12.1	5.6	2.6	1.6	.4	.3	3.7
Other professional services	1,933	100.0	21.7	11.2	15.8	11.1	14.1	13.7	6.3	3.6	1.6	.3	.5	.1	2.1
Forestry and fisheries	27	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Public administration	1,795	100.0	17.7	8.9	13.9	9.2	13.7	17.4	11.3	4.6	1.6	.8	.9	-	3.0
Postal service and Federal public administration	785	100.0	14.8	9.4	13.4	7.6	13.5	18.3	13.1	5.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	.1	3.7
Postal service	160	100.0	8.4	8.0	9.8	5.7	9.0	21.9	22.6	8.6	2.3	-	3.4	.1	7.2
Federal public administration	624	100.0	16.4	9.8	14.3	8.0	14.6	17.3	10.6	5.0	1.6	1.4	.7	.1	3.2
State and local public administration	1,010	100.0	20.0	8.4	14.3	10.4	14.0	16.7	9.9	3.7	1.5	.6	.6	-	2.7
Self-employed workers	2,017	100.0	18.2	10.0	10.2	9.0	12.8	16.1	7.7	5.6	3.8	2.3	1.7	2.4	3.4
Unpaid family workers	290	100.0	13.0	4.7	5.4	10.7	11.6	24.2	12.8	8.6	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	5.7

¹ Includes mining, not shown separately.

² Includes lumber, not shown separately.

³ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁴ Includes tobacco and petroleum, not shown separately.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-7. Occupation of men: Tenure on current job, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Total employed		Period when current job started													Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June 1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946		
All occupation groups	52,700	100.0	15.9	8.9	10.3	8.6	11.5	16.2	10.4	6.4	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.7	4.0	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,626	100.0	12.1	7.4	10.7	8.5	12.0	17.2	12.5	7.5	5.1	3.5	2.1	1.3	4.9	
Engineers	1,392	100.0	10.1	6.9	8.7	9.8	9.9	16.7	10.8	9.5	6.7	5.8	3.5	1.5	6.2	
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	934	100.0	11.3	5.2	7.7	6.4	12.9	19.9	11.6	6.9	5.4	5.8	3.3	3.6	6.4	
Teachers, except college	951	100.0	10.8	3.7	6.6	7.5	11.3	20.1	19.9	10.1	5.5	3.2	.6	.7	7.7	
Engineering and science technicians	828	100.0	13.5	12.4	14.4	10.7	9.6	13.6	9.9	6.4	4.4	2.4	1.9	.8	2.9	
Other professional	4,522	100.0	13.0	8.0	12.1	8.4	13.0	16.8	12.0	6.7	4.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	4.2	
Managers and administrators, except farm	7,873	100.0	9.9	7.1	8.8	8.3	12.3	19.7	11.9	7.5	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.0	5.7	
Salaried	6,611	100.0	10.3	6.9	9.2	8.4	12.3	19.8	12.0	7.3	5.3	4.0	2.8	1.9	5.6	
Self-employed	1,263	100.0	7.9	8.0	6.9	7.6	12.8	19.3	11.6	8.1	6.9	4.0	4.3	2.6	6.4	
Sales workers	3,234	100.0	17.6	9.1	10.6	9.8	13.1	16.0	8.2	5.9	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.6	3.4	
Retail	1,019	100.0	26.8	11.0	10.6	11.1	11.8	12.5	6.2	3.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.7	2.1	
Other	2,215	100.0	13.4	8.1	10.7	9.2	13.6	17.5	9.1	6.9	4.5	3.1	2.3	1.5	4.2	
Clerical workers	3,418	100.0	18.1	9.6	11.8	8.3	9.8	15.0	9.7	6.0	4.5	3.5	2.6	1.0	3.4	
Bookkeepers	155	100.0	10.9	5.4	10.5	9.4	13.1	21.2	9.5	5.0	5.9	.9	4.3	3.8	5.1	
Office machine operators	224	100.0	18.4	11.9	14.9	8.3	13.4	14.8	10.3	3.3	1.9	2.7	-	.2	2.6	
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	68	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Other clerical workers	2,971	100.0	18.3	9.7	11.6	8.5	9.4	14.9	9.7	6.3	4.5	3.5	2.7	.9	3.4	
Craft and kindred workers	10,891	100.0	14.4	9.5	9.3	8.3	11.2	16.3	11.2	6.9	4.6	4.0	2.9	1.4	4.4	
Carpenters	1,043	100.0	25.2	14.2	8.9	9.0	10.0	15.1	6.7	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.2	
Other construction crafts	2,252	100.0	19.3	12.2	9.7	8.7	9.8	13.7	9.9	6.7	4.2	2.8	1.9	1.2	3.0	
Blue-collar supervisors	1,538	100.0	7.9	6.5	7.2	6.9	11.0	16.1	14.4	10.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	2.4	7.9	
Machinists and jobsetters	556	100.0	11.3	7.5	9.3	8.2	11.2	18.9	9.6	7.6	5.3	6.3	4.2	6	5.6	
Metal craft workers, excluding mechanics	575	100.0	11.8	5.5	10.0	6.5	9.7	17.5	12.6	7.7	4.4	5.3	6.6	2.6	6.5	
Mechanics, automobile	1,163	100.0	18.6	11.8	11.4	8.4	14.5	14.9	8.6	4.8	3.2	1.0	1.6	1.0	3.0	
Mechanics, except automobile	1,968	100.0	10.4	8.6	9.8	8.8	12.3	16.8	12.8	6.2	5.9	5.0	2.0	1.3	5.0	
All other craft workers	1,796	100.0	11.1	7.4	8.4	8.8	10.8	19.6	12.6	7.7	4.2	4.9	3.3	1.2	6.0	
Operatives, except transport	5,909	100.0	17.7	8.9	11.0	9.2	12.0	15.4	9.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.0	3.5	
Mine workers	322	100.0	29.7	15.5	10.5	9.2	10.2	13.9	2.4	1.8	.8	.9	3.1	1.9	1.5	
Motor vehicles and equipment	327	100.0	9.4	8.3	4.4	7.2	8.8	18.9	15.9	11.0	5.7	6.8	3.0	.5	8.3	
Other durable-goods	2,461	100.0	14.6	6.6	10.2	9.8	12.6	16.6	10.0	7.1	4.4	3.9	2.9	1.2	4.2	
Nondurable goods	1,334	100.0	15.0	7.4	11.3	10.2	12.5	15.0	11.4	5.6	3.4	4.7	2.4	1.1	4.0	
All other	1,466	100.0	24.6	12.8	13.8	7.6	11.5	13.3	6.8	4.1	2.8	1.2	.9	.7	1.9	
Transport equipment operatives	2,902	100.0	14.8	8.4	12.1	10.2	12.7	15.4	10.4	5.7	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.3	3.7	
Delivery and route workers	2,458	100.0	15.6	8.5	12.8	10.5	13.2	15.2	9.7	5.2	3.8	2.6	1.7	1.1	3.4	
All other	444	100.0	10.4	7.6	8.0	8.7	9.6	16.4	14.2	8.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.8	6.3	
Nonfarm laborers	3,319	100.0	28.6	11.6	11.9	9.1	11.1	12.1	6.8	3.5	2.6	1.1	.8	.8	1.8	
Service workers, including private household	4,709	100.0	24.9	11.5	12.6	8.8	9.8	13.1	8.6	5.1	2.6	1.5	1.2	.4	2.1	
Private household	37	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	
Cleaning service	1,511	100.0	22.9	10.6	12.7	9.9	11.1	13.6	9.4	4.9	2.2	1.7	.8	.1	2.4	
Food service	1,366	100.0	37.5	16.8	16.6	8.2	7.1	5.7	3.4	2.5	1.1	.3	.6	.1	.9	
Health service	181	100.0	27.8	9.7	13.7	12.6	9.9	16.2	3.8	-	3.2	1.0	.9	1.2	1.9	
Personal service	343	100.0	24.0	7.7	10.1	10.5	9.8	10.9	8.7	7.5	4.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	
Protective service	1,270	100.0	13.5	8.3	9.0	6.8	11.0	20.8	13.9	8.3	4.1	2.2	2.0	.2	5.3	
Farmers and farm managers	1,138	100.0	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.8	7.1	16.7	11.1	7.8	9.3	8.5	11.0	18.2	17.5	
Farm laborers and supervisors	680	100.0	24.0	14.2	9.0	8.2	11.6	17.5	5.4	3.4	3.1	1.9	.8	.9	2.3	

