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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1981

The overall employment situation was little changed from January to February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent in February; it had been 7.4 percent in the prior 2 months.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--edged up in February to 97.9 million.

Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--was unchanged in February at 91.5 million.

Unemployment

The Nation's unemployment rate was 7.3 percent in February, and the number of unemployed workers was 7.8 million; both measures were about unchanged over the month. Likewise, unemployment rates for most major worker groups in February were about the same as in January: Adult men (6.0 percent), adult women (6.5 percent), teenagers (19.3 percent), whites (6.6 percent), Hispanics (12.0 percent), and black and other workers (13.1 percent). Jobless rates for all of these worker groups were substantially above their year-earlier levels. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-9.)

The number of persons who had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more dropped in February and the median duration of unemployment declined from 7.4 to 6.9 weeks, still well above the level of a year ago. (See table A-6.)

The number of unemployed persons on layoff or permanently separated from their jobs (job losers), which had been declining between June and January, was unchanged in February at 3.9 million. The other unemployment categories -- job leavers and labor force entrants -- have shown no consistent trend since June. (See table A-7.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment rose by 230,000 over the month and, at 97.9 million, exceeded the 1980 peak which occurred in this series last February. Adult women accounted for virtually all of the over-the-month increase, and their February employment total was 835,000 above last February's level. In contrast, employment of adult men and teenagers was below the year-earlier level, by 270,000 and 450,000, respectively. (See table A-1.)

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

	Quarte	rly aver	ages	Mor	thly dat	a I	
Category	1979	198	I <u>0</u> I	1980	198	31I	Jan, - Feb.
			IV I	Dec.	Jan. I	Feb.	change
HOUSEHOLD DATA			,				
				ands of			
Zivilian labor force							1 38
Total employment						97,9271	231
Unemployment		7,921		7,785			-93
Not in labor force							29
Discouraged workers	766	961	1,055	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	 		Percen	t of lat	or force	h	
nemployment rates:							
All workers	5.9	7.51	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	-0.1
Adult men	4.4	6.6	6.31	6.2	6.01	6.01	0
Adult women	5.7	6.4	6.71	6.8	6.7	6.5	-0.2
Teenagers	16.2	18.4	18.3	17.8	19.0	19.3	0.3
White	5.2	6.71	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.61	-0.1
Black and other	11.3	13.9	14.1	14.0	12.9	13.1	0.2
Hispanic origin	9.01	10.8	10.21	9.81	11.1	12.01	0.9
Full-time workers	5.5	7.3	7.3	7.31	7.1	7.11	0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	' <u></u> '					<u>_</u>	·• • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				sands of			
Nonfarm payroll employment							51p
Goods-producing industries							-82p
Service-producing industries	64,008 	64 , 814 	65,152	65,233	65,45/pi	1400p	133p
	 				n ek		
Average weekly hours:				urs of w			
Total private nonfarm	35.61	35.1	35.41	35.4	35.5p	35.2p	-0.3p
Manufacturing							-0.5p
Manufacturing overtime							-0.2p
Ŭ	1				. 1	i	
p=preliminary.				1	I.A.=not	available	3.

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The civilian labor force was little changed over the month at 105.7 million. Over the past year, the labor force has grown by 1.6 million, a slower pace than in recent years. Most of the over-the-year increase occurred among adult women, whose labor force participation rate reached an all-time high of 51.9 percent in February. The labor force increase for adult men was smaller than their population growth over the past 12 months; their participation rate continued its long-term decline and was 78.7 percent in February.

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonfarm payroll employment was unchanged in February, at 91.5 million, following 6 consecutive monthly advances. An employment gain in wholesale and retail trade was offset by a decrease in the number of construction jobs. The number of payroll jobs was 365,000 above the February 1980 employment peak. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment dropped by 110,000 over the month. This decline followed several months of job gains. At 4.5 million, construction jobs were still 140,000 short of last February's level.

Manufacturing employment remained unchanged at 20.4 million in February. The number of factory jobs was still well below pre-recession levels.

Employment rose by 110,000 in wholesale and retail trade. Elsewhere in the service-producing sector, there was a small job increase in finance, insurance, and real estate, while Federal Government employment declined over the month.

Hours of Work

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls fell 0.3 hour in February to 35.2 hours. Adverse weather conditions in the Midwest and the Southeast were apparently a major factor in this decline. The manufacturing workweek decreased 0.6 hour during February to 39.8 hours, offsetting gains of the past two months. Factory overtime declined by 0.2 hour to 2.9 hours in February. (See table B-2.)

The sharp reduction in the workweek coupled with the stable employment level led to a decline in the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls. The index decreased 0.7 percent in February to 125.7 (1967=100) following steady increases since July. (See table B-5.)

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Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.1 percent in February (seasonally adjusted). Average weekly earnings fell 0.7 percent as a result of the decrease in hours. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose by one cent over the month and 58 cents over the year. Average weekly earnings were \$245.70, down 35 cents in February, but up \$18.95 from a year earlier. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index--earnings adjusted for overtime in manufacturing, seasonality, and the effects of changes in the proportion of workers in high-wage and low-wage industries--was 265.6 (1967=100) in February, 0.5 percent higher than in January. The Index was 9.5 percent above February a year ago. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the Index decreased 1.7 percent during the 12-month period ended in January. (See table B-4.) Chart 1. Civillan labor force and employment (Seasonally adjusted)

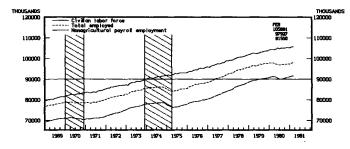


Chart 2. Unemployment rate——all civilian workers

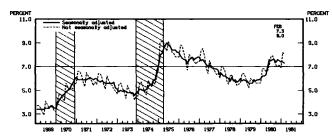
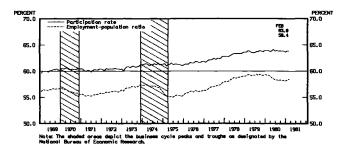


Chart 3. Civilian labor force participation rate and total employment—population ratio (Seasonally adjusted)



Explanatory Note

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

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This informationis collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 166,000 establishments; employing about 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

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

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

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

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

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the ''true'' level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

