

News

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1984

Employment rose markedly in February and unemployment continued to decline, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Both the overall unemployment rate, at 7.7 percent, and the civilian worker rate, at 7.8 percent, dropped two-tenths of a percentage point over the month. Since the November 1982 recession trough, the rates have declined by 2.9 percentage points, and the number of unemployed has been reduced by 3.1 million.

Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 700,000 in February to 103.9 million, seasonally adjusted. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs was 59.1 percent, the highest since August 1981.

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--advanced by 385,000 to 92.2 million. Gains were particularly large in services and durable goods manufacturing.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The unemployment rate for civilians dropped 0.2 percentage point in February to 7.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, as the number of unemployed declined by 225,000 to 8.8 million. The unemployment rate for adult men fell 0.3 point to 7.0 percent, while the rate for adult women edged down to 6.9 percent, and the rate for teenagers was stable at 19.3 percent. Jobless rates for black and white workers continued to trend down. The black teenage unemployment rate was down to 43.5 percent, reflecting improvements for young black women. The rate of Hispanic joblessness fell from 11.2 to 10.2 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

Both the mean and median duration of unemployment fell in February--to 18.8 and 8.3 weeks, respectively--as there was a substantial decline in the number of very long-term unemployed (27 or more weeks). Job losers accounted for about 54 percent of the jobless total, down from a recessionary high of 62 percent. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment, at 103.9 million, seasonally adjusted, increased by 700,000 in February and has risen by 4.9 million over the course of the recovery, the largest gain in the first 15 months of any post-World War II recovery period. Over-the-month increases were shared among adult men and women and white and black workers. Since November 1982, the proportion of the population with jobs has risen by about 2 percentage points for whites, to 60.2 percent, and by 3 percentage points for blacks, to 51.8 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The rate of job growth over the past year has been greatest among precision production, craft, and repair workers--up 7 percent to 12.6 million--and operators, fabricators, and laborers--up 6 percent to 16.2 million. Service occupations recorded the lowest rate of growth during this period, while employment in farming, forestry, and fishing recorded a slight decline. (See table A-11.)

The civilian labor force rose by 480,000 in February to 112.7 million, seasonally adjusted. Growth occurred among both white and black workers and was especially visible among adult women. Over the course of the recovery, labor force gains have kept pace with population growth, as the overall labor force participation rate of 64.1 percent in February was the same as in November 1982.



Centennial
of Labor

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 385,000 in February. Job gains continued to be widespread, with two-thirds of the 186 industries in the BLS index of diffusion registering over-the-month increases. At 92.2 million, seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm employment has risen by 650,000 over the past 2 months and was 3.5 million above the November 1982 level. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Two-thirds of the February increase occurred in the manufacturing (110,000) and services (145,000) industries, each of which continued their strong growth during the recovery period. Within manufacturing, over-the-month gains were concentrated in the durables goods industries, especially in electrical and electronic equipment, machinery, and transportation equipment, which together accounted for 60 percent of the overall manufacturing gain. In nondurable goods, the only notable increase was in the auto-related rubber and plastic products industry, which has shown strength in recent months. Total factory jobs have risen by 1.3 million since November 1982. The large over-the-month employment increase in the services industry continued the strong growth pattern during the past 15 months (1.1 million).

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

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Jan.- Feb. change
	1982	1983		1983	1984		
	IV	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Labor force <u>1/</u>	112,493	113,737	113,702	113,824	113,901	114,377	476
Total employment <u>1/</u>	100,718	103,209	104,195	104,629	104,876	105,576	700
Civilian labor force.....	110,829	112,057	112,012	112,136	112,215	112,693	478
Civilian employment.....	99,054	101,528	102,506	102,941	103,190	103,892	702
Unemployment.....	11,775	10,529	9,507	9,195	9,026	8,801	-225
Not in labor force.....	62,217	62,392	62,938	62,985	63,318	62,986	-332
Discouraged workers.....	1,813	1,610	1,457	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force							
Unemployment rates:							
All workers <u>1/</u>	10.5	9.3	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.7	-0.2
All civilian workers.....	10.6	9.4	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.8	-0.2
Adult men.....	9.9	8.7	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.0	-0.3
Adult women.....	9.0	7.9	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9	-0.2
Teenagers.....	24.1	22.4	20.6	20.1	19.4	19.3	-0.1
White.....	9.5	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	-0.2
Black.....	20.6	19.4	17.9	17.8	16.7	16.2	-0.5
Hispanic origin.....	15.3	12.8	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.2	-1.0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment.....	88,796	90,250	91,346	91,599	91,863p	92,249p	386p
Goods-producing industries.....	23,160	23,830	24,298	24,415	24,611p	24,760p	149p
Service-producing industries.....	65,636	66,421	67,048	67,184	67,252p	67,489p	237p
Hours of work							
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm.....	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.3	35.5p	35.4p	-0.1p
Manufacturing.....	39.0	40.4	40.6	40.5	41.0p	41.0p	0p
Manufacturing overtime.....	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5p	3.6p	0.1p

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

Employment in retail trade declined somewhat less than usual from January to February, and, as a result, the job total rose by 55,000 after seasonal adjustment. Elsewhere, the number of jobs in construction rose by 35,000, and there was also an increase in the durable goods portion of wholesale trade.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged down 0.1 hour in February to 35.4 hours, seasonally adjusted. At 41.0 hours, the manufacturing workweek held steady at the highest level since January 1967. Factory overtime hours were about unchanged over the month at 3.6 hours, the highest level since early 1979. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 110.2 (1977=100) in February, was little changed over the month. The manufacturing index was up 0.7 percent in February to 96.5, 16.1 percent above the recession low. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings were about unchanged in February, while average weekly earnings decreased 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings also were about unchanged in February at \$8.24, and average weekly earnings rose by 47 cents to \$289.22. Since February 1983, average hourly earnings have risen by 32 cents, and average weekly earnings were up by \$18.36. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 158.2 (1977=100) in February, seasonally adjusted, essentially unchanged from January. For the 12 months ended in February, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.2 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in January. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 189,000 establishments employing about 36 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. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

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 *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 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 overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

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, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

