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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1985

Employment rose slightly in February, while unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 7.2 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 7.3 percent. Both rates have fluctuated within a relatively narrow range since last May, after falling sharply in the preceding year and a half.

Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--totaled 106.7 million in February, up nearly 300,000 over the month. The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--advanced by 120,000. Both measures of employment have risen by a little more than 400,000 since last December and by about 7-1/2 million since the recovery began in late 1982.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the level of unemployment and the rate for all civilian workers were little changed in February at 8.4 million and 7.3 percent, respectively, after allowing for seasonality. None of the major age-sex groups showed any significant changes, but there were divergent movements between black and white workers. The unemployment rate for blacks rose by 1.4 percentage points to 16.3 percent, largely as a result of increased joblessness among adult men. The rate for whites eased down from 6.4 to 6.2 percent. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The average duration of unemployment rose slightly in February, as the number unemployed for 15 to 26 weeks increased by 175,000 and the number out of work less than 5 weeks edged down. The number of persons jobless for 6 months or longer remained at 1.3 million. The median duration of unemployment was 7.2 weeks, and the average duration was 15.9 weeks. (See table A-7.)

The number of persons working part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--fell by 295,000 in February to 5.3 million. Almost all of this decline resulted from a drop in the number of people reporting short hours due to slack work; there was little change in the number who were unable to obtain full-time jobs. (See table A-4.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment rose to 106.7 million (seasonally adjusted) in February, continuing an uptrend that has totaled 2.7 million over the past

year. Virtually all of the over-the-month increase took place among women 16 years of age and over. The civilian employment-population ratio, at 60.1 percent in February, equaled the all-time high for this series, last reached in 1979. (See table A-2.)

The civilian labor force, at 115.1 million, was little changed in February, and the labor force participation rate remained at 64.8 percent.

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.- Feb. change
	1984		1984	1985		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
	Thousands of persons					
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force 1/.....	115,464	115,885	116,162	116,572	116,787	215
Total employment 1/.....	107,016	107,652	107,971	108,088	108,388	300
Civilian labor force.....	113,754	114,185	114,464	114,875	115,084	209
Civilian employment.....	105,306	105,951	106,273	106,391	106,685	294
Unemployment.....	8,447	8,233	8,191	8,484	8,399	-85
Not in labor force.....	62,841	62,948	62,842	62,509	62,432	-77
Discouraged workers.....	1,211	1,303	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	-0.1
All civilian workers.....	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	-0.1
Adult men.....	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	0
Adult women.....	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.7	-0.1
Teenagers.....	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.9	18.4	-0.5
White.....	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.2	-0.2
Black.....	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.9	16.3	1.4
Hispanic origin.....	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.6	9.7	-0.9
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment..	94,560	95,445	95,681	95,993p	96,112p	119p
Goods-producing.....	25,056	25,154	25,258	25,332p	25,196p	-136p
Service-producing.....	69,504	70,291	70,423	70,661p	70,916p	255p
Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm.....	35.3	35.2	35.3	35.2p	35.0p	-0.2p
Manufacturing.....	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.6p	40.0p	-0.6p
Manufacturing overtime....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3p	3.3p	0p

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

N.A.=not available.

The participation rate for adult women, which had risen sharply in January, edged up to 54.5 percent. Over the year, the labor force grew by 2.2 million, with adult women accounting for 70 percent of the increase.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose by 120,000 in February to 96.1 million, after seasonal adjustment. This increase reflected a continuation of strength within the service-producing sector that was partially offset by declines in the goods-producing industries. The service sector has accounted for four-fifths of the 3.2 million over-the-year increase in employment. February increases occurred in slightly fewer than half of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion, which is heavily weighted toward the goods industries. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

The largest over-the-month increases took place in services and retail trade--about 100,000 each. Finance, insurance, and real estate also posted a sizable employment increase, and there was a modest gain in wholesale trade. Altogether, employment rose by 255,000 in the service-producing sector.

In contrast, employment declined in all three of the goods-producing industries. Manufacturing jobs fell by 75,000. Although declines were fairly pervasive, the bulk of this drop occurred in durable goods, most notably in the automobile industry, which decreased by 25,000. Auto employment levels had remained particularly strong in recent months. Elsewhere in durable goods, large declines occurred in the lumber and wood products, machinery, and fabricated metals industries. Within nondurable goods, the largest over-the-month losses were in the textile mill products and apparel industries.

Construction employment declined by 50,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment, in part the result of the extremely poor weather conditions. Milder-than-usual conditions in December and January had allowed wintertime construction activity to remain unusually high. The February decline in mining sustained a 5-month downtrend; much of the reduction occurred in oil and gas extraction.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls, at 35.0 hours in February, seasonally adjusted, were down 0.2 hour over the month. (See table B-2.)

The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.6 hour to 40.0 hours in February, while factory overtime, at 3.3 hours, was unchanged. Declines in the factory workweek were widespread, stemming from the unusually harsh weather that plagued the central portion of the United States during the survey reference week. The largest decrease took place in the automobile industry--2.3 hours.