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

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

	-	7			r	1	, .	r	· · ·
Employment, statue, eex, and age	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Fe b 19 8
TOTAL					ļ				1
atal noninstitutional population ¹	165,298	167,585	167,747	165,298	167,005	167,201	167,396	167,585	
Armed Forces ¹ Civilian noninstitutional population ³	2.086	2,125	2,121	2,086	2,121	2,119	2,124	2,125	167.
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	163,211	165,460	165,627	163.211	164,884	165,082	165,272	165,460	165.
Civilian labor force	103,257	104,671	104,808	104,271	105,167	105,285	105.067	105,543	105
Participation rate.	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.9	63.8	63.8	63.6	63.8	1 6
Procupaton rea. Employed Employment-population ratio ¹ Agriculture. Nonagricultura industries	96,264	96,128	96,383	97.817	97,206	97,339	97,282	97,696	97.
Arrient de terre	58.2	57.4	57.5	59.2	58.2	58.2	58.1	58.3	
Nonemfoultural industries	93,428	93,268	2,773	3,329	3,319 93,887	3,340 93,999	3,394	3,403	3
Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	6,993	8,543	8,425	6,454	7,961	7,946	7,785	94.294 7.847	94.
Unemployment rate.	6.8	8.2	8.0	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	1 1
Not in labor force	59,954	60,789	60,819	58,940	59,717	59,797	60,205	59,917	59
Men, 19 years and over	1				1				
tal noninetitutional population ¹	79,196	80,272	80,346	79, 196	80,000	60,091	80,183	80.272	80.
Armed Forces ¹	1,937	1,954	1,950	1,937	1,956	1,954	1,959	1,954	1
Armed Forces ¹ Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force	77,259	78,318	78,396	77,259	78,044	78,137	78,224	78,318	78
Chilian Jabor force Participation rate.	59,239	59,788	59,726	60,009	60,379	60,388	60.254	60,366	60
Participation rate.	55,319	76.3	76.2	77.7	77.4	55.897	77.0	77.1	[.]
Employment-population ratio ²	69.9	68.3	68.2	71.5	69.9	69.8	55,920	56,012	56
Employed .	3,920	4,973	4,962	3,378	4,498	4,491	4,334	4,353	4
Unemployment rate.	6.6	8.3	8.3	5.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	
Mon, 20 years and over			į						
otal noninstitutional population ¹	70,792	71,980	72,070	70,792	71,661	71,768	71,875	71,980	72.
Armed Forces ¹ Civilian noninetitutional population ¹	1,652	1,660	1,657	1,652	1,674	3.673	1.677	1,660	1
Civilian noninetitutional population ³	69,140	70,320	70.413	69,140	69.987	70.095	70,198	70,320	70.
Civilian Isbor force . Participation rate	54,749	55,322	55,343	55,017	55,495	55,539	55,470	55,443	55.
Emoloyed	51,658	51,356	78.6	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.0	78.8	
Employed		71.3	71.3	74.1	72.5	72.5	72.4	52,091	52
Agriculture Nonegriculture industries	2,213	2,140	2,097	2,418	2,351	2, 372	2,331	2,378	2.
Nonagricultural Industries.	49,445	49,216	49,296	50,018	49,612	49,635	49.714	49.713	49
Unemployed. Unemployment rate.	3,091	3,966	3,951	2,581	3,532	3.532	3.425	3.352	3.
Women, 16 years and ever									
otal non/netitutional population ¹	86,102	87,313	87,402	86,102	87,006	87,110	87.213	87,313	87.
Armed Force Civilian noninstitutional population ¹ Civilian labor force	150	171	170	150	165	165	165	171	1
Civilian noninstitutional population'	85,952	87,142	87,231	85,952	86,841	86,945	87.048	87,142	87.
Civilian labor force	44.018	44,883	45,082	44,262	44,788	44,897	44,813	45,178	45,
Findepeten name.	40,945	51.5	51.7	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.8	1.5
Employed Employment-population ratio ²	47.6	47.3	47.6	47.8	41,325	41,442	41.362	41,684	41
Unemployed	3.073	3,570	3,463	3,076	3,463	3,455	3,451	3,493	3
Unemployment rate.	7.0	8.0	7.7	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	1 .
Women, 20 years and over						[1	ļ	
otal noninstitutional population ¹	77,890	79,212	79,315	77.890	78,860	78,979	79.097	79,212	79.
Armed Forces ¹ Civilian nonInstitutional population ¹	123	141 79,071	140	123	137	137	137	141	
Civilian labor foros Participation rate.	39,991	40,952	41,199	39,871	78,723	78,842	78,959	79,071	79
Participation rate.	51.4	51.8	52.0	51.3	51.4	51.5	51.4	51.8	1
Employed	37,609	38,075	38,444	37,560	37,754	37,909	37,820	38, 191	38.
Employment-population ratio ³	48.3	48.1	48.5	48.2	47.9	48.0	47.8	48.2	4
Agriculture. Nonsgriculturel industries	424 37, 185	467	461	568	576	574	665	621	
Unemployed.	2,382	2,877	2,755	2,311	2,732	37.335	37,155	37,570 2,750	37.
Unemployment rate.	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	2.
Both seame, 18-18 years		1						1	
otal noninstitutional population ¹	16,616	16.393	16,362	16.616	16.484	16.454	16,424	16,393	16,
rear noninstructure population' Armal Forcen' Chillin monanthistical population' Chillin monanthistical Participation reas Employed Employed Agriculture Mongenortural industries	311 16,305	324	323	311	309	309	310	324	
Civilian tabor force	8,517	8,396	8,265	9,383	16,174 9,186	16,145	16,114	16,069	16.
Participation rate	52.2	52.3	51.5	57.5	56.8	56.5	56.0	57.0	9:
Employed	6,997	6,697	6.546	7,821	7,489	7,423	7,417	7.414	1 7.
Employment-population ratio ²	42.1	40.9	40.0	47.1	45.4	45.1	45.2	45.2	4
Agriculture	198	253	215	343	392	394	398	404	
Unemployed	1,520	1,699	6,331	7.478	7.097	7.029	7.019	7.010	1 7.
Unemployment rate	1 17 0	20.2	20.8	16.6	18.5	18.6	17-8	1,744	

