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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 1986

Unemployment rose in February, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate, 7.2 percent, and the rate for civilian workers, 7.3 percent, each increased six-tenths of a percentage point from January, returning to the levels that prevailed during the first half of last year.

The two surveys produced contrasting employment developments in February. The number of nonagricultural payroll jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments--rose by 225,000, seasonally adjusted, despite declines in the goods-producing industries. Total civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--declined by 400,000, following an increase of the same magnitude in January (after allowance is made for population adjustments introduced into the survey in January). Half of the decline was among agricultural workers, who are not covered by the payroll survey.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Civilian unemployment rose by 700,000 to 8.5 million in February. This unusual increase was concentrated in certain groups in the economy. Two-thirds occurred in just three states--California, Texas, and Illinois; one-quarter was among Hispanics; and almost three-quarters was among workers aged 25 and over. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-13.)

The civilian unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage point in February to 7.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. The jobless rate had been improving slowly since last summer, and February's rise returns it to the level that prevailed throughout the first half of 1985. Most major labor force groups showed increases in their jobless rates. Rates for adult men (6.2 percent) and women (6.7 percent) and full-time workers (6.9 percent) were all about half a point higher than in the previous month. Joblessness for part-time workers rose a full point to 9.4 percent. The teenage unemployment rate, at 19.0 percent, was not significantly different from a month earlier. While the rates for whites (6.4 percent) and Hispanics (12.3 percent) were

up sharply, that for blacks (14.8 percent) was at the same general level of recent months. (See tables A-2, A-3, and A-6.)

The rise in unemployment was evident in all duration categories, such that the median and mean were about unchanged in February, at 6.9 and 15.3 weeks, respectively. Unemployment increases were concentrated among those

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Jan.- Feb. change
	1985		1985	1986		
	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Thousands of persons						
Labor force <u>1</u> /.....	117,189	117,858	117,927	118,477	118,779	302
Total employment <u>1</u> /.....	108,921	109,696	109,904	110,646	110,252	-394
Civilian labor force.....	115,468	116,158	116,229	116,786	117,088	302
Civilian employment.....	107,200	107,996	108,206	108,955	108,561	-394
Unemployment.....	8,268	8,162	8,023	7,831	8,527	696
Not in labor force.....	62,946	62,783	62,883	62,885	62,733	-152
Discouraged workers.....	1,246	1,187	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:						
All workers <u>1</u> /.....	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.2	0.6
All civilian workers.....	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3	.6
Adult men.....	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.2	.5
Adult women.....	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.7	.6
Teenagers.....	18.3	19.0	18.8	18.4	19.0	.6
White.....	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.4	.7
Black.....	14.8	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.8	.4
Hispanic origin	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.1	12.3	2.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment..	97,967	98,815	99,086	p99,507	p99,733	p226
Goods-producing.....	24,986	25,098	25,155	p25,317	p25,249	p-68
Service-producing.....	72,981	73,717	73,931	p74,190	p74,484	p294
Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm.....	35.1	35.1	35.1	p35.2	p35.0	p-0.2
Manufacturing.....	40.5	40.8	41.0	p40.9	p40.6	p-.3
Manufacturing overtime....	3.3	3.5	3.6	p3.5	p3.4	p-.1

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

N.A.=not available.

who lost their jobs and do not expect recall ("other job losers") and among labor force entrants, particularly reentrants. The number of job leavers and those on layoff were unchanged. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment fell almost 400,000 to 108.6 million in February, offsetting gains made in the previous month. Half of the February employment reduction came in agriculture. Adult men and women had reductions in employment of 320,000 and 270,000, respectively, while employment among teens rose 200,000. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the civilian population with jobs--declined 0.2 percentage point to 60.4 percent, matching December's figure. Except for January's 60.6 percent, these proportions are the highest ever recorded.

The civilian labor force grew by 300,000 to 117.1 million in February. This was about 1.8 million higher than a year earlier (after correcting for revisions in the underlying population estimates that were introduced in January). Adult women accounted for over 1 million of this increase, and adult men added about 850,000, while teenagers were about unchanged.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls increased by 225,000 in February to 99.7 million, after seasonal adjustment. The overall change was marked by a continuation of strength within the service-producing sector that was partially offset by declines in the goods-producing industries. The weakness in the goods sector was reflected in the fact that only about half of the industries in the BLS index of diffusion posted gains, in contrast to more widespread increases in the previous 4 months. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

In the service-producing sector, the largest over-the-month gains took place in services and retail trade--nearly 120,000 in each, after seasonal adjustment. Taken together, their employment increased by 1.9 million over the year, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the jobs added to payrolls over this period. Sizable over-the-month employment increases also took place in finance, insurance, and real estate and wholesale trade. Altogether, employment rose by 295,000 in the service-producing sector.

Within the goods-producing sector, mining jobs fell by 15,000. All of this decline occurred in oil and gas extraction, which has been drifting downward since mid-1985. Construction employment dropped by 25,000 in February, after seasonal adjustment. This decline may have resulted from harsh weather conditions in February that followed much milder conditions in the prior month.

Manufacturing employment edged down by 30,000 over the month, after having exhibited small employment gains in each of the prior 4 months. This represented a return to the December employment total of 19.4 million.

The largest over-the-month decline occurred in the apparel industry, which fell by 15,000. Elsewhere in manufacturing, small declines occurred in fabricated metals, machinery, and motor vehicles and equipment.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls declined 0.2 hour to 35.0 hours, seasonally adjusted, in February. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.3 hour to 40.6 hours, down from the very high levels of the previous 2 months but otherwise in line with the relatively high levels that prevailed in the August-November period. Factory overtime also declined, by 0.1 hour to 3.4 hours. Weekly hours in construction fell markedly over the month, in large part the result of unusually bad weather that plagued much of the country during the survey reference week. (See table B-2.)

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--dropped 0.3 percent to 118.9 (1977=100) in February. Indexes declined sharply over the month in construction, mining, 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 little changed, after adjustment for seasonality. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings were unchanged over the month at \$8.74, and average weekly earnings were down \$1.75 to \$302.40. Over the past year, hourly earnings were up 22 cents, and weekly earnings rose \$7.61. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 168.5 (1977=100) in February, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.6 percent from January. For the 12 months ended in February, the increase was 2.8 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 1.0 percent during the 12-month period ended in January. (See table B-4.)