—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 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 labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the 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 335,000; for total unemployment it is 240,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.21 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these

magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .29 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.28 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 \$6.00 per issue or \$39.00 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 B through J 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 M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	175,169	177,219	177,363	175,169	176,174	176,636	176,809	177,219	177,363
Labor force ³	111,311	112,711	113,052	112,352	113,561	113,720	113,824	113,901	114,377
Participation rate ⁴	63.5	63.6	63.7	64.1	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.3	64.5
Total employed ⁵	98,929	102,356	103,645	100,836	103,665	104,291	104,629	104,876	105,576
Employment-population ratio ⁴	56.5	58.1	58.4	57.6	59.7	59.0	59.2	59.2	59.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,664	1,686	1,684	1,664	1,595	1,685	1,688	1,686	1,684
Civilian employed	97,265	101,270	101,961	99,172	101,970	102,606	102,941	103,190	103,892
Agriculture	2,865	2,807	2,857	3,415	3,240	3,257	3,356	3,271	3,395
Nonagricultural industries	94,399	98,463	99,104	95,757	98,730	99,349	99,585	99,918	100,496
Unemployed	12,382	9,755	9,407	11,516	9,896	9,429	9,195	9,026	8,301
Unemployment rate ⁵	11.1	8.7	8.3	10.2	8.7	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.7
Not in labor force	63,858	64,508	64,311	62,817	62,913	62,916	62,985	63,318	62,986
Men, 18 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	83,720	84,745	84,811	83,720	84,344	84,423	84,506	84,745	84,811
Labor force ³	63,471	64,169	64,203	64,077	64,709	64,846	64,838	64,930	65,093
Participation rate ⁴	75.8	75.7	75.7	76.5	75.7	76.8	76.7	76.6	76.8
Total employed ⁵	55,839	58,372	58,629	57,321	58,350	59,389	59,580	59,781	60,147
Employment-population ratio ⁴	66.7	68.9	69.1	68.5	69.3	70.3	70.5	70.5	70.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,528	1,542	1,540	1,528	1,543	1,534	1,537	1,542	1,540
Civilian employed	54,311	56,830	57,089	55,793	57,407	57,855	58,043	58,239	58,607
Unemployed	7,532	5,797	5,574	6,756	5,759	5,457	5,258	5,149	4,946
Unemployment rate ⁵	12.0	9.0	8.7	10.5	9.9	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6
Women, 18 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	91,449	92,474	92,552	91,449	92,129	92,214	92,302	92,474	92,552
Labor force ³	47,840	48,542	48,849	48,275	48,352	48,874	48,986	48,971	49,283
Participation rate ⁴	52.3	52.5	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.0	53.2
Total employed ⁵	43,089	44,584	45,016	43,515	44,715	44,902	45,049	45,094	45,429
Employment-population ratio ⁴	47.1	48.2	48.6	47.6	49.5	48.7	48.8	48.8	49.1
Resident Armed Forces	136	144	144	136	152	151	151	144	144
Civilian employed	42,953	44,440	44,872	43,379	44,563	44,751	44,898	44,950	45,285
Unemployed	4,751	3,958	3,833	4,760	4,137	3,972	3,937	3,876	3,355
Unemployment rate ⁵	9.9	8.2	7.8	9.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8

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

² Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

³ Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁴ Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

⁵ Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	173,503	175,333	175,679	173,505	174,779	174,951	175,121	175,533	175,679
Civilian labor force	109,647	111,025	111,368	110,688	111,866	112,035	112,136	112,215	112,693
Participation rate	63.2	63.3	63.4	63.8	64.0	64.0	64.0	63.9	64.1
Employed	97,265	101,270	101,961	99,172	101,970	102,606	102,941	103,190	103,832
Employment-population ratio ²	56.1	57.7	58.0	57.2	58.3	58.6	58.8	58.8	59.1
Unemployed	12,382	9,755	9,407	11,516	9,896	9,429	9,195	9,026	8,861
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.6	8.4	10.4	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	74,434	75,692	75,786	74,434	75,216	75,327	75,433	75,692	75,786
Civilian labor force	58,683	58,924	58,964	58,225	58,949	59,053	59,050	59,299	59,394
Participation rate	78.0	77.8	77.8	78.2	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.4
Employed	51,506	53,983	54,220	52,508	54,140	54,457	54,658	54,999	55,266
Employment-population ratio ²	69.2	71.3	71.5	70.5	72.0	72.3	72.5	72.7	72.9
Agriculture	2,153	2,130	2,156	2,402	2,376	2,336	2,374	2,356	2,409
Nonagricultural industries	49,353	51,853	52,064	50,106	51,764	52,121	52,284	52,643	52,857
Unemployed	6,577	4,941	4,743	5,717	4,809	4,596	4,392	4,300	4,128
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.4	8.0	9.8	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	83,593	84,860	84,962	83,593	84,443	84,553	84,666	84,860	84,962
Civilian labor force	44,219	44,883	45,223	44,248	44,936	44,953	45,024	44,981	45,258
Participation rate	52.9	52.9	53.2	52.9	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.0	53.3
Employed	40,219	41,548	42,048	40,315	41,570	41,738	41,843	41,798	42,138
Employment-population ratio ²	48.1	49.0	49.5	48.2	49.2	49.4	49.4	49.3	49.6
Agriculture	506	498	509	640	597	638	653	625	640
Nonagricultural industries	39,713	41,050	41,539	39,675	40,973	41,100	41,190	41,174	41,498
Unemployed	4,000	3,335	3,176	3,933	3,366	3,215	3,181	3,182	3,120
Unemployment rate	9.0	7.4	7.0	8.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	15,478	14,981	14,931	15,478	15,120	15,072	15,022	14,981	14,931
Civilian labor force	7,345	7,218	7,181	8,215	7,981	8,029	8,062	7,935	8,041
Participation rate	47.5	48.2	48.1	53.1	52.8	53.3	53.7	53.0	53.9
Employed	5,539	5,739	5,693	6,349	6,260	6,411	6,440	6,392	6,488
Employment-population ratio ²	35.8	38.3	38.1	41.0	41.4	42.5	42.9	42.7	43.5
Agriculture	207	179	192	373	267	283	329	290	346
Nonagricultural industries	5,333	5,560	5,501	5,976	5,993	6,128	6,111	6,102	6,142
Unemployed	1,805	1,479	1,488	1,866	1,721	1,618	1,622	1,543	1,553
Unemployment rate	24.6	20.5	20.7	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.1	19.4	19.3