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

	No	ot seasonally adju	unted			Seeone	lly adjusted		
Employment status, race, sex, and age	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981
WHITE			ļ				<u> </u>		+
							1	}	1
tal noninstitutional population ¹	144,570	146,284	146,403	144,570	145,848	145,995	146,140	146,284	146,40
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	142,951	1,633	1,629	1,619	1,638	1,636	1,640	1,633	1,62
Civilian labor force	91,029	92,203	92,366	91,873	92,516	92,562	92,383	92,832	93.03
Participation rate	63.7	63.7	63-8	64.3	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.2	64.
Employment-population ratio ²	85,540 59,2	85,332	85,661	86.869	86,371	86,409	86,377	86,620	86.94
Unemployed.	5,490	6,871	58.5	60.1 5,004	59.2 6,145	59.2 6,153	59.1	59.2	59. 6.09
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.5	7.3	5.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	48,860	49,366	49,372	49.066	49,461	49,481	49,449	49,426	49.42
Participation rate.	79.8	79.4	79.3	80.1	79.8	79.8	79.6	79.4	79.
Employment-population ratio ²	74.2	46,097	46,149	47.047	46,660	46,684 73.7	46,728	46,704 73.6	46.75
Unemployed	2,457	3.269	3,223	2,019	2,801	2,797	2,721	2,722	2,66
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.6	6.5	4-1	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.
Women, 20 years and over		1			ļ				
Civilian labor force	34,569	35,360	35,566	34,445	34,883	34,972	34,910	35,313	35,42
Employed	50.9 32,701	51.3	51.5 33,488	50.7	50.8 32,845	50.9 32,944	50.7 32,858	51.2	51.
Employment-population ratio ²	48.1	48.0	48.5	48.0	47.8	47.9	47.7	48.1	33.42
Unemployed	1,868	2,246	2,078	1,800	2,038	2,028	2.052	2,133	2,00
Unemployment rate	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.
Both sexes, 16-19 years Civilian labor force		1				į			
Perticipation rate.	7,600 55,2	7,478	7,428	8,362	8,172	8,109	8,024	8,093	8,19
Employed	6.435	6,121	6,024	7,177	60.0 6.866	59.7 6,781	59.2 6.791	59.9	60.
Employment-population ratio ²	46.0	44.5	43.9	51.3	49.6	49.1	49.2	48.9	49.
Unemployed	1,165	1,356	1.404	1,185	1,306	1,328	1,233	1,358	1,42
Men	15.3 16.2	18.1	18.9	14.2	16.0	16.4	15.4	16.8	17.
Women	14.4	16.0	16.6	14.6	14.5	14.9	16.4	17.9	18.
BLACK AND OTHER									
tal noninstitutional population ¹	20,727	21,301	21,344	20,727	21,157	21,206	21 255	21 201	21. 24
Armed Forces ¹	467	492	491	467	483	483	21,255	21,301 492	21,34
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	20,261	20,809	20,853	20,261	20,673	20,723	20,771	20,809	20,85
Civilian labor force	12,228	12,467	12,442	12,395	12,686	12,706	12,668	12,684	12,59
Employed	60.4 10,725	59.9 10,796	59.7 10,722	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.0	61.0	60.
Employment-population ratio ²	51.7	50.7	50.2	52.8	51.4	10,922	10,895	11,051	10,94
Unemployed	1,503	1,672	1,721	1,450	1,802	1,784	1,773	1,634	1,65
Unemployment rate	12.3	13.4	13.8	11.7	14.2	1420	14.0	12.9	13.
Men, 20 years and over			1						
Civilian labor force	5,889 74.8	5,956 73,5	5,971 73,5	5,932	6.030	6,042	6.015	5,996	6,00
Employed	5.255	5,260	5.243	75.3	75.0	74.9	74.4	73.9	73.
Employment-population ratio ²	63.8	62.0	61.7	65.2	63.0	63.0	62.8	63.3	63.0
Unemployed.	634	697	728	565	730	727	700	628	65
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.7	12.2	9.5	12.1	12.0	11.6	10.5	10.0
Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force	5 4 2 4	5 5 6 5							1
Participation rate	5,421	5,593	5,633	5,433	5,648	5,652	5,654	5,638	5,64
Employed	4,908	4,961	4,956	4.928	4,953	4,965	55.9	55.6 5,016	55.5
Employment-population ratio ²	49.7	48.7	48.6	49.9	49.0	49.0	48.8	49.3	48.
Unemployed	513 9.5	632	677	505 9.3	695 12.3	687	698 12.3	621 11.0	669
				,,,,	12.5	12.12	12.5	11.0	11.9
Both sexes, 16-19 years Civilian labor force	917	919	838	1,030	1,008	1,012	999	1,051	946
Participation rate	36.1	36.0	32.8	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.0	41.2	37.1
Employed	562	575	522	650	631	642	624	667	611
Employment-population ratio ²	21.4 355	21.8	19.8 315	24.8 380	24.0	24.4	23.7	25.3	23.2
Unemployment rate.	38.8	37.4	37.6	36.9	37.4	370	375	384	335
Men	39.0	42.4	40.8	34.2	38.2	35.9	38.8	39.2	35.5
Women	38.5	31.4	33.8	39.6	36.4	37.4	36.1	33.3	35.3

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

		sonally isted			S	essonally adjusted		
Category								
	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981
CHARACTERISTIC								
stal employed, 16 years and over ,	96,264	96,383	97.817	97,206	97,339	97.282	97,696	97.92
Married men, spouse present	38,410	37,732	38,827	38,142	38,167	38,231	38,182	38.11
Married women, spouse present	23,271	23,496	23,150	22,993	23,065	23,063	23,352	23.35
Women who maintain families	4,645	4,847	4,650	4,701	4,707	4,716	4,787	4,85
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	50,525	51,781	50,447	51.101	51,148	51,065	51,594	51,698
Professional and technical	15,753	16,161	15,423	15,780	15,863	15,810	15,965	15,813
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,850	11,385	10,953	10,979	11,016	11,009	11,363	11.48
Sales workers	6,055	6,146	6,179	6,277	6,155	6,175	6,265	6.27
Clerical workers	17,866	18,089	17,892	18,065	18,114	18,071	18,001	18,12
Blue-collar workers	30,527	29,377	31,669	30,521	30,550	30,373	30,338	30.440
Craft and kindred workers.	12,346	12.027	12,722	12,485	12,424	12,337	12,306	12,386
Operatives, except transport	10,426	10,172	10,648	10,210	10,247	10,194	10,331	10,390
Transport equipment operatives	3,507	3,314	3,557	3,443	3.429	3,402	3,322	3,36
Nonfarm laborers	4,248	3,865	4,742	4,383	4,450	4,440	4,380	4,309
Farm workers	2,347	2,282	13,005 2,745	12.891 2.735	12,888	12,982	12,946 2,737	13,070
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER							2,,57	2,002
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,158	1.098	1,411	1,363	1.417	1.411	1,465	1,336
Self-employed workers	1,498	1,475	1,636	1,640	1,612	1.655	1,615	1,530
Unpaid family workers	180	200	293	325	324	305	284	3 2 5
Nonagricultural industries:	•	1	Í					
Wage and salary workers	86,267	86,384	87.192	86,587	86,643	86,513	87,125	87.236
Government	15,773	15,823	15,539	15,597	15,651	15,653	15.738	15.589
Private industries	70,495	70,561	71,653	70,990	70,992	70,860	71,387	71.647
Private households	1,121	1,117	1,181	1,144	1,148	1.110	1, 197	1,176
Other industries	69,374	69,444	70,472	69,846	69,844	69,750	70,190	70,471
Self-employed workers	6,796	6,888	6,841	7,005	6,943	6,973	6,839	6,923
Unpaid family workers	364	338	400	417	405	396	422	371
PERSONS AT WORK ¹				3				
Nonagricultural industries	89,159	89,769	88,830	88,488	88,694	88,468	89,499	89,441
Full-time schedules	72,525	72,580	72,937	72,071	72,265	72,131	72,807	72,945
Part time for economic reasons	3,292	3,936	3,454	4,220	4,176	4,218	4,474	4,145
Usually work full time	1,430	1,635	1,415	1,685	1,620	1,647	1,698	1,622
Usually work part time	1,862 13,342	2,301	2,039	2,535	2,556	2,571	2,776	2,523
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,342	13,253	12,439	12,197	12,253	12,119	12,218	12,351

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

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

(Percent)