The Employment Situation for March 1986 will be released on Friday, April 4, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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 over 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. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

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. At the time the first half year's factors are calculated (upon availability of data for December), historical data for the previous 5-year period are subject to revision. 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. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population ²	179,219	181,361	181,512	179,219	180,470	180,642	180,810	181,361	181,512
Labor force ³	115,295	117,122	117,416	116,685	117,814	117,832	117,927	118,477	118,779
Participation rate ³	64.3	64.6	64.7	65.1	65.3	65.2	65.2	65.3	65.4
Total employed ²	106,393	108,650	108,376	108,290	109,513	109,671	109,904	110,646	110,252
Employment-population ratio ⁴	59.4	59.9	59.7	60.4	60.7	60.7	60.8	61.0	60.7
Resident Armed Forces.....	1,703	1,691	1,691	1,703	1,700	1,702	1,698	1,691	1,691
Civilian employed.....	104,690	106,959	106,685	106,587	107,813	107,969	108,206	108,955	108,561
Agriculture.....	2,833	2,819	2,663	3,325	3,058	3,070	3,151	3,299	3,096
Nonagricultural industries.....	101,857	104,140	104,021	103,262	104,755	104,899	105,055	105,655	105,465
Unemployed.....	8,902	8,472	9,041	8,395	8,301	8,161	8,023	7,831	8,527
Unemployment rate ⁵	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.2
Not in labor force.....	63,924	64,239	64,096	62,534	62,656	62,810	62,883	62,885	62,733
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	85,692	86,882	86,954	85,692	86,293	86,374	86,459	86,882	86,954
Labor force ³	64,826	65,833	65,904	65,782	66,227	66,176	66,139	66,679	66,838
Participation rate ³	75.6	75.8	75.8	76.8	76.7	76.6	76.5	76.7	76.9
Total employed ²	59,694	61,023	60,743	61,207	61,656	61,731	61,793	62,458	62,243
Employment-population ratio ⁴	69.7	70.2	69.9	71.4	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.9	71.6
Resident Armed Forces.....	1,554	1,539	1,539	1,554	1,551	1,552	1,549	1,539	1,539
Civilian employed.....	58,140	59,484	59,204	59,653	60,105	60,179	60,244	60,919	60,704
Unemployed.....	5,133	4,810	5,161	4,575	4,571	4,445	4,346	4,221	4,595
Unemployment rate ⁵	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population ²	93,527	94,479	94,558	93,527	94,177	94,266	94,351	94,479	94,558
Labor force ³	50,469	51,289	51,513	50,903	51,587	51,655	51,788	51,797	51,941
Participation rate ³	54.0	54.3	54.5	54.4	54.8	54.8	54.9	54.8	54.9
Total employed ²	46,699	47,627	47,633	47,083	47,857	47,939	48,111	48,187	48,009
Employment-population ratio ⁴	49.9	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.0	50.8
Resident Armed Forces.....	149	152	152	149	149	149	149	152	152
Civilian employed.....	46,550	47,475	47,481	46,934	47,708	47,790	47,962	48,035	47,857
Unemployed.....	3,769	3,663	3,880	3,820	3,730	3,716	3,677	3,610	3,932
Unemployment rate ⁵	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.6

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. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	177,516	179,670	179,821	177,516	178,770	178,940	179,112	179,670	179,821
Civilian labor force	113,592	115,431	115,725	114,982	116,114	116,130	116,229	116,786	117,088
Participation rate	64.0	64.2	64.4	64.8	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.0	65.1
Employed	104,690	106,959	106,685	106,587	107,813	107,969	108,206	108,955	108,561
Employment-population ratio ²	59.0	59.5	59.3	60.0	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.6	60.4
Unemployed	8,902	8,472	9,041	8,395	8,301	8,161	8,023	7,831	8,527
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	76,829	78,101	78,171	76,829	77,498	77,566	77,651	78,101	78,171
Civilian labor force	59,557	60,734	60,686	60,037	60,526	60,553	60,548	61,212	61,183
Participation rate	77.5	77.8	77.6	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.0	78.4	78.3
Employed	55,240	56,645	56,325	56,274	56,849	56,897	56,982	57,706	57,384
Employment-population ratio ²	71.9	72.5	72.1	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.9	73.4
Agriculture	2,123	2,119	2,025	2,368	2,188	2,210	2,278	2,349	2,258
Nonagricultural industries	53,117	54,526	54,300	53,906	54,661	54,687	54,704	55,356	55,127
Unemployed	4,317	4,089	4,361	3,763	3,677	3,656	3,566	3,507	3,799
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	86,086	87,112	87,185	86,086	86,810	86,901	86,988	87,112	87,185
Civilian labor force	46,779	47,715	47,847	46,853	47,663	47,713	47,870	47,895	47,921
Participation rate	54.3	54.8	54.9	54.4	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.0
Employed	43,612	44,666	44,610	43,713	44,609	44,656	44,882	44,980	44,710
Employment-population ratio ²	50.7	51.3	51.2	50.8	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.6	51.3
Agriculture	502	559	493	606	609	591	597	696	593
Nonagricultural industries	43,110	44,107	44,117	43,107	44,000	44,065	44,285	44,284	44,117
Unemployed	3,167	3,049	3,237	3,140	3,054	3,057	2,988	2,915	3,211
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,600	14,458	14,465	14,600	14,463	14,472	14,474	14,458	14,465
Civilian labor force	7,256	6,982	7,192	8,092	7,925	7,864	7,811	7,678	7,984
Participation rate	49.7	48.3	49.7	55.4	54.8	54.3	54.0	53.1	55.2
Employed	5,838	5,648	5,750	6,600	6,355	6,416	6,342	6,269	6,467
Employment-population ratio ²	40.0	39.1	39.8	45.2	43.9	44.3	43.8	43.4	44.7
Agriculture	208	142	145	351	261	269	276	254	246
Nonagricultural industries	5,630	5,506	5,604	6,249	6,094	6,147	6,066	6,015	6,221
Unemployed	1,418	1,334	1,443	1,492	1,570	1,448	1,469	1,409	1,517
Unemployment rate	19.5	19.1	20.1	18.4	19.8	18.4	18.8	18.4	19.0

