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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2004

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

JUNE 4, 2004

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2004

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 2004

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC

The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:30 a.m., in room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Vice Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Present: Representative Saxton.

Staff Present: Christopher Frenze, Robert Keleher, Brian Higginbotham, Colleen J. Healy, Donald Marron, Reed Garfield, Mike Ashton, and Matthew Salomon.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, VICE CHAIRMAN

Representative Saxton. Good morning. It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Utgoff once again to testify on the monthly employment statistics.

This morning, the Commissioner brings more good news for American workers. According to the establishment survey, payroll employment increased by 248,000 in May. Furthermore, upward revisions pushed the level of job gains to 353,000 in March and 346,000 in April. Manufacturing employment increased by 32,000 in May, which is perhaps even more remarkable. So far this year, payroll employment has increased by more than 1 million jobs.

The diffusion index—an important measure of the breadth of employment gains by industry groups—indicates that employment increases were broad-based. The monthly diffusion index has shown expansion for 5 months in a row, more than 1.4 million jobs have been created since last August. According to the household survey, employment also increased.

The positive employment data reported today are consistent with other recent economic data on output, investment and consumption. GDP growth in the first quarter was recently revised upward to 4.4 percent. Over the year, the economy has expanded at a 5 percent rate.

A rebound in investment has made a major contribution to the acceleration of the economy over the last year, with equipment and software investment posting an increase of 12.5 percent during this period. Manufacturing activity is expanding at a brisk pace. Meanwhile, homebuilding and construction are robust. Independent economists have identified tax relief and accommodative monetary policy as the two key reasons for the improvement in the economy.

In summary, economic conditions remain strong. The expansion is on track and consistent with the Blue Chip Consensus projection of nearly 5 percent growth in 2004. As I noted many months ago, healthy economic growth offers the best way to improve labor market conditions and to expand employment. As the numbers show, the pick up in the economy has indeed boosted payroll employment growth, and led to the probability of good employment gains throughout 2004.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 11.]

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, welcome this morning, and we are ready for your testimony.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF, PH.D., COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. JOHN GREENLEES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS; AND JOHN GALVIN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Commissioner Utgoff. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the labor market data that we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 248,000 in May, following even larger job gains in both April and March. Since August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 1.4 million. In May, job growth was widespread for the third consecutive month. Employment continued to expand in manufacturing, construction, and several service-providing industries. The unemployment rate held steady at 5.6 percent in May. It has essentially shown no movement since last December.

Among the goods-producing industries, employment in manufacturing rose by 32,000 and has increased 91,000 since January. The over-the-month gain was concentrated in the durable goods component, which has accounted for nearly all of the recent job growth in manufacturing. The factory work week rose by four-tenths of an hour over the month, more then offsetting declines in the prior 2 months.

The upward trend in construction employment continued in May, as the industry added 37,000 jobs. Since March 2003, the number of construction jobs has risen by 248,000. Employment growth in mining has picked up in recent months. The industry has added 18,000 jobs since January.

In the service-producing sector, employment in professional and business service increased by 64,000 in May, following an even larger gain in April. Nearly half of May's growth in professional and business services occurred in temporary help. Employment in temporary help has risen nearly 300,000 since its recent low in April 2003.

Employment continued to increase in health care and social assistance. Job growth in this industry has accelerated in recent months. Employment growth in leisure and hospitality was strong for the third consecutive month. The industry added 40,000 jobs in May, with food services and drinking places continuing to account

for most of the gain. So far this year, employment increases in food services have averaged 32,000 per month.

Elsewhere among the service-providing industries, the financial sector added 15,000 jobs in May, as employment in real estate and credit intermediation continued to expand. In retail trade and wholesale trade, employment continued its upward trend.

One industry which employment has continued to trend down is telecommunications. Over the month, employment declined by 5,000. Since its peak in March 2001, the industry has shed 283,000 jobs.

In May, average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents, following a 4-cent increase in April. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.2 percent.

Looking at some of our measures obtained from the survey of households, the May unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent. After trending down during the second half of last year, the jobless rate has been either 5.6 or 5.7 in each month since December.

In May, 8.2 million persons were unemployed. The number of persons who have been jobless for 27 weeks or longer held at 1.8 million. The labor force participation rate was 65.9 percent for the fourth consecutive month.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 248,000 in May, by 947,000 over the last 3 months and by 1.4 million since August. The unemployment rate was unchanged over the month at 5.6 percent.

My colleagues and I would now be glad to answer your questions.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Utgoff, together with Press Release No. 04-996, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 11.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you very much. This is indeed good news. And we—as I jokingly remarked to you before the hearing started—we have been getting good news almost since the day you arrived.

Commissioner Utgoff. Not quite.

Representative Saxton. So perhaps that has something to do with it.

Let me just begin with a question. Obviously, the numbers that we are here to discuss specifically today are good news.

American families always like to hear that more people are going back to work. And, in fact, I sharpened my pencil up a little bit this morning and looked at the last 3 months in particular. It looks to me like we have created just under a million jobs in the last 3 months, which is good news.

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Saxton. But, Commissioner, the growth in the economy has been much broader than just job growth, at least from my perspective. There are many segments of the economy that have been showing good growth. And we began to see increases in payroll employment 9 months ago and, even prior to those, when we had small gains in employment, there were factors that were at work in the economy that led us to believe that these employment gains were soon to be felt.

For example, the housing industry has been strong for quite some time. And we have seen elevated levels of housing—of employment in the housing area. Another example is retail sales. Retail sales have been trending up since 2002. And so that was an early indicator that suggested to us that we would soon be seeing growth in employment.

Real disposable income has been going up. We had, during the recession and immediately after the recession, some problems with household net worth, meaning the wealth factor that we talked about after the bursting of the stock market bubble. But today, we see that household net worth has rebounded to the level that it was prior to the recession.

This chart, with the yellow vertical lines, shows that, during and immediately after the recession, that household net worth was actually in the negative. But now, today, it looks like to me like changes in household net worth have rebounded to pre-recession levels.

And in addition to that, fixed investment, which also went into the negative area, into negative territory during the recession, in private nonresidential fixed investment in particular, has rebounded. And so for the last four quarters we have been back on the positive side once again.

In addition to that, profits are up for business. Capital goods orders are up, which is a good indicator for the future. The stock market has rebounded over the last four quarters and, today, remains well over the 10,000 level (that is, the Dow.)

And inventories—at the same time—inventories are low, which would indicate that perhaps businesses will have to rebuild inventories, which also speaks well for the future.

So the numbers that we are here to specifically talk about today, gains in employment, are a factor which shouldn't surprise us, because the rest of the economy is doing so well also.

Would you expand, if you would, on this notion and tell me whether or not what I am seeing in other sectors, in various sectors of the economy is right. Am I interpreting this correctly?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, you are.

Representative Saxton. Do you have anything to add that I may have missed here? Is there any other data that we should be looking at?

Commissioner Utgoff. Well, the BLS also produces productivity statistics, and those have remained strong.

Representative Saxton. Let me turn now to a question about gross domestic product (GDP), which is a very, of course, broad measure of economic growth.

We have seen over the past—looks like about eight quarters, if we look at the chart, the graph to your left, we can see, the yellow lines indicate where we have been with regard to GDP growth. Of course, we were in negative territory at one point back in the—some months ago. But we now are projecting that we are going to see good economic growth into the future. Would you comment on this chart for us?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. The numbers are as I know them to be. But we do not—the BLS does not make projections for future growth in GDP.

Representative Saxton. You would concur that the chart shows that we have seen, on average, more than 5 percent growth over the past year?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Thank you. In your testimony, you described payroll employment gains as widespread. Isn't this confirmed in the May level of the diffusion index which measures the breadth of employment gains by industry? And why don't you start by telling us precisely what the diffusion index is?

Commissioner Utgoff. It is roughly a measure of the percentage of business establishments that are expanding employment, compared to those that are contracting employment.

Representative Saxton. So the diffusion index is compiled by looking across the economy and reporting on, if you will, reporting on the percentage of businesses that are growing. Is that right?

Commissioner Utgoff. Roughly. Yes.

Representative Saxton. And the chart that we have here to your left indicates that over 60 percent of this Nation's businesses are in positive territory, 62 percent to be—I can't quite read the number here—62.8 percent of the businesses in the U.S. economy are growing. Am I interpreting that correctly?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. And that number is considered to be healthy by economists, generally, when it rises above 50 percent?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. So we are well into healthy territory as measured by the diffusion index. Is that right?

Commissioner Utgoff. Gains in employment have been very widespread for the last 3 months, which is reflected in the diffusion index.

Representative Saxton. Thank you. Does the level of the diffusion index in manufacturing reflect the improving situation in that sector as well?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. There are about 32,000 employment gains in the manufacturing sector. Has this been long enough to establish a trend in the manufacturing sector?

Commissioner Utgoff. After many months of contraction, there have been 4 consecutive months of increases in construction employment.

Representative Saxton. And——

Commissioner Utgoff. Excuse me. In manufacturing employment.

Representative Saxton. Thank you. So we have seen four consecutive months of increase in manufacturing employment. In the world of economics, does that establish a trend, or does it appear that there may be a trend underway?

Commissioner Utgoff. We hesitate to, in fact, do not make projections. But it is certainly a much more optimistic pattern than we have been seeing in the past.

Representative Saxton. And how would you interpret the 32,000 single month gain in May?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is statistically significant. The gains for this last month and for the last 4 months have been statistically significant.

Representative Saxton. Okay. Thank you. Are the monthly employment gains in May entirely due to the private sector growth, or are there other factors at play here?

Commissioner Utgoff. It is private sector growth. There was a decline in the Government sector.

Representative Saxton. There was a decline in Government growth?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. So it is all private sector growth.

Representative Saxton. That would seem to be good news to me. Would you interpret it as good news?

Commissioner Utgoff. Depends on your feeling about the relative size of the Government.

Representative Saxton. Well, many of us think that it is a little too big.

How much has construction employment increased over the last, let's say, over the last year?

Commissioner Utgoff. Let me get that for you.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Commissioner Utgoff. 194,000. Construction employment is at an all time high.

Representative Saxton. When you say construction—over the last year it is 190——

Commissioner Utgoff. 194,000?

Representative Saxton. 194,000 jobs over the last year?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. You say that is at an all time high?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. The current level is an all time high.

Representative Saxton. Very good. So let me just back up for a minute and ask, what are the greatest areas of strength in the May payroll data?

Commissioner Utgoff. As I said, the gains were fairly widespread. But we see, as in the past, we see gains in the health care and social service sectors. And that was particularly strong in May.

Representative Saxton. Which industries have expanded fastest?

Commissioner Utgoff. Construction employment, professional and business services, which includes temporary help, manufacturing, health care and social assistance, leisure and hospitality. And there were some gains in employment and financial activities.

Representative Saxton. Once again, that would appear to be fairly widespread?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, it is.