					Monthly data				
	Messures	1979	2	198	30		1980	19	B 1
		IV	I	11	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1
J-2	Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7
J-3	Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	4.0	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1
j-4	Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force.	5.5	5.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
U-5	Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	5.9	6.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
U-6	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	7.5	7.9	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.4
j-7	Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discoursged workers as a parcent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force.	8.2	8.8	10.1	10.5	10.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Catagory	unemplo	iber of yed persons pusends)	Unemployment rates							
	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		
	1980	1981	1980	1980	1980	1980	1981	1981		
CHARACTERISTIC										
iotal, 16 yeers and over .	6,454	7,754	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3		
Men, 20 yeers and over .	2,581	3,312	4.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0		
Women, 20 yeers and over .	2,311	2,680	5.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5		
Both sexes, 18-19 yeers	1,562	1,762	16.6	18.5	18.6	17.8	19.0	19.3		
Married men, spouse present .	1,286	1,624	3.2	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1		
Married women, spouse present .	1,334	1,446	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.8		
Women who maintain families .	431	518	8.5	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.5	9.6		
Full-time workers	5,114	6,396	5.8	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1		
	1,370	1,405	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.2	9.2	9.1		
			6.6	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1		
OCCUPATION ²										
White-collar workers Professional and technical Managers and administrators, except farm Sales workers Ciarical workers Blue-collar workers Blue-collar workers Oparatives, except transport Transport equipment oparatives Nonfarm laborer Service workers Farm workers	1,782 365 252 280 885 2,717 682 1,094 261 680 985 112	1,984 419 287 259 1,019 3,426 963 1,402 304 757 1,241 132	3.4 2.3 2.2 4.3 4.7 7.9 5.1 9.3 6.8 12.5 7.0 3.9	3.9 2.6 2.5 4.6 5.6 10.8 7.1 13.2 10.6 15.3 8.3 4.4	3.9 2.5 2.4 4.8 5.6 10.7 7.1 13.0 10.6 15.0 8.3 4.0	4.0 2.6 2.5 4.7 5.8 10.5 7.1 12.9 8.8 14.8 7.8 4.0	3.9 2.8 2.4 4.4 5.7 10.2 6.8 12.1 15.0 8.0 5.0	3.7 2.6 2.4 4.0 5.3 10.1 7.2 11.9 8.3 14.9 8.7 4.7		
INDUSTRY ²							1			
Nonspricutural private wage and salary workers ³ Construction Manufacturing Durable goods. Nondurable goods. Transportation and public utilities. Wholesale and retail trade. Finance and service inductries Government workers. Government workers.	4,718	5,826	6.2	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5		
	568	666	10.9	14.6	14.8	13.8	13.3	13.2		
	1,539	1,911	6.7	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.4		
	917	1,159	6.5	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.3	8.5		
	622	752	6.9	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.2		
	246	311	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.5		
	1,244	1,449	6.6	7.8	8.2	8.3	7.6	7.6		
	1,078	1,432	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.0		
	644	693	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3		

Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a per-cent of potentially available labor force hours.
 Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers In thousands)

Weeks of unemployment		esonatiy usted	Seesonsity adjusted						
	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	1980	1981	1980	1980	1980	1980	1981	1981	
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	2,878	3.014	3,049	3,186	3,108	3,115	3,259	3,203	
	2,653	2.880	2,134	2,500	2,524	2,217	2,264	2,324	
	1,462	2.531	1,299	2,292	2,329	2,378	2,358	2,250	
	946	1.246	794	1,256	1,213	1,231	1,079	992	
	516	1.285	505	1,036	1,116	1,147	1,279	1,257	
	10.7	14.4	10.7	13.3	13.6	13.5	14,4	14.4	
	6.7	8.2	5.7	7,5	7,7	7,3	7,4	6.9	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed Less than 5 weeks 5 to 14 weeks 15 weeks and over 15 to 26 weeks 27 weeks and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	41.2	35.8	47.0	39.9	39.0	40.4	41.3	41.2	
	37.9	34.2	32.9	31.3	31.7	28.8	28.7	29.9	
	20.9	30.0	20.0	28.7	29.3	30.8	29.9	28.9	
	13.5	14.8	12.2	15.7	15.2	16.0	13.7	12.8	
	7.4	15.3	7.8	13.0	14.0	14.9	16.2	16.2	

industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers. ³ Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

		esonelly usted			8000	onally adjusted		
Resson	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	1980	1981	1980	1980	1980	1980	1981	1981
ost lest job	3,643	4,749	2,979	4,240	4,229	4,226	3,847	3,896
On layoff	1,530	1,767	1,087	1,692	1,453	1,470	1,258	1,267
Other job losers	2,113	2,982	1,892	2,548	2,776	2,756	2,590	2,629
eft lest job	805	854	831	870	897	813	907	884
eenterd lebor force	1,814	1,986	1,797	2,013	1,896	1,869	2,039	1,970
eeking first job	730	836	825	880	890	868	1,000	928
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
otal unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers.	52.1	56.4	46.3	53.0	53.5	54.3	49.4	50.7
On layoff.	21.9	21.0	16.9	21.1	18.4	18.9	16.1	16.5
Other job losers.	30.2	35.4	29.4	31.8	35.1	35.4	33.2	34.2
Job leavers.	11.5	10.1	12.9	10.9	11.3	10.5	11.6	11.5
Job leavers.	25.9	23.6	27.9	25.2	24.0	24.0	26.2	25.7
Neentrants.	10.4	9.9	12.8	11.0	11.2	11.2	12.8	12.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		د ا						-
ob losens	3.5	4.5	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7
	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8
	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9

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

Sex and aga	unemplo	nber of yed persons xusends)	Unemployment rates						
	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	0ct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	
stal, 16 years and over	6,454	7 75 1							
16 to 24 years.	3,082	7,754	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	
16 to 19 years	1,562	3,593	12.5	14.6	14.5	14.0	14.5	14.6	
16 to 17 years.	722	796	18.8	18.5	18.6	17.8	19.0	19.3	
18 to 19 years.	844	967	15.2	16.7	21.4	19.9	21.0	21.4	
20 to 24 years.	1,520	1.831	9.9	12.3		16.4	17.5	17.9	
25 years and over	3,374	4,171	4.2	5.4	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.8	
25 to 54 years.	2,955	3,647	4.6	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.1	
55 years and over	422	528	2.8	3.4	3.3	5.8 3.5	5.7	5.5	
Men, 16 years and over	3,378	4,293	5.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	
16 to 24 years	1,656	2.033	12.5	16.0	15.6	14.9	15.6	15.4	
16 to 19 years	797	981	16.0	19.8	19.8	19.0	20.3	20.1	
16 to 17 years	383	449	18.2	21.8	22.3	20.5	23.0	22.1	
18 to 19 years	419	534	14.5	18.1	17.8	17.8	18.5	18.7	
20 to 24 years	859	1,052	10.3	13.8	13.2	12.5	12.8	12.7	
25 years and over	1,736	2,283	3.7	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	
25 to 54 years	1,481	1,977	3.9	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2	
56 years and over	253	303	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	
Women, 16 years and over.	3,076	3,461	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	
16 to 24 years	1,426	1,560	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.3	13.6	
16 to 19 years	765	781	17.4	17.0	17.2	16.5	17.5	18.4	
16 to 17 years	339	347	19.4	19.8	20.3	19.3	18.7	20.5	
18 to 19 years	425	433	16.1	15.1	15.1	14.8	16.4	17.0	
20 to 24 years	661	779	9.4	10.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	
25 years and over	1,638	1,887	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	
25 to 54 years	1,474	1,670	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.9	
55 years and over	169	225	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.9	