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. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,191	154,784	154,889	153,191	154,082	154,203	154,327	154,784	154,889
Civilian labor force	98,462	99,885	100,099	99,612	100,533	100,478	100,533	100,961	101,232
Participation rate	64.3	64.5	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.4
Employed	91,748	93,421	93,144	93,414	94,369	94,507	94,585	95,165	94,803
Employment-population ratio ²	59.9	60.4	60.1	61.0	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.5	61.2
Unemployed	6,713	6,464	6,954	6,198	6,164	5,971	5,948	5,796	6,429
Unemployment rate	6.8	6.5	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	6.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,299	53,214	53,191	52,727	53,105	53,125	53,097	53,603	53,598
Participation rate	77.9	78.1	78.0	78.6	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.7	78.6
Employed	48,959	50,027	49,779	49,881	50,339	50,380	50,408	50,944	50,691
Employment-population ratio ²	72.9	73.5	73.0	74.3	74.5	74.5	74.4	74.8	74.4
Unemployed	3,340	3,188	3,412	2,846	2,766	2,745	2,689	2,659	2,906
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	6.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,826	40,606	40,648	39,866	40,549	40,538	40,659	40,691	40,698
Participation rate	53.7	54.3	54.3	53.8	54.3	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.4
Employed	37,530	38,315	38,221	37,598	38,317	38,366	38,475	38,546	38,298
Employment-population ratio ²	50.6	51.2	51.0	50.7	51.3	51.4	51.5	51.5	51.1
Unemployed	2,296	2,291	2,427	2,268	2,232	2,172	2,184	2,145	2,401
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,337	6,065	6,260	7,019	6,879	6,815	6,777	6,667	6,936
Participation rate	52.9	51.1	52.8	58.6	58.0	57.4	57.1	56.2	58.5
Employed	5,259	5,080	5,144	5,935	5,713	5,761	5,702	5,675	5,814
Employment-population ratio ²	43.9	42.8	43.4	49.6	48.2	48.6	48.1	47.8	49.0
Unemployed	1,078	985	1,115	1,084	1,166	1,054	1,075	992	1,122
Unemployment rate	17.0	16.2	17.8	15.4	17.0	15.5	15.9	14.9	16.2
Men	19.8	17.3	19.5	16.8	18.5	15.8	16.2	14.7	16.5
Women	14.1	15.1	16.1	14.0	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.1	15.8
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,542	19,837	19,863	19,542	19,761	19,790	19,819	19,837	19,863
Civilian labor force	12,074	12,296	12,318	12,299	12,412	12,457	12,522	12,548	12,545
Participation rate	61.8	62.0	62.0	62.9	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2
Employed	10,131	10,531	10,485	10,333	10,566	10,518	10,657	10,737	10,690
Employment-population ratio ²	51.8	53.1	52.8	52.9	53.5	53.1	53.8	54.1	53.8
Unemployed	1,942	1,765	1,833	1,966	1,846	1,939	1,865	1,810	1,855
Unemployment rate	16.1	14.4	14.9	16.0	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.4	14.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,680	5,819	5,789	5,747	5,778	5,772	5,797	5,887	5,858
Participation rate	74.1	74.3	73.8	74.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	75.1	74.6
Employed	4,828	5,039	4,974	4,932	4,987	4,983	5,035	5,142	5,081
Employment-population ratio ²	62.9	64.3	63.4	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.5	65.6	64.7
Unemployed	853	779	815	815	791	789	762	745	778
Unemployment rate	15.0	13.4	14.1	14.2	13.7	13.7	13.1	12.7	13.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,634	5,704	5,754	5,658	5,727	5,810	5,835	5,762	5,776
Participation rate	58.1	57.8	58.3	58.3	58.3	59.0	59.2	58.4	58.5
Employed	4,861	5,038	5,034	4,883	5,032	5,017	5,102	5,074	5,054
Employment-population ratio ²	50.1	51.1	51.0	50.3	51.2	50.9	51.7	51.5	51.2
Unemployed	772	666	721	775	695	793	733	689	722
Unemployment rate	13.7	11.7	12.5	13.7	12.1	13.6	12.6	12.0	12.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	760	773	774	894	907	875	890	898	911
Participation rate	35.0	36.1	36.2	41.1	42.2	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.6
Employed	442	454	477	518	547	518	520	522	555
Employment-population ratio ²	20.3	21.2	22.3	23.8	25.4	24.1	24.2	24.4	26.0
Unemployed	317	319	297	376	360	357	370	376	356
Unemployment rate	41.8	41.3	38.4	42.1	39.7	40.8	41.6	41.9	39.1
Men	42.3	42.4	39.6	40.9	41.0	45.2	41.0	41.3	38.7
Women	41.3	40.2	37.1	43.3	38.2	36.0	42.3	42.4	39.5
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,753	12,148	12,184	11,753	12,040	12,075	12,111	12,148	12,184
Civilian labor force	7,474	7,688	7,822	7,591	7,854	7,782	7,772	7,787	7,943
Participation rate	63.6	63.3	64.2	64.6	65.2	64.4	64.2	64.1	65.2
Employed	6,679	6,830	6,809	6,832	6,982	6,953	6,962	6,998	6,969
Employment-population ratio ²	56.8	56.2	55.9	58.1	58.0	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.2
Unemployed	795	857	1,013	759	872	829	810	789	974
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.2	12.9	10.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.1	12.3

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.

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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	104,690	106,959	106,685	106,587	107,813	107,969	108,206	108,955	108,561
Married men, spouse present	38,727	39,060	38,791	39,324	39,272	39,314	39,278	39,615	39,382
Married women, spouse present	26,004	26,769	26,513	26,079	26,702	26,721	26,804	26,958	26,593
Women who maintain families	5,542	5,679	5,739	5,533	5,514	5,605	5,693	5,702	5,733
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,323	1,325	1,261	1,597	1,465	1,537	1,572	1,673	1,519
Self-employed workers	1,342	1,374	1,287	1,508	1,436	1,361	1,409	1,492	1,444
Unpaid family workers	168	120	115	229	172	158	164	163	156
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	93,975	96,327	96,225	95,235	96,530	96,676	96,921	97,911	97,516
Government	16,329	16,434	16,490	15,957	16,213	16,157	16,194	16,418	16,104
Private industries	77,646	79,893	79,735	79,278	80,317	80,519	80,727	81,494	81,412
Private households	1,218	1,134	1,132	1,288	1,271	1,197	1,131	1,256	1,197
Other industries	76,428	78,759	78,603	77,990	79,046	79,322	79,596	80,238	80,216
Self-employed workers	7,581	7,555	7,554	7,694	7,991	8,013	7,903	7,655	7,669
Unpaid family workers	301	257	242	336	248	249	250	273	270
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME¹									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,244	5,593	5,269	5,356	5,475	5,498	5,494	5,543	5,377
Slack work	2,404	2,674	2,540	2,244	2,251	2,306	2,303	2,364	2,369
Could only find part-time work	2,557	2,638	2,457	2,817	2,897	2,883	2,864	2,883	2,703
Voluntary part time	14,329	14,139	14,646	13,524	13,713	13,645	13,556	13,958	13,817
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,036	5,370	5,101	5,098	5,241	5,295	5,294	5,275	5,158
Slack work	2,238	2,511	2,402	2,073	2,115	2,196	2,195	2,208	2,224
Could only find part-time work	2,520	2,582	2,436	2,732	2,801	2,784	2,760	2,776	2,636
Voluntary part time	13,933	13,710	14,265	13,057	13,277	13,194	13,122	13,441	13,369