Representative Saxton. Have there been any regional differences that you can point to in job growth, that is, regions of the country? Is one region doing better than another? Or is one region perhaps lagging more than others?

Commissioner Utgoff. Let me find that for you.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Commissioner Utgoff. The northeast has had a .3 percent increase in employment over the last year. The south, 1.1 percent. The midwest, .2 percent. And the west, 1.2 percent.

Representative Saxton. And when you—sometimes, I know you don't like to venture into speculative answers, but is there something about these growth numbers that indicate why the regions of the country are doing differently?

Commissioner Utgoff. I think it is fair to say that some of the explanation has to do with the location of industries within those particular States. The industries that have had health care and more services, have done relatively better than the sections of the country that have been—had the industries that are growing slightly less rapidly, and that is manufacturing.

Representative Saxton. I can understand that. For example, if we were in a section of the country where there was a lot of growth in terms of construction, since the construction sector is doing very well, then it would follow that sector—then that section of the country would be growing faster. Wouldn't it?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, let me just look at some other things. Here in Washington, some people like to talk about the decline in payroll employment since January of 2001.

The net employment decline since that time is entirely accounted for by the manufacturing sector. Therefore, I would like to ask you several questions about recent trends in manufacturing employment to try and examine some of these issues in greater—in some greater detail.

First, is it not the case that manufacturing employment has been trending downward for quite some time?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Over what period of time has manufacturing employment been trending downward?

Commissioner Utgoff. Well, the percent of employment in manufacturing has been declining since virtually the end of the 1940s.

Representative Saxton. So we have seen a trend over the last several decades?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. In loss of jobs in the manufacturing sector?

Commissioner Utgoff. There have been increases and decreases, and particularly cyclically, in manufacturing, the absolute number of people in manufacturing. But when you look at the percent of employment in manufacturing, that has been declining for a very long time.

Representative Saxton. And you say since—for the last half of the 20th Century?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. Roughly.

Representative Saxton. Now, despite this long-term trend, during business cycles there are ups and downs in the manufacturing employment.

During the economic expansion of the late 1990s, is it not true that manufacturing employment reached a cyclical peak in March

of 1998, and that was—according to the numbers I have here—that was about 17.6 million jobs?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Saxton. So we reached a peak in 1998. And since this peak was reached in March of 1998, how much did manufacturing employment decline through—let's take through January of 2001?

Commissioner Utgoff. Just a moment.

Representative Saxton. From 1998 to January of 2001?

Commissioner Utgoff. By 544,000.

Representative Saxton. So during that roughly 2-year period, we lost over a half a million jobs in the manufacturing sector?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Saxton. In January 2001, what was the change in manufacturing employment in that one month?

Commissioner Utgoff. A drop of 82,000.

Representative Saxton. Isn't this about the same amount as manufacturing employment declined on average, on an average monthly basis, between 2001 and then the end of 2003?

Commissioner Utgoff. I think that is roughly correct.

Representative Saxton. Around 80,000 jobs a month that we saw decline?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. So manufacturing employment was in decline before January of 2001, and the piece of monthly declines in manufacturing since has been about the same as the decline in 2001. So when did the consecutive monthly declines in manufacturing employment actually begin?

Commissioner Utgoff. In August of 2000.

Representative Saxton. Well, it is very clear that these problems did not originate with the current Administration or its policies and probably had very little to do with the policies of the previous administration as well. This decline started during the late 1940s.

There has been much said recently about what caused this decline. It is obviously a very, very long trend. It is unfortunate that we have been going in this direction for a long time. Despite attempts to use factory employment as a partisan football, the fact is that declines in manufacturing employment started in one administration most recently and continued into the next?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Saxton. Okay. So we are very pleased, of course, that we see this trend seemingly, at least for the last several months, reversing. And so we continue to look forward for more good news.

The good employment gains that we have seen are not surprising given the strength of the overall economy. I would just like to take a moment to review the recent economic statistics that provide the context for the growth of employment.

First, in the first quarter of 2004, the output of goods and services in the U.S., that is our GDP, jumped 4.4 percent after adjustment for inflation. The second quarter is expected to show comparable growth.

Independent economists have attributed much of the acceleration of the economy in the last year or so due to the tax relief that provided jobs and growth, the Jobs and Growth Act of 2003, along with, of course, historically low interest rates.

Investment in particular has picked up, boosting economic growth. The question is this: Are the strong payroll employment gains in recent months consistent with good performance of the economy?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. The sector that consistently has performed well in recent years, as we have mentioned before, is housing. Is the health of the housing sector reflected in the recent construction employment data? And perhaps I should ask, how many construction jobs have been created so far this year?

Commissioner Utgoff. Let me get the exact number for you. 135,000 jobs have been created. But it is clear from the types of construction jobs that have been created that it is related to the housing market.

Representative Saxton. Okay. Very good. How does the level of construction employment compare with its historic highs?

Commissioner Utgoff. The construction employment is now at an all-time high.

Representative Saxton. Obviously, this is good news for folks who are in that industry. And so we continue to see—we will continue to see that growth in the future we hope.

Is the average compensation in this sector below average, average, or perhaps above average?

Commissioner Utgoff. It is above average.

Representative Saxton. So compensation in this fastest growing sector is above average.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

How much has employment in professional and business services increased over the past 3 months?

Commissioner Utgoff. It has grown at 78,000 a month.

Representative Saxton. So we see in the professional and business sector, as well, that we have seen very robust growth.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, I could go on and ask an unending number of questions here, but I think we get the picture. We have seen good job growth. It has taken place across the economy.

We know that we have seen indicators that this has been coming for quite some time. We know that much of this has been brought on by tax policy that was a result of action by the Congress and the Administration.

And we know that there has been another stimulus provided by the Federal Reserve and monetary policy, i.e. low interest rates. And so this is a picture that the American people, I know, welcome. And so, hopefully, it will continue in the many months ahead. And I would just like to thank you for coming here today as you do each month to help us review economic data.

Sometimes in the past, it has been pleasant. Sometimes in the past, it has been discouraging. But today, I must say is one of the

most encouraging reports that I have seen since I had the privilege of sitting in this seat.

So thank you for coming here today to share this information with us. We appreciate it very much. And we look forward to seeing you next month.

Commissioner Utgoff. You are most welcome.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:05 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

Submissions for the Record

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, VICE CHAIRMAN

It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Utgoff once again to testify on the monthly employment statistics.

This morning the Commissioner brings more good news for American workers. According to the establishment survey, payroll employment increased by 248,000 in May. Furthermore, upward revisions pushed the level of March job gains to 353,000, and April job growth to 346,000. Manufacturing employment increased by 32,000 in May. So far this year, payroll employment has increased by more than 1 million jobs.

The diffusion index—an important measure of the breadth of employment gains by industry group—indicates that employment increases were broad-based. The monthly diffusion index has shown expansion for five months in a row. More than 1.4 million jobs have been created since last August. According to the household survey, employment also increased.

The positive employment data reported today are consistent with other recent economic data on output, investment, and consumption. GDP growth in the first quarter was recently revised upward to 4.4 percent. Over the year, the economy has expanded at a 5 percent rate.

A rebound in investment has made a major contribution to the acceleration of the economy over the last year, with equipment and software investment posting an increase of 12.5 percent during this period. Manufacturing activity is expanding at a brisk pace. Meanwhile, homebuilding and construction are robust. Independent economists have identified tax relief and accommodative monetary policy as two key reasons for the improvement in the economy.

In summary, economic conditions remain strong. The expansion is on track and consistent with the Blue Chip consensus projection of nearly 5 percent growth in 2004. As I noted many months ago, healthy economic growth offers the best way to improve labor market conditions and to expand employment. As the numbers show, the pick-up in the economy has indeed boosted payroll employment growth, and led to the probability of good employment gains throughout 2004.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF HON. KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the labor market data that we released this morning.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 248,000 in May, following even larger job gains in both April and March (346,000 and 353,000, respectively). Since August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 1.4 million. In May, job growth was widespread for the third consecutive month. Employment continued to expand in manufacturing, construction, and several service-providing industries.

The unemployment rate held at 5.6 percent in May; it has shown essentially no movement since last December.

Among the goods-producing industries, employment in manufacturing rose by 32,000 in May and has increased by 91,000 since January. The over-the-month gain was concentrated in the durable goods component (26,000), which has accounted for nearly all of the recent job growth in manufacturing. The factory workweek rose by four-tenths of an hour over the month, more than offsetting declines in the prior 2 months.

The upward trend in construction employment continued in May, as the industry added 37,000 jobs. Since March 2003, the number of construction jobs has risen by 248,000. Employment growth in mining has picked up in recent months; the industry has added 18,000 jobs since January.

In the service-providing sector, employment in professional and business services increased by 64,000 in May, following an even larger gain in April. Nearly half of May's growth in professional and business services occurred in temporary help (31,000). Employment in temporary help has risen by nearly 300,000 since its recent low in April 2003.

Employment continued to increase in health care and social assistance (36,000). Job growth in this industry has accelerated in recent months.

Employment growth in leisure and hospitality was strong for the third straight month. The industry added 40,000 jobs in May, with food services and drinking places continuing to account for most of the gain (33,000). So far this year, employment increases in food services have averaged 32,000 per month.

Elsewhere among the service-providing industries, the financial sector added 15,000 jobs in May, as employment in real estate and in credit intermediation continued to expand. In retail trade and wholesale trade, employment sustained its upward trend.

One industry in which employment has continued to trend down is telecommunications. Over the month, employment declined by 5,000; since its peak in March 2001, the industry has shed 283,000 jobs.

In May, average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents, following a 4-cent increase in April. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.2 percent.

Looking at some of our measures obtained from the survey of households, the May unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent. After trending down during the second half of last year, the jobless rate has been either 5.6 or 5.7 percent in each month since December.

In May, 8.2 million persons were unemployed. The number of persons who had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer held at 1.8 million. The labor force participation rate was 65.9 percent for the fourth consecutive month.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 248,000 in May, by 947,000 over the last 3 months, and by 1.4 million since August. The unemployment rate was unchanged over the month, at 5.6 percent.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to address your questions.