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	150,187	151,939	152,079	150,187	151,175	151,324	151,484	151,939	152,079
Civilian labor force	95,368	96,767	96,971	96,238	97,339	97,559	97,724	97,813	98,167
Participation rate	63.5	63.7	63.8	64.1	64.4	64.5	64.5	64.4	64.6
Employed	85,619	89,268	89,724	87,367	89,351	90,430	90,779	91,044	91,544
Employment-population ratio ²	57.0	58.8	59.0	58.2	59.4	59.8	59.9	59.9	60.2
Unemployed	9,749	7,499	7,248	8,871	7,988	7,129	6,945	6,768	6,623
Unemployment rate	10.2	7.7	7.5	9.2	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,138	51,939	51,916	51,271	51,902	52,021	52,063	52,270	52,335
Participation rate	78.5	78.3	78.2	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.8
Employed	45,842	48,034	48,166	46,772	48,129	48,414	48,589	48,964	49,149
Employment-population ratio ²	70.3	72.4	72.5	71.8	73.1	73.5	73.6	73.8	74.0
Unemployed	5,296	3,904	3,750	4,499	3,774	3,607	3,474	3,306	3,186
Unemployment rate	10.4	7.5	7.2	8.8	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	37,587	38,418	38,678	37,696	38,438	38,489	38,556	38,565	38,726
Participation rate	52.2	52.4	52.7	52.2	52.7	52.7	52.8	52.6	52.8
Employed	34,695	35,963	36,156	34,785	36,016	36,177	36,292	36,190	36,465
Employment-population ratio ²	48.1	49.1	49.6	48.2	49.4	49.6	49.7	49.4	49.7
Unemployed	2,891	2,455	2,522	2,911	2,422	2,312	2,264	2,375	2,261
Unemployment rate	7.9	6.4	6.0	7.7	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,544	6,410	6,378	7,271	6,399	7,049	7,105	7,038	7,106
Participation rate	51.0	51.9	51.8	56.7	56.2	56.7	57.2	56.9	57.7
Employed	5,382	5,271	5,202	5,810	5,707	5,839	5,898	5,900	5,930
Employment-population ratio ²	39.6	42.6	42.2	45.3	45.3	47.0	47.5	47.7	48.1
Unemployed	1,462	1,139	1,176	1,461	1,292	1,210	1,207	1,138	1,176
Unemployment rate	22.3	17.8	18.4	20.1	18.5	17.2	17.0	16.2	16.5
Men	25.0	20.9	19.6	21.4	19.8	17.6	17.5	17.8	16.4
Women	19.4	14.5	17.2	18.7	15.9	16.6	16.5	14.5	15.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,796	19,196	19,222	18,796	19,226	19,057	19,086	19,196	19,222
Civilian labor force	11,366	11,478	11,655	11,561	11,565	11,623	11,650	11,680	11,831
Participation rate	60.5	59.8	60.6	61.5	60.8	61.0	61.0	60.7	61.3
Employed	9,076	9,513	9,752	9,272	9,449	9,563	9,582	9,707	9,958
Employment-population ratio ²	48.3	49.6	50.7	49.3	49.7	50.2	50.2	50.6	51.8
Unemployed	2,290	1,965	1,904	2,289	2,116	2,060	2,068	1,973	1,873
Unemployment rate	20.1	17.1	16.3	19.8	19.3	17.7	17.8	16.7	16.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,420	5,569	5,630	5,442	5,501	5,568	5,565	5,621	5,677
Participation rate	74.4	74.1	74.8	74.7	74.2	74.9	74.7	74.8	75.4
Employed	4,317	4,665	4,770	4,417	4,607	4,701	4,722	4,789	4,877
Employment-population ratio ²	59.2	62.1	63.4	60.6	62.1	63.2	63.4	63.7	64.8
Unemployed	1,103	900	860	1,025	894	867	843	833	800
Unemployment rate	20.4	16.2	15.3	18.8	16.3	15.6	15.1	14.8	14.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,290	5,261	5,356	5,339	5,277	5,270	5,303	5,277	5,408
Participation rate	57.1	55.4	56.3	57.7	55.1	55.9	56.2	55.6	56.9
Employed	4,410	4,499	4,598	4,438	4,438	4,448	4,461	4,522	4,630
Employment-population ratio ²	47.5	47.4	48.4	47.9	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.7	48.7
Unemployed	880	761	758	901	839	822	842	755	777
Unemployment rate	16.6	14.5	14.2	16.9	15.9	15.6	15.9	14.3	14.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	656	649	669	780	787	785	782	762	796
Participation rate	29.2	29.6	30.6	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.6	34.7	36.4
Employed	349	345	384	417	404	414	399	397	450
Employment-population ratio ²	15.5	15.7	17.6	18.5	18.3	18.8	18.2	18.1	20.6
Unemployed	306	304	285	363	383	371	383	365	346
Unemployment rate	46.7	46.9	42.6	46.5	48.7	47.3	49.0	47.9	43.5
Men	49.7	46.5	48.4	47.2	45.6	44.9	46.4	47.1	46.7
Women	43.3	47.3	36.1	45.7	52.2	50.0	51.9	48.8	39.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,368	9,778	9,906	9,368	9,745	9,677	9,735	9,778	9,906
Civilian labor force	5,915	6,195	6,167	6,001	6,165	6,232	6,267	6,336	6,292
Participation rate	63.1	63.4	62.3	64.1	63.3	64.4	64.4	64.8	63.5
Employed	4,916	5,436	5,477	5,071	5,398	5,463	5,540	5,627	5,652
Employment-population ratio ²	52.5	55.6	55.3	54.1	55.4	56.5	56.9	57.6	57.1
Unemployed	999	758	690	930	767	769	727	708	639
Unemployment rate	16.9	12.2	11.2	15.5	12.4	12.3	11.6	11.2	10.2

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	97,265	101,270	101,961	99,172	101,970	102,606	102,941	103,190	103,892
Married men, spouse present	36,867	38,102	38,250	37,491	38,240	38,388	38,494	38,682	38,911
Married women, spouse present	24,094	24,897	25,162	24,129	24,953	25,057	25,140	24,947	25,212
Women who maintain families	5,055	5,293	5,389	5,016	5,172	5,236	5,254	5,293	5,346
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,317	1,169	1,270	1,617	1,535	1,481	1,512	1,443	1,560
Self-employed workers	1,390	1,471	1,427	1,562	1,527	1,556	1,572	1,613	1,609
Unpaid family workers	158	167	160	230	227	224	265	233	232
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	86,780	90,416	91,080	87,916	90,617	91,094	91,422	91,641	92,379
Government	15,749	15,675	16,075	15,510	15,578	15,585	15,481	15,535	15,822
Private industries	71,031	74,741	75,005	72,406	75,039	75,509	75,941	76,106	76,557
Private households	1,158	1,099	1,154	1,222	1,278	1,216	1,241	1,197	1,219
Other industries	69,873	73,642	73,851	71,184	73,761	74,293	74,700	74,909	75,339
Self-employed workers	7,304	7,714	7,731	7,403	7,635	7,800	7,734	7,936	7,849
Unpaid family workers	315	333	293	354	405	474	450	364	330
PERSONS AT WORK¹									
Nonagricultural industries	90,486	94,663	95,249	90,276	93,273	93,834	94,173	94,707	95,067
Full-time schedules	71,278	76,008	76,255	71,703	75,047	75,398	75,802	76,237	76,715
Part time for economic reasons	6,195	5,815	5,634	6,362	5,724	5,848	5,712	5,943	5,808
Usually work full time	2,175	1,906	1,706	2,059	1,617	1,719	1,672	1,771	1,611
Usually work part time	4,020	3,909	3,928	4,303	4,107	4,129	4,040	4,172	4,197
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,013	12,840	13,360	12,211	12,502	12,588	12,659	12,527	12,545