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		
	1984	1985				1985	1986	
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.6
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.7
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.9
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.6	7.2
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.7	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	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.6
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	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 p	Feb. 1986 p	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 p	Feb. 1986 p
Total private	34.6	35.3	34.8	34.6	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.0
Mining	43.2	43.8	44.5	43.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.6	36.9	37.3	35.1	37.8	37.9	37.4	37.1	38.7	36.3
Manufacturing	39.7	41.6	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.6
Overtime hours	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
Durable goods	40.4	42.5	41.4	41.0	40.7	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.3
Overtime hours	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.5
Lumber and wood products	38.3	40.2	39.6	39.0	38.9	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.3	39.6
Furniture and fixtures	38.6	41.1	39.6	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.4	40.1	40.6	39.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.4	41.7	41.5	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.6	41.7	42.7	41.9
Primary metal industries	40.9	42.6	41.9	41.9	40.9	41.8	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.9
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	40.6	42.0	41.8	41.7	40.5	41.7	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.5
Fabricated metal products	40.4	42.6	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.6	41.6
Machinery, except electrical	41.0	42.8	41.6	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.5
Electrical and electronic equipment	40.0	42.2	41.1	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.2	40.8
Transportation equipment	41.5	44.3	43.0	42.2	41.9	42.8	42.6	43.2	43.0	42.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	41.9	45.3	43.7	43.0	42.4	43.8	43.7	44.2	43.7	43.6
Instruments and related products	40.6	42.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.8	41.1	41.9	41.3	41.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	40.6	39.8	39.3	39.0	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.4	39.8
Nondurable goods	38.8	40.5	39.7	39.2	39.3	39.9	39.8	40.1	40.0	39.6
Overtime hours	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
Food and kindred products	39.0	40.7	39.9	39.2	39.7	40.3	39.9	40.3	40.2	39.9
Tobacco manufactures	37.5	38.0	37.3	36.0	39.2	38.2	35.2	38.0	38.3	37.7
Textile mill products	38.5	41.5	40.7	39.9	38.8	40.7	41.0	41.3	40.9	40.2
Apparel and other textile products	35.5	37.1	36.6	35.6	35.9	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.0	36.0
Paper and allied products	42.4	44.3	43.5	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.6	43.7	43.6
Printing and publishing	37.3	38.8	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.2	37.9	37.7
Chemicals and allied products	41.8	42.5	41.9	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.9	42.0	42.0	41.8
Petroleum and coal products	42.5	43.7	43.1	42.7	43.1	44.3	43.1	43.7	43.5	43.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	40.5	42.0	41.3	41.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	35.8	38.0	37.0	36.2	36.4	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.4	36.8
Transportation and public utilities	39.1	39.7	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.7
Wholesale trade	38.2	39.0	38.6	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.8
Retail trade	29.1	29.9	28.8	28.7	29.8	29.5	29.5	29.3	29.5	29.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.4	36.7	36.5	37.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9

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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 p	Feb. 1986 p	Feb. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 p	Feb. 1986 p
Total private	\$8.52	\$8.73	\$8.74	\$8.74	\$294.79	\$308.17	\$304.15	\$302.40
<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	8.49	8.74	8.68	8.72	298.00	306.77	305.54	305.20
Mining	11.90	12.22	12.19	12.29	514.08	535.24	542.46	528.47
Construction	12.33	12.42	12.29	12.31	451.28	458.30	458.42	432.08
Manufacturing	9.43	9.72	9.68	9.68	374.37	404.35	393.98	389.14
Durable goods	9.99	10.34	10.27	10.28	403.60	439.45	425.18	421.48
Lumber and wood products	8.09	8.34	8.28	8.29	309.85	335.27	327.89	323.31
Furniture and fixtures	7.01	7.40	7.36	7.35	270.59	304.14	291.46	287.39
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.73	9.94	9.94	9.96	393.09	414.50	412.51	405.37
Primary metal industries	11.69	11.84	11.82	11.91	478.12	504.38	495.26	499.03
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	13.42	13.46	13.50	13.69	544.85	565.32	564.30	570.87
Fabricated metal products	9.59	9.88	9.81	9.84	387.44	420.89	406.13	404.42
Machinery, except electrical	10.14	10.55	10.49	10.54	415.74	451.54	436.38	436.36
Electrical and electronic equipment	9.33	9.68	9.62	9.60	373.20	408.50	395.38	389.76
Transportation equipment	12.63	13.06	12.90	12.86	524.15	578.56	554.70	542.69
Motor vehicles and equipment	13.35	13.84	13.69	13.64	559.37	626.95	598.25	586.52
Instruments and related products	9.11	9.42	9.35	9.36	369.87	400.35	385.22	383.76
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.19	7.47	7.48	7.47	276.82	303.28	297.70	293.57
Nondurable goods	8.60	8.84	8.82	8.83	333.68	358.02	350.15	346.14
Food and kindred products	8.51	8.68	8.70	8.68	331.89	353.28	347.13	340.26
Tobacco manufactures	11.80	11.90	11.96	12.26	442.50	452.20	446.11	441.36
Textile mill products	6.60	6.83	6.85	6.83	254.10	283.45	278.80	272.52
Apparel and other textile products	5.70	5.80	5.82	5.80	202.35	215.18	213.01	206.48
Paper and allied products	10.64	11.07	10.99	11.00	451.14	490.40	478.07	474.10
Printing and publishing	9.60	9.90	9.81	9.83	358.08	384.12	368.86	367.64
Chemicals and allied products	11.39	11.87	11.86	11.84	476.10	504.48	496.93	493.73
Petroleum and coal products	13.99	14.22	14.25	14.06	594.58	621.41	614.18	600.36
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.48	8.72	8.68	8.71	343.44	366.24	358.48	357.11
Leather and leather products	5.79	5.83	5.87	5.87	207.28	221.54	217.19	212.49
Transportation and public utilities	11.27	11.60	11.60	11.67	440.66	460.52	454.72	458.63
Wholesale trade	9.22	9.41	9.37	9.38	352.20	366.99	361.68	360.19
Retail trade	5.99	6.02	6.06	6.06	174.31	180.00	174.53	173.92
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.87	8.14	8.14	8.23	286.47	298.74	297.11	304.51
Services	7.87	8.16	8.17	8.22	256.56	267.65	267.16	268.79