Due to the drop in hours, the index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls--which reflects developments in both hours and employment levels--dropped 0.3 percent to 114.4 (1977=100) in February. Indices declined sharply in construction and manufacturing. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.5 percent in February, and weekly earnings were about unchanged, after seasonal adjustment. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 1 cent to \$8.51, and average weekly earnings were down \$1.35 to \$295.30. Over the past year, hourly earnings were up 27 cents, and weekly earnings rose \$6.90. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 163.7 (1977=100) in February, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.6 percent from January. For the 12 months ended in February, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 3.3 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 0.5 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 59,500 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 200,000 establishments employing over 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. 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 the 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 approximately 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 approximately 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 approximately 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 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; 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 approximately 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 .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 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 \$4.50 per issue or \$31.00 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. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	177,363	179,081	179,219	177,363	178,661	178,834	179,004	179,081	179,219
Labor force ³	113,052	115,172	115,295	114,408	115,721	115,773	116,162	116,572	116,787
Participation rate ³	63.7	64.3	64.3	64.5	64.8	64.7	64.9	65.1	65.2
Total employed ²	103,645	106,041	106,393	105,572	107,354	107,631	107,971	108,088	108,388
Employment-population ratio ⁴	58.4	59.2	59.4	59.5	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.4	60.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,684	1,697	1,703	1,684	1,705	1,699	1,698	1,697	1,703
Civilian employed	101,961	104,344	104,690	103,888	105,649	105,932	106,273	106,391	106,685
Agriculture	2,857	2,830	2,833	3,364	3,169	3,334	3,385	3,320	3,340
Nonagricultural Industries	99,104	101,514	101,857	100,524	102,480	102,598	102,888	103,071	103,345
Unemployed	9,407	9,131	8,902	8,836	8,367	8,142	8,191	8,484	8,399
Unemployment rate ⁵	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2
Not in labor force	64,311	63,909	63,924	62,955	62,940	63,061	62,842	62,509	62,432
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	84,811	85,629	85,692	84,811	85,439	85,523	85,607	85,629	85,692
Labor force ³	64,203	64,914	64,826	65,081	65,558	65,657	65,814	65,822	65,818
Participation rate ³	75.7	75.8	75.6	76.7	76.7	76.8	76.9	76.9	76.8
Total employed ²	58,629	59,709	59,694	60,113	61,018	61,155	61,252	61,213	61,226
Employment-population ratio ⁴	69.1	69.7	69.7	70.9	71.4	71.5	71.6	71.5	71.4
Resident Armed Forces	1,540	1,549	1,554	1,540	1,557	1,552	1,550	1,549	1,554
Civilian employed	57,089	58,160	58,140	58,573	59,461	59,603	59,702	59,664	59,672
Unemployed	5,574	5,205	5,133	4,968	4,540	4,502	4,562	4,609	4,592
Unemployment rate ⁵	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	92,552	93,452	93,527	92,552	93,222	93,311	93,397	93,452	93,527
Labor force ³	48,849	50,258	50,469	49,327	50,163	50,116	50,348	50,750	50,970
Participation rate ³	52.8	53.8	54.0	53.3	53.8	53.7	53.9	54.3	54.5
Total employed ²	45,016	46,332	46,699	45,459	46,336	46,476	46,719	46,875	47,162
Employment-population ratio ⁴	48.6	49.6	49.9	49.1	49.7	49.8	50.0	50.2	50.4
Resident Armed Forces	144	148	149	144	148	147	148	148	149
Civilian employed	44,872	46,184	46,550	45,315	46,188	46,329	46,571	46,727	47,013
Unemployed	3,833	3,926	3,769	3,868	3,827	3,640	3,629	3,875	3,807
Unemployment rate ⁵	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.5

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. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	175,679	177,384	177,516	175,679	176,956	177,135	177,306	177,384	177,516
Civilian labor force	111,368	113,475	113,592	112,724	114,016	114,074	114,464	114,875	115,084
Participation rate	63.4	64.0	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.4	64.6	64.8	64.8
Employed	101,961	104,344	104,690	103,888	105,649	105,932	106,273	106,391	106,685
Employment-population ratio ²	58.0	58.8	59.0	59.1	59.7	59.8	59.9	60.0	60.1
Unemployed	9,407	9,131	8,902	8,836	8,367	8,142	8,191	8,484	8,399
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	75,786	76,760	76,829	75,786	76,565	76,663	76,753	76,760	76,829
Civilian labor force	58,964	59,574	59,557	59,372	59,913	59,994	60,131	60,033	60,061
Participation rate	77.8	77.6	77.5	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.2	78.2
Employed	54,220	55,183	55,240	55,233	56,182	56,269	56,372	56,234	56,287
Employment-population ratio ²	71.5	71.9	71.9	72.9	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.3	73.3
Agriculture	2,156	2,173	2,123	2,399	2,334	2,434	2,494	2,417	2,362
Nonagricultural industries	52,064	53,010	53,117	52,834	53,848	53,835	53,878	53,817	53,926
Unemployed	4,743	4,391	4,317	4,139	3,731	3,725	3,759	3,798	3,774
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	84,962	86,015	86,086	84,962	85,793	85,897	85,995	86,015	86,086
Civilian labor force	45,223	46,625	46,779	45,313	46,264	46,279	46,463	46,771	46,894
Participation rate	53.2	54.2	54.3	53.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	54.4	54.5
Employed	42,048	43,322	43,612	42,178	43,091	43,252	43,511	43,610	43,768
Employment-population ratio ²	49.5	50.4	50.7	49.6	50.2	50.4	50.6	50.7	50.8
Agriculture	509	476	502	627	569	580	595	592	614
Nonagricultural industries	41,539	42,846	43,110	41,551	42,522	42,672	42,916	43,018	43,153
Unemployed	3,176	3,303	3,167	3,135	3,173	3,027	2,952	3,161	3,126
Unemployment rate	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,931	14,610	14,600	14,931	14,598	14,575	14,557	14,610	14,600
Civilian labor force	7,181	7,277	7,256	8,039	7,839	7,801	7,870	8,072	8,129
Participation rate	48.1	49.8	49.7	53.8	53.7	53.5	54.1	55.2	55.7
Employed	5,693	5,840	5,838	6,477	6,376	6,411	6,390	6,547	6,630
Employment-population ratio ²	38.1	40.0	40.0	43.4	43.7	44.0	43.9	44.8	45.4
Agriculture	192	181	208	338	266	320	296	311	364
Nonagricultural industries	5,501	5,659	5,630	6,139	6,110	6,091	6,094	6,236	6,266
Unemployed	1,488	1,437	1,418	1,562	1,463	1,390	1,480	1,525	1,499
Unemployment rate	20.7	19.7	19.5	19.4	18.7	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.4