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

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1982					1983		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.5
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.3	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.7
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.4	8.5	8.2	8.0	7.8
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	13.7	13.4	12.9	12.2	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.4
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	15.2	14.9	14.4	13.5	12.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	11,516	9,026	8,901	10.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6
Men, 16 years and over	6,756	5,149	4,946	10.8	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.6
Men, 20 years and over	5,717	4,300	4,128	9.8	8.2	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.0
Women, 16 years and over	4,760	3,876	3,955	9.9	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.0
Women, 20 years and over	3,933	3,182	3,120	8.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,856	1,543	1,553	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.1	19.4	19.3
Married men, spouse present	2,928	2,025	1,993	7.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.9
Married women, spouse present	1,998	1,579	1,579	7.6	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9
Women who maintain families	760	636	658	13.2	11.4	10.5	10.9	10.7	11.0
Full-time workers	9,865	7,532	7,283	10.4	8.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.5
Part-time workers	1,584	1,446	1,459	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.2	9.3
Labor force time lost ²	--	--	--	11.9	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	8,762	6,568	6,478	10.8	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.8
Mining	207	107	127	19.1	12.1	12.8	12.4	10.9	12.2
Construction	1,039	840	881	19.9	15.8	15.6	16.3	15.0	15.1
Manufacturing	2,964	1,869	1,845	13.1	9.6	8.9	8.3	8.4	7.5
Durable goods	1,867	1,062	949	14.5	10.2	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.3
Nondurable goods	997	807	896	11.0	8.7	8.7	8.2	8.9	7.8
Transportation and public utilities	458	290	346	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.5	5.1	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,265	1,772	1,776	10.9	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.3
Finance and service industries	1,949	1,691	1,703	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.3
Government workers	947	812	747	5.8	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	314	265	253	16.3	16.2	15.7	15.6	15.5	14.0

¹ Unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

² Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,507	3,618	3,157	3,732	3,504	3,328	3,382	3,233	3,359
5 to 14 weeks	3,823	2,689	2,986	3,169	2,725	2,616	2,504	2,556	2,484
15 weeks and over	5,052	3,448	3,264	4,613	3,655	3,527	3,369	3,201	2,984
15 to 26 weeks	2,221	1,360	1,354	1,928	1,372	1,337	1,284	1,166	1,173
27 weeks and over	2,832	2,088	1,910	2,685	2,283	2,190	2,085	2,035	1,810
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.4	19.8	19.2	19.1	20.1	20.2	19.6	20.5	18.8
Median duration, in weeks	11.0	8.8	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	26.3	37.1	33.6	32.4	35.5	35.1	36.5	36.0	38.1
5 to 14 weeks	30.9	27.6	31.7	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.1	28.4	28.1
15 weeks and over	40.8	35.3	34.7	40.1	37.0	37.2	36.4	35.6	33.8
15 to 26 weeks	17.9	13.9	14.4	16.7	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.0	13.3
27 weeks and over	22.9	21.4	20.7	23.2	23.1	23.1	22.5	22.6	20.5

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	7,935	5,636	5,471	6,964	5,601	5,226	5,017	4,825	4,737
On layoff	2,654	1,692	1,613	2,084	1,392	1,321	1,283	1,239	1,272
Other job losers	5,285	3,944	3,858	4,780	4,209	3,905	3,734	3,586	3,465
Job leavers	842	841	787	830	866	866	855	809	772
Reentrants	2,521	2,258	2,168	2,505	2,322	2,250	2,246	2,192	2,153
New entrants	1,079	1,020	981	1,188	1,127	1,154	1,150	1,175	1,092
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	64.1	57.7	58.1	60.3	56.5	55.0	54.1	53.6	54.1
On layoff	21.4	17.3	17.1	18.3	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	14.5
Other job losers	42.7	40.4	41.0	42.0	42.4	41.1	40.3	39.9	39.6
Job leavers	6.8	8.6	8.4	7.3	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.8
Reentrants	20.4	23.1	23.0	22.0	23.4	23.7	24.2	24.4	24.6
New entrants	8.7	10.5	10.4	10.4	11.4	12.1	12.4	13.1	12.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	7.2	5.1	4.9	6.2	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2
Job leavers8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
Reentrants	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
New entrants	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
Total, 16 years and over	11,516	9,026	8,801	10.4	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.3
16 to 24 years	4,455	3,537	3,410	18.3	16.3	15.4	14.9	14.3	14.2
16 to 19 years	1,866	1,543	1,553	22.7	21.6	20.2	20.1	19.4	19.3
16 to 17 years	742	649	663	24.0	24.0	21.9	22.9	21.9	22.1
18 to 19 years	1,114	878	881	21.8	20.3	19.3	18.8	17.6	17.5
20 to 24 years	2,589	1,994	1,857	16.1	13.6	13.0	12.2	12.5	11.6
25 years and over	7,080	5,474	5,405	8.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.1
25 to 54 years	6,226	4,789	4,742	8.7	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.4
55 years and over	815	700	636	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.3
Men, 16 years and over	6,756	5,149	4,946	10.8	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.3
16 to 24 years	2,550	1,971	1,857	19.8	17.3	15.9	15.6	15.6	14.6
16 to 19 years	1,039	849	818	24.0	22.5	20.2	20.4	20.3	19.7
16 to 17 years	400	336	337	24.4	24.3	22.0	23.3	21.6	21.6
18 to 19 years	628	501	469	23.5	21.6	19.6	18.9	19.6	18.1
20 to 24 years	1,511	1,122	1,039	17.6	14.7	13.8	13.3	13.1	12.1
25 years and over	4,213	3,154	3,089	8.5	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.1
25 to 54 years	3,680	2,743	2,686	9.0	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.5	5.4
55 years and over	517	431	396	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.5
Women, 16 years and over	4,760	3,876	3,855	9.9	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8
16 to 24 years	1,905	1,566	1,552	16.7	15.1	14.7	14.0	13.9	13.7
16 to 19 years	827	694	735	21.3	20.5	20.1	19.8	18.0	18.9
16 to 17 years	342	313	326	23.6	23.6	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.6
18 to 19 years	486	377	412	19.9	18.9	19.0	18.7	15.4	16.9
20 to 24 years	1,078	872	817	14.3	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.7	11.0
25 years and over	2,867	2,320	2,316	7.8	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1
25 to 54 years	2,546	2,046	2,057	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5
55 years and over	298	269	240	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.0