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. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 p	Feb. 1986 p	Percent change from: Feb. 1985- Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 p	Feb. 1986 p	Percent change from: Jan. 1986- Feb. 1986
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	164.3	168.5	168.3	168.8	2.8	164.0	166.4	167.1	168.4	167.5	168.5	0.6
Constant (1977) dollars	95.0	94.5	94.2	N.A.	(2)	94.7	94.1	94.1	94.4	93.6	N.A.	(3)
Mining	178.4	181.7	180.8	180.7	1.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	149.9	151.0	149.4	149.4	-3	150.8	149.4	148.9	150.5	149.3	150.3	.7
Manufacturing	167.0	171.3	171.3	171.6	2.7	166.9	169.4	170.1	170.8	170.7	171.4	.4
Transportation and public utilities	164.7	169.9	169.9	171.1	3.9	164.2	167.0	168.1	169.2	169.1	170.6	.9
Wholesale trade	170.2	173.9	172.9	173.2	1.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	155.9	157.6	157.7	158.0	1.4	155.4	156.7	157.4	158.9	157.1	157.6	.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	170.2	176.0	175.9	178.1	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	167.2	173.6	173.6	174.4	4.3	166.2	171.1	172.1	173.4	171.9	173.4	.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² Percent change is -1.0 percent from January 1985 to January 1986, the latest month available.³ Percent change is -0.8 percent from December 1985 to January 1986, 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

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 P	Feb. 1986 P	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 P	Feb. 1986 P
Total	111.0	119.7	115.5	114.8	115.1	117.4	117.6	118.1	119.3	118.9
Goods-producing	94.0	100.9	97.5	94.6	98.8	99.7	99.5	100.4	102.0	99.5
Mining	109.0	110.2	110.7	104.1	112.2	109.7	109.5	109.0	112.3	107.2
Construction	101.4	123.1	116.7	105.5	121.2	127.7	125.9	125.5	135.5	126.1
Manufacturing	91.9	96.2	93.2	92.0	93.9	93.8	94.0	95.1	95.0	94.0
Durable goods	91.6	95.1	92.0	90.8	93.3	92.6	92.6	93.7	93.6	92.6
Lumber and wood products	87.7	96.1	93.7	91.6	93.3	97.8	97.7	98.9	100.0	97.4
Furniture and fixtures	103.5	110.8	106.0	104.4	105.7	104.4	104.7	107.1	108.7	106.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	79.7	86.6	84.1	81.6	87.2	88.0	87.4	88.0	90.8	89.3
Primary metal industries	67.9	68.0	67.1	67.1	68.4	66.5	67.0	68.4	67.3	67.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	55.0	55.0	54.9	55.0	55.5	53.3	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.4
Fabricated metal products	89.5	93.7	90.4	89.3	91.4	91.6	91.3	91.5	91.8	91.1
Machinery, except electrical	93.5	93.0	90.1	89.3	93.3	90.9	90.3	90.6	90.2	89.3
Electrical and electronic equipment	108.4	107.5	104.2	102.8	109.4	103.8	104.8	105.6	104.6	103.7
Transportation equipment	94.6	103.6	99.7	97.6	95.6	98.9	98.7	100.6	100.1	98.5
Motor vehicles and equipment	87.4	95.8	90.2	88.0	89.3	91.9	91.0	92.9	91.3	89.4
Instruments and related products	105.8	108.8	105.5	104.9	106.7	103.7	104.5	106.8	105.8	105.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	79.3	83.3	79.8	80.4	82.9	82.1	82.3	82.9	84.3	84.0
Nondurable goods	92.3	97.8	95.0	93.7	94.7	95.7	95.9	97.3	97.1	96.2
Food and kindred products	90.9	100.7	95.5	93.9	97.3	99.0	98.4	100.8	100.3	100.4
Tobacco manufactures	86.7	90.0	86.8	80.1	90.8	85.0	79.9	84.5	85.2	83.9
Textile mill products	73.4	78.6	76.7	75.2	74.5	76.7	77.4	78.1	77.5	76.4
Apparel and other textile products	87.6	90.2	88.6	86.5	88.7	88.9	89.6	91.0	91.2	87.5
Paper and allied products	97.4	103.8	101.6	100.7	99.3	100.8	101.5	102.1	102.7	102.8
Printing and publishing	118.5	128.0	123.6	123.0	119.9	122.7	123.3	125.1	124.8	124.2
Chemicals and allied products	93.8	94.1	91.8	92.4	94.5	93.3	93.1	93.4	92.8	93.0
Petroleum and coal products	81.2	79.9	78.0	77.5	85.3	82.1	79.9	81.8	81.4	81.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	108.7	114.0	112.7	112.1	110.4	110.4	112.0	113.2	114.0	113.9
Leather and leather products	63.7	67.8	64.4	62.7	65.9	68.2	67.8	68.0	66.8	64.8
Service-producing	120.4	130.0	125.5	125.9	124.0	127.2	127.6	127.9	128.9	129.6
Transportation and public utilities	104.8	110.7	107.2	107.2	107.2	109.0	109.2	109.6	110.0	110.1
Wholesale trade	115.5	122.4	120.7	120.2	117.9	120.6	121.1	121.4	122.3	122.8
Retail trade	110.0	125.0	114.9	113.8	116.4	118.2	118.4	117.9	119.7	120.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	125.1	132.7	131.8	134.1	126.8	130.6	131.4	132.9	132.9	135.6
Services	135.3	143.0	141.0	142.7	137.9	142.9	143.3	143.8	144.6	145.3

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	1984.....	67.3	72.7	66.8	67.3	60.5	64.3	65.7	58.1	48.4	66.5	55.1	63.5
	1985.....	57.6	50.3	55.9	44.6	50.3	47.0	54.9	56.8	45.7	63.5	61.6	63.2
	1986.....	p65.4	p51.6										
Over 3-month span	1984.....	78.1	75.9	77.6	68.9	69.7	67.0	65.4	60.3	60.0	56.5	67.0	60.0
	1985.....	58.6	54.1	46.8	45.9	44.1	49.7	50.5	49.2	53.8	52.7	65.1	p67.8
	1986.....	p63.5											
Over 6-month span	1984.....	79.2	77.8	77.3	75.4	69.2	64.9	63.2	64.1	67.0	59.7	57.6	60.3
	1985.....	52.2	49.5	44.3	44.6	44.3	42.4	46.8	50.0	56.8	p61.6	p58.1	
	1986.....												
Over 12-month span	1984.....	81.9	78.4	76.8	75.1	72.7	73.0	70.0	65.7	63.5	60.5	56.2	51.9
	1985.....	50.8	48.4	49.5	47.3	46.2	47.3	p48.6	p48.4				
	1986.....												