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

(Numbers in thousands)	(Numbers	In	thousands)
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Employment status	10060	ot maily atted			Seasonali	y adjusted		
	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Peb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981
BLACK ¹								
Sivilian noninstitutional population Civilian labor force Participation rate. Employed Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Unemployed. Not in labor force.	17,271 10,336 59.9 8,984 1,352 13.1 6,935	17,667 10,506 59.5 8,936 1,570 14.9 7,162	17,271 10,485 60.7 9,177 1,308 12.5 6,786	17,545 10,701 61.0 9,070 1,631 15.2 6,844	17,579 10,716 61.0 9,097 1,619 15.1 6,863	17,610 10,693 60.7 9,072 1,621 15.2 6,917	17,636 10,725 60.8 9,234 1,491 13.9 6,911	17.667 10.646 60.3 9.129 1.516 14.2 7.021
HISPANIC ORIGIN ²							ſ	
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,175 5,177 63.3 4,675 503 9.7 2,998	8,835 5,699 64.5 4,990 709 12.4 3,136	8,175 5,306 64.9 4,814 492 9.3 2,869	8,759 5,589 63.8 4,992 597 10.7 3,170	8,824 5,696 64.6 5,116 580 10.2 3,128	8,764 5,668 64.7 5,114 554 9.8 3,096	8,843 5,817 65.8 5,170 648 11.1 3,026	8,835 5,827 66.0 5,128 699 12.0 3,008

¹ Data relate to black workers only. In the 1970 census, they constituted about 89 percent of the ² Data on persons of Hispanic athnicity are collected independently of racial data. In the 1970 "black and other" population group. census, approximately 96 percent of their population was white.

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

Civilian noninsti-tutionei Totel population Veteran statue and age Feb. 1980 Feb. 1981 Feb. 1980

(Numbers in thousands) Civilian labor force Unemployed Percent Employed of labor Numbe force Feb. 1981 Feb. 1980 Feb. Feb. 1980 Feb. 1981 Feb. Feb. 1981 1980 1981 VETERANS 8,154 7,219 1,804 3,609 1,806 935 8,468 7,325 1,571 3,450 2,304 1,143 7,727 6,939 1,716 3,489 1,734 788 7,994 7,006 1,454 3,328 2,224 988 7,310 6,546 1,554 3,339 1,653 764 7,482 6,527 1,292 3,114 2,121 955 5.4 5.7 9.4 4.3 4.7 3.0 6.4 6.8 11.1 6.4 4.6 3.3 417 512 4**7**9 393 162 150 81 162 214 103 40 years and over 24 33 NONVETERANS 16,018 7,289 4,989 3,740 14,371 6,547 4,211 3,613 15,148 6,932 4,416 13,568 6,125 3,998 3,445 14.044 15,145 803 1,101 5.6 6.4 5.1 4.6 7.3 25 to 29 years. 30 to 34 years.

6,845 4,743 3,557

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1984 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the

3,800

35 to 39 years.

Vietnam-era veteran population. Data for 20-to-24-year-old veterans are no longer shown on the table, because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 25-29 age catagory) and the numbers remaining are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

581 323

197

8.5 6.8 5.5

422 213 168

6,264 4,420 3,360

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

	Not	essonally adjusted	•			Seasonali	y adjusted		
State and employment status	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981
California						-			
Civilian noninstitutional population 1	15,979	17,290	17,314	16,979	17,208	17,236	17,264	17,290	17,314
Civilian labor force	11,042	11, 314	11,292	11,097	11,246	11,312	11,204	11,346	11,352
Employed	10,297	10,421	10,384	10,401	10,441	10,497	10,470	10,493	10,493
Unemployed Unemployment rate	745	893	908	696	805	815	734	853	859
Unemployment rate	6.8	7.9	8.0	6.3	7.2	7.2	6.6	7.5	7.6
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population 1	6,886	7,077	7,093	6,886	7,026	7,044	7,061	7,077	7,093
Civilian labor force	3,836	3,883	4,015	3,857	3,933	4,023	4,038	3,938	4,035
Employed	3,636	3,636	3,763	3,642	3,681	3,799	3,819	3,698	3,766
Unemployed	200	247	25.2	215	25.2	224	219	240	269
Unemployment rate	5.2	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.4	5.6	5.4	6.1	6.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population 1									
	8,295	8,353	8,357	8,295	8,340	8,345	8,349	8,353	8,357
Civilian labor force	5,382	5,428	5,396	5,437	5,471	5,491	5,481	5,441	5,453
Unemployed	4,977 405	4,889	4,921	5,057	4,964	5,001	4,969	4,954	5,002
Unemployee Unemployment rate	7.5	539 9.9	475 8.8	380 7.0	507 9.3	490 8.9	512 9.3	487 9.0	451 8.3
	/	9.9	0.0	/.0	9.3	0.9	9.3	9.0	0.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population 1	4,396	4,437	4,439	4,396	4,427	4,430	4,434	4,437	4,439
Civilian labor force	2,822	2,911	2,947	2,843	2,988	2,964	2,968	2,917	2,968
Employed	2,659	2,724	2,759	2,698	2,792	2,811	2,822	2,764	2,797
Unemployed	163	188	188	145	196	153	146	153	171
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.1	6,6	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.8
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population 1	6,768	6,843	6,848	6,768	6,824	6,830	6,837	6,843	6,848
Civilian labor force	4,293	4,267	4,251	4,299	4,303	4,296	4,293	4,293	4,259
Employed	3,800	3,682	3,647	3,836	3,718	3,718	3,726	3,736	3,685
Unemployed	493	585	604	463	585	578	567	557	574
Unemployment rate	11.5	13.7	14.2	10.8	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.0	13.5
New Jersey			[ĺ		-	
Civilian noninstitutional population 1	5,541	5,592	5,595	5,541	5,579	5,584	5,588	5,592	5,595
Civilian labor force	3,562	3,573	3,525	3,572	3,569	3,554	3,560	3,583	3,531
Employed	3,326	3,289	3, 254	3,363	3,310	3,284	3,276	3,316	3,288
Unemployed	236	284	270	209	259	270	284	267	243
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.0	7.7	5.9	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.5	6.9
New York	1								
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,300	13,332	13,332	13,300	13, 326	13,328	13,330	13, 332	13, 332
Civilian labor force	8,115	8,001	8,073	8,152	7,995	7,972	7,920	8,002	8,110
Employed	7,455	7,334	7,408	7,539	7,395	7,379	7,335	7,395	7,492
Unemployed	660	667	665	613	600	593	585	607	618
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6
Ohio	1					i			
Initian noninstitutional population	7,954	8,015	8,019	7,954	8,000	8,006	8,010	8,015	8,019
Civilian labor force	4,986	4,970	4,941	5,074	5,138	5,067	5,018	5,048	5,031
Employed	4,627	4,453	4,445	4,739	4,682	4,578	4,542	4,558	4,558
Unemployed	359	517	496	335	456	489	476	490	473
Unemployment rate	7.2	10.4	10.0	6.6	8.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.4
Pennsylvania				1					
ivilian noninstitutional population	8,929	8,982	8,985	8,929	8,970	8,974	8,978	8,982	8,985
Civilian labor force	5,348	5,366	5,324	5, 393	5,423	5,401	5,343	5,402	5,370
Employed	4,937	4,876	4,867	5,014	5,003	4,973	4,913	4,933	4,942
Unemployed	410	490	456	379	420	428	430	469	428
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.1	8.6	7.0	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.0
Texas			[
ivilian noninstitutional population 1	9,655	9,858	9,874	9,655	9,804	9,822	9,840	9,858	9,874
Civilian labor force	6,319	6,566	6,562	6,368	6,468	6,481	6,457	6,577	6,612
Employed	5,983	6,197	6,252	6,052	6,141	6,119	6,114	6,237	6,320
Unemployed	335	370	310	316	327	362	343	340	292
Unemployment rate .	5.3	5.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.4