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378 http://www.bls.gov/cps/
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USDL 04-996

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, June 4, 2004.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2004

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 248,000 in May, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The May increase in payroll employment follows gains of 346,000 in April and 353,000 in March (as revised). Job growth in May again was widespread, as increases continued in construction, manufacturing, and several service-providing industries.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, June 2001 – May 2004

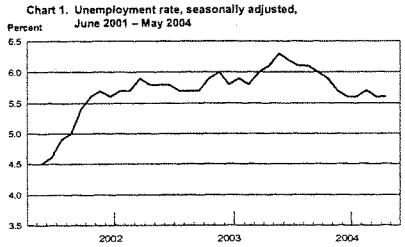
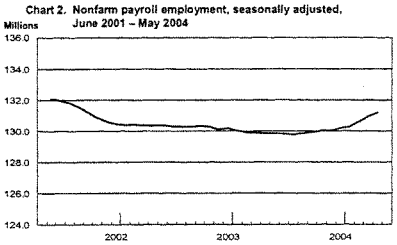


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, June 2001 – May 2004



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons was essentially unchanged at 8.2 million in May, and the unemployment rate held at 5.6 percent. The unemployment rate has been either 5.6 or 5.7 percent in each month since December 2003. The unemployment rates for the major worker groups—adult men (5.2 percent), adult women (4.8 percent), teenagers (17.2 percent), whites (5.0 percent), blacks (9.9 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.0 percent)—were little changed in May. The unemployment rate for Asians was 4.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was 138.8 million in May, and the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and over with jobs—remained at 62.2 percent. The civilian labor force participation rate was 65.9 percent for the fourth consecutive month. (See table A-1.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Apr.-May change
	2003	2004 [1]	2004			
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	146,986	146,661	146,650	146,741	146,974	233
Employment	138,369	138,388	138,298	138,576	138,772	196
Unemployment	8,616	8,273	8,352	8,164	8,203	39
Not in labor force	75,290	75,695	75,900	76,016	75,993	-23
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	0.0
Adult men	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	.2
Adult women	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	-.2
Teenagers	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.9	17.2	.3
White	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	.1
Black or African American	10.7	10.1	10.2	9.7	9.9	.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	130,002	130,367	130,630	p130,976	p131,224	p248
Goods-producing [2]	21,676	21,719	21,778	p21,830	p21,902	p72
Construction	6,766	6,819	6,853	p6,872	p6,909	p37
Manufacturing	14,340	14,326	14,344	p14,373	p14,405	p32
Service-providing [2]	108,326	108,648	108,852	p109,146	p109,322	p176
Retail trade	14,915	14,974	15,013	p15,041	p15,060	p19
Professional and business services	16,114	16,202	16,237	p16,367	p16,431	p64
Education and health services	16,705	16,774	16,813	p16,852	p16,896	p44
Leisure and hospitality	12,172	12,239	12,271	p12,313	p12,353	p40
Government	21,549	21,540	21,553	p21,574	p21,547	p-27
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.7	33.8	33.8	p33.8	p33.8	p0.0
Manufacturing	40.6	41.0	40.9	p40.7	p41.1	p.4
Overtime	4.4	4.6	4.6	p4.6	p4.7	p.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	98.7	99.3	99.5	p99.9	p100.2	p0.3
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$15.45	$15.52	$15.55	p$15.59	p$15.64	p$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private	520.55	524.58	525.59	p526.94	p528.63	p1.69

[1] Beginning in January 2004, household data reflect revised population controls used in the Current Population Survey.

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[3] Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons who were marginally attached to the labor force was 1.5 million in May, about the same as a year earlier. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they did not actively search for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. There were 476,000 discouraged workers in May, also about the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The other 1.1 million marginally attached had not searched for work for reasons such as school or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 248,000 in May to 131.2 million, seasonally adjusted. Since its recent low in August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 1.4 million; 947,000 of this increase occurred over the last 3 months. Job growth was widespread in May, with gains continuing in construction, manufacturing, and several service-providing industries. (See table B-1.)

In May, construction employment increased by 37,000, with most of the gain occurring in specialty trade contracting and the construction of buildings. Since March 2003, the construction industry has added about a quarter-million jobs.

Manufacturing employment grew by 32,000 in May. Since January, manufacturing has added 91,000 jobs, mostly in its durable goods component. In May, employment rose in three construction-related manufacturing industries: fabricated metal products, wood products, and nonmetallic mineral products (such as concrete and cement). Employment also increased in computer and electronic products.

Mining employment continued to rise in May. Since January, the industry has added 18,000 jobs.

In the service-providing sector, professional and business services added 64,000 jobs in May. Employment in temporary help services continued to rise (31,000) and has grown by 299,000 (or 14 percent) since April 2003.

Strong employment increases in health care and social assistance continued in May with a gain of 36,000. Over the year, this industry has added 274,000 jobs. Hospitals and ambulatory health care services, such as outpatient care centers, accounted for two-thirds of May's employment gain.

Within the leisure and hospitality industry, food services added 33,000 jobs over the month. Since the beginning of the year, employment in food services has increased by an average of 32,000 a month, more than double the average monthly increase in 2003.

Employment in financial activities rose by 15,000 in May, reflecting continued increases in real estate and in credit intermediation. Retail employment continued to trend upward in May; over the year, the industry has added 142,000 jobs. Within retail trade, employment edged up in May in building material and garden supply stores, food and beverage stores, and clothing stores. Wholesale trade employment also edged up in May; the industry has added 55,000 jobs since October 2003.

In the information sector, telecommunications employment was down by 5,000 in May. Since its peak in March 2001, the telecommunications industry has shed 283,000 jobs, a fifth of its total.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in May at 33.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.4 hour to 41.1 hours, more than offsetting declines in March and April. Manufacturing overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 4.7 hours in May. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 percent in May to 100.2 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was up by 1.3 percent over the month to 95.5. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents in May to $15.64, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings were up by 0.3 percent over the month to $528.63. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.2 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 2.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 2004 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

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, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm 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 about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual worksites. The active sample includes about one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The *civilian labor force* is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as Federal, State, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing sector. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

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. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large: seasonal fluctuations 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. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to 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.

Most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the ad-

justed series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most supersectors, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 290,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -190,000 to 390,000 (100,000 +/- 290,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. At an unemployment rate of around 4 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 270,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- .19 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on substantially incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past five years.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.3 percent, ranging from zero to 0.7 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $27.00 per issue or $53.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. All orders must be prepaid by sending a check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or by charging to Mastercard or Visa.

Employment and Earnings also provides measures of sampling error for the household and establishment survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, these measures appear in tables 1-B through 1-D of its "Explanatory Notes." For the establishment survey data, the sampling error measures and the actual size of revisions due to benchmark adjustments appear in tables 2-B through 2-F of *Employment and Earnings*.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	220,768	222,757	222,967	220,768	222,161	222,357	222,550	222,757	222,967
Civilian labor force	146,067	146,260	146,659	146,462	146,863	146,471	146,650	146,741	146,974
Participation rate	66.2	65.7	65.8	66.3	66.1	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.9
Employed	137,567	138,423	138,867	137,505	138,566	138,301	138,296	138,576	138,772
Employment-population ratio	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.2	62.2
Unemployed	8,500	7,837	7,792	8,957	8,297	8,170	8,352	8,164	8,203
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
Not in labor force	74,701	76,497	76,308	74,306	75,298	75,886	75,900	76,016	75,993
Persons who currently want a job	5,482	4,598	5,371	4,727	4,747	4,746	4,843	4,744	4,656
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,238	107,392	107,504	106,238	107,072	107,177	107,281	107,392	107,504
Civilian labor force	77,870	78,147	78,381	78,121	78,823	78,337	78,542	78,501	78,600
Participation rate	73.3	72.8	72.9	73.5	73.6	73.1	73.2	73.1	73.1
Employed	73,131	73,774	74,089	73,049	74,343	73,901	74,006	74,053	74,035
Employment-population ratio	68.8	68.7	68.9	68.8	69.4	69.0	69.0	69.0	68.9
Unemployed	4,739	4,373	4,292	5,072	4,480	4,436	4,536	4,448	4,566
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.6	5.5	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
Not in labor force	28,367	29,244	29,123	28,117	28,249	28,840	28,739	28,891	28,904
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	98,083	99,170	99,279	98,083	98,866	98,966	99,065	99,170	99,279
Civilian labor force	74,410	74,806	74,965	74,523	75,171	74,797	75,018	74,871	75,048
Participation rate	75.9	75.4	75.5	76.0	76.0	75.6	75.7	75.5	75.6
Employed	70,338	71,060	71,306	70,182	71,329	70,969	71,128	71,118	71,162
Employment-population ratio	71.7	71.7	71.8	71.6	72.1	71.7	71.8	71.7	71.7
Unemployed	4,072	3,746	3,659	4,341	3,842	3,828	3,890	3,753	3,886
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2
Not in labor force	23,674	24,364	24,314	23,560	23,694	24,168	24,047	24,299	24,231
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,531	115,365	115,463	114,531	115,089	115,180	115,269	115,365	115,463
Civilian labor force	68,197	68,112	68,278	68,342	68,040	68,134	68,108	68,240	68,374
Participation rate	59.5	59.0	59.1	59.7	59.1	59.2	59.1	59.2	59.2
Employed	64,436	64,649	64,778	64,456	64,223	64,400	64,292	64,523	64,737
Employment-population ratio	56.3	56.0	56.1	56.3	55.8	55.9	55.8	55.9	56.1
Unemployed	3,761	3,464	3,500	3,885	3,817	3,734	3,816	3,717	3,637
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3
Not in labor force	46,334	47,253	47,185	46,189	47,050	47,046	47,161	47,126	47,089
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,613	107,389	107,483	106,613	107,131	107,216	107,299	107,389	107,483
Civilian labor force	64,678	64,853	64,807	64,699	64,515	64,629	64,587	64,785	64,813
Participation rate	60.7	60.4	60.3	60.7	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3
Employed	61,507	61,841	61,872	61,397	61,260	61,456	61,373	61,571	61,721
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.2	57.3	57.2	57.3	57.4
Unemployed	3,170	3,012	2,935	3,302	3,255	3,172	3,314	3,215	3,092
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8
Not in labor force	41,935	42,536	42,676	41,914	42,617	42,587	42,613	42,604	42,670
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,072	16,198	16,205	16,072	16,164	16,175	16,186	16,198	16,205
Civilian labor force	6,979	6,600	6,888	7,240	7,177	7,045	6,945	7,085	7,113
Participation rate	43.4	40.7	42.5	45.0	44.4	43.6	42.9	43.7	43.9
Employed	5,722	5,522	5,690	5,926	5,977	5,875	5,797	5,888	5,888
Employment-population ratio	35.6	34.1	35.1	36.9	37.0	36.3	35.8	36.3	36.3
Unemployed	1,257	1,078	1,198	1,314	1,200	1,170	1,148	1,197	1,225
Unemployment rate	18.0	16.3	17.4	18.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9	17.2
Not in labor force	9,092	9,597	9,317	8,832	8,987	9,130	9,240	9,113	9,092