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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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates ¹					
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,395	7,831	8,527	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3
Men, 16 years and over	4,575	4,221	4,595	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.0
Men, 20 years and over	3,763	3,507	3,799	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.2
Women, 16 years and over	3,820	3,610	3,932	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.6
Women, 20 years and over	3,140	2,915	3,211	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,492	1,409	1,517	18.4	19.8	18.4	18.8	18.4	19.0
Married men, spouse present	1,818	1,776	1,850	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5
Married women, spouse present	1,488	1,437	1,562	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.5
Women who maintain families	674	629	631	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.9	9.9
Full-time workers	6,923	6,435	6,922	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.9
Part-time workers	1,438	1,390	1,569	8.8	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.4	9.4
Labor force time lost ²	--	--	--	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	8.1
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ..	6,214	5,876	6,335	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.2
Mining	102	112	95	10.8	7.7	7.3	10.3	10.9	9.2
Construction	782	802	800	13.4	13.5	13.4	12.6	12.9	13.2
Manufacturing	1,689	1,561	1,592	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.2
Durable goods	972	930	978	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.4
Nondurable goods	717	631	614	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0
Transportation and public utilities	327	264	330	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.3	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,686	1,581	1,752	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.8
Finance and service industries	1,628	1,557	1,766	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.9
Government workers	659	581	642	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	251	204	254	13.6	12.9	12.5	10.6	10.9	14.3

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. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,313	3,645	3,377	3,501	3,430	3,465	3,374	3,311	3,562
5 to 14 weeks	2,963	2,617	3,118	2,488	2,536	2,448	2,460	2,441	2,622
15 weeks and over	2,626	2,210	2,546	2,413	2,277	2,205	2,188	2,056	2,340
15 to 26 weeks	1,226	1,087	1,311	1,065	1,057	894	973	969	1,149
27 weeks and over	1,399	1,122	1,234	1,348	1,220	1,311	1,215	1,087	1,191
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.0	14.4	15.3	16.0	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.9	15.3
Median duration, in weeks	7.9	6.6	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
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	37.2	43.0	37.4	41.7	41.6	42.7	42.1	42.4	41.8
5 to 14 weeks	33.3	30.9	34.5	29.6	30.8	30.2	30.7	31.3	30.8
15 weeks and over	29.5	26.1	28.2	28.7	27.6	27.2	27.3	26.3	27.5
15 to 26 weeks	13.8	12.8	14.5	12.7	12.8	11.0	12.1	12.4	13.5
27 weeks and over	15.7	13.2	13.6	16.0	14.8	16.1	15.1	13.9	14.0

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,897	4,452	4,820	4,236	4,040	4,081	3,933	3,776	4,162
On layoff	1,571	1,579	1,512	1,203	1,161	1,175	1,132	1,163	1,152
Other job losers	3,326	2,873	3,308	3,033	2,879	2,906	2,801	2,613	3,010
Job leavers	866	1,041	995	868	911	808	876	996	1,001
Reentrants	2,229	2,120	2,278	2,238	2,237	2,226	2,225	2,066	2,292
New entrants	910	861	947	1,056	1,045	1,055	1,033	1,025	1,097
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	55.0	52.5	53.3	50.4	49.1	50.0	48.8	48.0	48.7
On layoff	17.6	18.6	16.7	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.0	14.8	13.5
Other job losers	37.4	33.9	36.6	36.1	35.0	35.6	34.7	33.2	35.2
Job leavers	9.7	12.3	11.0	10.3	11.1	9.9	10.9	12.7	11.7
Reentrants	25.0	25.0	25.2	26.6	27.2	27.2	27.6	26.3	26.8
New entrants	10.2	10.2	10.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.0	12.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.3	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.6
Job leavers8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9
Reentrants	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
New entrants8	.7	.8	.9	.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. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	8,395	7,831	8,527	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3
16 to 24 years	3,274	3,030	3,222	13.7	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.6
16 to 19 years	1,492	1,409	1,517	18.4	19.8	18.4	18.8	18.4	19.0
16 to 17 years	656	650	711	20.4	22.7	21.4	21.1	20.9	21.8
18 to 19 years	842	754	813	17.4	17.8	16.9	17.5	16.4	17.2
20 to 24 years	1,782	1,621	1,705	11.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.8
25 years and over	5,124	4,808	5,309	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.7
25 to 54 years	4,525	4,248	4,666	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.9
55 years and over	600	576	650	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.4
Men, 16 years and over	4,575	4,221	4,595	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.0
16 to 24 years	1,797	1,568	1,688	14.3	14.6	13.9	13.5	12.8	13.6
16 to 19 years	812	714	796	19.4	21.5	19.4	19.3	18.2	19.3
16 to 17 years	355	331	399	21.3	24.0	20.9	21.6	20.9	23.2
19 to 19 years	461	387	403	18.4	19.9	18.7	18.0	16.2	16.6
20 to 24 years	985	854	892	11.8	11.1	11.2	10.6	10.3	10.7
25 years and over	2,780	2,660	2,909	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.5
25 to 54 years	2,420	2,330	2,533	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.7
55 years and over	364	345	386	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.4
Women, 16 years and over	3,820	3,610	3,932	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.6
16 to 24 years	1,477	1,462	1,534	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.6
16 to 19 years	680	695	721	17.4	17.9	17.4	18.3	18.5	18.6
16 to 17 years	301	319	312	19.4	21.2	22.0	20.6	20.8	20.2
18 to 19 years	381	367	410	16.3	15.5	15.1	16.9	16.5	17.7
20 to 24 years	797	767	813	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.5	11.0
25 years and over	2,344	2,148	2,400	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.9
25 to 54 years	2,105	1,918	2,133	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.2
55 years and over	236	231	264	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.4

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. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
Civilian noninstitutional population	24,325	24,886	24,932	24,325	24,688	24,736	24,785	24,886	24,932
Civilian labor force	15,130	15,546	15,627	15,358	15,594	15,660	15,731	15,851	15,869
Participation rate	62.2	62.5	62.7	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.7	63.6
Employed	12,942	13,538	13,540	13,153	13,488	13,452	13,617	13,820	13,763
Employment-population ratio ²	53.2	54.4	54.3	54.1	54.6	54.4	54.9	55.5	55.2
Unemployed	2,189	2,008	2,086	2,205	2,106	2,208	2,114	2,031	2,106
Unemployment rate	14.5	12.9	13.4	14.4	13.5	14.1	13.4	12.8	13.3
Not in labor force	9,195	9,340	9,306	8,967	9,094	9,076	9,054	9,035	9,063

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. 1985	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986
Total, 16 years and over ¹	104,690	106,685	8,902	9,041	7.8	7.8
Managerial and professional specialty	25,693	26,094	603	633	2.3	2.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11,987	12,246	345	362	2.8	2.9
Professional specialty	13,706	13,847	257	271	1.8	1.9
Technical, sales, and administrative support	32,739	33,704	1,775	1,871	5.1	5.3
Technicians and related support	3,202	3,364	112	138	3.4	3.9
Sales occupations	12,344	12,693	761	824	5.8	6.1
Administrative support, including clerical	17,193	17,647	902	910	5.0	4.9
Service occupations	14,257	14,610	1,398	1,470	8.9	9.1
Private household	1,030	962	60	67	5.5	6.5
Protective service	1,652	1,755	82	108	4.7	5.8
Service, except private household and protective	11,575	11,893	1,256	1,295	9.8	9.8
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,842	12,835	1,259	1,347	8.9	9.5
Mechanics and repairers	4,414	4,414	265	276	5.7	5.9
Construction trades	4,395	4,497	698	759	13.7	14.4
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,033	3,923	296	311	6.8	7.4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,258	16,699	2,457	2,345	13.1	12.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,815	7,822	1,071	938	12.1	10.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,478	4,361	533	577	10.6	11.7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,965	4,516	853	831	17.7	15.5
Construction laborers	532	605	227	223	29.9	27.0
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,433	3,911	625	607	15.4	13.4
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,901	2,743	426	387	12.8	12.4