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-8. Occupation of women: Tenure on current job, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Occupation	Total employed		Period when current job started												Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946	
All occupation groups	39,857	100.0	21.4	10.4	13.3	9.9	12.6	15.6	8.4	3.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.5	2.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,073	100.0	17.5	8.9	13.0	9.8	12.9	18.1	9.9	4.8	2.7	1.3	.5	.5	3.1
Engineers	42	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	1,985	100.0	15.7	11.4	13.7	11.5	13.8	17.9	8.2	3.9	2.5	.6	.4	.4	2.8
Teachers, except college	2,268	100.0	15.2	4.3	10.1	8.5	11.3	21.7	14.2	6.8	3.9	2.3	.7	1.0	5.1
Engineering and science technicians	200	100.0	18.9	13.6	16.7	12.2	10.3	13.2	10.6	1.1	2.2	1.2	-	-	2.1
Other professional	2,579	100.0	20.9	10.6	14.6	9.4	13.8	15.6	7.4	4.1	1.8	1.0	.5	.3	2.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	3,117	100.0	15.1	10.2	11.7	10.4	13.6	19.1	9.1	4.6	2.6	1.9	1.1	.7	3.3
Salaried	2,628	100.0	15.6	10.0	12.2	10.4	13.4	19.4	8.9	4.5	2.5	1.9	.9	.4	3.3
Self-employed	489	100.0	12.5	11.2	9.3	10.7	14.8	17.1	10.0	5.1	3.0	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.7
Sales workers	2,626	100.0	29.0	11.0	14.7	9.9	11.8	12.9	5.3	3.0	1.2	.7	.4	.2	1.7
Retail	1,869	100.0	31.3	10.9	14.5	8.9	10.7	12.2	5.5	3.4	.9	.6	.6	.3	1.5
Other	757	100.0	23.2	11.1	15.3	12.1	14.5	14.4	4.8	2.2	1.7	.8	-	-	2.0
Clerical workers	13,885	100.0	20.4	11.1	14.3	10.1	13.0	15.0	8.2	3.4	2.0	1.2	.8	.4	2.4
Bookkeepers	1,635	100.0	15.1	9.5	13.6	8.9	12.7	19.9	8.1	4.7	3.4	1.7	1.2	1.0	3.4
Office machine operators	612	100.0	20.4	12.5	14.7	10.5	13.7	15.1	7.1	2.7	2.1	1.2	-	-	2.2
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	4,661	100.0	18.8	10.8	14.9	10.2	13.8	14.7	7.8	4.4	2.1	1.2	.9	.4	2.5
Other clerical workers	6,977	100.0	22.8	11.5	14.1	10.2	12.5	14.1	8.7	2.5	1.5	1.0	.6	.4	2.2
Craft and kindred workers	700	100.0	18.3	7.4	11.0	10.6	14.3	15.2	12.9	5.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.6	3.4
Operatives, except transport	3,855	100.0	18.0	9.0	11.6	10.3	14.1	16.1	10.0	5.0	2.9	1.5	.8	.7	3.1
Mine workers	4	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Motor vehicles and equipment	80	100.0	10.8	2.9	13.3	10.0	15.3	18.2	13.2	7.4	3.6	2.0	3.1	-	4.8
Other durable goods	1,367	100.0	17.4	9.3	10.9	9.9	13.7	17.5	10.9	4.2	3.2	1.5	.8	.8	3.3
Nondurable goods	1,800	100.0	15.7	9.3	12.4	9.9	15.3	16.2	9.7	5.6	3.1	1.7	.7	.5	3.3
All other	604	100.0	27.2	8.1	10.4	12.4	11.5	12.6	8.6	5.1	1.4	.9	.8	1.1	2.3
Transport equipment operatives	259	100.0	18.5	6.0	13.8	10.3	16.2	20.6	8.2	4.2	1.5	.7	-	-	3.1
Delivery and route workers	243	100.0	19.5	5.7	14.7	10.4	16.5	20.9	7.2	3.4	1.6	-	-	-	3.0
All other	16	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonfarm laborers	460	100.0	23.6	13.2	14.0	12.9	13.3	11.3	5.7	3.5	.9	1.2	.4	-	1.9
Service workers, including private household	7,550	100.0	28.7	11.4	12.9	9.0	10.6	13.5	7.2	3.0	1.8	1.0	.4	.4	1.8
Private household	955	100.0	29.6	8.9	10.1	7.4	12.6	12.5	7.1	3.8	3.5	2.1	1.9	.6	2.2
Cleaning	875	100.0	22.7	8.7	12.3	9.5	12.1	19.4	9.3	4.1	1.1	.7	.1	-	2.7
Food service	2,732	100.0	32.9	14.6	14.3	8.5	9.2	10.6	5.9	2.1	1.1	.6	.2	.2	1.2
Health service	1,618	100.0	24.4	11.4	13.6	9.5	10.9	16.1	8.2	2.2	2.4	1.1	.2	-	2.1
Personal service	1,220	100.0	28.7	8.7	11.2	9.8	10.3	13.7	7.0	5.3	2.1	1.1	.5	1.4	2.1
Protective service	149	100.0	26.4	8.9	14.6	14.7	12.7	11.9	9.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	2.0
Farmers and farm managers	130	100.0	7.8	7.2	6.1	4.1	10.9	13.7	13.5	8.6	10.6	5.0	4.6	7.9	9.9
Farm laborers and supervisors	201	100.0	26.3	7.4	5.2	6.7	9.6	13.3	6.9	7.6	4.3	5.1	3.3	4.4	4.1

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-9. Years of school completed: Tenure on current job, by age and sex, January 1981

(Percent distribution)