¹ Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted ¹					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,318	23,594	23,600	23,318	23,504	23,627	23,637	23,594	23,600
Civilian labor force	14,279	14,258	14,397	14,450	14,528	14,509	14,539	14,425	14,593
Participation rate	61.2	60.4	61.0	62.0	61.5	61.4	61.5	61.1	61.8
Employed	11,646	12,002	12,237	11,821	12,096	12,171	12,171	12,179	12,417
Employment-population ratio ²	49.9	50.9	51.9	50.7	51.2	51.5	51.5	51.6	52.6
Unemployed	2,633	2,256	2,159	2,629	2,432	2,338	2,368	2,246	2,176
Unemployment rate	18.4	15.8	15.0	18.2	16.7	16.1	16.3	15.6	14.9
Not in labor force	9,038	9,336	9,204	8,868	9,076	9,118	9,098	9,169	9,007

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

² Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984
Total, 16 years and over ¹	97,265	101,901	12,362	9,407	11.3	9.4
Managerial and professional specialty	23,415	24,713	840	684	3.5	2.7
Executive, administrative, and managerial	10,471	11,329	451	344	4.1	3.0
Professional specialty	12,944	13,384	389	340	2.9	2.5
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,394	31,729	2,390	1,893	7.3	5.6
Technicians and related support	3,075	3,117	169	113	5.2	3.5
Sales occupations	11,213	11,944	958	787	7.9	5.2
Administrative support, including clerical	16,106	16,668	1,264	993	7.3	5.6
Service occupations	13,431	13,861	1,718	1,456	11.3	9.5
Private household	953	989	72	73	7.0	6.3
Protective service	1,628	1,673	119	108	6.8	6.1
Service, except private household and protective	10,910	11,199	1,528	1,276	12.3	10.2
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,712	12,557	1,972	1,391	14.4	10.0
Mechanics and repairers	4,082	4,312	441	312	9.7	6.8
Construction trades	3,893	4,140	1,022	746	20.8	15.3
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,736	4,104	509	333	12.0	7.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15,262	16,190	3,791	2,568	19.9	13.7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,462	7,825	1,814	1,052	19.6	11.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,053	4,270	819	541	16.8	11.2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,747	4,095	1,153	975	23.6	19.2
Construction laborers	453	589	300	298	39.8	33.5
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,294	3,506	859	677	20.7	15.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,986	2,912	491	379	14.1	11.5

¹ Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Feb. 1984
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,270	7,912	7,758	7,408	6,868	6,866	890	542	11.5	7.3
25 to 39 years	6,542	5,651	6,230	5,428	5,465	4,999	765	429	12.3	7.9
25 to 29 years	941	561	890	522	703	460	187	62	21.0	11.9
30 to 34 years	2,504	1,891	2,370	1,797	2,058	1,617	312	180	13.2	10.0
35 to 39 years	3,097	3,199	2,970	3,109	2,704	2,922	266	187	9.0	6.0
40 years and over	1,728	2,261	1,528	1,980	1,403	1,867	125	113	8.2	5.7
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	19,297	20,702	18,203	19,450	16,129	17,849	2,074	1,601	11.4	8.2
25 to 29 years	8,496	8,866	7,968	8,261	6,827	7,433	1,141	828	14.3	10.0
30 to 34 years	6,462	7,172	6,106	6,772	5,528	6,259	578	513	9.5	7.6
35 to 39 years	4,339	4,664	4,129	4,417	3,774	4,157	355	260	9.6	5.9

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Arm-

ed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,668	18,983	19,009	18,668	18,905	18,930	18,954	18,983	19,009
Civilian labor force	12,217	12,357	12,308	12,274	12,333	12,408	12,389	12,395	12,363
Employed	10,765	11,226	11,226	10,918	11,279	11,367	11,388	11,350	11,380
Unemployed	1,452	1,132	1,082	1,356	1,054	1,041	1,001	1,045	983
Unemployment rate	11.9	9.2	8.8	11.0	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.0
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,270	8,455	8,473	8,270	8,400	8,418	8,435	8,455	8,473
Civilian labor force	4,682	4,984	4,991	4,749	4,938	5,009	5,097	5,067	5,065
Employed	4,238	4,617	4,685	4,305	4,537	4,619	4,717	4,713	4,760
Unemployed	444	367	306	444	401	390	380	354	305
Unemployment rate	9.5	7.4	6.1	9.3	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.0
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,565	8,588	8,590	8,565	8,585	8,586	8,586	8,588	8,590
Civilian labor force	5,587	5,504	5,549	5,639	5,527	5,544	5,540	5,553	5,599
Employed	4,915	4,915	4,990	4,893	4,979	5,011	5,008	5,005	5,067
Unemployed	772	589	559	746	548	533	532	548	532
Unemployment rate	13.8	10.7	10.1	13.2	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,473	4,499	4,501	4,473	4,494	4,496	4,497	4,499	4,501
Civilian labor force	2,888	3,011	2,986	2,732	2,991	3,014	3,017	3,028	3,033
Employed	2,652	2,790	2,797	2,712	2,787	2,814	2,823	2,831	2,860
Unemployed	236	221	189	220	204	200	194	197	173
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.3	6.3	7.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	5.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,749	6,736	6,733	6,749	6,742	6,740	6,737	6,736	6,733
Civilian labor force	4,248	4,146	4,245	4,305	4,252	4,216	4,241	4,207	4,305
Employed	3,547	3,616	3,709	3,650	3,687	3,696	3,748	3,722	3,815
Unemployed	701	530	535	655	565	520	493	485	490
Unemployment rate	16.5	12.8	12.6	15.2	13.3	12.3	11.6	11.5	11.4
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,729	5,776	5,779	5,729	5,766	5,769	5,772	5,776	5,779
Civilian labor force	3,565	3,750	3,761	3,615	3,661	3,685	3,762	3,774	3,811
Employed	3,240	3,464	3,508	3,305	3,405	3,428	3,503	3,503	3,575
Unemployed	325	287	253	310	256	257	259	271	236
Unemployment rate	9.1	7.6	6.7	8.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,524	13,605	13,609	13,524	13,592	13,596	13,593	13,605	13,609
Civilian labor force	7,896	7,888	7,995	7,921	8,098	8,098	8,056	7,939	8,024
Employed	7,144	7,251	7,346	7,226	7,448	7,476	7,455	7,353	7,432
Unemployed	752	637	649	695	650	622	601	586	592
Unemployment rate	9.5	8.1	8.1	8.8	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,048	8,050	8,050	8,048	8,051	8,051	8,050	8,050	8,050
Civilian labor force	4,913	4,964	4,925	5,066	5,110	5,113	5,097	5,095	5,082
Employed	4,202	4,452	4,426	4,379	4,543	4,557	4,561	4,619	4,607
Unemployed	711	512	499	687	567	556	536	476	475
Unemployment rate	14.5	10.3	10.1	13.6	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.3	9.3
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,170	9,198	9,200	9,170	9,194	9,195	9,196	9,198	9,200
Civilian labor force	5,381	5,383	5,344	5,455	5,532	5,554	5,519	5,451	5,421
Employed	4,621	4,841	4,758	4,745	4,960	4,969	4,943	4,997	4,888
Unemployed	760	542	586	710	572	585	576	454	533
Unemployment rate	14.1	10.1	11.0	13.0	10.3	10.5	10.4	8.3	9.8
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,156	11,429	11,455	11,156	11,353	11,378	11,402	11,429	11,455
Civilian labor force	7,552	7,635	7,625	7,561	7,666	7,657	7,743	7,648	7,632
Employed	6,885	7,079	7,175	6,909	7,092	7,124	7,146	7,119	7,199
Unemployed	667	556	450	652	574	533	597	530	433
Unemployment rate	8.8	7.3	5.9	8.6	7.5	7.0	7.7	6.9	5.7