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

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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. 1985	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb. 1986
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,580	7,700	7,084	7,142	6,668	6,680	416	462	5.9	6.5
30 to 44 years	6,511	6,416	6,243	6,128	5,869	5,711	374	417	6.0	6.8
30 to 34 years	1,482	1,253	1,423	1,183	1,300	1,072	123	111	8.6	9.4
35 to 39 years	3,394	3,134	3,258	3,011	3,089	2,796	169	215	5.2	7.1
40 to 44 years	1,635	2,029	1,562	1,934	1,480	1,843	82	91	5.2	4.7
45 years and over	1,069	1,284	841	1,014	799	969	42	45	5.0	4.4
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	16,870	17,998	15,946	16,982	14,954	15,874	992	1,108	6.2	6.5
30 to 34 years	7,767	8,250	7,403	7,835	6,893	7,306	510	529	6.9	6.8
35 to 39 years	4,807	5,543	4,518	5,238	4,280	4,926	238	312	5.3	6.0
40 to 44 years	4,296	4,205	4,025	3,909	3,781	3,642	244	267	6.1	6.8

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	Not seasonally adjusted ¹			Seasonally adjusted ²					
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Feb. 1986
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,419	19,806	19,839	19,419	19,700	19,736	19,771	19,806	19,839
Civilian labor force	12,870	12,951	13,119	12,938	13,070	12,944	12,951	12,966	13,187
Employed	11,915	12,102	12,105	12,045	12,076	12,056	12,086	12,211	12,232
Unemployed	955	849	1,013	893	994	888	865	755	955
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.6	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.8	7.2
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,809	9,038	9,058	8,809	8,975	8,996	9,017	9,038	9,058
Civilian labor force	5,308	5,344	5,381	5,354	5,336	5,359	5,380	5,382	5,423
Employed	4,999	5,043	5,092	5,023	5,078	5,069	5,081	5,095	5,112
Unemployed	309	301	289	331	258	290	299	287	311
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	5.4	6.2	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,633	8,660	8,661	8,633	8,652	8,655	8,658	8,660	8,661
Civilian labor force	5,571	5,629	5,640	5,623	5,720	5,674	5,685	5,666	5,694
Employed	5,048	5,143	5,070	5,128	5,182	5,135	5,187	5,228	5,151
Unemployed	523	486	570	495	538	539	498	438	543
Unemployment rate	9.4	8.6	10.1	8.8	9.4	9.5	8.8	7.7	9.5
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,535	4,569	4,572	4,535	4,560	4,563	4,566	4,569	4,572
Civilian labor force	3,031	3,039	3,027	3,078	3,039	3,037	3,060	3,068	3,072
Employed	2,898	2,916	2,898	2,961	2,922	2,909	2,936	2,975	2,959
Unemployed	133	123	129	117	117	128	124	93	113
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,773	6,825	6,829	6,773	6,811	6,816	6,821	6,825	6,829
Civilian labor force	4,313	4,316	4,284	4,369	4,355	4,399	4,417	4,404	4,338
Employed	3,873	3,913	3,885	3,947	3,922	3,997	4,072	4,031	3,954
Unemployed	440	404	399	422	433	402	345	373	384
Unemployment rate	10.2	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.9	9.1	7.8	8.5	8.9
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,870	5,920	5,924	5,870	5,907	5,911	5,916	5,920	5,924
Civilian labor force	3,820	3,848	3,888	3,849	3,854	3,895	3,886	3,888	3,914
Employed	3,567	3,584	3,640	3,613	3,614	3,663	3,661	3,649	3,683
Unemployed	253	264	248	236	240	232	225	239	231
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.9	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.9
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,662	13,709	13,712	13,662	13,696	13,700	13,705	13,709	13,712
Civilian labor force	8,075	8,419	8,296	8,146	8,513	8,510	8,477	8,449	8,376
Employed	7,499	7,858	7,687	7,610	7,950	7,967	7,934	7,919	7,804
Unemployed	576	561	609	536	563	543	543	530	572
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.8
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,621	4,699	4,706	4,621	4,678	4,685	4,692	4,699	4,706
Civilian labor force	3,017	3,147	3,159	3,056	3,182	3,195	3,215	3,198	3,200
Employed	2,816	2,961	2,979	2,869	3,040	3,048	3,067	3,020	3,032
Unemployed	201	186	181	187	142	147	148	178	168
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.6	5.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,053	8,083	8,084	8,053	8,075	8,077	8,080	8,083	8,084
Civilian labor force	4,988	5,121	5,212	5,135	5,154	5,181	5,186	5,226	5,357
Employed	4,525	4,647	4,740	4,678	4,688	4,723	4,749	4,758	4,890
Unemployed	464	474	472	457	466	458	437	468	467
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.4	9.0	8.7
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,193	9,191	9,189	9,193	9,191	9,191	9,191	9,191	9,189
Civilian labor force	5,362	5,477	5,491	5,482	5,537	5,412	5,536	5,583	5,619
Employed	4,863	5,033	5,040	5,034	5,106	4,976	5,104	5,162	5,219
Unemployed	499	444	451	448	431	436	432	421	400
Unemployment rate	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.1
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,647	11,822	11,837	11,647	11,774	11,790	11,806	11,822	11,837
Civilian labor force	7,906	7,884	7,901	7,986	8,111	8,104	8,049	7,972	7,990
Employed	7,348	7,341	7,209	7,449	7,461	7,538	7,489	7,462	7,319
Unemployed	558	543	693	537	650	566	560	510	671
Unemployment rate	7.1	6.9	8.8	6.7	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.4	8.4