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. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	152,079	153,103	153,191	152,079	152,605	152,659	152,734	153,103	153,191
Civilian labor force	96,971	98,333	98,462	98,121	98,631	98,630	99,005	99,496	99,711
Participation rate	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.5	64.6	64.6	64.8	65.0	65.1
Employed	89,724	91,290	91,748	91,494	92,407	92,587	92,884	93,124	93,552
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	59.6	59.9	60.2	60.6	60.6	60.8	60.8	61.1
Unemployed	7,248	7,044	6,713	6,627	6,224	6,043	6,121	6,372	6,159
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.2
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,916	52,332	52,299	52,289	52,508	52,586	52,695	52,727	52,750
Participation rate	78.2	78.0	77.9	78.8	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.6	78.6
Employed	48,166	48,862	48,959	49,098	49,667	49,745	49,840	49,808	49,907
Employment-population ratio ²	72.5	72.9	72.9	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.3	74.4
Unemployed	3,750	3,470	3,340	3,191	2,841	2,841	2,855	2,918	2,843
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	38,678	39,666	39,826	38,753	39,271	39,237	39,434	39,789	39,925
Participation rate	52.7	53.6	53.7	52.8	53.2	53.2	53.4	53.7	53.9
Employed	36,356	37,178	37,530	36,484	36,979	37,063	37,259	37,440	37,681
Employment-population ratio ²	49.6	50.2	50.6	49.7	50.1	50.2	50.2	50.6	50.8
Unemployed	2,322	2,487	2,296	2,269	2,292	2,174	2,175	2,348	2,244
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,378	6,336	6,337	7,079	6,852	6,807	6,876	6,981	7,036
Participation rate	51.8	52.8	52.9	57.5	56.9	56.6	57.3	58.2	58.8
Employed	5,202	5,250	5,259	5,912	5,761	5,779	5,785	5,876	5,964
Employment-population ratio ²	42.2	43.8	43.9	48.0	47.8	48.1	48.2	49.0	49.8
Unemployed	1,176	1,086	1,078	1,167	1,091	1,028	1,091	1,105	1,072
Unemployment rate	18.4	17.1	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.2
Men	19.6	18.8	19.8	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.2	15.9	17.0
Women	17.2	15.4	14.1	16.1	15.2	13.9	15.5	15.8	13.4
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,222	19,518	19,542	19,222	19,449	19,481	19,513	19,518	19,542
Civilian labor force	11,655	12,062	12,074	11,890	12,208	12,276	12,306	12,315	12,309
Participation rate	60.6	61.8	61.8	61.9	62.8	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.0
Employed	9,752	10,255	10,131	9,928	10,340	10,426	10,462	10,475	10,301
Employment-population ratio ²	50.7	52.5	51.8	51.6	53.2	53.5	53.6	53.7	52.7
Unemployed	1,904	1,807	1,942	1,962	1,868	1,850	1,844	1,840	2,008
Unemployment rate	16.3	15.0	16.1	16.5	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	16.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,630	5,638	5,680	5,685	5,739	5,729	5,762	5,699	5,735
Participation rate	74.8	73.6	74.1	75.5	75.0	74.7	74.9	74.4	74.8
Employed	4,770	4,864	4,828	4,854	4,970	4,998	4,998	4,973	4,907
Employment-population ratio ²	63.4	63.5	62.9	64.5	64.9	65.1	65.0	64.9	64.0
Unemployed	860	774	853	831	769	731	764	726	828
Unemployment rate	15.3	13.7	15.0	14.6	13.4	12.8	13.3	12.7	14.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,356	5,650	5,634	5,397	5,601	5,704	5,703	5,709	5,671
Participation rate	56.3	58.4	58.1	56.8	58.0	59.0	58.9	59.0	58.5
Employed	4,598	4,932	4,861	4,620	4,851	4,932	4,977	4,977	4,881
Employment-population ratio ²	48.4	50.9	50.1	48.6	50.3	51.0	51.4	51.4	50.3
Unemployed	758	718	772	777	750	772	726	732	790
Unemployment rate	14.2	12.7	13.7	14.4	13.4	13.5	12.7	12.8	13.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	669	774	760	808	868	843	841	907	904
Participation rate	30.6	35.6	35.0	36.9	40.5	39.4	39.4	41.7	41.6
Employed	384	458	442	454	519	496	487	525	514
Employment-population ratio ²	17.6	21.0	20.3	20.8	24.2	23.2	22.8	24.1	23.7
Unemployed	285	315	317	354	349	347	354	382	390
Unemployment rate	42.6	40.8	41.8	43.8	40.2	41.2	42.1	42.1	43.1
Men	48.4	44.9	42.3	46.0	43.8	42.0	43.8	45.3	41.1
Women	36.1	36.2	41.3	41.4	36.2	40.2	40.1	38.5	45.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,026	11,363	11,394	11,026	11,270	11,301	11,332	11,363	11,394
Civilian labor force	6,946	7,192	7,246	7,018	7,384	7,394	7,472	7,255	7,330
Participation rate	63.0	63.3	63.6	63.6	65.5	65.4	65.9	63.8	64.3
Employed	6,157	6,357	6,475	6,293	6,574	6,636	6,698	6,487	6,621
Employment-population ratio ²	55.8	55.9	56.8	57.1	58.3	58.7	59.1	57.1	58.1

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	101,961	104,344	104,690	103,888	105,649	105,932	106,273	106,391	106,685
Married men, spouse present	38,250	38,849	38,727	38,859	39,054	39,337	39,443	39,441	39,357
Married women, spouse present	25,162	25,808	26,004	25,244	25,897	25,995	26,122	25,912	26,108
Women who maintain families	5,389	5,545	5,542	5,373	5,378	5,396	5,396	5,584	5,525
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,270	1,267	1,323	1,547	1,511	1,593	1,733	1,596	1,611
Self-employed workers	1,427	1,401	1,342	1,598	1,487	1,555	1,485	1,531	1,503
Unpaid family workers	160	163	168	230	187	204	212	227	242
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	91,080	93,555	93,975	92,374	94,415	94,442	94,725	95,068	95,348
Government	16,075	15,848	16,329	15,773	15,997	15,785	15,858	15,738	16,009
Private industries	75,005	77,707	77,646	76,601	78,418	78,657	78,867	79,330	79,339
Private households	1,154	1,235	1,218	1,235	1,213	1,228	1,257	1,374	1,304
Other industries	73,851	76,472	76,428	75,366	77,205	77,429	77,610	77,956	78,035
Self-employed workers	7,731	7,643	7,581	7,824	7,782	7,731	7,786	7,783	7,673
Unpaid family workers	293	316	301	331	314	357	357	343	340
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,824	5,690	5,244	5,937	5,710	5,623	5,814	5,628	5,335
Slack work	2,715	2,798	2,404	2,499	2,514	2,449	2,596	2,431	2,212
Could only find part-time work	2,798	2,583	2,557	3,112	2,879	2,855	2,873	2,846	2,835
Voluntary part time	13,763	13,529	14,329	13,091	13,126	13,142	13,239	13,355	13,647
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,634	5,486	5,036	5,697	5,483	5,413	5,596	5,389	5,077
Slack work	2,577	2,639	2,238	2,354	2,364	2,319	2,473	2,287	2,040
Could only find part-time work	2,750	2,540	2,520	3,012	2,821	2,782	2,793	2,749	2,751
Voluntary part time	13,360	13,131	13,933	12,602	12,679	12,670	12,778	12,861	13,157