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
Total	87,613	92,247	90,572	91,033	88,746	91,084	91,355	91,599	91,863	92,249
Total private	71,625	76,270	74,853	75,061	73,004	75,312	75,579	75,829	76,148	76,522
Goods-producing	22,454	24,335	23,982	24,101	23,049	24,168	24,311	24,415	24,611	24,760
Mining	1,001	1,045	1,042	1,040	1,014	1,044	1,045	1,047	1,050	1,053
Oil and gas extraction	640	659	660	657	645	648	655	663	661	661
Construction	3,376	4,055	3,771	3,753	3,790	4,060	4,094	4,088	4,176	4,212
General building contractors	867	1,077	1,011	1,004	961	1,052	1,062	1,075	1,105	1,112
Manufacturing	18,077	19,235	19,169	19,308	18,245	19,064	19,172	19,280	19,385	19,495
Production workers	12,157	13,180	13,124	13,256	12,303	13,043	13,147	13,230	13,321	13,418
Durable goods	10,523	11,379	11,363	11,475	10,608	11,235	11,320	11,406	11,474	11,575
Production workers	6,876	7,637	7,626	7,726	6,949	7,522	7,601	7,665	7,726	7,813
Lumber and wood products	609.5	699.1	686.6	691.3	631	712	714	715	714	716
Furniture and fixtures	426.8	477.0	476.4	480.2	427	465	470	473	476	481
Stone, clay, and glass products	531.9	583.2	569.7	574.7	557	590	590	589	593	602
Primary metal industries	808.6	868.2	869.4	876.4	810	867	871	881	872	879
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	324.5	339.1	338.1	340.1	323	344	342	343	337	339
Fabricated metal products	1,357.2	1,449.2	1,447.1	1,459.0	1,364	1,430	1,438	1,449	1,459	1,466
Machinery, except electrical	2,045.5	2,175.9	2,186.3	2,206.2	2,042	2,131	2,158	2,172	2,188	2,202
Electrical and electronic equipment	1,972.7	2,149.9	2,160.9	2,184.1	1,981	2,107	2,128	2,146	2,167	2,195
Transportation equipment	1,714.5	1,885.2	1,882.9	1,911.5	1,729	1,848	1,862	1,887	1,906	1,929
Motor vehicles and equipment	711.7	849.4	845.7	863.5	724	817	821	846	870	879
Instruments and related products	689.9	702.0	702.9	705.0	693	699	701	701	706	709
Miscellaneous manufacturing	366.1	388.9	380.7	386.9	374	386	388	393	393	396
Nondurable goods	7,554	7,856	7,806	7,833	7,637	7,829	7,852	7,874	7,911	7,920
Production workers	5,281	5,543	5,498	5,530	5,354	5,521	5,546	5,565	5,595	5,605
Food and kindred products	1,564.2	1,620.3	1,589.3	1,577.4	1,620	1,628	1,633	1,632	1,642	1,635
Tobacco manufactures	66.7	65.5	64.1	61.8	67	64	61	62	62	62
Textile mill products	723.0	762.0	759.9	759.1	726	759	758	759	766	762
Apparel and other textile products	1,144.7	1,194.1	1,188.6	1,206.8	1,148	1,191	1,199	1,206	1,210	1,210
Paper and allied products	646.6	669.4	666.2	668.7	652	665	666	670	670	674
Printing and publishing	1,265.3	1,312.2	1,309.1	1,314.6	1,264	1,297	1,301	1,303	1,309	1,313
Chemicals and allied products	1,051.3	1,060.4	1,057.2	1,061.3	1,056	1,061	1,061	1,064	1,065	1,066
Petroleum and coal products	194.7	190.5	187.8	187.2	199	193	193	192	192	192
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	686.5	766.0	770.2	781.0	691	753	762	769	777	787
Leather and leather products	210.8	215.6	213.4	214.7	214	218	218	217	218	219
Service-producing	65,159	67,912	66,590	66,932	65,697	66,916	67,044	67,184	67,252	67,489
Transportation and public utilities	4,896	5,045	4,976	4,972	4,966	5,019	5,019	5,015	5,042	5,043
Transportation	2,640	2,781	2,731	2,728	2,694	2,754	2,749	2,747	2,784	2,783
Communication and public utilities	2,256	2,265	2,245	2,244	2,272	2,265	2,270	2,269	2,258	2,260
Wholesale trade	5,134	5,324	5,298	5,308	5,181	5,287	5,291	5,313	5,341	5,356
Durable goods	2,998	3,131	3,127	3,142	3,017	3,108	3,114	3,132	3,145	3,162
Nondurable goods	2,136	2,193	2,171	2,166	2,164	2,179	2,178	2,182	2,195	2,194
Retail trade	14,736	16,025	15,288	15,122	15,162	15,379	15,427	15,468	15,505	15,558
General merchandise stores	2,118	2,554	2,315	2,205	2,180	2,231	2,246	2,228	2,254	2,268
Food stores	2,448	2,561	2,511	2,503	2,477	2,509	2,510	2,509	2,526	2,533
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,575	1,639	1,639	1,640	1,596	1,635	1,636	1,639	1,645	1,663
Eating and drinking places	4,643	4,870	4,684	4,680	4,872	4,899	4,899	4,910	4,925	4,911
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,340	5,508	5,514	5,518	5,384	5,503	5,515	5,525	5,553	5,563
Finance	2,669	2,768	2,771	2,776	2,674	2,758	2,763	2,767	2,777	2,781
Insurance	1,705	1,718	1,722	1,723	1,710	1,715	1,717	1,718	1,729	1,728
Real estate	966	1,022	1,022	1,019	1,000	1,030	1,035	1,040	1,047	1,054
Services	19,065	20,033	19,795	20,040	19,262	19,956	20,016	20,093	20,096	20,242
Business services	3,338	3,846	3,815	3,841	3,385	3,729	3,748	3,808	3,838	3,895
Health services	5,870	5,988	5,980	5,987	5,887	5,985	5,983	5,994	5,992	6,005
Government	15,988	15,977	15,719	15,972	15,742	15,772	15,776	15,770	15,715	15,727
Federal	2,728	2,754	2,741	2,746	2,742	2,761	2,763	2,768	2,763	2,760
State	3,714	3,721	3,590	3,711	3,633	3,646	3,646	3,646	3,614	3,631
Local	9,546	9,501	9,388	9,515	9,367	9,365	9,367	9,356	9,338	9,336