Years of school completed, sex, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started												Median years on job
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950	Prior to Jan. 1946	
MEN															
Total, 25 years and over	42,719	100.0	10.9	7.0	8.4	7.7	11.7	19.1	12.8	7.9	5.4	4.1	3.0	2.0	6.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	4,216	100.0	11.1	5.9	5.6	6.7	10.4	17.0	13.4	8.4	6.9	5.6	4.4	4.6	7.6
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,070	100.0	10.9	7.1	7.7	6.5	10.4	17.8	12.5	8.5	5.9	5.6	4.4	2.6	6.7
4 years	15,154	100.0	10.3	6.5	7.6	7.3	10.8	19.2	13.8	8.8	6.0	4.3	3.4	2.1	6.7
College: 1 to 3 years	7,360	100.0	11.8	8.1	9.9	8.3	12.7	19.9	11.7	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.3	1.4	4.8
4 years or more	10,919	100.0	10.9	7.2	9.9	8.9	13.3	19.8	11.9	7.2	4.5	3.4	1.9	1.2	5.0
Total, 25 to 34 years	14,735	100.0	16.4	10.3	13.2	11.1	16.8	23.3	8.2	.8	.1	-	-	-	2.9
Elementary: 8 years or less	555	100.0	20.7	10.4	13.1	11.4	18.6	17.7	7.0	1.2	-	-	-	-	2.5
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,235	100.0	19.2	10.3	13.1	10.3	15.3	21.8	9.0	.9	.2	-	-	-	2.7
4 years	5,371	100.0	15.1	9.4	10.8	11.1	14.7	26.3	11.5	1.0	.1	-	-	-	3.5
College: 1 to 3 years	3,326	100.0	16.3	11.1	13.8	9.9	16.7	23.8	7.8	.7	-	-	-	-	2.9
4 years or more	4,248	100.0	16.7	10.9	15.8	12.1	19.7	20.3	4.2	.4	-	-	-	-	2.5
Total, 35 to 44 years	10,746	100.0	10.5	6.8	7.6	7.2	10.7	20.8	18.4	12.2	4.7	.9	.1	-	6.6
Elementary: 8 years or less	777	100.0	16.9	6.6	6.6	8.3	12.2	20.2	16.3	7.4	4.1	.8	.5	-	4.9
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,252	100.0	12.3	8.8	7.9	6.2	9.9	20.5	16.2	11.4	5.0	1.7	.3	-	6.1
4 years	3,937	100.0	9.9	5.8	6.7	6.1	10.4	19.2	18.0	15.9	6.2	1.5	.1	-	8.0
College: 1 to 3 years	1,768	100.0	10.0	7.7	8.6	8.5	10.8	18.9	18.5	10.9	5.6	.4	.1	-	6.0
4 years or more	3,010	100.0	9.1	6.7	8.4	8.1	10.9	24.4	20.4	9.6	2.3	.3	-	-	6.3
Total, 45 to 54 years	9,047	100.0	6.4	4.7	5.2	5.6	8.4	15.5	14.3	12.7	11.7	10.2	4.5	.7	11.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	1,270	100.0	8.2	5.1	4.2	5.6	8.3	19.5	15.5	11.7	8.6	7.6	4.7	1.0	9.6
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,299	100.0	6.3	6.4	5.1	4.6	8.8	15.0	13.2	12.5	9.8	12.2	5.1	1.1	10.9
4 years	3,180	100.0	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.1	7.6	13.0	13.8	12.1	12.2	12.0	6.9	1.0	12.7
College: 1 to 3 years	1,262	100.0	7.3	4.0	6.2	6.0	9.3	17.5	11.8	13.2	12.2	8.9	3.3	.4	9.9
4 years or more	2,036	100.0	5.8	3.4	5.0	7.0	8.8	15.7	16.8	14.2	13.5	8.3	1.2	.1	10.7
Total, 55 to 64 years	6,503	100.0	6.0	3.4	4.6	4.3	6.7	12.6	12.5	10.5	9.6	10.0	12.0	7.8	14.8
Elementary: 8 years or less	1,125	100.0	7.1	4.3	3.6	4.4	7.8	12.8	13.6	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.1	7.7	13.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,011	100.0	5.5	3.2	5.0	5.2	7.5	13.3	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.9	13.3	7.6	14.2
4 years	2,258	100.0	6.3	3.5	5.0	3.1	6.4	11.8	13.0	10.1	10.3	8.9	11.8	9.8	15.2
College: 1 to 3 years	816	100.0	5.3	3.8	4.8	6.2	5.8	10.4	13.6	9.6	7.6	10.4	14.3	8.3	15.1
4 years or more	1,293	100.0	5.4	2.5	4.0	4.6	6.2	14.6	10.6	12.6	9.7	13.0	12.6	4.3	15.5
Total, 65 years and over	1,688	100.0	8.2	4.2	3.9	5.5	10.3	15.9	9.6	6.7	7.3	5.2	5.6	17.5	10.3
Elementary: 8 years or less	489	100.0	8.1	5.4	4.0	6.8	9.5	14.5	10.3	5.9	7.3	5.2	4.0	19.1	10.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	272	100.0	8.8	3.5	4.9	5.4	9.9	16.9	11.4	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.1	14.8	9.9
4 years	407	100.0	10.2	3.6	5.0	7.2	10.8	15.3	7.9	7.7	6.9	3.5	6.8	15.2	8.9
College: 1 to 3 years	187	100.0	8.2	4.0	1.9	2.8	13.9	18.5	10.0	4.3	8.6	3.9	6.7	17.2	9.8
4 years or more	332	100.0	5.6	3.9	2.8	3.2	9.3	16.6	8.9	8.5	7.5	7.6	5.5	20.5	14.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-9. Years of school completed: Tenure on current job, by age and sex, January 1981—Continued

(Percent distribution)