¹ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers eppser in the unadjusted and the easonally adjusted columns.
² These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

		Not seasons	ally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted							
Industry	Feb. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. p 1981	Feb. p 1981	Feb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan.p 1981	Feb. 1981		
TOTAL	89,781	91,846	90,098	90,147	91,186	90,710	90,961	91,125	91,499	91,550		
GOODS-PRODUCING	25,826	25,811	25,303	25,183	26,623	25,636	25,811	25,892	26,042	25,960		
MINING	987	1,064	1,067	1,068	1,007	1,037	1,054	1,072	1,084	1,090		
CONSTRUCTION	4,109	4,431	4,078	3,969	4,659	4,442	4,475	4,508	4,608	4,500		
MANUFACTURING	20,730 14,678	20,316	20,158		20,957	20,157	20,282	20,312 14,195	20,350	20,370 14,260		
DURABLE GOODS Production workers	12,599 8,869	12,186 8,413	12,112 8,341	12,085 8,329	12,715 8,967	12,043 8,288	12,146 8,381	12,160 8,386	12,192 8,409	12,198 8,424		
Lumber and wood products	718.9 494.6	679.8 475.8	667.7 474.2	667.9 473.8	745 495 705	677 466	683 469 661	688 472 660	693 474 662	692 474 660		
Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries	1,699.4			1,598.2	705 1,214 1,711 2,529	656 1,096 1,595 2,469	1,119 1,606 2,475	1,133 1,608 2,480	1,135 1,608 2,484	1,135 1,611 2,490		
Machinery, except electrical	2,157.7		2,143.4 1,870.2 701.3		2,168 2,006 702	2,409 2,107 1,873 697	2,120 1,901 701	2,480 2,135 1,868 701	2,150	2,154 2,154 1,866 701		
Instruments and related products	428.8	410.1	402.2	404.3	440	407	411	415	418	415		
NONDURABLE GOODS Production workers	8,131 5,809	8,130 5,786	8,046 5,712	8,061 5,736	8,242 5,904	8,114 5,777	8,136 5,798	8,152 5,809	8,158 5,817	8,172 5,836		
Food and kindred products	1,644.1	1,667.2	1,624.0 71.9 853.2	69.8	1,713 68 888	1,682 69 856	1,686 71 856	1,684 70 857	1,679 70 858	1,683 71 860		
Textile mill products	701.9	858.3 1,281.7 691.7	1,266.9	856.9 1,282.7 687.5	1,313 709 1,273	1,292 690	1,291 692 1,278	1,291 693 1,284	1,290 694 1,285	1,290 695 1,292		
Printing and publishing	1,112.1 155.9 746.3	1,291.6 1,107.6 207.8 710.3	1,282.6 1,106.5 207.8 708.5	1,209.0	1,121 1,121 161 751	1,272 1,105 209 699	1,278 1,108 209 705	1,112 210 711	1,115	1,117 209 714		
Leather and leather products	242.6	238.8	236.7	238.9	245	240	240	240	241	241		
SERVICE-PRODUCING	63,955	66,035	64,795	64,964	64,563	65,074	65,150	65,233	65,457	65,590		
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,130	5,163	5,081	5,080	5,198	5,147	5,132	5,137	5,148	5,147		
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	20,155	21,313	20,575	20,403	20,637	20,641	20,660	20,638	20,782	20,892		
WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE	5,250 14,905	5,318 15,995	5,273 15,302	5,280 15,123	5,302 15,335	5,292 15,349	5,297 15,363	5,302 15,336	5,310 15,472	5,333 15,559		
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5,061	5,229	5,223	5,233	5,101	5,214	5,225	5,245	5,265	5,275		
SERVICES	17,317	17,978	17,790	17,928	17,540	17,913	17,969	18,068	18,135	18,164		
GOVERNMENT	16,292	16,352	16,126	16,320	16,087	16,159	16,164	16,145	16,127	16,112		
FEDERAL	2,803 13,489	2,782 13,570	2,758 13,368	2,734	2,826 13,261	2,788	2,790	2,789 13,356	2,786	2,753 13,359		

p=preliminary.