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	181,021	182,252	182,384	181,021	181,879	182,001	182,121	182,252	182,384
Civilian labor force	120,135	120,317	120,703	120,470	120,723	120,540	120,542	120,675	120,984
Participation rate	66.4	66.0	66.2	66.6	66.4	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.3
Employed	114,016	114,557	115,049	113,978	114,765	114,602	114,433	114,712	114,976
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.9	63.1	63.0	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9	63.0
Unemployed	6,119	5,760	5,654	6,491	5,958	5,938	6,109	5,963	6,008
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.0
Not in labor force	60,886	61,935	61,681	60,551	61,156	61,460	61,579	61,577	61,400
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	62,271	62,620	62,698	62,346	62,799	62,603	62,672	62,660	62,758
Participation rate	76.2	76.0	76.0	76.3	76.4	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.1
Employed	59,288	59,787	59,957	59,130	59,969	59,763	59,736	59,831	59,817
Employment-population ratio	72.5	72.6	72.7	72.4	73.0	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.5
Unemployed	2,982	2,833	2,741	3,216	2,830	2,840	2,936	2,829	2,941
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,074	52,097	52,216	52,139	51,954	51,993	52,016	52,035	52,245
Participation rate	60.0	59.7	59.8	60.1	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.6	59.8
Employed	49,829	50,020	50,210	49,781	49,668	49,797	49,710	49,839	50,116
Employment-population ratio	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.4	57.0	57.1	57.0	57.1	57.4
Unemployed	2,245	2,077	2,006	2,358	2,286	2,197	2,306	2,196	2,130
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,791	5,600	5,789	5,985	5,970	5,944	5,854	5,981	5,981
Participation rate	46.3	44.5	46.0	47.8	47.5	47.3	46.5	47.5	47.5
Employed	4,899	4,749	4,882	5,068	5,128	5,042	4,987	5,042	5,043
Employment-population ratio	39.2	37.7	38.8	40.5	40.8	40.1	39.6	40.0	40.0
Unemployed	892	851	907	917	842	902	867	939	938
Unemployment rate	15.4	15.2	15.7	15.3	14.1	15.2	14.8	15.7	15.7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,624	25,967	26,002	25,624	25,867	25,900	25,932	25,967	26,002
Civilian labor force	16,559	16,374	16,374	16,614	16,502	16,404	16,595	16,485	16,442
Participation rate	64.6	63.1	63.0	64.8	64.2	63.3	64.0	63.5	63.2
Employed	14,817	14,856	14,797	14,838	14,866	14,804	14,909	14,878	14,818
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.2	56.9	57.9	57.5	57.2	57.5	57.3	57.0
Unemployed	1,742	1,518	1,577	1,776	1,736	1,600	1,686	1,607	1,624
Unemployment rate	10.5	9.3	9.6	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.9
Not in labor force	9,066	9,593	9,629	9,011	9,265	9,495	9,337	9,482	9,560
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,305	7,256	7,311	7,349	7,450	7,305	7,367	7,302	7,356
Participation rate	71.3	69.7	70.1	71.7	71.8	70.3	70.8	70.1	70.5
Employed	6,532	6,602	6,661	6,541	6,737	6,620	6,689	6,626	6,674
Employment-population ratio	63.7	63.4	63.8	63.8	65.0	63.7	64.3	63.6	64.0
Unemployed	773	654	650	808	713	684	678	676	683
Unemployment rate	10.6	9.0	8.9	11.0	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,482	8,512	8,349	8,463	8,358	8,418	8,492	8,502	8,342
Participation rate	65.3	64.8	63.5	65.1	63.8	64.2	64.7	64.7	63.4
Employed	7,784	7,809	7,648	7,783	7,595	7,674	7,700	7,763	7,642
Employment-population ratio	59.9	59.4	58.1	59.9	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.1	58.1
Unemployed	698	703	701	680	762	745	792	739	700
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.0	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	771	606	714	802	794	682	737	681	744
Participation rate	32.5	25.1	29.6	33.7	33.1	28.3	30.6	28.2	30.8
Employed	501	445	488	514	533	510	521	489	502
Employment-population ratio	21.1	18.4	20.2	21.6	22.2	21.2	21.6	20.3	20.8
Unemployed	270	161	226	287	261	171	217	193	242
Unemployment rate	35.1	26.6	31.7	35.8	32.9	25.1	29.4	28.3	32.5
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstutional population	9,204	9,444	9,486	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	6,081	6,230	6,188	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.1	66.0	65.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	5,768	5,956	5,926	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	62.7	63.1	62.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	313	274	262	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.4	4.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,123	3,214	3,299	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

NOTE: Estimates for the above race groups will not sum to totals shown in table A-1 because data are not presented for all races. Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-3. Employment status of the Hispanic or Latino population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,391	27,879	27,968	27,391	27,619	27,705	27,791	27,879	27,968
Civilian labor force	18,667	19,060	19,254	18,763	18,811	18,693	19,010	19,064	19,313
Participation rate	68.1	68.4	68.8	68.5	68.1	67.5	68.4	68.4	69.1
Employed	17,288	17,798	18,037	17,247	17,441	17,303	17,596	17,693	17,958
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.8	64.5	63.0	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.5	64.2
Unemployed	1,378	1,283	1,217	1,516	1,370	1,389	1,414	1,371	1,355
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.7	6.3	8.1	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.0
Not in labor force	8,725	8,798	8,714	8,628	8,807	9,012	8,781	8,815	8,654
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,694	10,963	11,022	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.1	84.5	84.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	10,007	10,304	10,423	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.7	79.5	80.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	687	658	599	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.0	5.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,031	7,242	7,308	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	57.9	58.8	59.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,493	6,780	6,872	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	53.5	55.0	55.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	539	462	436	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.4	6.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	542	876	924	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	37.2	33.8	35.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	788	714	742	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	31.1	27.5	28.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	153	162	182	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	16.3	18.5	19.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,954	12,258	12,497	12,664	12,356	12,526	12,390	12,019	12,212
Participation rate	45.6	45.1	45.6	44.6	44.3	45.4	45.1	44.2	44.5
Employed	11,914	11,271	11,522	11,514	11,271	11,455	11,302	10,977	11,140
Employment-population ratio	41.9	41.5	42.0	40.5	40.4	41.5	41.1	40.4	40.6
Unemployed	1,040	987	975	1,150	1,085	1,071	1,088	1,042	1,072
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.1	7.8	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	37,774	37,627	37,799	37,889	37,662	37,898	37,749	37,724	37,870
Participation rate	63.8	62.6	62.9	64.0	63.0	63.3	63.2	62.8	63.0
Employed	35,836	35,651	36,042	35,798	35,829	35,998	35,765	35,745	35,964
Employment-population ratio	60.5	59.3	60.0	60.5	59.9	60.1	59.9	59.5	59.9
Unemployed	1,938	1,976	1,757	2,091	1,832	1,900	1,984	1,979	1,906
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.3	4.6	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	33,668	34,446	34,191	34,136	33,810	34,026	34,354	34,580	34,575
Participation rate	72.5	72.8	72.3	73.5	72.5	72.1	72.8	73.0	73.1
Employed	32,107	33,051	32,898	32,480	32,276	32,536	32,726	33,152	33,183
Employment-population ratio	69.1	69.8	69.5	69.9	69.2	68.9	69.3	70.0	70.2
Unemployed	1,561	1,394	1,293	1,656	1,535	1,489	1,628	1,428	1,392
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.0
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	39,801	40,359	40,252	39,575	40,450	39,917	40,371	40,185	40,104
Participation rate	78.2	78.0	77.8	77.8	78.4	77.7	77.9	77.6	77.5
Employed	38,678	39,265	39,158	38,356	39,277	38,748	39,197	39,006	38,927
Employment-population ratio	76.0	75.8	75.7	75.4	76.1	75.5	75.6	75.3	75.2
Unemployed	1,123	1,094	1,094	1,219	1,173	1,169	1,174	1,179	1,177
Unemployment rate	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

[1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
[2] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,221	2,220	2,335	2,194	2,163	2,190	2,161	2,245	2,298
Wage and salary workers	1,222	1,252	1,299	1,205	1,220	1,246	1,234	1,268	1,277
Self-employed workers	978	944	1,013	951	929	912	896	934	976
Unpaid family workers	22	24	24	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	135,346	136,203	136,532	135,311	136,306	136,166	136,122	136,384	136,488
Wage and salary workers	126,138	126,989	127,103	126,043	126,664	126,572	126,811	127,094	126,999
Government	19,711	20,117	19,897	19,573	19,681	19,497	19,936	19,917	19,759
Private industries	106,428	106,872	107,206	106,519	107,019	107,008	106,833	107,142	107,256
Private households	732	727	683	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	105,696	106,145	106,523	105,738	106,204	106,173	106,035	106,377	106,514
Self-employed workers	9,088	9,139	9,342	9,155	9,501	9,498	9,210	9,228	9,365
Unpaid family workers	119	75	87	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,409	4,411	4,427	4,610	4,714	4,437	4,733	4,574	4,665
Slack work or business conditions	2,915	2,745	2,673	3,069	2,996	2,865	3,011	2,819	2,853
Could only find part-time work	1,218	1,429	1,427	1,264	1,380	1,347	1,427	1,439	1,467
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,363	19,568	20,015	19,073	18,905	18,900	19,006	19,000	19,621
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,298	4,325	4,370	4,498	4,613	4,328	4,622	4,471	4,605
Slack work or business conditions	2,849	2,687	2,631	3,012	2,911	2,778	2,927	2,756	2,812
Could only find part-time work	1,189	1,419	1,424	1,236	1,399	1,340	1,414	1,431	1,476
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,004	19,253	19,680	18,653	18,636	18,691	18,693	18,654	19,220

[1] Data not available.