Years of school completed, sex, and age	Total employed		Period when current job started											Median years on job	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent	July 1980-Jan. 1981	Jan.-June-1980	Jan.-Dec. 1979	Jan.-Dec. 1978	Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977	Jan. 1971-Dec. 1975	Jan. 1966-Dec. 1970	Jan. 1961-Dec. 1965	Jan. 1956-Dec. 1960	Jan. 1951-Dec. 1955	Jan. 1946-Dec. 1950		Prior to Jan. 1946
WOMEN															
Total, 25 years and over	30,629	100.0	15.6	8.4	11.4	9.6	13.6	19.3	10.9	5.1	2.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	3.7
Elementary: 8 years or less	2,069	100.0	12.2	8.5	8.4	8.5	13.6	20.1	12.6	6.2	4.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	4.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	3,325	100.0	17.5	7.4	9.8	9.5	12.3	18.8	11.5	5.5	3.3	2.1	1.3	1.1	3.9
4 years	13,955	100.0	14.8	8.1	11.0	9.5	13.5	19.4	12.1	5.2	2.9	1.7	1.0	.7	3.9
College: 1 to 3 years	5,424	100.0	16.9	10.4	12.8	9.7	14.0	18.8	8.7	4.6	1.9	1.1	.7	.4	3.0
4 years or more	5,856	100.0	16.5	7.6	13.0	10.3	14.5	19.5	9.3	4.6	2.4	1.3	.5	.4	3.3
Total, 25 to 34 years	10,916	100.0	22.8	11.7	15.2	11.6	15.3	17.6	5.3	.4	-	-	-	-	2.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	248	100.0	26.4	14.8	11.9	9.2	16.1	17.2	4.3	-	.1	-	-	-	1.7
High school: 1 to 3 years	756	100.0	32.2	9.9	13.2	11.5	14.8	15.3	2.7	.3	-	-	-	-	1.6
4 years	4,739	100.0	22.0	12.0	14.5	11.1	14.9	18.0	7.0	.6	-	-	-	-	2.1
College: 1 to 3 years	2,378	100.0	22.7	13.0	16.0	11.6	14.0	17.3	4.8	.6	-	-	-	-	1.9
4 years or more	2,795	100.0	21.4	10.5	16.5	12.8	17.2	17.9	3.6	.2	-	-	-	-	2.1
Total, 35 to 44 years	7,970	100.0	15.8	7.9	12.3	10.3	15.1	20.4	10.9	5.0	1.9	.3	-	-	3.5
Elementary: 8 years or less	349	100.0	16.2	7.1	11.3	9.7	17.9	19.9	11.2	4.2	1.9	.5	-	-	3.5
High school: 1 to 3 years	903	100.0	18.5	8.9	12.8	10.4	13.6	21.0	10.7	2.9	.9	.2	-	-	2.9
4 years	3,739	100.0	16.0	7.0	12.4	10.8	15.6	19.5	10.5	5.2	2.5	.5	-	-	3.5
College: 1 to 3 years	1,425	100.0	15.5	11.0	12.2	10.1	15.8	20.9	8.5	4.7	1.1	.2	-	-	3.1
4 years or more	1,553	100.0	14.2	6.8	12.3	9.5	13.3	22.0	14.3	6.0	1.7	-	-	-	4.1
Total, 45 to 54 years	6,526	100.0	10.6	6.1	8.9	7.7	12.2	21.5	15.4	8.0	4.6	3.1	1.6	.3	5.9
Elementary: 8 years or less	598	100.0	10.6	8.2	9.0	8.1	13.6	22.9	14.2	5.9	2.6	4.0	.9	.1	5.1
High school: 1 to 3 years	924	100.0	9.3	5.7	7.8	8.0	12.7	21.3	17.1	9.0	5.4	2.1	1.4	.2	6.4
4 years	3,153	100.0	9.6	6.3	8.8	7.9	12.0	21.6	16.5	7.4	4.1	3.2	2.2	.4	6.1
College: 1 to 3 years	910	100.0	13.7	6.8	10.9	7.3	12.0	21.1	12.1	7.9	4.6	2.2	1.3	-	4.8
4 years or more	943	100.0	11.9	4.1	8.2	6.4	11.8	20.6	14.3	10.7	6.8	4.1	.5	.5	6.7
Total, 55 to 64 years	4,212	100.0	6.4	4.9	5.5	7.0	10.0	18.7	17.6	11.7	7.3	5.1	3.0	2.9	9.1
Elementary: 8 years or less	600	100.0	7.8	7.1	5.9	8.9	12.4	18.8	15.3	10.2	7.8	2.8	1.8	1.2	6.9
High school: 1 to 3 years	607	100.0	11.8	5.0	5.7	8.8	8.7	15.8	14.7	9.9	6.1	6.5	4.1	2.8	7.8
4 years	1,946	100.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	6.3	9.1	20.0	19.5	11.8	7.2	5.0	2.9	3.3	9.7
College: 1 to 3 years	598	100.0	3.9	4.9	5.5	6.0	12.4	17.6	18.4	13.6	6.8	5.3	3.0	2.7	9.8
4 years or more	461	100.0	5.8	1.9	5.8	6.7	8.9	19.0	15.5	13.5	9.1	6.3	3.7	3.8	10.4
Total, 65 years and over	1,005	100.0	7.8	5.2	3.8	5.7	9.3	17.5	14.8	9.1	10.3	5.7	4.4	6.5	10.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	274	100.0	7.0	8.5	6.0	6.5	8.4	20.0	13.0	6.3	10.5	4.8	3.8	5.1	8.9
High school: 1 to 3 years	136	100.0	8.9	4.6	1.5	5.0	4.1	20.4	12.9	8.6	11.2	6.6	4.0	12.2	13.0
4 years	378	100.0	7.2	4.5	3.0	5.3	11.0	15.3	17.1	9.6	11.2	5.3	3.5	6.9	10.4
College: 1 to 3 years	112	100.0	6.7	4.9	6.1	3.8	14.0	13.7	13.1	13.8	6.2	6.8	7.2	3.8	9.9
4 years or more	104	100.0	12.2	-	1.4	7.9	7.0	19.0	15.0	10.1	9.4	7.6	6.7	3.7	10.3

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-10. Employment status in January 1980 of persons 16 years and over employed in January 1981, by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and school status