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

Industry		Not seaso	naily adjusted		Seasonally adjusted							
	Feb. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981 P	Feb. 1981 P	Feb. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981 P	Feb. 1981		
TOTAL PRIVATE	35.1	35.6	35.0	34.9	35.5	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.5	35.2		
AINING	43.2	44.1	43.7	42.8	(2)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
CONSTRUCTION	35.7	37.1	36.3	34.6	37.1	37.0	37.2	37.1	38.4	35.9		
ANUFACTURING	39.8 2.9	40.8 3.3	39.9 2.9	39.5 2.8	40.1 3.0	39.7 2.8	39.9 2.9	40.1 3.1	40.4 3.1	39.8 2.9		
DURABLE GOODS	40.3 3.0	41.5 3.4	40.4 2.9	39.9 2.8	40.6 3.1	40.1 2.8	40.5 3.0	40.6 3.2	40.9 3.1	40.2		
Lumber and wood products	38.5 38.4 40.1	39.6 39.6 41.6	38.7 38.0 40.3	37.8 38.1 39.8	39.1 39.0 41.2	38.7 38.0 40.9	39.3 38.0 41.1	39.4 38.6 41.3	40.0 38.8 41.5	38.3 38.7 40.8		
Primary metal industries	40.7 40.4 41.5	41.6 41.6 42.2	41.2 40.4 41.2	40.6 40.0 40.9	40.8 40.8 41.5	40.1 40.4 40.7	40.9 40.6 41.0	41.4 40.6 41.0	41.3 40.7 41.3	40.7 40.4 40.9		
Machinery, except electrical	40.2	42.2	41.2	40.9 39.5 40.2	41.5 40.3 40.8	40.7 39.9 40.8	41.0	40.2	40.4	40.9 39.6 40.6		
Instruments and related products	40.8	41.2 39.5	40.5	40.0 38.7	40.9 39.1	40.2 38.7	40.5 38.6	40.5 39.0	40.9 39.0	40.1 39.1		
NONDURABLE GOODS	38.9 2.8	39.8 3.1	39.1 2.9	38.8 2.8	39.4 2.9	39.0 2.8	39.0 2.9	39.3 3.0	39.6 3.1	39.3 3.0		
Food and kindred products Tobacco manufacturers	39.1 36.9 40.8	40.3 38.1 40.8	40.0 38.4 39.8	39.4 38.3 39.7	39.7 37.9 41.1	39.6 39.5 39.9	39.8 38.9 40.0	39.8 37.2 40.3	40.3 39.6 40.4	40.0 39.3 40.0		
Textile mill products	35.4	35.9	35.1	35.0	35.9	35.3	35.0	35.6	35.9	35.5		
Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products	37.0 41.6 39.7	38.1 42.1 43.3	37.1 41.3 42.6	37.0 41.4 42.4	37.4 41.9 40.7	37.1 41.4 43.1	36.8 41.7 43.2	37.4 41.7 43.2	37.7 41.6 43.4	37.4 41.6 43.4		
Rubber and misc, plastics products	39.9 36.8	41.6 36.9	41.1 36.5	40.3 36.9	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.9 36.6	41.5	40.3		
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	39.4	40.0	39.2	39.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	31.9	32.4	31.6	31.7	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.2		
WHOLESALE TRADE	38.4 29.8	38.9 30.5	38.5 29.5	38.2 29.6	38.8 30.4	38.5 30.2	38.6 30.2	38.7 30.0	38.8 30.2	38.6 30.2		
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
SERVICES	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6		

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

³ This series is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision. p = preliminary.

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

		Average hor	urly earnings		Average weekly earnings					
Industry	Feb. 1980		Jan. p 1981	Feb. p 1981	Feb. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981 p	Feb. 1981		
TOTAL PRIVATE Seasonally adjusted	\$6.46 6.45	\$6.94 6.95	\$7.03 7.02	\$7.04 7.03	\$226.75 228.98	\$247.06 246.03	\$246.05 249.21	\$245.70 247.46		
MINING	8.90	9.58	9.78	9.84	384.48	422.48	427.39	421.15		
ONSTRUCTION	9.61	10.35	10.42	10.34	343.08	383.99	378.25	357.76		
IANUFACTURING	7.00	7.69	7.72	7.72	278.60	313.75	308.03	304.94		
DURABLE GOODS	7.46	8.24	8.24	8.25	300.64	341.96	332.90	329.18		
Lumber and instruees Furniture and fixturees Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Machinery, except electrical Electric and electronic equipment Transportation equipment Instruments and related products Miscellaneous manufacturing NONDURABLE GOODS Food and kindred products Tobacco manufacturers. Textile mill products. Apparel and other textile products. Paper and allied products. Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products.	6.33 5.32 7.14 9.44 7.69 6.71 8.86 6.59 5.30 6.27 6.64 7.36 4.90 4.45 7.52 7.29 8.01	6.77 5.69 7.83 10.35 7.86 8.57 7.39 10.11 7.14 5.72 6.86 7.13 8.00 5.33 4.81 8.28 7.88 8.68	6.82 5.72 7.86 10.35 7.86 9.96 7.20 5.81 6.94 7.21 8.44 5.34 4.89 8.27 7.91 8.71	6.85 5.77 7.86 10.44 7.90 8.99 9.89 7.22 5.81 6.94 7.22 8.35 5.33 4.28 8.28 8.28 7.94	243.71 204.29 286.43 384.21 288.46 319.14 268.87 204.58 243.90 259.62 271.58 199.92 157.53 318.85 269.73 333.22	268.09 225.32 325.73 325.73 361.65 302.99 435.74 294.17 225.94 273.03 287.34 304.80 217.46 172.68 361.84 300.23 365.43	263.93 217.36 316.76 426.42 315.76 4353.91 297.54 410.35 291.60 224.27 271.35 288.40 324.10 212.53 3171.64 355.61 293.46 359.72	258.93 219.84 312.83 352.15 291.91 397.58 288.80 224.85 269.27 284.47 319.81 211.60 171.15 352.73 293.78 362.25		
Petroleum and coal products . Rubber and misc. plastics products . Leather and leather products .	9.37 6.25 4.47	10.37 6.89 4.73	11.02 6.95 4.85	11.18 6.96 4.86	371.99 249.38 164.50	449.02 286.62 174.54	469.45 285.65 177.03	474.03 280.49 179.33		
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	8.58	9.31	9.34	9.38	338.05	372.40	366.13	369.57		
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.36	5.61	5.79	5.81	170.98	181.76	182.96	184.18		
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.77 4.78	7.24	7.31 5.17	7.35 5.18	259.97 142.44	281.64	281.44 152.52	280.77		
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	5.60 5.70	6.00 6.12	6.12 6.21	6.21 6.28	203.28	217.80 199.51	221.54 201.20	226.04 203.47		

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p≂preliminary.

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

[1967=100]

					•			Percent chan	ge from
industry	FEB. 1980	SEPT. 1980	ост. 1980	NOV. 1980	DEC. 1980	JAN. P 1981	FEB. P 1981	FEB. 1980- FEB. 1981	JAN. 1981 FEB. 1981
TOTAL PRIVATE NONFARM:								· · · · ·	
Current dollars	242.4	255.4	257.9	260.9	261.9	264.2	265.6	9.5	0.5
Constant (1967) dollars	102.2	101.5	101.4	101.5	100.8	100.9	N.A.	(2)	(3)
MINING	278.5	290.4	294.4	298.7	302.3	306.6	307.5	10.4	.3
CONSTRUCTION	229.8	239.3	241.6	243.0	245.3	247.7	246.2	7.1	6
MANUFACTURING	247.8	264.5	266.6	268.9	270.4	272.3	273.3	10.3	.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	262.4	274.0	280.2	283.4	284.1	285.9	287.1	9.4	. 4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	235.2	246.5	247.7	250.9	250.9	254.1	255.4	8.6	.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	221.1	233.1	234.8	239.3	238.0	240.9	244.0	10.4	1.3
SERVICES	239.7	251.7	254.2	258.5	259.4	261.2	264.2	10.2	1.1

SEE FOOTNOTE 1, TABLE B-2. PERCENT CHANGE WAS -1.7 FROM JANUARY 1980 TO JANUARY 1981, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE. PERCENT CHANGE WAS .1 FROM DECEMBER 1980 TO JANUARY 1981, THE LATEST MONTH AVAILABLE.