[2] Persons at work excludes employed persons who were absent from their jobs during the entire reference week for reasons such as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute. Part time for noneconomic reasons excludes persons who usually work full time but worked only 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for reasons such as holidays, illness, and bad weather.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
Total, 16 years and over	137,567	138,423	138,867	137,505	138,566	138,301	138,298	138,576	138,772
16 to 19 years	5,722	5,522	5,690	5,926	5,977	5,875	5,797	5,888	5,888
16 to 17 years	2,179	2,032	1,999	2,318	2,367	2,330	2,191	2,256	2,152
18 to 19 years	3,543	3,490	3,692	3,578	3,605	3,573	3,590	3,634	3,713
20 years and over	131,845	132,901	133,177	131,579	132,589	132,426	132,501	132,689	132,883
20 to 24 years	13,310	13,662	13,547	13,445	13,609	13,582	13,602	13,767	13,669
25 years and over	118,535	119,239	119,631	118,126	118,930	118,869	118,832	118,886	119,198
25 to 54 years	97,398	97,387	97,675	97,099	97,161	96,982	96,871	97,124	97,343
25 to 34 years	30,459	30,376	30,494	30,389	30,326	30,178	30,260	30,316	30,396
35 to 44 years	34,996	34,606	34,786	34,858	34,506	34,486	34,425	34,421	34,611
45 to 54 years	31,943	32,406	32,395	31,853	32,328	32,319	32,186	32,388	32,336
55 years and over	21,137	21,851	21,956	21,027	21,769	21,886	21,961	21,762	21,856
Men, 16 years and over	73,131	73,774	74,089	73,049	74,343	73,901	74,006	74,053	74,035
16 to 19 years	2,793	2,714	2,784	2,867	3,014	2,931	2,878	2,935	2,873
16 to 17 years	1,029	925	902	1,079	1,157	1,105	999	1,044	967
18 to 19 years	1,764	1,789	1,881	1,779	1,862	1,850	1,858	1,886	1,897
20 years and over	70,338	71,060	71,306	70,182	71,329	70,969	71,128	71,118	71,162
20 to 24 years	7,019	7,171	7,110	7,069	7,198	7,155	7,202	7,235	7,185
25 years and over	63,318	63,889	64,196	63,096	64,167	63,903	63,879	63,839	63,959
25 to 54 years	52,072	52,288	52,557	51,910	52,416	52,179	52,107	52,283	52,377
25 to 34 years	16,711	16,693	16,831	16,655	16,773	16,608	16,693	16,685	16,758
35 to 44 years	18,733	18,680	18,779	18,701	18,712	18,683	18,632	18,656	18,728
45 to 54 years	16,628	16,915	16,947	16,554	16,931	16,889	16,781	16,942	16,890
55 years and over	11,246	11,601	11,639	11,186	11,751	11,724	11,772	11,556	11,593
Women, 16 years and over	64,436	64,649	64,778	64,456	64,223	64,400	64,292	64,523	64,737
16 to 19 years	2,929	2,808	2,906	3,059	2,963	2,944	2,919	2,952	3,016
16 to 17 years	1,150	1,106	1,096	1,239	1,210	1,225	1,192	1,212	1,185
18 to 19 years	1,779	1,701	1,810	1,799	1,743	1,723	1,732	1,747	1,816
20 years and over	61,507	61,841	61,872	61,397	61,260	61,456	61,373	61,571	61,721
20 to 24 years	6,291	6,491	6,437	6,375	6,411	6,427	6,400	6,532	6,504
25 years and over	55,217	55,350	55,435	55,031	54,763	54,966	54,953	55,047	55,229
25 to 54 years	45,326	45,100	45,118	45,190	44,745	44,803	44,764	44,841	44,966
25 to 34 years	13,748	13,682	13,663	13,734	13,554	13,570	13,566	13,631	13,637
35 to 44 years	16,263	15,926	16,007	16,157	15,794	15,803	15,793	15,765	15,883
45 to 54 years	15,315	15,492	15,448	15,298	15,397	15,430	15,405	15,446	15,446
55 years and over	9,891	10,250	10,317	9,841	10,018	10,162	10,189	10,205	10,263
Married men, spouse present	44,545	44,637	44,754	44,476	45,490	45,128	45,043	44,735	44,723
Married women, spouse present	34,496	34,488	34,504	34,494	34,585	34,502	34,256	34,339	34,522
Women who maintain families	8,581	8,765	8,759	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Full-time workers [2]	112,983	113,386	113,948	112,841	113,976	114,037	113,951	114,094	113,894
Part-time workers [3]	24,584	25,037	24,921	24,580	24,306	24,081	24,273	24,397	24,820

[1] Data not available.
[2] Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.
[3] Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
Total, 16 years and over	8,957	8,164	8,203	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6
16 to 19 years	1,314	1,197	1,225	18.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9	17.2
16 to 17 years	536	573	593	18.8	18.2	17.6	19.4	20.2	21.6
18 to 19 years	792	624	642	18.1	15.7	15.7	14.5	14.7	14.7
20 years and over	7,643	6,967	6,978	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0
20 to 24 years	1,565	1,392	1,465	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.7
25 years and over	6,095	5,578	5,510	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	5,132	4,679	4,625	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5
25 to 34 years	1,950	1,760	1,800	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.6
35 to 44 years	1,828	1,597	1,522	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.2
45 to 54 years	1,355	1,321	1,303	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9
55 years and over	959	851	891	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	5,072	4,448	4,566	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
16 to 19 years	731	695	680	20.3	17.5	17.2	18.3	19.1	19.1
16 to 17 years	295	319	294	21.5	19.3	19.4	22.3	23.4	23.3
18 to 19 years	443	373	378	19.9	16.2	15.7	15.8	16.5	16.6
20 years and over	4,341	3,753	3,886	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2
20 to 24 years	899	800	821	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.3
25 years and over	3,456	2,947	3,064	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,906	2,477	2,563	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7
25 to 34 years	1,065	980	1,071	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.5	6.0
35 to 44 years	1,023	817	801	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.1
45 to 54 years	798	680	691	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
55 years and over	550	470	501	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Women, 16 years and over	3,885	3,717	3,637	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3
16 to 19 years	583	502	545	16.0	15.9	16.0	14.7	14.5	15.3
16 to 17 years	241	254	299	16.3	17.1	15.9	16.9	17.3	20.1
18 to 19 years	350	251	264	16.3	15.2	15.6	13.0	12.6	12.7
20 years and over	3,302	3,215	3,092	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.8
20 to 24 years	666	592	644	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.3	9.0
25 years and over	2,638	2,631	2,446	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.2
25 to 54 years	2,226	2,202	2,062	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.4
25 to 34 years	865	781	729	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.1
35 to 44 years	805	780	721	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.3
45 to 54 years	556	641	612	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
55 years and over [2]	368	349	351	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.3
Married men, spouse present	1,791	1,445	1,437	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1
Married women, spouse present	1,334	1,322	1,185	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.3
Women who maintain families [2]	775	710	701	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.5	7.4
Full-time workers [3]	7,521	6,775	6,880	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.7
Part-time workers [4]	1,466	1,368	1,372	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] Not seasonally adjusted.
[3] Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.
[4] Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

NOTE: Detail shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,589	4,253	3,778	5,021	4,382	4,323	4,607	4,399	4,211
On temporary layoff	944	943	715	1,197	1,028	1,064	1,040	994	926
Not on temporary layoff	3,645	3,311	3,062	3,824	3,353	3,258	3,567	3,405	3,286
Permanent job losers	2,829	2,560	2,354	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	816	750	709	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	706	796	772	778	804	827	836	822	846
Reentrants	2,587	2,199	2,537	2,506	2,509	2,424	2,424	2,314	2,438
New entrants	618	589	706	635	681	676	627	645	713
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	54.0	54.3	48.5	56.2	52.3	52.4	54.2	53.8	51.3
On temporary layoff	11.1	12.0	9.2	13.4	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.1	11.3
Not on temporary layoff	42.9	42.2	39.3	42.8	40.0	39.5	42.0	41.6	40.0
Job leavers	8.3	10.2	9.9	8.7	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3
Reentrants	30.4	28.1	32.6	28.0	30.0	29.4	28.5	28.3	29.7
New entrants	7.3	7.5	9.1	7.1	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.9	8.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
Job leavers	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
New entrants	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.5

[1] Data not available.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,974	2,439	2,718	3,033	2,612	2,468	2,589	2,792	2,707
5 to 14 weeks	2,155	2,159	1,940	2,617	2,394	2,412	2,414	2,369	2,376
15 weeks and over	3,371	3,239	3,135	3,294	3,365	3,274	3,320	2,989	3,077
15 to 26 weeks	1,467	1,363	1,357	1,380	1,467	1,403	1,332	1,170	1,288
27 weeks and over	1,905	1,876	1,777	1,914	1,898	1,871	1,988	1,800	1,789
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.6	21.0	20.3	19.2	19.8	20.3	20.1	19.7	20.0
Median duration, in weeks	10.0	11.0	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.5	10.0
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	35.0	31.1	34.9	33.9	31.2	30.3	31.1	34.3	33.2
5 to 14 weeks	25.4	27.5	24.9	29.3	28.6	29.6	29.0	29.1	29.1
15 weeks and over	39.7	41.3	40.2	36.8	40.2	40.2	39.9	36.5	37.7
15 to 26 weeks	17.3	17.4	17.4	15.4	17.5	17.2	16.0	14.4	15.8
27 weeks and over	22.4	23.9	22.8	21.4	22.7	22.9	23.9	22.1	21.9

NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	May 2003	May 2004	May 2003	May 2004	May 2003	May 2004
Total, 16 years and over [1]	137,567	138,867	8,500	7,792	5.8	5.3
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,041	48,610	1,475	1,378	3.0	2.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,067	20,219	612	620	3.0	3.0
Professional and related occupations	27,974	28,391	864	758	3.0	2.6
Service occupations	22,678	22,840	1,583	1,465	6.5	6.0
Sales and office occupations	35,115	35,162	2,106	1,851	5.7	5.0
Sales and related occupations	15,721	15,742	1,009	835	6.0	5.0
Office and administrative support occupations	19,394	19,420	1,096	1,016	5.4	5.0
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,862	14,336	1,122	1,002	7.5	6.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	968	1,012	140	95	12.6	8.6
Construction and extraction occupations	7,967	8,285	722	697	8.3	7.8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,928	5,039	260	210	5.0	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,871	17,919	1,575	1,359	8.1	7.0
Production occupations	9,644	9,351	811	689	7.8	6.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,228	8,568	764	670	8.5	7.2

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-11. Unemployed persons by industry, not seasonally adjusted

Industry	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	May 2003	May 2004	May 2003	May 2004
Total, 16 years and over [1]	8,500	7,792	5.8	5.3
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,000	6,234	6.2	5.5
Mining	40	22	7.5	4.3
Construction	715	665	8.4	7.4
Manufacturing	1,150	966	6.5	5.6
Durable goods	755	550	6.9	5.2
Nondurable goods	395	416	5.9	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,247	1,183	6.2	5.8
Transportation and utilities	260	230	4.9	4.4
Information	251	190	6.9	5.7
Financial activities	320	302	3.6	3.3
Professional and business services	1,105	819	8.4	6.5
Education and health services	618	570	3.5	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	955	977	7.9	8.1
Other services	339	310	5.7	5.1
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	133	99	10.2	7.4
Government workers	478	468	2.4	2.3
Self employed and unpaid family workers	271	287	2.6	2.7

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 2003	Apr. 2004	May 2004	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	May 2004
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.1	5.7	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.7	9.3	9.3	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.7

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-13. Persons not in the labor force and multiple jobholders by sex, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	May 2003	May 2004	May 2003	May 2004	May 2003	May 2004
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	74,701	76,308	28,367	29,123	46,334	47,185
Persons who currently want a job	5,482	5,371	2,570	2,462	2,911	2,909
Searched for work and available to work now [1]	1,428	1,533	755	786	673	747
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	482	476	310	307	172	169
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	946	1,058	446	479	501	579
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,338	7,258	3,841	3,653	3,498	3,605
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,932	3,859	2,325	2,110	1,606	1,749
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,630	1,649	533	513	1,097	1,136
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	269	251	192	151	77	101
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,464	1,483	772	872	692	611

[1] Data refer to persons who have searched for work during the prior 12 months and were available to take a job during the reference week.