Race, age, ethnicity, and school status	Men							Women						
	Total employed in January 1981		Same occupation in January 1980	Different occupation in January 1980	Unemployed in January 1980	Not in labor force in January 1980	Occupational mobility rate ¹	Total employed in January 1981		Same occupation in January 1980	Different occupation in January 1980	Unemployed in January 1980	Not in labor force in January 1980	Occupational mobility rate ¹
	Number (thousands)	Percent						Number (thousands)	Percent					
ALL PERSONS														
Total, 16 years and over	52,700	100.0	82.0	9.4	3.4	5.1	10.3	39,857	100.0	75.2	10.2	3.6	10.9	12.0
16 and 17 years	1,262	100.0	36.9	10.6	9.2	43.3	22.2	1,196	100.0	32.5	11.2	7.9	48.3	25.6
School major activity	885	100.0	37.1	10.2	8.6	44.1	21.6	831	100.0	33.7	10.3	6.7	49.4	23.4
"Other" major activity	377	100.0	36.5	11.3	10.8	41.4	23.6	365	100.0	29.9	13.2	10.8	46.0	30.6
18 and 19 years	2,069	100.0	44.2	20.4	7.9	27.5	31.6	1,933	100.0	38.9	21.7	7.9	31.5	35.8
School major activity	488	100.0	47.2	17.0	5.8	30.0	26.5	484	100.0	42.2	21.3	4.8	31.8	33.6
"Other" major activity	1,581	100.0	43.3	21.4	8.5	26.8	33.1	1,449	100.0	37.8	21.8	8.9	31.4	36.6
20 to 24 years	6,650	100.0	62.3	19.5	6.9	11.3	23.8	6,099	100.0	61.3	18.1	5.8	14.8	22.8
School major activity	448	100.0	46.3	22.0	4.4	27.3	32.2	345	100.0	51.9	19.4	3.0	25.8	27.2
"Other" major activity	6,202	100.0	63.5	19.3	7.1	10.1	23.3	5,754	100.0	61.9	18.0	6.0	14.2	22.5
25 to 34 years	14,735	100.0	82.4	11.6	3.2	2.7	12.4	10,916	100.0	73.8	11.9	3.9	10.4	13.9
35 to 44 years	10,746	100.0	89.1	7.2	2.4	1.3	7.4	7,970	100.0	82.3	8.1	2.5	7.1	8.9
45 to 54 years	9,047	100.0	92.6	4.3	2.2	.9	4.4	6,526	100.0	87.5	5.4	2.3	4.8	5.8
55 to 64 years	6,503	100.0	93.2	3.4	1.5	1.8	3.5	4,212	100.0	91.9	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.7
65 years and over	1,688	100.0	91.9	1.5	1.2	5.5	1.6	1,005	100.0	90.1	1.6	.7	7.6	1.8
BLACK														
Total, 16 years and over	4,328	100.0	80.6	8.1	5.6	5.7	9.2	4,186	100.0	79.2	7.5	6.5	6.8	8.6
16 to 19 years	239	100.0	37.8	9.8	17.2	35.2	20.7	236	100.0	34.0	11.4	13.7	40.9	25.2
School major activity	79	100.0	36.9	1.1	17.8	44.2	2.9	86	100.0	30.8	8.4	8.8	52.0	21.5
"Other" major activity	161	100.0	38.2	14.1	16.8	30.9	27.0	150	100.0	35.9	13.2	16.4	34.5	26.9
20 to 24 years	592	100.0	54.9	18.7	11.9	14.5	25.4	585	100.0	58.8	13.1	15.2	13.0	18.2
25 to 34 years	1,244	100.0	81.9	10.0	4.8	3.4	10.9	1,256	100.0	79.6	9.6	6.4	4.4	10.8
35 to 44 years	915	100.0	89.2	4.6	4.4	1.8	4.9	926	100.0	85.9	6.5	4.3	3.3	7.1
45 to 54 years	735	100.0	91.2	4.8	2.9	1.1	5.0	674	100.0	91.8	3.5	3.1	1.6	3.7
55 to 64 years	477	100.0	93.9	3.2	1.3	1.7	3.3	401	100.0	94.7	.9	2.6	1.9	.9
65 years and over	126	100.0	94.6	.7	3.9	.8	.7	108	100.0	91.7	-	-	8.3	.0
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
Total, 16 years and over	2,856	100.0	77.2	10.9	4.5	7.5	12.4	1,878	100.0	73.2	7.8	5.8	13.1	9.6
16 to 19 years	213	100.0	37.0	14.4	5.4	43.3	28.0	137	100.0	34.9	11.2	11.5	42.4	24.3
School major activity	47	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	42	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
"Other" major activity	166	100.0	40.3	15.2	4.9	39.7	27.4	95	100.0	32.2	12.2	12.9	42.6	27.5
20 to 24 years	520	100.0	65.1	15.8	7.4	11.8	19.5	375	100.0	60.7	13.3	8.0	18.0	18.0
25 to 34 years	892	100.0	79.7	13.5	3.5	3.3	14.5	565	100.0	74.3	8.1	7.0	10.6	9.8
35 to 44 years	556	100.0	85.2	8.4	3.9	2.4	9.0	361	100.0	81.8	4.9	2.8	10.4	5.7
45 to 54 years	446	100.0	91.4	3.5	4.0	1.0	3.7	296	100.0	87.3	4.1	3.3	5.3	4.5
55 to 64 years	198	100.0	85.8	6.9	2.2	5.2	7.4	123	100.0	90.4	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.4
65 years and over	31	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	22	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Percentage of persons employed in both January 1980 and January 1981 who had a different occupation in January 1980.

² Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000. NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-11. Employment status in January 1980 of persons employed in January 1981, by age, sex, race, and marital status

Race, age, and marital status	Men							Women						
	Total employed in January 1981		Same occupation in January 1980	Different occupation in January 1980	Unemployed in January 1980	Not in labor force in January 1980	Occupational mobility rate ¹	Total employed in January 1981		Same occupation in January 1980	Different occupation in January 1980	Unemployed in January 1980	Not in labor force in January 1980	Occupational mobility rate ¹
	Number (thousands)	Percent						Number (thousands)	Percent					
ALL PERSONS														
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	50,502	100.0	83.8	9.2	3.2	3.7	9.9	37,832	100.0	77.2	10.0	3.5	9.3	11.4
Single	9,557	100.0	67.3	15.0	6.2	11.5	18.2	7,625	100.0	68.5	15.6	4.7	11.2	18.6
18 to 24 years	5,260	100.0	56.1	19.0	7.9	16.9	25.3	4,244	100.0	55.8	19.9	6.4	17.9	26.3
25 to 44 years	3,661	100.0	78.7	11.5	4.5	5.3	12.7	2,655	100.0	82.0	12.2	3.0	2.8	13.0
45 years and over	636	100.0	93.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	726	100.0	93.1	3.1	.9	2.9	3.2
Married, spouse present	36,624	100.0	88.1	7.7	2.4	1.8	8.1	22,594	100.0	79.3	8.1	3.0	9.6	9.3
18 to 24 years	2,316	100.0	66.3	21.7	5.8	6.2	24.6	2,466	100.0	59.0	17.0	6.6	17.4	22.4
25 to 44 years	19,389	100.0	86.9	9.2	2.5	1.4	9.6	12,660	100.0	77.3	8.9	3.0	10.8	10.4
45 years and over	14,919	100.0	93.1	3.7	1.6	1.6	3.8	7,468	100.0	89.5	3.8	1.8	5.0	4.0
Other marital status	4,321	100.0	84.1	9.0	4.1	2.8	9.7	7,613	100.0	79.7	9.9	3.8	6.6	11.0
18 to 24 years	208	100.0	63.5	16.7	11.9	7.9	20.9	492	100.0	57.8	17.7	7.5	16.9	23.5
25 to 44 years	2,431	100.0	81.8	11.6	3.7	3.0	12.4	3,572	100.0	74.4	13.7	4.8	7.1	15.6
45 years and over	1,683	100.0	89.9	4.3	3.7	2.1	4.6	3,549	100.0	88.0	4.8	2.4	4.8	5.2
BLACK														
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	4,199	100.0	82.0	8.1	5.3	4.6	9.0	4,050	100.0	80.7	7.5	6.3	5.5	8.5
Single	978	100.0	67.2	10.4	10.7	11.7	13.4	1,014	100.0	68.1	13.0	10.3	8.6	16.0
18 to 24 years	511	100.0	49.9	16.5	15.0	18.7	24.8	467	100.0	51.1	16.4	16.1	16.4	24.3
25 to 44 years	397	100.0	84.3	4.3	6.8	4.5	4.9	459	100.0	80.5	11.3	5.9	2.3	12.4
45 years and over	70	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	87	100.0	94.0	3.5	2.5	-	3.6
Married, spouse present	2,578	100.0	86.8	7.0	3.7	2.4	7.5	1,757	100.0	83.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.0
18 to 24 years	178	100.0	62.6	20.0	6.8	10.6	24.2	164	100.0	61.5	7.3	14.6	16.6	10.6
25 to 44 years	1,433	100.0	86.1	7.4	4.5	2.0	8.0	1,054	100.0	82.5	6.9	5.3	5.2	7.7
45 years and over	967	100.0	92.4	4.1	2.0	1.5	4.2	538	100.0	92.6	1.6	2.7	3.1	1.7
Other marital status	643	100.0	85.2	9.0	3.3	2.6	9.5	1,280	100.0	86.7	6.0	4.4	3.0	6.5
18 to 24 years	13	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	54	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
25 to 44 years	329	100.0	81.0	13.0	2.2	3.8	13.8	669	100.0	83.1	8.4	5.4	3.1	9.2
45 years and over	301	100.0	91.6	3.8	4.1	.5	4.0	556	100.0	92.7	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.9