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984 p	Feb. 1984 p	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984 p	Feb. 1984 p
Total private	34.2	35.5	35.0	35.1	34.5	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.5	35.4
Mining	41.3	43.5	43.6	43.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	35.4	36.8	36.3	36.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	38.8	41.2	40.5	40.7	39.2	40.6	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0
Overtime hours	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Durable goods	39.4	42.0	41.3	41.4	39.7	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.7	41.7
Overtime hours	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Lumber and wood products	38.8	39.8	39.3	39.5	39.5	40.3	39.7	39.7	40.7	40.2
Furniture and fixtures	37.4	41.0	39.1	39.3	37.9	39.8	39.7	40.1	40.3	39.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	39.4	41.9	40.8	41.4	40.5	41.7	41.7	41.6	42.1	42.5
Primary metal industries	39.1	42.2	41.7	42.0	39.1	41.7	41.6	41.8	41.7	42.0
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	37.7	41.3	40.6	41.3	37.6	40.8	40.4	41.3	40.5	41.2
Fabricated metal products	39.2	42.3	41.4	41.4	39.6	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.8	41.8
Machinery, except electrical	39.4	42.6	41.9	42.1	39.4	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.9	42.1
Electrical and electronic equipment	39.3	41.8	41.1	41.1	39.5	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.3
Transportation equipment	40.9	43.3	42.8	42.8	41.2	42.5	42.5	41.9	43.3	43.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.8	44.6	44.3	44.1	42.2	43.7	43.8	42.5	45.4	44.5
Instruments and related products	39.6	41.4	41.0	40.8	39.7	40.7	40.6	40.7	41.3	40.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.7	40.1	39.1	39.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	38.2	40.2	39.5	39.7	38.5	39.7	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.1
Overtime hours	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Food and kindred products	38.5	40.1	39.4	39.3	39.0	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.9
Tobacco manufactures	34.1	37.8	37.5	35.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	38.7	41.0	40.2	40.4	39.0	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.7
Apparel and other textile products	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.7	35.2	36.5	36.4	36.5	37.3	37.1
Paper and allied products	41.1	43.8	43.1	43.1	41.4	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.2	43.5
Printing and publishing	36.8	38.4	37.4	37.6	37.1	38.0	37.9	37.6	37.8	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	40.9	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.0	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.1
Petroleum and coal products	43.3	44.4	44.6	44.6	44.4	43.5	43.6	44.5	45.6	45.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	39.7	42.5	42.1	42.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	34.6	37.3	36.5	36.7	34.9	37.5	37.2	37.0	37.1	37.0
Transportation and public utilities	38.4	39.7	39.2	39.2	38.6	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.4
Wholesale trade	37.9	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.2	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.8
Retail trade	28.7	30.8	29.4	29.4	29.3	30.0	30.0	30.4	30.1	30.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.2	36.5	36.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.9	32.7	32.6	32.8	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 employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

² This series is not published 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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984 p	Feb. 1984 p	Feb. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984 p	Feb. 1984 p
Total private	\$7.92	\$8.16	\$8.25	\$8.24	\$270.86	\$289.68	\$288.75	\$289.22
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	7.91	8.16	8.22	8.23	272.90	288.05	291.81	291.34
Mining	11.25	11.44	11.54	11.46	464.63	497.64	503.14	498.51
Construction	12.00	12.01	12.05	11.93	424.80	441.97	437.42	440.22
Manufacturing	8.75	9.06	9.09	9.09	339.50	373.27	368.15	369.96
Durable goods	9.31	9.63	9.66	9.66	366.81	404.46	398.96	399.92
Lumber and wood products	7.72	7.80	7.86	7.90	299.54	310.44	308.90	312.05
Furniture and fixtures	6.50	6.77	6.76	6.76	243.10	277.57	264.32	265.67
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.10	9.41	9.43	9.42	358.54	394.28	384.74	389.99
Primary metal industries	11.53	11.35	11.38	11.45	450.82	478.97	474.55	480.90
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	13.72	12.74	12.79	12.94	517.24	526.16	519.27	534.42
Fabricated metal products	9.04	9.38	9.34	9.34	354.37	396.77	386.68	386.68
Machinery, except electrical	9.44	9.91	9.91	9.93	371.94	422.17	415.23	418.05
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.56	8.86	8.90	8.88	336.41	370.35	365.79	364.97
Transportation equipment	11.49	12.06	12.07	12.08	469.94	522.20	516.60	517.02
Motor vehicles and equipment	11.89	12.49	12.54	12.48	497.00	557.05	555.52	550.37
Instruments and related products	8.48	8.70	8.73	8.69	335.81	360.18	357.93	354.55
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.73	6.97	7.05	7.03	253.72	279.50	275.66	280.50
Nondurable goods	7.99	8.24	8.27	8.26	305.22	331.25	326.67	327.92
Food and kindred products	8.11	8.33	8.38	8.41	312.24	334.03	330.17	330.51
Tobacco manufactures	9.96	10.18	10.58	10.78	339.64	384.80	396.75	387.00
Textile mill products	6.10	6.31	6.40	6.41	236.07	258.71	257.28	258.96
Apparel and other textile products	5.33	5.46	5.51	5.49	185.48	200.38	198.31	201.48
Paper and allied products	9.65	10.23	10.22	10.22	396.62	448.07	440.48	440.48
Printing and publishing	8.99	9.31	9.28	9.30	330.83	357.50	347.07	349.68
Chemicals and allied products	10.41	10.89	10.89	10.89	425.77	461.74	457.38	456.29
Petroleum and coal products	13.25	13.57	13.42	13.28	573.73	602.51	598.53	592.29
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	7.91	8.18	8.21	8.23	314.03	347.65	345.64	347.31
Leather and leather products	5.50	5.60	5.69	5.68	190.30	208.88	207.69	208.46
Transportation and public utilities	10.72	10.98	11.04	11.01	411.65	435.91	432.77	431.59
Wholesale trade	8.28	8.60	8.67	8.63	313.81	335.40	334.66	332.26
Retail trade	5.69	5.77	5.89	5.88	163.30	177.72	173.17	172.87
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.22	7.43	7.58	7.58	260.64	268.97	276.67	274.40
Services	7.19	7.44	7.53	7.52	232.96	242.54	245.48	244.40