[2] Includes thinks no work available, could not find work, lacks schooling or training, employer thinks too young or old, and other types of discrimination.

[3] Includes those who did not actively look for work in the prior 4 weeks for such reasons as school or family responsibilities, ill health, and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

[4] Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2004, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004p	May 2004p	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004p	May 2004p	Change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004p
Total nonfarm	130,520	129,816	130,975	131,914	129,873	130,194	130,277	130,630	130,976	131,224	248
Total private	108,537	107,847	108,997	109,963	108,332	108,667	108,738	109,077	109,402	109,677	275
Goods-producing	21,891	21,350	21,624	21,947	21,859	21,696	21,684	21,778	21,830	21,902	72
Natural resources and mining	568	566	574	586	570	570	572	581	585	588	3
Logging	65.7	61.3	60.7	62.3	68.7	65.1	64.2	65.9	66.5	65.1	-1.4
Mining	502.3	504.4	512.8	523.8	501.6	505.1	508.1	514.9	518.6	523.0	4.4
Oil and gas extraction	122.7	129.0	130.7	132.2	122.9	126.9	128.9	130.0	131.2	131.9	.7
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	204.4	196.6	202.5	208.0	202.6	200.0	200.6	202.8	204.4	205.9	1.5
Coal mining	70.0	70.1	71.0	72.1	70.6	69.6	70.2	70.6	71.5	71.9	.4
Support activities for mining	175.2	178.8	179.6	183.6	176.1	178.2	178.6	182.1	183.0	185.2	2.2
Construction	6,760	6,512	6,732	6,961	6,715	6,812	6,791	6,853	6,872	6,909	37
Construction of buildings	1,576.8	1,548.1	1,575.0	1,621.8	1,578.5	1,593.3	1,590.9	1,607.6	1,611.4	1,622.4	11.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	932.0	842.2	902.2	953.1	905.2	928.0	924.0	926.8	927.4	928.2	.8
Specialty trade contractors	4,251.1	4,122.0	4,254.3	4,385.8	4,230.8	4,290.2	4,276.5	4,318.9	4,333.6	4,358.4	24.8
Manufacturing	14,563	14,272	14,318	14,400	14,574	14,314	14,321	14,344	14,373	14,405	32
Production workers	10,227	10,003	10,055	10,126	10,233	10,035	10,038	10,058	10,091	10,124	33
Durable goods	8,997	8,870	8,916	8,962	8,993	8,869	8,882	8,899	8,927	8,953	26
Production workers	6,176	6,082	6,127	6,166	6,168	6,081	6,088	6,101	6,129	6,155	26
Wood products	537.3	530.5	534.5	544.5	536.1	536.3	538.4	539.7	539.6	544.3	4.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	498.0	480.7	493.9	505.3	494.8	492.7	490.5	493.2	498.3	502.3	4.0
Primary metals	480.4	461.4	461.5	463.9	481.3	462.2	462.4	462.0	462.3	464.1	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1,477.5	1,474.5	1,486.3	1,495.1	1,480.6	1,471.8	1,476.6	1,478.5	1,489.0	1,497.7	8.7
Machinery	1,158.1	1,146.8	1,152.5	1,153.7	1,155.2	1,138.7	1,141.2	1,145.1	1,151.1	1,151.5	.4
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,365.2	1,336.0	1,337.1	1,346.8	1,366.4	1,333.2	1,333.9	1,338.0	1,341.2	1,347.7	6.5
Computer and peripheral equipment	228.3	218.8	218.1	218.4	228.4	219.4	219.0	218.6	218.4	218.4	.0
Communications equipment	158.1	154.7	154.9	156.0	157.4	154.8	154.8	155.0	154.9	155.3	.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	464.6	451.4	452.7	456.8	464.3	450.2	451.4	452.1	453.9	457.1	3.2
Electronic instruments	428.1	426.1	426.2	430.2	429.0	423.7	423.3	426.8	428.1	430.9	2.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	460.2	448.2	447.0	446.8	461.0	449.8	448.6	446.8	446.7	447.1	.4
Transportation equipment	1,782.2	1,770.2	1,769.9	1,772.6	1,780.1	1,760.6	1,766.5	1,769.1	1,769.1	1,768.7	-.4
Furniture and related products	572.9	572.6	578.2	577.5	572.5	571.3	571.2	573.4	576.2	574.9	-1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	665.3	651.0	655.0	655.6	665.2	652.0	653.0	653.0	653.9	655.1	1.2
Nondurable goods	5,566	5,402	5,402	5,438	5,581	5,445	5,439	5,445	5,446	5,452	6
Production workers	4,051	3,921	3,928	3,960	4,065	3,954	3,950	3,957	3,962	3,969	7
Food manufacturing	1,496.5	1,474.8	1,472.1	1,485.8	1,517.2	1,500.7	1,502.4	1,504.5	1,505.8	1,508.4	2.6
Beverages and tobacco products	199.8	192.7	193.5	195.7	201.0	197.7	195.9	197.2	197.0	196.5	-.5
Textile mills	267.2	237.8	237.7	237.2	265.6	239.2	237.3	237.1	235.9	235.8	-.1
Textile product mills	184.1	179.1	182.3	184.8	182.7	176.9	176.6	179.7	181.2	182.9	1.7
Apparel	321.0	295.1	292.7	293.4	318.5	296.1	297.1	294.3	293.0	290.8	-2.2
Leather and allied products	46.3	45.1	45.4	45.9	45.7	44.6	44.8	44.8	44.7	44.7	.0
Paper and paper products	519.2	505.7	504.8	507.4	520.9	509.8	508.0	508.8	508.2	509.0	.8
Printing and related support activities	683.4	661.4	659.4	664.9	683.8	667.6	665.0	664.4	663.3	665.2	1.9
Petroleum and coal products	116.6	110.8	111.7	114.3	115.5	114.3	112.9	113.1	112.6	113.5	.9
Chemicals	912.3	895.5	895.2	896.0	912.0	893.7	894.7	894.9	896.1	894.3	-1.8
Plastics and rubber products	819.7	804.3	807.5	812.5	818.0	804.8	803.9	806.3	808.5	811.1	2.6
Service-providing	108,629	108,466	109,351	109,967	108,014	108,498	108,593	108,852	109,146	109,322	176
Private service-providing	86,646	86,497	87,373	88,016	86,473	86,971	87,054	87,299	87,572	87,775	203
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,212	25,092	25,242	25,421	25,302	25,312	25,331	25,415	25,453	25,491	38
Wholesale trade	5,624.7	5,596.9	5,626.7	5,645.6	5,618.4	5,611.4	5,612.2	5,623.5	5,633.8	5,636.9	3.1
Durable goods	2,955.0	2,953.4	2,965.7	2,970.8	2,953.4	2,954.9	2,953.8	2,963.4	2,968.2	2,968.4	.2
Nondurable goods	2,014.6	1,981.0	1,994.1	2,004.6	2,009.7	1,993.7	1,994.5	1,995.3	1,997.7	1,998.4	.7
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	655.1	662.5	666.9	670.2	655.3	662.8	663.9	664.8	667.9	670.1	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004[p]	May 2004[p]	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004[p]	May 2004[p]	Change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004[p]
Retail trade	14,818.5	14,753.3	14,856.5	14,973.0	14,917.4	14,944.8	14,963.0	15,013.0	15,041.0	15,059.8	18.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,882.9	1,893.2	1,908.1	1,914.6	1,880.1	1,895.4	1,900.9	1,906.9	1,911.3	1,911.9	.6
Automobile dealers	1,251.3	1,261.6	1,262.6	1,260.6	1,252.4	1,261.3	1,262.9	1,263.9	1,264.3	1,262.6	-1.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	534.6	540.7	539.2	541.4	541.2	546.4	544.5	544.8	545.4	547.0	1.6
Electronics and appliance stores	502.4	510.1	511.2	505.2	512.2	509.3	508.2	511.7	514.3	513.8	-.5
Building material and garden supply stores	1,232.5	1,212.0	1,276.3	1,309.7	1,182.1	1,221.4	1,231.4	1,243.5	1,254.0	1,258.9	4.9
Food and beverage stores	2,846.4	2,804.8	2,803.0	2,832.0	2,856.5	2,826.3	2,831.3	2,838.9	2,838.6	2,844.7	6.1
Health and personal care stores	936.3	952.5	950.9	954.6	940.3	954.1	954.9	958.2	958.3	959.4	1.1
Gasoline stations	884.1	862.7	865.4	874.3	883.8	875.1	871.8	873.0	872.6	872.2	-.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,268.8	1,285.4	1,294.3	1,309.6	1,296.6	1,304.3	1,311.3	1,321.8	1,328.1	1,334.1	6.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	629.3	621.5	616.3	619.1	648.0	635.9	636.8	636.5	635.1	634.9	-.2
General merchandise stores[1]	2,747.6	2,743.0	2,759.5	2,766.7	2,811.8	2,822.7	2,822.5	2,824.4	2,830.6	2,829.3	-1.3
Department stores	1,562.1	1,549.8	1,557.6	1,562.8	1,613.5	1,603.4	1,602.7	1,604.9	1,608.9	1,609.1	.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	937.2	906.7	914.4	928.7	936.3	929.6	924.6	926.9	925.6	924.4	-1.2
Nonstore retailers	416.4	420.7	417.9	417.1	428.5	424.3	424.8	426.4	427.1	429.2	2.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,188.4	4,162.9	4,180.1	4,219.7	4,185.8	4,175.9	4,175.6	4,197.0	4,196.5	4,211.3	14.8
Air transportation	527.8	509.9	512.1	513.0	532.6	510.2	511.6	512.9	513.6	513.9	.3
Rail transportation	216.2	214.5	216.4	217.2	215.2	215.4	215.7	216.0	216.2	216.7	.5
Water transportation	54.3	47.5	50.0	51.5	53.4	50.6	48.8	49.2	50.4	50.7	.3
Truck transportation	1,318.9	1,320.4	1,337.3	1,347.9	1,322.0	1,343.6	1,344.1	1,346.4	1,351.2	1,352.4	1.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation	398.7	394.0	385.7	399.0	381.1	382.3	380.1	380.5	372.6	382.0	9.4
Pipeline transportation	40.6	37.7	37.9	38.4	40.8	38.3	38.2	38.1	38.2	38.5	.3
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	29.4	25.8	28.6	33.4	28.5	28.7	29.7	31.4	32.0	32.4	.4
Support activities for transportation	519.5	514.4	516.2	516.4	520.7	514.1	515.5	518.5	518.9	519.3	.4
Couriers and messengers	563.4	569.7	564.9	573.9	569.0	566.9	567.7	572.1	569.9	572.6	2.7
Warehousing and storage	519.6	529.0	531.0	529.0	522.5	525.8	524.4	531.9	533.5	532.8	-.7
Utilities	580.5	579.3	578.7	582.4	580.7	580.2	580.0	581.2	581.9	582.8	.9
Information	3,198	3,158	3,161	3,178	3,203	3,163	3,169	3,169	3,173	3,176	3
Publishing industries, except Internet	925.0	914.4	912.6	910.9	928.8	914.0	915.1	915.3	915.1	913.7	-1.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	374.6	374.0	375.1	396.2	374.8	379.7	382.7	381.2	385.9	392.6	6.7
Broadcasting, except Internet	325.6	332.6	332.4	334.1	326.7	329.7	331.8	333.0	333.3	335.3	2.0
Internet publishing and broadcasting	29.1	31.6	32.4	32.7	29.1	30.8	31.9	31.8	32.4	32.8	.4
Telecommunications	1,087.0	1,053.3	1,052.7	1,049.0	1,088.3	1,061.3	1,058.2	1,055.0	1,052.9	1,047.5	-5.4
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	408.9	403.6	405.5	405.8	407.9	400.1	401.1	403.7	404.1	405.1	1.0
Other information services	48.1	48.5	49.8	49.7	47.8	47.8	48.0	48.6	49.5	49.4	-.1
Financial activities	7,987	7,958	7,992	8,029	7,987	7,981	7,989	8,003	8,016	8,031	15
Finance and insurance	5,929.0	5,922.7	5,932.5	5,939.5	5,934.8	5,917.1	5,924.7	5,933.0	5,940.4	5,945.8	5.4
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.7	22.3	22.3	21.4	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.2	21.5	-.7
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,794.7	2,785.7	2,793.8	2,798.9	2,796.9	2,785.3	2,787.2	2,793.8	2,799.3	2,802.0	2.7
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,750.9	1,758.6	1,760.3	1,763.0	1,752.0	1,758.7	1,762.6	1,762.8	1,763.6	1,765.0	1.4
Commercial banking	1,280.7	1,280.1	1,283.5	1,285.1	1,281.7	1,280.4	1,283.5	1,284.1	1,285.8	1,286.7	.9
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	757.8	778.1	776.2	779.8	761.1	773.8	778.2	780.8	779.8	782.7	2.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,271.7	2,257.5	2,261.3	2,261.5	2,271.7	2,255.8	2,257.4	2,257.1	2,260.4	2,261.7	1.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	82.1	79.1	78.9	77.9	82.3	79.8	79.5	79.0	78.7	77.9	-.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,057.6	2,035.7	2,059.4	2,089.4	2,051.9	2,063.6	2,064.5	2,069.5	2,075.4	2,084.7	9.3
Real estate	1,383.5	1,384.7	1,401.8	1,422.2	1,383.0	1,397.7	1,400.2	1,405.8	1,412.7	1,421.1	8.4
Rental and leasing services	645.2	621.8	628.9	638.0	640.4	636.0	634.2	634.1	633.5	634.5	1.0
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.9	29.2	28.7	29.2	28.5	29.9	30.1	29.6	29.2	29.1	-.1
Professional and business services	15,930	16,031	16,334	16,424	15,943	16,172	16,196	16,237	16,367	16,431	64
Professional and technical services[1]	6,570.9	6,751.7	6,760.1	6,646.7	6,616.7	6,657.9	6,658.1	6,679.8	6,695.7	6,695.2	-.5
Legal services	1,133.4	1,131.8	1,134.7	1,136.5	1,136.9	1,138.7	1,139.2	1,138.4	1,140.8	1,141.4	.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services	773.7	927.7	908.3	762.6	808.8	815.2	813.3	812.8	813.7	796.6	-17.1
Architectural and engineering services	1,226.0	1,228.7	1,243.8	1,255.8	1,225.1	1,236.0	1,240.0	1,246.4	1,252.4	1,255.5	3.1
Computer systems design and related services	1,114.9	1,104.7	1,102.2	1,105.8	1,115.1	1,104.6	1,099.8	1,103.5	1,102.9	1,107.4	4.5
Management and technical consulting services	740.9	768.3	776.7	785.6	743.2	765.4	767.9	774.0	781.7	787.2	5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004P	May 2004P	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004P	May 2004P	Change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004P
Professional and business services–Continued											
Management of companies and enterprises	1,674.5	1,664.1	1,672.7	1,680.1	1,677.5	1,675.1	1,675.6	1,676.6	1,679.8	1,682.8	3.0
Administrative and waste services	7,684.9	7,614.7	7,901.5	8,096.8	7,648.7	7,838.5	7,862.4	7,880.1	7,991.8	8,053.3	61.5
Administrative and support services[1]	7,360.5	7,297.1	7,577.8	7,772.1	7,325.9	7,517.5	7,539.6	7,556.8	7,667.0	7,730.1	63.1
Employment services[1]	3,245.0	3,348.2	3,477.0	3,572.8	3,276.1	3,473.8	3,493.8	3,492.3	3,562.2	3,602.8	40.6
Temporary help services	2,178.1	2,268.2	2,367.1	2,440.3	2,199.7	2,344.3	2,370.4	2,380.3	2,426.9	2,458.2	31.3
Business support services	745.4	748.0	747.4	752.9	748.3	739.0	739.8	746.0	747.9	753.0	5.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,696.2	1,542.6	1,678.2	1,749.4	1,628.8	1,637.1	1,639.5	1,646.2	1,673.5	1,681.7	8.2
Waste management and remediation services	324.4	317.6	323.7	324.7	322.8	321.0	322.8	323.3	324.8	323.2	-1.6
Education and health services	16,634	16,953	17,022	16,989	16,564	16,746	16,764	16,813	16,852	16,896	44
Educational services	2,743.4	2,883.1	2,894.4	2,817.5	2,692.0	2,729.3	2,727.4	2,736.0	2,741.7	2,749.5	7.8
Health care and social assistance	13,890.2	14,070.1	14,128.0	14,171.7	13,872.3	14,017.1	14,036.8	14,077.1	14,110.6	14,146.6	36.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,765.1	4,857.4	4,883.4	4,901.2	4,763.2	4,840.3	4,855.3	4,868.0	4,884.7	4,899.4	14.7
Offices of physicians	1,992.8	2,040.4	2,043.7	2,047.8	1,996.3	2,032.3	2,034.4	2,043.5	2,047.3	2,051.5	4.2
Outpatient care centers	423.7	431.0	433.6	436.7	422.8	427.8	431.1	430.3	432.9	435.9	3.0
Home health care services	727.2	738.9	748.7	753.5	725.2	740.2	741.5	743.8	748.1	751.6	3.5
Hospitals	4,242.3	4,292.9	4,298.9	4,305.6	4,249.7	4,287.8	4,284.1	4,298.0	4,304.6	4,313.7	9.1
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,783.1	2,793.2	2,799.6	2,805.0	2,784.6	2,792.1	2,791.1	2,798.4	2,803.1	2,806.7	3.6
Nursing care facilities	1,582.9	1,579.0	1,580.5	1,583.5	1,583.9	1,580.3	1,578.7	1,582.1	1,584.0	1,585.6	1.6
Social assistance[1]	2,099.7	2,126.6	2,146.1	2,159.9	2,074.8	2,096.9	2,106.3	2,112.7	2,118.2	2,126.8	8.6
Child day care services	777.3	789.0	794.9	802.1	758.2	766.3	772.2	773.7	773.3	774.7	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	12,276	11,927	12,227	12,561	12,078	12,218	12,229	12,271	12,313	12,353	40
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,869.0	1,656.6	1,755.2	1,875.6	1,794.3	1,801.4	1,796.7	1,798.7	1,798.0	1,804.0	6.0
Performing arts and spectator sports	384.7	348.1	369.7	377.8	370.9	369.4	366.5	364.6	364.0	362.4	-1.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	116.4	108.0	113.8	119.4	114.3	113.4	113.7	114.2	115.3	116.3	1.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,367.9	1,200.5	1,271.7	1,378.4	1,309.1	1,318.6	1,316.5	1,319.9	1,318.7	1,325.3	6.6
Accommodations and food services	10,407.3	10,269.9	10,471.6	10,685.7	10,283.8	10,416.5	10,432.3	10,472.0	10,515.4	10,548.8	33.4
Accommodations	1,764.1	1,694.3	1,717.4	1,764.2	1,751.1	1,752.1	1,754.4	1,753.4	1,757.3	1,757.3	0
Food services and drinking places	8,643.2	8,575.6	8,754.2	8,921.5	8,532.7	8,664.4	8,677.9	8,718.6	8,758.1	8,791.5	33.4
Other services	5,409	5,378	5,395	5,414	5,396	5,379	5,376	5,391	5,398	5,397	-1
Repair and maintenance	1,235.7	1,240.6	1,241.4	1,241.4	1,235.2	1,233.5	1,230.5	1,239.4	1,238.5	1,238.2	-.3
Personal and laundry services	1,269.8	1,247.3	1,259.4	1,272.8	1,259.9	1,251.2	1,247.6	1,255.9	1,258.2	1,260.9	2.7
Membership associations and organizations	2,903.1	2,890.2	2,893.9	2,900.0	2,901.1	2,894.5	2,898.3	2,895.2	2,900.8	2,898.0	-2.8
Government	21,983	21,969	21,978	21,951	21,541	21,527	21,539	21,553	21,574	21,547	-27
Federal	2,765	2,698	2,726	2,701	2,769	2,715	2,716	2,710	2,725	2,700	-25
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,953.7	1,910.8	1,941.0	1,917.7	1,953.9	1,921.5	1,923.8	1,921.1	1,938.0	1,916.0	-22.0
U.S. Postal Service	811.0	786.7	784.8	783.3	815.2	793.1	791.7	789.1	786.5	783.7	-2.8
State government	5,076	5,164	5,167	5,084	5,013	5,007	5,018	5,023	5,025	5,025	0
State government education	2,313.5	2,428.9	2,429.0	2,341.2	2,256.5	2,268.0	2,279.6	2,283.2	2,285.7	2,286.1	.4
State government, excluding education	2,762.6	2,734.8	2,737.8	2,742.3	2,756.4	2,738.9	2,738.4	2,739.7	2,739.3	2,739.1	-.2
Local government	14,142	14,107	14,085	14,166	13,759	13,805	13,805	13,820	13,824	13,822	-2
Local government education	8,039.7	8,075.1	8,039.8	8,061.9	7,657.2	7,692.2	7,694.3	7,704.7	7,706.2	7,702.6	-3.6
Local government, excluding education	6,101.9	6,031.9	6,044.8	6,104.4	6,102.0	6,112.7	6,110.8	6,114.8	6,117.9	6,119.8	1.9