¹ Percentage of persons employed in both January 1980 and January 1981 who had a different occupation in January 1980.
² Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-12. Employment status in January 1980 of persons employed in January 1981, by sex and occupation

Sex and occupation	Total employed in January 1981		Same occupation in January 1980	Different occupation in January 1980	Unemployed in January 1980	Not in labor force in January 1980	Occupational mobility rate ¹
	Number (thousands)	Percent					
MEN							
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	50,502	100.0	83.8	9.2	3.2	3.7	9.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8,485	100.0	88.6	6.4	1.3	3.7	6.8
Engineers	1,388	100.0	89.2	6.8	.8	3.2	7.0
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	647	100.0	94.3	2.7	-	3.0	2.8
Other health workers	271	100.0	85.6	6.3	1.7	6.4	6.8
Teachers, except college	947	100.0	90.7	4.9	.7	3.7	5.1
Engineering and science technicians	807	100.0	85.5	8.0	2.4	4.1	8.5
Other professional—salaried.....	3,912	100.0	87.4	7.2	1.6	3.9	7.6
Other professional—self-employed	514	100.0	91.4	5.1	1.6	1.9	5.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	7,831	100.0	88.5	8.5	1.4	1.6	8.8
Sales workers	3,069	100.0	83.9	10.3	2.2	3.5	10.9
Retail sales workers	900	100.0	75.6	12.5	4.5	7.3	14.2
Other sales workers	2,169	100.0	87.4	9.4	1.3	1.9	9.7
Clerical and kindred workers	3,210	100.0	79.4	12.5	2.8	5.3	13.6
Craft and kindred workers	10,784	100.0	85.7	7.7	4.0	2.7	8.3
Carpenters	1,033	100.0	78.3	7.4	9.3	5.0	8.6
Construction craft workers, except carpenters	2,232	100.0	82.8	7.2	6.5	3.5	7.9
Blue-collar worker supervisors, not elsewhere classified	1,536	100.0	89.4	8.4	1.8	.4	8.6
Machinists and job setters	554	100.0	88.1	7.5	1.7	2.8	7.8
Metal craft workers, except machinists and mechanics	574	100.0	92.3	3.6	2.1	2.0	3.8
Mechanics, automobile	1,147	100.0	83.4	8.0	4.6	3.9	8.8
Mechanics, except automobile	1,932	100.0	86.9	8.6	2.0	2.5	9.0
Other craft and kindred workers	1,777	100.0	87.5	8.2	2.5	1.8	8.6
Operatives, except transport	5,695	100.0	79.3	11.6	4.5	4.7	12.7
Mine workers	319	100.0	61.4	26.0	6.9	5.7	29.7
Motor vehicle equipment	325	100.0	81.7	10.6	6.4	1.3	11.5
Other durable goods	2,429	100.0	82.2	10.6	3.8	3.4	11.4
Nondurable goods	1,288	100.0	83.0	9.0	3.0	5.0	9.8
All other	1,335	100.0	74.1	12.6	6.2	7.1	14.6
Transport equipment operatives	2,844	100.0	83.8	8.7	4.7	2.8	9.4
Laborers, except farm	2,905	100.0	69.4	15.9	7.8	6.9	18.6
Private household workers	27	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Service workers, except private household	3,928	100.0	78.3	10.9	4.4	6.4	12.3
Cleaning service workers	1,313	100.0	77.8	11.5	5.0	5.7	12.9
Food service workers	905	100.0	71.2	12.6	5.6	10.6	15.0
Health service workers	163	100.0	74.7	15.8	4.6	4.9	17.5
Personal service workers	306	100.0	79.3	9.4	3.5	7.8	10.6
Protective service workers	1,242	100.0	84.1	8.8	3.0	4.1	9.5
Farmers and farm managers	1,131	100.0	95.5	2.4	.8	1.3	2.5
Farm laborers and supervisors	591	100.0	73.9	11.1	4.7	10.3	13.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-12. Employment status in January 1980 of persons employed in January 1981, by sex and occupation—Continued

Sex and occupation	Total employed in January 1981		Same occupation in January 1980	Different occupation in January 1980	Unemployed in January 1980	Not in labor force in January 1980	Occupational mobility rate ¹
	Number (thousands)	Percent					
WOMEN							
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	37,832	100.0	77.2	10.0	3.5	9.3	11.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,967	100.0	82.6	8.3	1.9	7.2	9.1
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	112	100.0	83.5	4.9	1.4	10.2	5.6
Other health workers	1,850	100.0	84.3	6.0	1.5	8.2	6.7
Teachers, except college	2,254	100.0	87.7	4.9	1.4	6.0	5.2
Other professional and technical workers	2,750	100.0	77.2	12.7	2.6	7.5	14.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	3,104	100.0	79.6	12.4	1.7	6.3	13.5
Sales workers	2,334	100.0	70.6	11.3	3.9	14.2	13.8
Retail sales workers	1,608	100.0	67.5	11.2	4.7	16.6	14.2
Other sales workers	726	100.0	77.5	11.5	2.2	8.9	12.9
Clerical and kindred workers	13,218	100.0	77.4	11.0	3.2	8.3	12.5
Bookkeepers	1,619	100.0	82.4	8.4	1.4	7.7	9.3
Office machine operators	600	100.0	76.7	14.5	3.0	5.8	15.9
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	4,537	100.0	81.3	8.1	2.7	7.9	9.1
Other clerical and kindred workers	6,462	100.0	73.5	13.5	4.1	9.0	15.5
Craft and kindred workers	692	100.0	80.7	9.8	2.4	7.1	10.8
Operatives, except transport	3,805	100.0	78.2	8.3	5.8	7.6	9.6
Transport equipment operatives	253	100.0	81.1	7.6	3.1	8.3	8.5
Laborers, except farm	423	100.0	69.7	13.9	4.9	11.5	16.6
Private household workers	805	100.0	69.1	7.4	3.8	19.7	9.6
Service workers, except private household	5,919	100.0	72.0	9.3	5.2	13.5	11.5
Cleaning service workers	834	100.0	74.8	8.7	6.3	10.1	10.5
Food service workers	2,253	100.0	68.2	12.1	5.8	13.8	15.1
Health service workers	1,538	100.0	75.5	7.7	4.4	12.3	9.3
Personal service workers	1,146	100.0	72.3	6.8	4.0	16.9	8.6
Protective service workers	148	100.0	73.8	7.2	5.7	13.3	8.9
Farmers and farm managers	130	100.0	86.9	1.4	-	11.7	1.6
Farm laborers and supervisors	182	100.0	77.1	6.5	6.0	10.4	7.8

¹ Percentage of persons employed in both January 1980 and January 1981 who had a different occupation in January 1980.

² Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-13. Occupational mobility rates ¹ by occupation: Sex, age, and race, January 1981

Age, sex, and race	Occupation in January 1981												
	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives, except transport	Transport equipment operatives	Laborers, except farm	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
ALL PERSONS													
Men													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	9.9	6.8	8.8	10.9	13.6	8.3	12.7	9.4	18.6	(²)	12.3	2.5	13.0
18 to 24 years	25.0	23.3	24.7	28.6	28.4	20.5	24.8	21.7	30.8	(²)	29.8	(²)	21.2
25 to 34 years	12.4	9.3	13.7	14.0	17.0	9.8	13.3	11.5	21.1	(²)	14.9	3.8	16.5
35 to 44 years	7.4	4.9	8.5	10.8	11.5	6.1	9.4	8.0	9.4	(²)	6.7	3.1	12.7
45 to 54 years	4.4	3.3	5.0	5.2	5.8	4.1	5.3	2.5	7.4	(²)	4.8	2.1	(²)
55 years and over	3.1	1.9	3.1	2.0	3.7	2.1	4.8	3.6	6.9	(²)	5.2	1.6	4.1
Women													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	11.4	9.1	13.5	13.8	12.5	10.8	9.6	8.5	16.6	9.6	11.5	1.6	7.8
18 to 24 years	24.8	24.8	26.9	31.3	24.4	13.4	18.4	(²)	33.6	(²)	25.0	(²)	(²)
25 to 34 years	13.9	11.7	16.7	21.0	14.1	17.0	11.8	(²)	12.1	22.6	14.3	(²)	(²)
35 to 44 years	8.9	5.2	14.1	9.8	9.6	12.4	9.2	(²)	(²)	4.8	9.0	(²)	(²)
45 to 54 years	5.8	3.5	9.4	5.5	6.1	3.3	5.5	(²)	(²)	3.5	7.0	(²)	(²)
55 years and over	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.5	4.7	(²)	(²)	1.9	2.2	(²)	(²)
BLACK													
Men													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	9.0	5.2	9.4	10.7	10.7	7.6	10.9	5.8	15.4	(²)	8.2	(²)	(²)
Women													
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	8.5	7.1	15.9	13.4	9.9	(²)	9.1	(²)	(²)	1.8	7.4	(²)	15.7

¹ Percentage of persons employed in both January 1980 and January 1981 who had a different occupation in January 1980.

² Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-14. Occupational mobility rates ¹ by educational attainment: Age, sex, and race, January 1981

Age and race	Years of school completed											
	Men						Women					
	Total	Elementary, 8 years or less	High school		College		Total	Elementary, 8 years or less	High school		College	
			1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more			1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more
ALL PERSONS												
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	9.9	5.4	10.4	10.8	11.7	8.5	11.4	4.5	10.7	11.5	14.0	11.1
18 to 24 years	25.0	21.8	27.3	24.9	23.8	25.3	24.8	13.0	27.7	24.4	24.0	27.8
25 to 34 years	12.4	10.8	12.3	11.4	14.0	12.6	13.9	8.3	14.9	12.8	16.3	13.9
35 to 44 years	7.4	6.5	8.1	7.2	8.5	7.1	8.9	7.3	11.1	8.7	10.5	7.1
45 to 54 years	4.4	3.2	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.1	5.8	3.3	5.9	6.3	6.4	5.0
55 years and over	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.8	2.6	2.1	1.1
BLACK												
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	9.0	3.3	5.9	12.3	11.2	9.3	8.5	3.3	7.2	8.3	11.4	10.7
18 to 24 years	24.9	(²)	15.7	29.4	23.3	(²)	19.8	(²)	(²)	18.2	19.4	(²)
25 to 34 years	10.9	(²)	7.7	10.5	12.0	14.1	10.8	(²)	3.5	10.6	13.3	12.8
35 to 44 years	4.9	-	2.2	7.5	4.4	7.5	7.1	(²)	8.7	5.3	8.1	8.5
45 to 54 years	5.0	4.5	3.6	5.9	10.1	(²)	3.7	1.9	7.1	2.1	2.0	5.0
55 years and over	2.7	2.3	4.1	2.8	(²)	(²)	.7	-	1.8	-	(²)	(²)

¹ Percentage of persons employed in both January 1980 and January 1981 who had a different occupation in January 1980.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

² Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-15. Occupational mobility rates ¹ by length of time on job: Occupation, age, and sex, January 1981

Occupation in January 1981 and age	Length of time with current employer											
	Men						Women					
	Total	1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 5 years	Over 5 to 11 years	Over 11 years	Total	1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 5 years	Over 5 to 11 years	Over 11 years
OCCUPATION												
Total, 18 years old and over, not in school	9.9	51.5	2.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	11.4	53.3	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6.8	41.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	.5	9.1	45.8	2.4	1.1	.5	.2
Managers and administrators, except farm ..	8.8	52.5	4.7	2.0	1.3	.6	13.5	63.7	4.1	2.4	1.8	.8
Sales workers	10.9	51.6	.6	1.2	1.0	.2	13.8	57.7	2.9	.9	1.8	.0
Clerical and kindred workers	13.6	65.6	5.3	2.0	1.7	1.3	12.5	54.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	.8
Craft and kindred workers	8.3	40.3	2.7	1.6	.5	.9	10.8	53.8	2.2	2.2	.2	2.2
Operatives, except transport	12.7	62.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.7	9.6	56.6	2.5	1.6	.6	1.3
Transport equipment operatives	9.4	54.0	3.1	.7	-	.5	8.5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Laborers, except farm	18.6	70.1	2.0	1.1	.6	1.5	16.6	(²)	(²)	1.3	(²)	(²)
Private household workers	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	9.6	49.7	-	2.0	.3	-
Service workers, except private household ..	12.3	54.9	1.8	1.5	.1	.9	11.5	49.9	1.7	.4	.3	.4
Farmers and farm managers	2.5	(²)	(²)	1.4	.5	1.0	1.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Farm laborers and supervisors	13.0	46.9	(²)	-	-	-	7.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
AGE												
18 to 24 years	25.0	60.2	4.0	3.3	1.7	(²)	24.8	58.9	2.9	2.8	2.2	(²)
25 to 34 years	12.4	50.0	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	13.9	52.6	3.3	1.5	1.6	1.2
35 to 44 years	7.4	47.2	1.4	1.1	.6	1.0	8.9	51.2	1.7	1.3	.5	1.2
45 to 54 years	4.4	45.3	2.2	.6	.2	.8	5.8	47.3	2.5	1.1	1.1	.6
55 years and over	3.1	41.9	1.0	.5	.2	.6	2.5	38.7	.4	.4	-	.4

¹ Percentage of persons employed in both January 1980 and January 1981 who had a different occupation in January 1980.
² Percentage and rate not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