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		
	1983	1984				1984	1985	
		IV	I	II	III		IV	Dec.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.6
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	8.5	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	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	11.3	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,836	8,484	8,399	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3
Men, 16 years and over	4,968	4,609	4,592	7.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1
Men, 20 years and over	4,139	3,798	3,774	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,868	3,875	3,807	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.5
Women, 20 years and over	3,135	3,161	3,126	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,562	1,525	1,499	19.4	18.7	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.4
Married men, spouse present	1,989	1,888	1,827	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4
Married women, spouse present	1,589	1,578	1,478	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4
Women who maintain families	652	622	685	10.8	10.4	10.8	9.6	10.0	11.0
Full-time workers	7,321	6,963	6,954	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1
Part-time workers	1,486	1,512	1,418	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.3	8.7
Labor force time lost ²	--	--	--	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ...	6,493	6,228	6,206	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3
Mining	123	97	102	11.8	10.5	11.7	10.7	10.1	10.9
Construction	858	790	775	14.9	13.7	14.2	13.7	13.4	13.4
Manufacturing	1,680	1,688	1,683	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5
Durable goods	967	968	951	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1
Nondurable goods	713	720	732	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.2	8.1	8.2
Transportation and public utilities	348	296	333	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,774	1,695	1,695	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7
Finance and service industries	1,710	1,661	1,618	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Government workers	749	665	649	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	254	293	254	14.1	13.7	11.2	12.2	15.5	13.6

¹ Unemployment 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. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,157	3,995	3,313	3,359	3,395	3,352	3,282	3,662	3,524
5 to 14 weeks	2,986	2,720	2,963	2,482	2,406	2,324	2,516	2,552	2,469
15 weeks and over	3,264	2,416	2,626	3,002	2,527	2,428	2,374	2,243	2,416
15 to 26 weeks	1,354	1,059	1,226	1,172	1,092	990	972	941	1,076
27 weeks and over	1,910	1,357	1,399	1,830	1,435	1,438	1,402	1,302	1,340
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.2	15.3	16.0	19.0	16.7	17.4	17.3	15.3	15.9
Median duration, in weeks	9.3	6.6	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.2
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	33.6	43.7	37.2	38.0	40.8	41.4	40.2	43.3	41.9
5 to 14 weeks	31.7	29.8	33.3	28.1	28.9	28.7	30.8	30.2	29.4
15 weeks and over	34.7	26.5	29.5	33.9	30.3	30.0	29.1	26.5	28.7
15 to 26 weeks	14.4	11.6	13.8	13.3	13.1	12.2	11.9	11.1	12.8
27 weeks and over	20.3	14.9	15.7	20.7	17.2	17.7	17.2	15.4	15.9

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,471	5,033	4,897	4,739	4,261	4,141	4,176	4,313	4,251
On layoff	1,613	1,652	1,571	1,271	1,151	1,068	1,070	1,229	1,240
Other job losers	3,858	3,381	3,326	3,468	3,110	3,073	3,106	3,084	3,011
Job leavers	787	917	866	786	829	869	858	884	865
Reentrants	2,168	2,300	2,229	2,171	2,150	2,161	2,218	2,244	2,233
New entrants	981	881	910	1,102	1,060	1,024	1,011	1,049	1,035
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	58.1	55.1	55.0	53.9	51.3	50.5	50.5	50.8	50.7
On layoff	17.1	18.1	17.6	14.4	13.9	13.0	12.9	14.5	14.8
Other job losers	41.0	37.0	37.4	39.4	37.5	37.5	37.6	36.3	35.9
Job leavers	8.4	10.0	9.7	8.9	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.3
Reentrants	23.0	25.2	25.0	24.7	25.9	26.4	26.8	26.4	26.6
New entrants	10.4	9.7	10.2	12.5	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.4	12.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7
Job leavers7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8
Reentrants	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
New entrants9	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9

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

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
Total, 16 years and over	8,836	8,484	8,399	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.3
16 to 24 years	3,426	3,251	3,281	14.3	13.5	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.7
16 to 19 years	1,562	1,525	1,499	19.4	18.7	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.4
16 to 17 years	668	675	648	22.1	20.2	20.0	21.0	21.2	20.0
18 to 19 years	894	848	851	17.8	17.8	16.8	17.7	17.4	17.4
20 to 24 years	1,864	1,726	1,782	11.7	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2
25 years and over	5,407	5,233	5,116	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.6
25 to 54 years	4,737	4,606	4,519	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.9
55 years and over	652	631	580	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,968	4,609	4,592	7.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.1
16 to 24 years	1,871	1,745	1,806	14.7	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.8	14.4
16 to 19 years	829	811	818	19.9	19.8	18.9	19.4	19.1	19.5
16 to 17 years	349	354	346	22.2	21.3	20.3	19.8	21.2	20.7
18 to 19 years	475	461	466	18.3	18.9	18.3	19.3	18.0	18.6
20 to 24 years	1,042	934	988	12.2	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.2	11.8
25 years and over	3,086	2,853	2,775	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
25 to 54 years	2,673	2,484	2,418	6.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6
55 years and over	403	377	352	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,868	3,875	3,807	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.7	7.5
16 to 24 years	1,555	1,506	1,475	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.8	13.3	12.9
16 to 19 years	733	714	681	18.9	17.4	16.6	18.1	18.6	17.3
16 to 17 years	319	321	302	22.1	19.0	19.7	22.3	21.2	19.4
18 to 19 years	419	387	385	17.2	16.5	15.1	16.0	16.7	16.2
20 to 24 years	822	792	794	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.5	10.6
25 years and over	2,321	2,380	2,341	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.9
25 to 54 years	2,064	2,122	2,100	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.3
55 years and over	249	254	229	4.1	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.8

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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. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
Civilian noninstitutional population	23,600	24,282	24,325	23,600	24,351	24,477	24,572	24,282	24,325
Civilian labor force	14,397	15,142	15,130	14,617	15,404	15,468	15,540	15,415	15,361
Participation rate	61.0	62.4	62.2	61.9	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.5	63.1
Employed	12,237	13,055	12,942	12,418	13,285	13,356	13,420	13,310	13,125
Employment-population ratio ²	51.9	53.8	53.2	52.6	54.6	54.6	54.6	54.8	54.0
Unemployed	2,159	2,087	2,189	2,199	2,119	2,112	2,120	2,105	2,236
Unemployment rate	15.0	13.8	14.5	15.0	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.7	14.6
Not in labor force	9,204	9,140	9,195	8,983	8,947	9,009	9,032	8,867	8,964