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

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

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers, on private

nonagricultural payrolls. by industry, seasonally adjusted

[1967=100]

Industry division and group		r		r		1980	r	1	<u>.</u>	,	·····	1981	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	p Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL PRIVATE	126.9	126.0	124.8	123.4	122.5	121.9	123.0	123.7	124.5	125.2	125.5	126.6	125.7
OODS-PRODUCING	109.1	107.3	105.2	102.2	100.3	98.5	100.0	101.5	102.3	103.7	104.4	106.4	103.6
MINING	162.1	162.9	161.7	163.2	166.4	158.7	162.4	166.7	168.0	170.4	175.6	175.8	173.2
CONSTRUCTION	134.7	126.9	124.7	124.3	123.7	120.6	120.5	124.7	124.5	126.0	126.8	134.9	122.6
MANUFACTURING	102.8	101.8	99.8	96.1	93.8	92.5	94.2	95.2	96.1	97.4	98.0	99.0	97.8
	105.8			96.6	94.0	92.4	94.1	95.5	96.6	98.5	98.9	99.9	98.2
Lumber and wood products	108.9	106.5	95.3	90.4	89.6	91.5	95.3	96.8	97.0	99.4	100.7	102.6	97.7
Furniture and fixtures	108.9			99.0	94.6	91.0	94.8	98.4	99.0	99.5	101.9	102.7	102.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	109.6	108.0	103.5	99.4	96.7	95.1	96.5	99.3	99.5	101.0	101.3	101.8	100.3
Primary metal industries	92.4	91.8	89.9	82.4	77.4	73.4	75.4	77.7	80.5	84.3	86.6	86.6	85.6
Fabricated metal products	104.9	104.6	102.1	95.3	92.5	89.9	92.3	94.5	95.1	96.5	96.7	96.8	96.4
Machinery, except electrical	117.5	116.9	116.1	114.1	110.8	108.8	108.6	110.1	110.2	111.0	110.8	112.1	111.3
	109.8			103.8	100.1	98.5	99.8		102.1	103.3	104.8		
Transportation equipment	93.8	93.0		79.1	79.6	79.8	82.4	82.5	84.7	88.2	85.7	87.4	84.6
Instruments and related products	129.1	128.7		126.0	125.1		124.1	123.8	124.2	125.7	126.0	127.5	124.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industry	98.2	96.9	95.8	91.6	88.5	89.0	88.5	88.9	87.6	88.2	90.3	91.2	90.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	98.4	97.3	97.2	95.4	93.5	92.5	94.3	94.7	95.4	95.8	96.7	97.6	97.1
Food and kindred products	96.2	94.6	94.4	95.1	93.2	93.9	94.8	93.2	93.7	94.6	94.4	95.4	94.7
Tobacco manufacturers	70.5	70.2	72.4	73.8	72.1	73.0	68.1	71.1	74.9	75.1	70.5	75.1	74.5
Textile mill products	91.6	91.0	89.4	86.4	82.2	80.5	83.3	84.5	85.3	85.6	86.4	86.6	86.1
Apparel and other textile products	90.5	89.2	89.3	87.2	86.7	86.1	87.2	87.3	87.5	86.7	88.1	89.0	87.9
Paper and allied products	102.5	101.6		96.7	94.7	93.6	95.0	96.5	97.3	98.6			
Printing and publishing		105.1		103.6		102.9					106.2		
Chemicals and allied products		108.0			104.4			103.9			105.7		
Petroleum and coal products	75.7	71.4		113.8		113.9		116.1	117.2		118.4		
Rubber and misc. plastics products													
Leather and leather products	142.2 66.4	141.4 65.6		128.5	123.6 63.3	119.2 59.5	63.9	130.1 63.7	132.8	135.1 63.7	64.1	65.1	65.7
RVICE-PRODUCING	139.2	139.0	138.3	138.1	137.9	138.2	139.0	139.2	139.9	140.2	140.2	140.7	141.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC							1						
UTILITIES	113.7	113.9	113.5	112.6	112.6	112.8	112.6	112.7	113.5	112.8	113.8	111.4	111.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	132.7	131.8	130.4	130.3	129.1	128.9	130.4	130.9	131.4	131.6	130.9	132.5	132.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	135.6	134.5	134.1	133.7	130.8	131.0	131.9	133.3	133.6	134.0	134.5	134.8	134.6
RETAIL TRADE			128.9	129.0	128.5	128.0	129.8	130.0	130.6	130.6	129.4	131.5	132.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	149.3	149.6	149.4	149.7	151.2	151.1	151.8	151.1	152.4	152.6	153.2	153.1	154.1
SERVICES	157.2	157.6	157.6	157.4	157.8	159.1	159.4	159.3	160.0	161.2	161.4	161.9	162.0

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span		
1978						
anuary	68.6	80.8	82.3	79.7		
ebruary	68.6	77.3	82.8	82.3		
arch	71.8	80.2	79.9	81.1		
pri1	69.8	74.7	74.7	84.6		
ay	61.9	73.0	75.3	83.7		
une	64.2	66.6	74.7	82.6		
uly	61.0	68.0	73.3	81.1		
ugust	67.7	70.1	77.6	79.9		
eptember	67.2	74.1	80.5	79.1		
	68.0	78.2	82.0	74.1		
ctober	75.3	81.1	79.1	76.7		
ecember	74.7	81.7	78.2	74.4		
	,	0117		,		
1979						
anuary	66.9	75.9	74.7	73.3		
ebruary	66.3	70.3	71.8	70.6		
larch	62.2	64.0	64.0	69.2		
pril	49.7	60.2	60.5	67.7		
ay	58.1	54.7	53.8	63.4		
une	57.8	59.9	51.5	58.4		
uly	57.0	53.8	58.1	59.6		
ugust	54.4	52.0	55.5	54.9		
eptember	52.9	57.6	55.2	50.6		
ctober	65.1	61.9	59.3	46.5		
ovember	55.2	61.9	63.1	39.5		
ecember	53.5	57.3	56.4	37.8		
1980						
January	60.2	57.6	45.3	33.4		
ebruary	54.9	52.6	36.9	33.1		
larch	45.9	39.2	32.3	35.2		
.pri1	34.6	29.1	24.7	33.1		
íay	28.8	25.0	26.7	35.5		
une	30.2	23.8	25.6	35.8		
uly	36.3	34.9	32.3	32.80		
ugust	62.8	54.4	46.8	33.4p		
eptember	62.8	68.9	68.6			
ctober	64.0	74.1	79.1p			
lovember	66.9	71.2	77.3p			
ecember	64.0	72.7p				
1981						
anuary	65.7p	70.1p				
ebruary	56.4p	· F	[
arch	·e					
.pril						
ay	:		1			
une						
(
uly						
September						
ctober						

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment¹ increased

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

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