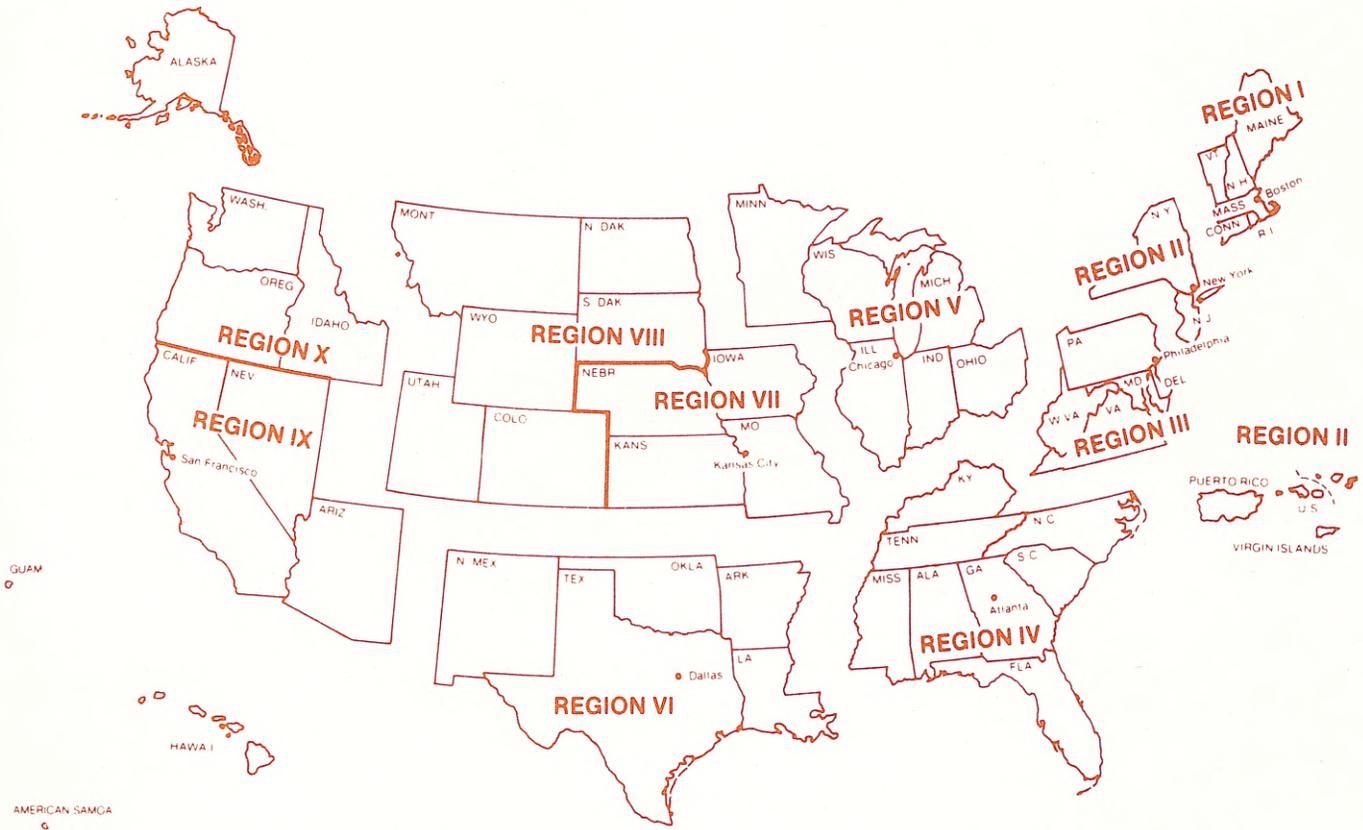
Table B-16. Occupational tenure by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and age, January 1981

Sex, race, ethnicity, and age	Total employed in both January 1980 and 1981		Occupational tenure							
			Less than 1 year ¹	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 24 years	25 years or more
	Number	Percent								
MEN										
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	46,990	100.0	9.9	10.2	9.2	6.4	6.7	19.0	27.2	11.4
White	42,459	100.0	11.9	14.9	12.2	8.2	8.0	19.2	20.7	4.9
18 to 24 years	5,572	100.0	25.3	31.6	19.9	10.7	6.7	5.8	-	-
25 to 34	12,455	100.0	14.4	15.4	13.9	9.8	10.1	25.4	10.9	-
35 to 44	9,319	100.0	9.2	13.0	11.0	8.1	8.7	21.3	28.0	.7
45 to 54	7,936	100.0	6.1	9.1	8.7	6.6	7.2	21.6	31.7	8.9
55 years and over	7,177	100.0	2.8	4.9	6.2	4.3	5.6	17.2	38.4	20.7
Black	3,784	100.0	8.5	15.7	11.7	8.1	7.5	20.9	23.5	4.2
18 to 24 years	495	100.0	19.8	40.2	18.9	10.5	6.7	3.9	-	-
25 to 34	1,143	100.0	10.8	17.4	16.0	11.6	9.1	24.1	11.1	-
35 to 44	858	100.0	7.1	12.4	9.2	6.2	9.1	28.5	27.4	.1
45 to 54	705	100.0	3.7	8.4	6.4	4.7	5.4	21.3	43.1	7.0
55 years and over	583	100.0	.7	3.2	6.1	5.5	4.3	16.2	42.5	21.5
Hispanic	2,478	100.0	9.5	20.0	15.3	9.4	8.7	19.6	15.3	2.1
18 to 24 years	493	100.0	19.7	39.9	21.1	8.2	7.9	3.3	-	-
25 to 34	831	100.0	9.8	21.5	18.6	11.6	8.6	23.5	6.4	-
35 to 44	520	100.0	5.7	12.4	14.3	11.8	5.9	25.1	24.4	.5
45 to 54	423	100.0	4.5	11.6	8.4	7.5	12.1	22.5	30.1	3.2
55 years and over	210	100.0	4.1	4.1	7.3	2.8	10.7	24.5	30.2	16.3
WOMEN										
Total, 18 years and over, not in school	32,983	100.0	11.4	15.1	12.2	8.1	8.0	19.5	20.9	4.8
White	28,766	100.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	6.4	6.6	18.9	27.5	11.9
18 to 24 years	4,912	100.0	24.9	28.3	20.5	11.2	7.7	7.3	-	-
25 to 34	8,027	100.0	12.4	11.6	12.4	9.8	10.8	29.8	13.1	-
35 to 44	6,183	100.0	7.7	5.8	5.8	4.5	5.1	21.1	47.5	2.4
45 to 54	5,286	100.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.1	3.8	14.0	43.3	22.9
55 years and over	4,357	100.0	3.1	3.3	3.8	2.8	3.4	11.4	30.4	41.7
Black	3,571	100.0	9.0	14.1	10.3	6.6	7.3	20.2	25.5	7.0
18 to 24 years	471	100.0	24.9	40.3	17.7	8.7	4.8	3.6	-	-
25 to 34	1,121	100.0	10.9	15.8	15.5	9.3	11.4	25.9	11.2	-
35 to 44	855	100.0	4.9	9.2	6.4	4.7	8.5	28.8	35.8	1.8
45 to 54	642	100.0	5.0	6.9	5.8	6.8	4.5	16.1	41.8	13.2
55 years and over	482	100.0	2.7	4.7	5.2	2.0	3.4	15.3	39.9	26.7
Hispanic	1,486	100.0	12.2	16.7	12.0	8.2	8.2	19.0	19.6	4.1
18 to 24 years	305	100.0	21.1	37.4	19.4	10.9	7.5	3.6	-	-
25 to 34	465	100.0	14.5	15.9	13.4	10.3	11.4	25.3	9.3	-
35 to 44	313	100.0	9.0	10.8	10.3	6.5	6.7	22.6	32.6	1.5
45 to 54	270	100.0	3.7	7.3	6.2	5.3	6.5	21.0	38.0	12.0
55 years and over	132	100.0	7.3	5.6	5.6	3.9	3.9	16.7	36.4	20.7

¹ Refers to persons whose occupation in January 1981 differed from the occupation held in January 1980 and thus may include a number of persons with one or more years in the January 1981 occupation.
NOTE: Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero.

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