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P= preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004p	May 2004p	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004p	May 2004p	Change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004p
Total private	33.6	33.5	33.5	34.0	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	0.0
Goods-producing	39.8	40.1	39.7	40.4	39.7	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.2	.2
Natural resources and mining	44.0	43.9	43.8	44.5	43.8	44.5	44.1	44.2	44.2	44.3	.1
Construction	38.8	38.4	37.7	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.3	.0
Manufacturing	40.2	40.8	40.6	41.1	40.2	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.7	41.1	.4
Overtime hours	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	.1
Durable goods	40.6	41.4	41.1	41.6	40.5	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.2	41.6	.4
Overtime hours	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	.1
Wood products	40.2	40.6	40.8	41.7	39.9	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.8	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.4	42.0	-.4
Primary metals	42.4	43.1	43.2	43.8	42.3	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.2	43.7	.5
Fabricated metal products	40.6	41.0	40.8	41.2	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.2	.2
Machinery	40.7	41.9	41.5	42.3	40.6	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.4	42.2	.8
Computer and electronic products	40.3	40.8	40.3	41.0	40.5	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	41.0	.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.1	40.6	40.5	41.5	40.3	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.7	.8
Transportation equipment	41.5	43.0	42.3	42.7	41.2	42.8	42.9	42.8	42.3	42.6	.3
Furniture and related products	38.1	39.4	39.5	39.7	38.4	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.6	40.0	.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.1	38.8	38.3	38.8	38.1	39.0	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.8	.5
Nondurable goods	39.5	40.0	39.7	40.2	39.6	40.2	40.3	40.1	40.0	40.3	.3
Overtime hours	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	.1
Food manufacturing	39.1	38.7	38.4	39.7	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.8	.6
Beverages and tobacco products	39.3	38.9	39.6	39.6	39.0	39.6	40.3	39.4	39.6	39.3	-.3
Textile mills	38.6	40.6	39.5	40.2	38.5	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.4	40.1	.7
Textile product mills	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.0	39.1	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.3	38.2	-.1
Apparel	35.5	36.5	36.3	36.5	35.4	35.7	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.4	.2
Leather and allied products	39.2	39.9	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.0	-.2
Paper and paper products	41.0	41.6	41.8	42.1	41.3	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.4	.4
Printing and related support activities	37.6	38.5	38.2	38.3	37.9	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.4	38.6	.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.1	43.5	43.3	43.9	43.9	43.8	44.1	43.7	43.8	44.2	.4
Chemicals	42.1	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.1	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.1	.1
Plastics and rubber products	40.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	.1
Private service-providing	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.5	33.2	33.2	33.7	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.6	.0
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.7	37.8	38.3	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	.0
Retail trade	30.8	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.5	36.6	36.5	37.4	36.6	36.9	37.2	36.9	37.0	37.3	.3
Utilities	40.8	41.0	41.0	41.4	40.9	40.8	41.0	41.2	41.2	41.4	.2
Information	36.0	35.9	36.0	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.5	.2
Financial activities	35.3	35.2	35.3	36.2	35.6	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.6	35.8	.2
Professional and business services	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.7	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.3	.1
Education and health services	32.1	32.2	32.3	32.6	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	25.6	-.1
Other services	31.2	31.0	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.2	.0