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. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 P	Feb. 1986 P	Feb. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986 P	Feb. 1986 P
Total	95,271	99,729	98,046	98,332	96,591	98,559	98,801	99,086	99,507	99,733
Total private	78,898	82,999	81,576	81,571	80,480	82,073	82,317	82,573	83,026	83,238
Goods-producing	24,360	25,052	24,685	24,506	25,062	25,051	25,089	25,155	25,317	25,249
Mining	960	950	939	918	976	960	954	952	948	934
Oil and gas extraction	619.2	609.4	604.0	584.4	620	610	605	603	599	585
Construction	4,028	4,713	4,482	4,347	4,525	4,753	4,754	4,770	4,909	4,884
General building contractors	1,085.7	1,266.2	1,220.8	1,180.0	1,214	1,262	1,269	1,274	1,328	1,320
Manufacturing	19,372	19,389	19,264	19,241	19,561	19,338	19,381	19,433	19,460	19,431
Production workers	13,187	13,171	13,059	13,048	13,347	13,140	13,169	13,219	13,231	13,210
Durable goods	11,580	11,511	11,450	11,426	11,675	11,493	11,512	11,534	11,545	11,521
Production workers	7,728	7,625	7,571	7,552	7,806	7,627	7,636	7,651	7,655	7,631
Lumber and wood products	674.9	698.9	691.1	688.1	704	708	712	715	721	718
Furniture and fixtures	498.8	502.7	499.2	497.9	498	496	497	499	499	497
Stone, clay, and glass products	571.6	595.4	583.7	578.6	600	600	601	604	607	608
Primary metal industries	836.0	799.1	800.2	800.6	840	799	804	810	803	805
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	310.5	297.2	297.3	297.2	313	292	299	303	299	300
Fabricated metal products	1,473.8	1,464.3	1,452.4	1,446.5	1,483	1,465	1,466	1,463	1,463	1,455
Machinery, except electrical	2,223.7	2,137.0	2,130.6	2,124.1	2,224	2,143	2,137	2,133	2,135	2,126
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,238.6	2,185.5	2,185.3	2,181.2	2,248	2,179	2,180	2,186	2,190	2,190
Transportation equipment	1,968.2	2,028.9	2,018.0	2,016.4	1,972	2,008	2,017	2,025	2,026	2,018
Motor vehicles and equipment	872.0	877.5	864.3	859.8	876	872	868	875	874	862
Instruments and related products	721.8	726.2	723.0	721.8	725	722	723	725	725	725
Miscellaneous manufacturing	372.7	372.6	366.5	371.0	381	373	375	374	377	379
Nondurable goods	7,792	7,878	7,814	7,815	7,886	7,845	7,869	7,899	7,914	7,910
Production workers	5,459	5,546	5,488	5,496	5,541	5,513	5,533	5,568	5,576	5,579
Food and kindred products	1,572.4	1,641.4	1,602.7	1,598.0	1,633	1,636	1,638	1,655	1,652	1,659
Tobacco manufactures	66.0	67.5	66.8	64.5	66	64	65	64	65	65
Textile mill products	707.6	701.2	698.5	700.4	712	698	700	700	702	705
Apparel and other textile products	1,173.5	1,160.7	1,154.7	1,155.4	1,175	1,158	1,160	1,171	1,173	1,157
Paper and allied products	676.8	685.9	684.8	685.0	682	682	688	686	689	691
Printing and publishing	1,403.3	1,451.1	1,448.8	1,450.4	1,406	1,431	1,442	1,442	1,450	1,453
Chemicals and allied products	1,045.7	1,029.9	1,023.6	1,024.9	1,052	1,036	1,033	1,033	1,032	1,031
Petroleum and coal products	180.0	167.2	164.9	164.6	184	170	169	169	169	168
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	792.5	799.4	800.7	803.3	799	795	800	804	810	810
Leather and leather products	174.0	173.5	168.9	168.0	177	175	174	175	172	171
Service-producing	70,911	74,677	73,361	73,826	71,529	73,508	73,712	73,931	74,190	74,484
Transportation and public utilities	5,201	5,377	5,286	5,278	5,272	5,327	5,342	5,350	5,360	5,350
Transportation	2,971	3,140	3,064	3,059	3,029	3,087	3,106	3,115	3,127	3,118
Communication and public utilities	2,230	2,237	2,222	2,219	2,243	2,240	2,236	2,235	2,233	2,232
Wholesale trade	5,648	5,855	5,836	5,853	5,697	5,830	5,833	5,848	5,874	5,900
Durable goods	3,345	3,473	3,472	3,487	3,367	3,454	3,464	3,473	3,489	3,508
Nondurable goods	2,303	2,382	2,364	2,366	2,330	2,376	2,369	2,375	2,385	2,392
Retail trade	16,662	18,304	17,572	17,436	17,160	17,610	17,640	17,702	17,840	17,957
General merchandise stores	2,265.0	2,661.1	2,432.8	2,318.6	2,343	2,365	2,367	2,353	2,367	2,400
Food stores	2,751.9	2,942.4	2,902.7	2,896.8	2,773	2,869	2,865	2,882	2,914	2,917
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,838.1	1,910.7	1,911.8	1,910.3	1,865	1,912	1,914	1,916	1,929	1,937
Eating and drinking places	5,309.2	5,750.6	5,534.2	5,562.6	5,588	5,758	5,774	5,803	5,819	5,855
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,755	6,051	6,045	6,071	5,809	6,011	6,048	6,068	6,100	6,128
Finance	2,909	3,051	3,061	3,070	2,919	3,023	3,038	3,054	3,070	3,082
Insurance	1,786	1,852	1,858	1,873	1,789	1,837	1,850	1,852	1,862	1,875
Real estate	1,060	1,148	1,126	1,128	1,101	1,151	1,160	1,162	1,168	1,171
Services	21,272	22,360	22,152	22,427	21,480	22,244	22,365	22,450	22,535	22,654
Business services	4,249.8	4,625.4	4,555.9	4,584.3	4,324	4,539	4,571	4,607	4,621	4,664
Health services	6,168.0	6,376.1	6,392.9	6,425.5	6,186	6,333	6,363	6,389	6,406	6,445
Government	16,373	16,730	16,470	16,761	16,111	16,486	16,484	16,513	16,481	16,495
Federal	2,819	2,902	2,884	2,897	2,834	2,892	2,904	2,914	2,910	2,914
State	3,819	3,900	3,798	3,921	3,733	3,827	3,833	3,827	3,832	3,833
Local	9,735	9,928	9,788	9,943	9,544	9,767	9,747	9,772	9,739	9,748

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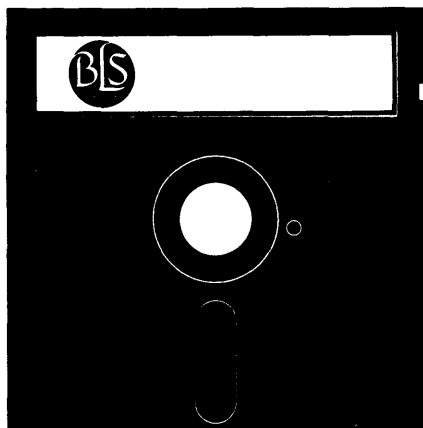
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