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. 1984	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985
Total, 16 years and over ¹	101,961	104,690	9,407	8,902	8.4	7.8
Managerial and professional specialty	24,713	25,693	684	603	2.7	2.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11,329	11,987	344	345	3.0	2.8
Professional specialty	13,384	13,706	340	257	2.5	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	31,729	32,739	1,893	1,775	5.6	5.1
Technicians and related support	3,117	3,202	113	112	3.5	3.4
Sales occupations	11,944	12,344	787	761	6.2	5.8
Administrative support, including clerical	16,668	17,193	993	902	5.6	5.0
Service occupations	13,861	14,257	1,456	1,398	9.5	8.9
Private household	989	1,030	73	60	6.8	5.5
Protective service	1,673	1,652	108	82	6.1	4.7
Service, except private household and protective	11,199	11,575	1,276	1,256	10.2	9.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,557	12,842	1,391	1,259	10.0	8.9
Mechanics and repairers	4,312	4,414	312	265	6.8	5.7
Construction trades	4,140	4,395	746	698	15.3	13.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,104	4,033	333	296	7.5	6.8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,190	16,258	2,568	2,457	13.7	13.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,825	7,815	1,052	1,071	11.8	12.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,270	4,478	541	533	11.2	10.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,095	3,965	975	853	19.2	17.7
Construction laborers	589	532	298	227	33.5	29.9
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,506	3,433	677	625	16.2	15.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,912	2,901	379	426	11.5	12.8

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. 1984	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,351	7,580	6,886	7,084	6,406	6,668	480	416	7.0	5.9
30 to 44 years	6,384	6,511	6,150	6,243	5,706	5,869	444	374	7.2	6.0
30 to 34 years	1,891	1,482	1,797	1,423	1,617	1,300	180	123	10.0	8.6
35 to 39 years	3,199	3,394	3,109	3,258	2,922	3,089	187	169	6.0	5.2
40 to 44 years	1,294	1,635	1,244	1,562	1,167	1,480	77	82	6.2	5.2
45 years and over	967	1,069	736	841	700	799	36	42	4.9	5.0
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	15,865	16,870	15,009	15,946	14,030	14,954	979	992	6.5	6.2
30 to 34 years	7,172	7,767	6,772	7,403	6,259	6,893	513	510	7.6	6.9
35 to 39 years	4,664	4,807	4,417	4,518	4,157	4,280	260	238	5.9	5.3
40 to 44 years	4,029	4,296	3,820	4,025	3,614	3,781	206	244	5.4	6.1

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 Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Data for 25- to 29-year-old veterans are no longer shown in this table because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 30-34 age category) and the numbers remaining for some labor force categories are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Net seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	18,886	19,161	19,182	18,886	19,086	19,111	19,137	19,161	19,182
Civilian labor force	12,228	12,761	12,713	12,316	12,623	12,609	12,635	12,815	12,803
Employed	11,154	11,738	11,769	11,331	11,680	11,686	11,734	11,886	11,950
Unemployed	1,075	1,024	944	985	943	923	901	930	853
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.0	7.4	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.3	6.7
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,516	8,691	8,706	8,516	8,644	8,660	8,676	8,691	8,706
Civilian labor force	5,017	5,237	5,246	5,090	5,104	5,121	5,170	5,311	5,322
Employed	4,709	4,895	4,940	4,765	4,783	4,823	4,868	4,981	4,999
Unemployed	308	342	305	325	321	298	302	330	323
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,598	8,634	8,636	8,598	8,625	8,628	8,631	8,634	8,636
Civilian labor force	5,554	5,631	5,573	5,595	5,645	5,643	5,673	5,681	5,611
Employed	4,995	5,077	5,050	5,061	5,122	5,155	5,173	5,166	5,115
Unemployed	559	555	523	534	523	488	500	516	496
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.3	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.8
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,499	4,544	4,547	4,499	4,532	4,536	4,540	4,544	4,547
Civilian labor force	2,985	3,019	3,039	3,039	3,049	3,058	3,061	3,037	3,095
Employed	2,796	2,882	2,906	2,868	2,931	2,928	2,930	2,933	2,980
Unemployed	189	138	133	171	118	130	131	105	115
Unemployment rate	6.3	4.6	4.4	5.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,741	6,794	6,798	6,741	6,780	6,785	6,790	6,794	6,798
Civilian labor force	4,250	4,309	4,329	4,311	4,395	4,414	4,384	4,396	4,393
Employed	3,714	3,790	3,888	3,816	3,916	3,924	3,918	3,913	3,990
Unemployed	536	520	441	495	479	490	466	484	403
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.1	10.2	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.6	11.0	9.2
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,817	5,873	5,877	5,817	5,858	5,863	5,868	5,873	5,877
Civilian labor force	3,786	3,780	3,824	3,832	3,816	3,783	3,794	3,818	3,869
Employed	3,531	3,526	3,571	3,588	3,591	3,562	3,575	3,583	3,627
Unemployed	255	253	253	244	225	221	219	234	242
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,599	13,680	13,685	13,599	13,658	13,666	13,674	13,680	13,685
Civilian labor force	7,989	8,179	8,088	8,021	8,188	8,230	8,275	8,242	8,125
Employed	7,340	7,606	7,511	7,431	7,591	7,647	7,698	7,713	7,607
Unemployed	649	573	577	590	597	583	577	529	518
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.4
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,539	4,621	4,628	4,539	4,599	4,606	4,614	4,621	4,628
Civilian labor force	(3)	2,999	3,022	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,056	3,063
Employed	(3)	2,786	2,820	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,848	2,878
Unemployed	(3)	213	201	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	208	185
Unemployment rate	(3)	7.1	6.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.8	6.0
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,045	8,072	8,073	8,045	8,065	8,067	8,070	8,072	8,073
Civilian labor force	4,922	5,022	5,001	5,081	5,137	5,107	5,151	5,130	5,162
Employed	4,423	4,568	4,536	4,598	4,655	4,657	4,684	4,697	4,711
Unemployed	499	454	465	483	482	450	467	433	451
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.7
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,198	9,230	9,231	9,198	9,221	9,224	9,227	9,230	9,231
Civilian labor force	5,343	5,414	5,384	5,426	5,497	5,509	5,533	5,500	5,470
Employed	4,757	4,946	4,883	4,892	5,011	5,037	5,110	5,074	5,023
Unemployed	586	468	501	534	486	472	423	426	447
Unemployment rate	11.0	8.6	9.3	9.8	8.8	8.6	7.6	7.7	8.2
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,390	11,520	11,530	11,390	11,484	11,496	11,509	11,520	11,530
Civilian labor force	7,582	7,755	7,827	7,633	7,927	7,883	7,937	7,822	7,880
Employed	7,135	7,219	7,274	7,195	7,476	7,431	7,461	7,314	7,339
Unemployed	448	536	553	438	451	452	476	508	541
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.9	7.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.9

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.