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984p	Feb. 1984p	Percent change from: Feb. 1983- Feb. 1984	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984p	Feb. 1984p	Percent change from: Jan. 1984- Feb. 1984
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	153.7	157.6	158.8	158.6	3.2	153.4	156.8	156.9	157.6	158.2	158.2	(2)
Constant (1977) dollars	95.5	94.9	95.2	N.A.	(3)	95.1	94.6	94.4	94.7	94.7	N.A.	(4)
Mining	165.1	170.1	170.7	169.9	2.9	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Construction	144.6	145.8	146.0	144.6	(2)	145.7	145.1	144.6	145.2	145.9	145.5	-0.3
Manufacturing	157.3	160.5	161.1	161.2	2.5	157.3	158.9	159.7	160.1	160.7	161.2	.3
Transportation and public utilities	155.7	159.6	160.5	160.2	2.9	155.2	158.4	158.7	158.9	159.9	159.5	-2
Wholesale and retail trade	149.8	154.0	155.5	155.2	3.7	149.3	154.1	154.1	154.8	155.0	154.7	-2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	157.4	162.0	165.1	165.0	4.8	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Services	153.4	159.2	160.9	160.6	4.7	152.4	158.4	158.1	159.2	159.6	159.5	-1

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.

2 Percent change is less than .05 percent.

3 Percent change was -0.1 percent from January 1983 to January 1984, the latest month available.

4 Percent change was 0.3 percent from January 1983 to January 1984, the latest month available.

5 These series are 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.

N.A. = not available.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA.

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984 p	Feb. 1984 p	Feb. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Dec. 1983	Jan. 1984 p	Feb. 1984 p
Total	99.1	110.4	106.4	106.8	102.2	108.1 ¹	108.3	108.9	110.1	110.2
Goods-producing	83.3	97.7	94.5	95.6	87.2	95.6	96.3	96.8	99.4	100.1
Mining	108.5	120.7	120.6	120.0	111.6	118.5	118.1	118.9	122.6	122.7
Construction	80.0	104.5	94.1	94.8	94.7	103.3	105.2	105.6	112.5	113.2
Manufacturing	82.8	95.3	93.3	94.6	84.1	92.9	93.5	94.0	95.8	96.5
Durable goods	79.5	94.2	92.4	93.9	80.4	91.1	91.9	92.6	94.6	95.7
Lumber and wood products	79.4	95.0	91.8	92.9	83.1	98.0	97.0	97.2	99.5	98.4
Furniture and fixtures	84.4	104.9	99.9	101.5	84.7	99.1	100.1	101.7	103.0	103.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	71.3	85.1	80.4	82.4	76.6	85.9	86.1	85.5	87.1	89.6
Primary metal industries	61.1	72.8	72.5	73.6	61.0	71.6	72.1	73.4	72.4	73.8
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	51.5	61.3	60.4	61.6	51.0	60.7	60.7	61.9	60.0	61.1
Fabricated metal products	77.9	91.3	89.2	90.3	78.9	87.6	88.5	89.4	91.2	91.8
Machinery, except electrical	79.0	93.7	93.2	95.0	78.4	88.3	90.0	91.0	93.2	94.7
Electrical and electronic equipment	93.2	110.8	109.7	111.1	93.2	106.5	108.0	108.2	110.6	112.2
Transportation equipment	79.1	95.6	94.1	95.9	80.1	91.1	92.0	92.5	96.9	97.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	68.4	91.1	89.8	91.5	69.8	84.7	85.4	86.1	93.2	94.0
Instruments and related products	99.3	106.7	106.0	106.2	99.1	105.1	105.1	104.3	107.4	107.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	75.3	87.1	82.7	86.0	77.7	85.0	85.4	87.2	87.5	89.5
Nondurable goods	87.8	97.0	94.6	95.5	89.6	95.6	95.8	96.2	97.5	97.8
Food and kindred products	88.4	96.2	92.4	91.2	93.8	95.8	95.9	96.0	97.0	97.0
Tobacco manufactures	81.6	88.4	85.1	77.1	82.4	84.7	83.4	82.8	83.6	79.9
Textile mill products	74.9	84.5	82.6	83.1	75.4	83.4	83.5	83.7	85.1	84.1
Apparel and other textile products	83.7	92.2	90.4	93.6	85.0	91.7	92.1	92.9	95.4	94.9
Paper and allied products	89.1	98.9	97.0	97.6	90.4	96.8	96.6	97.4	98.0	99.5
Printing and publishing	104.8	114.3	110.8	111.8	105.6	111.3	111.8	110.9	112.0	112.4
Chemicals and allied products	92.9	97.7	96.1	97.0	93.6	95.9	96.2	96.8	97.5	97.9
Petroleum and coal products	90.1	88.9	86.8	87.8	96.2	89.9	89.4	90.4	91.0	93.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	91.2	110.4	110.0	112.3	90.9	106.7	108.0	109.6	111.2	113.7
Leather and leather products	75.1	83.5	80.6	81.6	76.4	85.1	84.4	83.5	84.2	84.0
Service-producing	107.8	117.5	113.1	113.0	110.5	115.1	114.9	115.6	115.9	115.9
Transportation and public utilities	96.6	103.0	100.0	99.9	98.6	101.8	101.1	101.7	102.6	101.9
Wholesale trade	103.9	110.9	109.2	109.1	105.5	109.5	109.6	109.9	110.9	111.1
Retail trade	96.3	113.1	102.4	101.1	100.8	105.4	105.7	107.3	106.4	106.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	115.6	120.0	120.7	119.7	116.4	120.2	119.8	120.5	121.5	121.0
Services	121.0	128.0	126.2	127.6	122.5	128.6	128.2	128.3	129.1	129.2

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1981	28.5	45.4	36.0	39.0	47.6	32.8	38.4	37.1	34.1	29.3	32.0	42.2
	1982	56.5	45.7	62.4	69.1	71.0	64.5	68.5	68.0	60.8	70.7	64.5	64.0
	1983	67.2p	70.2p										
Over 3-month span	1981	25.3	29.8	32.0	34.1	32.5	33.6	27.2	27.2	26.1	25.5	24.7	40.6
	1982	45.4	55.1	65.6	75.8	76.1	77.2	73.9	79.6	79.6	74.2	72.0	74.2p
	1983	78.5p											
Over 6-month span	1981	20.2	23.7	25.3	29.8	26.1	26.1	23.4	19.1	21.2	26.1	26.6	35.8
	1982	50.5	63.2	73.4	76.3	79.3	83.6	82.5	80.4	82.0	82.8p	82.8p	
	1983												
Over 12-month span	1981	22.0	20.7	18.0	19.4	18.3	20.7	20.7	22.8	24.2	31.5	37.6	44.1
	1982	48.9	58.3	62.6	73.4	76.1	81.2	84.9p	87.1p				
	1983												

¹ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.