³ Official estimates for North Carolina prior to 1985 are not derived from the household survey. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data are not published. The unadjusted estimates are available upon request.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 ^p	Feb. 1985 ^p	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 ^p	Feb. 1985 ^p
Total	91,612	96,308	94,575	94,799	92,846	95,157	95,497	95,681	95,993	96,112
Total private	75,477	80,029	78,543	78,497	76,971	79,054	79,371	79,618	79,957	80,072
Goods-producing	23,919	25,149	24,686	24,504	24,577	25,080	25,123	25,258	25,332	25,195
Mining	964	1,000	988	974	978	1,012	1,009	1,000	995	989
Oil and gas extraction	637.2	648.9	642.2	633.2	607	543	648	646	639	633
Construction	3,774	4,412	4,124	4,001	4,226	4,332	4,396	4,457	4,532	4,480
General building contractors	1,030.7	1,151.6	1,090.0	1,055.0	1,111	1,140	1,146	1,159	1,187	1,171
Manufacturing	19,181	19,737	19,574	19,529	19,373	19,686	19,718	19,801	19,805	19,723
Production workers	13,163	13,306	13,367	13,339	13,326	13,497	13,505	13,571	13,575	13,503
Durable goods	11,339	11,735	11,713	11,678	11,440	11,752	11,776	11,834	11,840	11,785
Production workers	7,638	7,928	7,853	7,824	7,718	7,915	7,925	7,969	7,966	7,905
Lumber and wood products	575.9	638.6	684.1	677.8	706	710	713	717	716	707
Furniture and fixtures	478.9	498.9	495.8	497.7	480	487	492	495	497	499
Stone, clay, and glass products	576.3	602.5	586.6	580.0	604	606	606	612	613	609
Primary metal industries	873.2	849.1	855.6	854.6	877	866	865	859	860	858
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	345.9	313.2	315.2	316.5	348	320	320	318	318	319
Fabricated metal products	1,436.7	1,500.0	1,487.5	1,480.3	1,447	1,495	1,498	1,502	1,499	1,491
Machinery, except electrical	2,155.7	2,257.1	2,241.4	2,238.5	2,151	2,255	2,251	2,253	2,246	2,236
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,164.3	2,291.3	2,272.5	2,268.7	2,175	2,269	2,274	2,281	2,282	2,280
Transportation equipment	1,836.8	1,938.8	1,985.2	1,979.9	1,898	1,945	1,957	1,993	2,009	1,992
Motor vehicles and equipment	852.1	896.3	884.9	873.2	865	865	877	904	911	885
Instruments and related products	711.3	732.7	730.3	730.9	715	729	731	732	732	735
Miscellaneous manufacturing	378.5	336.4	373.6	369.8	387	390	389	390	386	379
Nondurable goods	7,342	7,932	7,861	7,851	7,933	7,934	7,942	7,967	7,965	7,943
Production workers	5,525	5,578	5,514	5,515	5,608	5,582	5,580	5,602	5,609	5,598
Food and kindred products	1,578.5	1,642.6	1,608.5	1,595.4	1,637	1,640	1,644	1,658	1,660	1,555
Tobacco manufactures	64.7	72.0	71.8	70.3	65	69	67	69	70	71
Textile mill products	762.2	729.3	721.7	715.4	767	735	731	727	728	720
Apparel and other textile products	1,239.7	1,176.3	1,166.4	1,172.2	1,213	1,178	1,178	1,186	1,185	1,175
Paper and allied products	674.3	684.3	680.7	680.8	680	584	683	684	685	686
Printing and publishing	1,333.3	1,394.1	1,388.5	1,391.1	1,333	1,390	1,386	1,386	1,389	1,391
Chemicals and allied products	1,049.4	1,054.9	1,056.3	1,056.0	1,054	1,065	1,066	1,068	1,064	1,060
Petroleum and coal products	186.1	182.3	180.1	179.2	190	185	185	184	184	183
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	777.1	807.3	803.3	806.3	784	805	810	814	813	814
Leather and leather products	207.0	199.3	184.1	184.7	210	193	192	191	187	188
Service-producing	67,593	71,159	69,889	70,295	68,269	70,077	70,374	70,423	70,661	70,916
Transportation and public utilities	5,031	5,276	5,181	5,187	5,105	5,225	5,226	5,249	5,257	5,264
Transportation	2,769	3,031	2,910	2,917	2,828	2,951	2,953	2,974	2,972	2,980
Communication and public utilities	2,263	2,275	2,271	2,270	2,276	2,274	2,273	2,275	2,285	2,284
Wholesale trade	5,389	5,648	5,626	5,634	5,438	5,512	5,623	5,641	5,669	5,686
Durable goods	3,171	3,328	3,326	3,335	3,193	3,301	3,317	3,328	3,343	3,359
Nondurable goods	2,218	2,320	2,300	2,299	2,245	2,311	2,306	2,313	2,326	2,327
Retail trade	15,517	17,238	16,457	16,318	15,980	16,468	16,644	16,626	16,708	16,805
General merchandise stores	2,140.2	2,652.8	2,424.8	2,320.0	2,211	2,334	2,391	2,331	2,363	2,399
Food stores	2,596.7	2,759.0	2,701.7	2,703.0	2,626	2,577	2,696	2,710	2,715	2,730
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,709.9	1,770.1	1,764.0	1,763.8	1,740	1,763	1,772	1,777	1,780	1,795
Eating and drinking places	4,864.6	5,289.3	5,088.5	5,117.3	5,121	5,280	5,303	5,327	5,356	5,387
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,546	5,737	5,723	5,736	5,593	5,705	5,725	5,749	5,760	5,790
Finance	2,804	2,895	2,899	2,910	2,812	2,865	2,874	2,886	2,899	2,922
Insurance	1,737	1,733	1,782	1,786	1,741	1,774	1,778	1,785	1,786	1,790
Real estate	1,005	1,059	1,042	1,040	1,040	1,066	1,073	1,078	1,075	1,079
Services	20,075	21,011	20,870	21,118	20,278	20,964	21,030	21,095	21,231	21,331
Business services	3,783.4	4,180.1	4,167.4	4,174.4	3,845	4,110	4,142	4,151	4,218	4,242
Health services	6,021.5	6,139.0	6,121.9	6,126.9	6,040	6,097	6,104	6,115	6,140	6,152
Government	16,135	16,279	16,032	16,302	15,875	16,103	16,126	16,063	16,036	16,040
Federal	2,746	2,738	2,772	2,788	2,763	2,793	2,804	2,809	2,794	2,805
State	3,770	3,785	3,671	3,776	3,682	3,719	3,724	3,711	3,701	3,688
Local	9,618	9,696	9,589	9,738	9,430	9,591	9,598	9,543	9,541	9,547

p = preliminary.

r = revised.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1934	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1985 P	Feb. 1985 P	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 P	Feb. 1985 P
Total private	35.0	35.5	34.9	34.7	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.2	35.0
Mining	42.9	44.2	42.9	42.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.0	37.6	36.3	36.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.7	41.2	40.3	39.7	40.9	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.0
Overtime hours	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Durable goods	41.4	42.1	41.1	40.4	41.7	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.4	40.6
Overtime hours	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Lumber and wood products	39.8	39.8	38.8	38.1	40.4	39.7	39.5	40.0	39.9	38.6
Furniture and fixtures	39.1	40.5	39.3	38.6	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.6	40.4	39.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.5	41.7	40.5	40.2	42.5	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.1
Primary metal industries	42.0	41.6	41.0	40.7	42.0	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	41.2	39.9	39.6	40.0	41.3	40.1	40.8	39.7	39.7	40.0
Fabricated metal products	41.5	42.2	41.1	40.5	41.8	41.3	41.1	41.4	41.3	40.7
Machinery, except electrical	41.9	42.8	41.7	41.0	41.9	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.7	41.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	41.1	41.3	40.8	40.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.2
Transportation equipment	42.9	43.9	43.1	42.0	43.1	42.4	42.4	43.0	43.4	42.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	43.9	44.9	44.4	42.2	44.3	43.3	43.4	44.4	44.8	42.5
Instruments and related products	41.2	42.3	41.0	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.5	41.8	41.2	40.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.6	39.9	38.8	38.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nondurable goods	39.6	39.3	39.2	38.7	39.9	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.5	39.0
Overtime hours	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
Food and kindred products	39.1	40.5	39.5	38.9	39.7	39.6	39.7	40.1	39.8	39.5
Tobacco manufactures	36.4	38.8	37.2	37.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.6	39.4	38.8	38.4	40.8	33.7	39.0	39.2	39.1	38.6
Apparel and other textile products	35.7	35.4	35.6	35.2	36.9	35.9	36.0	36.4	36.1	35.4
Paper and allied products	42.9	43.8	42.9	42.0	43.2	43.0	43.2	43.1	43.1	42.3
Printing and publishing	37.6	38.4	37.4	37.3	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.6
Chemicals and allied products	42.0	42.4	41.9	41.5	42.1	41.6	41.7	41.9	42.0	41.5
Petroleum and coal products	43.5	42.9	43.2	42.7	44.5	43.5	43.5	42.9	43.8	43.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	42.0	42.0	41.3	40.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	35.8	37.1	36.2	36.4	37.2	36.4	36.4	36.9	36.8	36.8
Transportation and public utilities	39.0	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.5
Wholesale trade	38.2	39.3	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6
Retail trade	29.4	30.5	29.3	29.2	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.1	30.0	29.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	35.4	36.7	36.5	36.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.8	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.7	32.8

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 workers' on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Feb. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 p	Feb. 1985 p	Feb. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 p	Feb. 1985 p
Total private	\$8.24	\$8.46	\$8.50	\$8.51	\$288.40	\$300.33	\$296.65	\$295.30
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	8.23	8.47	8.45	8.49	290.52	298.99	297.44	297.15
Mining	11.43	11.64	11.77	11.78	492.92	514.49	504.93	501.83
Construction	11.99	12.17	12.20	12.23	443.63	457.59	442.86	441.50
Manufacturing	9.05	9.38	9.42	9.42	368.74	386.46	379.63	373.97
Durable goods	9.63	9.94	9.97	9.97	398.68	418.47	409.77	402.79
Lumber and wood products	7.88	8.04	8.05	8.07	313.62	319.99	312.34	307.47
Furniture and fixtures	6.75	7.01	7.04	7.04	263.93	284.61	276.67	271.74
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.33	9.67	9.69	9.73	389.27	403.24	392.45	391.15
Primary metal industries	11.49	11.44	11.52	11.62	482.58	475.90	472.32	472.93
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	13.10	12.95	13.10	13.30	539.72	516.71	518.76	532.00
Fabricated metal products	9.31	9.55	9.57	9.60	386.37	403.01	393.33	388.80
Machinery, except electrical	9.87	10.16	10.12	10.12	413.55	434.85	422.00	414.92
Electrical and electronic equipment	8.86	9.27	9.29	9.30	364.15	387.49	379.03	372.93
Transportation equipment	12.00	12.59	12.62	12.53	511.81	552.70	543.92	526.26
Motor vehicles and equipment	12.41	13.21	13.32	13.17	544.80	593.13	591.41	555.77
Instruments and related products	8.66	8.99	8.95	9.06	355.73	380.28	366.95	368.74
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6.97	7.12	7.21	7.22	276.01	284.09	279.75	279.41
Nondurable goods	8.24	8.55	8.60	8.60	326.30	341.15	337.12	332.82
Food and kindred products	8.37	8.48	8.48	8.50	327.27	343.44	334.96	330.65
Tobacco manufactures	11.13	10.97	11.15	11.33	405.13	425.64	414.78	421.48
Textile mill products	6.40	6.57	6.59	6.60	259.84	258.86	255.69	253.44
Apparel and other textile products	5.46	5.65	5.71	5.69	200.38	205.66	203.28	200.29
Paper and allied products	10.22	10.69	10.68	10.73	438.44	468.22	458.17	450.66
Printing and publishing	9.30	9.56	9.57	9.59	349.63	367.10	357.92	357.71
Chemicals and allied products	10.90	11.37	11.43	11.40	457.93	482.09	478.92	473.10
Petroleum and coal products	13.43	13.63	13.90	13.86	584.21	584.73	600.48	591.82
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.16	8.43	8.50	8.49	342.72	354.06	351.05	343.00
Leather and leather products	5.67	5.80	5.83	5.82	203.65	215.18	211.05	211.85
Transportation and public utilities	11.01	11.32	11.33	11.32	429.33	447.14	443.00	443.74
Wholesale trade	8.79	9.18	9.15	9.17	335.78	357.10	351.36	351.21
Retail trade	5.89	5.89	5.97	5.99	173.17	180.23	174.92	174.91
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.54	7.78	7.78	7.83	274.45	285.53	283.97	285.80
Services	7.55	7.82	7.82	7.86	245.13	256.50	254.15	256.24

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

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 p	Feb. 1985 p	Percent change from: Feb. 1984 - Feb. 1985	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 p	Feb. 1985 p	Percent change from: Jan. 1985 - Feb. 1985
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	158.8	163.2	163.5	164.0	3.3	158.5	161.3	162.0	163.1	162.8	163.7	0.6
Constant (1977) dollars	95.0	94.9	95.0	N.A.	(2)	94.8	94.0	94.4	94.7	94.4	N.A.	(3)
Mining	170.7	176.8	177.1	177.3	3.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	145.5	147.9	148.0	148.3	2.0	146.2	146.3	146.5	147.5	147.7	149.1	.9
Manufacturing	160.8	165.5	166.5	166.7	3.7	160.7	163.8	164.5	165.1	165.9	166.6	.4
Transportation and public utilities	160.3	164.9	164.9	165.1	3.0	159.8	163.0	163.1	164.3	163.7	164.6	.5
Wholesale trade	162.7	169.6	169.0	169.4	4.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	153.4	154.3	155.0	155.8	1.6	152.9	153.9	155.1	155.4	154.5	155.3	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	164.0	168.6	168.4	169.6	3.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	160.8	166.8	166.5	167.2	4.0	159.8	164.0	164.8	166.6	164.9	166.2	.8

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

² Percent change is -0.5 percent from January 1983 to January 1984, the latest month available.

³ Percent change is -0.4 percent from December 1984 to January 1985, the latest month available.

⁴ 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

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Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 p	Feb. 1985 p	Feb. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985 p	Feb. 1985 p
Total	107.4	116.1	111.2	110.6	110.9	113.2	114.0	114.6	114.8	114.4
Goods-producing	94.8	101.4	96.6	94.5	99.2	99.7	100.2	100.9	101.1	99.0
Mining	109.7	117.9	112.6	110.0	112.1	115.8	117.1	116.5	112.7	112.5
Construction	95.9	117.0	103.7	99.0	114.1	116.2	118.1	118.7	121.1	118.0
Manufacturing	93.9	97.6	94.5	92.9	95.7	95.7	95.9	96.8	96.7	94.6
Durable goods	92.9	98.0	94.8	92.9	94.4	95.9	95.9	96.9	96.8	94.3
Lumber and wood products	91.6	94.6	90.3	87.5	97.4	96.2	95.9	97.8	97.7	92.8
Furniture and fixtures	100.7	109.0	104.9	103.6	102.8	103.1	105.5	105.5	108.2	106.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	82.6	87.5	82.1	80.5	89.3	88.2	88.4	89.1	89.1	86.9
Primary metal industries	73.3	70.3	70.0	69.5	73.5	71.4	71.6	70.7	70.4	69.7
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	62.5	54.4	54.6	55.9	62.6	56.3	57.3	55.3	55.3	55.9
Fabricated metal products	89.0	95.5	92.0	90.2	90.4	92.8	92.8	93.8	93.4	91.4
Machinery, except electrical	92.7	99.8	96.4	94.7	92.3	97.9	96.9	97.4	96.6	94.5
Electrical and electronic equipment	110.4	116.9	113.5	111.1	111.2	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.3	112.1
Transportation equipment	95.0	101.7	99.5	96.4	95.9	95.8	96.1	99.9	101.7	97.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	89.6	96.7	93.9	88.0	92.3	88.4	89.7	97.0	99.0	90.7
Instruments and related products	107.9	112.9	108.8	107.9	108.8	109.3	110.7	111.2	109.6	108.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	83.5	86.0	79.6	79.4	86.5	86.3	85.8	86.2	84.7	82.4
Nondurable goods	95.3	97.0	94.1	92.9	97.5	95.5	95.8	96.6	96.4	95.1
Food and kindred products	90.9	99.3	94.4	92.1	96.9	97.0	97.5	99.6	99.2	98.3
Tobacco manufactures	81.2	99.3	94.8	91.8	86.1	95.6	92.4	93.0	92.6	97.1
Textile mill products	83.8	77.5	75.6	74.0	84.8	76.7	76.7	76.8	76.8	74.9
Apparel and other textile products	93.8	89.9	87.3	86.8	94.4	89.0	89.2	90.9	90.0	87.6
Paper and allied products	97.8	101.3	98.9	97.3	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.3	98.8
Printing and publishing	113.1	121.2	117.4	117.6	114.1	118.2	118.9	118.0	118.8	118.5
Chemicals and allied products	95.6	96.7	94.9	93.9	96.3	95.5	95.4	95.8	95.7	94.5
Petroleum and coal products	83.5	82.2	82.7	82.8	88.8	85.3	85.3	83.4	86.7	88.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	111.1	115.2	112.3	110.6	112.5	112.9	114.5	114.9	114.4	112.1
Leather and leather products	78.9	71.9	68.3	69.0	81.2	72.2	71.8	72.3	71.2	71.2
Service-producing	114.3	124.2	119.3	119.5	117.4	120.7	121.6	122.1	122.3	122.9
Transportation and public utilities	100.7	107.4	104.3	104.5	103.1	105.2	106.1	106.1	106.6	107.0
Wholesale trade	110.0	117.9	115.8	115.5	112.0	116.2	116.3	116.8	117.4	117.7
Retail trade	103.8	120.4	109.8	108.3	109.4	111.8	113.6	114.1	114.2	114.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120.8	126.1	124.7	125.0	122.1	125.1	125.4	126.6	125.8	126.2
Services	128.0	135.0	132.6	134.4	129.9	134.2	134.8	135.4	135.7	136.9

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	1983	54.3	46.5	60.8	68.9	69.5	64.6	74.3	68.6	69.5	75.4	69.7	73.8
	1984	71.1	73.2	67.0	63.8	64.1	63.0	62.4	57.6	40.8	65.7	51.9	63.5
	1985	56.8p	47.3p										
Over 3-month span	1983	46.8	57.3	64.1	75.1	75.7	77.8	74.1	81.6	80.8	78.9	79.5	77.6
	1984	82.4	80.5	76.5	71.1	68.4	68.9	63.5	58.1	58.6	53.5	64.9	58.6p
	1985	57.3p											
Over 6-month span	1983	50.8	63.0	69.2	75.1	80.0	82.4	84.1	82.4	84.6	85.9	86.8	83.8
	1984	81.9	82.7	79.7	75.4	69.2	63.2	62.4	62.7	63.5	60.3p	52.2p	
	1985												
Over 12-month span	1983	49.5	54.3	61.9	71.1	77.3	79.5	83.8	88.1	86.8	87.3	85.4	87.3
	1984	86.5	81.9	78.9	76.8	74.3	73.8	71.9p	62.2p				
	1985												

¹ Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 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.

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