[1] Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004p	May 2004p	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004p	May 2004p
Total private	$15.27	$15.55	$15.59	$15.64	$513.07	$520.93	$522.27	$531.76
Seasonally adjusted	15.31	15.55	15.59	15.64	515.95	525.59	526.94	528.63
Goods-producing	16.72	17.00	17.08	17.08	665.46	681.70	678.08	690.03
Natural resources and mining	17.39	18.17	18.13	18.03	765.16	797.66	794.09	802.34
Construction	18.86	19.07	19.15	19.13	731.77	732.29	721.96	740.33
Manufacturing	15.64	16.01	16.06	16.02	628.73	653.21	652.04	658.42
Durable goods	16.35	16.69	16.72	16.67	663.81	690.97	687.19	693.47
Wood products	12.58	12.93	12.99	13.03	505.72	524.96	529.99	543.35
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.74	16.02	16.20	16.12	673.67	680.85	688.50	681.88
Primary metals	17.95	18.33	18.52	18.35	761.08	790.02	800.06	803.73
Fabricated metal products	14.93	15.25	15.22	15.20	606.16	625.25	620.98	626.24
Machinery	16.20	16.49	16.54	16.51	659.34	690.93	686.41	698.37
Computer and electronic products	16.58	16.93	16.98	17.02	668.17	690.74	684.29	697.82
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.21	14.68	14.79	14.75	569.82	596.01	599.00	612.13
Transportation equipment	21.08	21.34	21.36	21.23	874.82	917.62	903.53	906.52
Furniture and related products	12.89	12.96	13.07	13.05	491.11	510.62	516.27	518.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.20	13.78	13.70	13.75	502.92	534.66	524.71	533.50
Nondurable goods	14.54	14.90	15.01	14.98	574.33	596.00	595.90	602.20
Food manufacturing	12.74	12.89	12.97	12.89	498.13	498.84	498.05	511.73
Beverages and tobacco products	18.09	19.13	19.65	19.97	710.94	744.16	778.14	790.81
Textile mills	11.95	12.09	12.21	12.08	461.27	490.85	482.30	485.62
Textile product mills	11.12	11.37	11.33	11.24	432.57	441.16	435.07	427.12
Apparel	9.49	9.60	9.64	9.53	336.90	350.40	349.93	347.85
Leather and allied products	11.66	11.64	11.65	11.58	457.07	464.44	460.18	451.62
Paper and paper products	17.25	17.59	17.83	17.92	707.25	731.74	745.29	754.43
Printing and related support activities	15.25	15.61	15.54	15.53	573.40	600.99	593.63	594.80
Petroleum and coal products	23.29	24.82	24.55	24.46	1,003.80	1,079.67	1,063.02	1,073.79
Chemicals	18.44	18.87	19.00	19.05	776.32	811.41	811.30	817.25
Plastics and rubber products	14.11	14.45	14.59	14.59	570.04	589.56	595.27	596.73
Private service-providing	14.88	15.16	15.20	15.25	479.14	486.64	489.44	497.15
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.29	14.53	14.64	14.64	478.72	482.40	486.05	493.37
Wholesale trade	17.27	17.47	17.61	17.65	652.81	658.62	665.66	676.00
Retail trade	11.87	12.03	12.09	12.08	365.60	365.71	367.54	372.06
Transportation and warehousing	16.15	16.51	16.74	16.75	589.48	604.27	611.01	626.45
Utilities	24.59	25.36	25.68	25.49	1,003.27	1,039.76	1,052.88	1,055.29
Information	20.92	21.17	21.26	21.36	753.12	760.00	765.36	779.64
Financial activities	17.00	17.37	17.43	17.64	600.10	611.42	615.28	638.57
Professional and business services	17.15	17.28	17.26	17.45	584.82	587.52	588.57	605.52
Education and health services	15.51	15.94	15.99	16.02	497.87	513.27	516.48	522.25
Leisure and hospitality	8.74	8.89	8.84	8.87	222.87	225.81	224.54	228.85
Other services	13.82	13.83	13.87	13.93	431.18	428.73	428.58	436.01

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p= preliminary.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail, seasonally adjusted

Industry	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004P	May 2004P	Percent change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004P
Total private:							
Current dollars	$15.31	$15.49	$15.52	$15.55	$15.59	$15.64	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	8.28	8.27	8.27	8.24	8.25	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	16.76	17.00	17.06	17.08	17.13	17.12	-.1
Natural resources and mining	17.47	17.95	18.01	18.10	18.05	18.06	.1
Construction	18.95	19.11	19.18	19.17	19.21	19.21	.0
Manufacturing	15.68	15.94	15.99	16.01	16.08	16.07	-.1
Excluding overtime[4]	14.92	15.11	15.14	15.16	15.22	15.20	-.1
Durable goods	16.39	16.63	16.68	16.69	16.75	16.72	-.2
Nondurable goods	14.58	14.85	14.89	14.93	15.00	15.02	.1
Private service-providing	14.92	15.08	15.10	15.13	15.18	15.24	.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.30	14.45	14.49	14.50	14.57	14.60	.2
Wholesale trade	17.32	17.53	17.54	17.54	17.60	17.60	.0
Retail trade	11.87	11.95	11.98	11.99	12.02	12.05	.2
Transportation and warehousing	16.20	16.46	16.52	16.53	16.71	16.77	.4
Utilities	24.59	25.32	25.35	25.38	25.67	25.47	-.8
Information	21.01	21.15	21.24	21.25	21.33	21.40	.3
Financial activities	17.02	17.35	17.32	17.41	17.44	17.52	.5
Professional and business services	17.21	17.24	17.25	17.27	17.29	17.37	.5
Education and health services	15.56	15.87	15.90	15.96	16.00	16.07	.4
Leisure and hospitality	8.75	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.86	8.88	.2
Other services	13.82	13.84	13.84	13.87	13.86	13.89	.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
[3] Change was 0.1 percent from Mar. 2004 to Apr. 2004, the latest month available.
[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
P = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004[p]	May 2004[p]	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004[p]	May 2004[p]	Percent change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004[p]
Total private	98.5	97.3	98.5	101.0	98.6	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	0.3
Goods-producing	96.1	93.7	94.4	97.9	95.6	96.0	96.2	96.4	96.2	97.1	.9
Natural resources and mining	97.3	97.3	98.5	103.1	97.5	99.1	98.2	100.8	101.9	103.3	1.4
Construction	100.1	93.8	95.9	102.6	98.5	99.7	99.6	100.7	100.1	100.6	.5
Manufacturing	94.4	93.7	93.7	95.5	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.4	94.3	95.5	1.3
Durable goods	94.2	94.6	94.6	96.4	93.9	94.8	94.9	94.9	94.9	96.2	1.4
Wood products	97.1	96.9	98.2	102.5	96.2	98.7	99.7	99.7	99.9	101.4	1.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	96.6	92.6	95.8	98.2	94.6	95.5	95.0	96.5	96.6	96.7	.1
Primary metals	94.3	92.1	92.4	94.4	94.1	92.1	92.0	92.4	92.6	94.1	1.6
Fabricated metal products	95.0	95.9	96.5	98.1	95.2	96.1	96.5	96.4	97.1	98.4	1.3
Machinery	94.1	96.3	95.9	97.9	93.3	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.3	97.4	2.2
Computer and electronic products	92.8	90.7	89.4	91.8	93.2	90.2	90.8	90.5	90.2	91.4	1.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	90.7	88.4	88.2	90.0	91.5	90.6	89.0	88.8	88.8	90.5	1.9
Transportation equipment	94.9	98.1	96.9	98.0	94.1	97.3	97.7	97.4	96.6	97.4	.8
Furniture and related products	91.0	93.9	95.3	95.6	91.5	94.4	93.8	94.7	95.2	96.2	1.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	93.4	91.6	91.3	92.6	93.4	92.4	91.9	91.7	91.0	92.5	1.6
Nondurable goods	94.2	92.4	91.8	93.8	94.8	93.6	93.8	93.5	93.3	94.2	1.0
Food manufacturing	96.2	93.9	93.1	97.4	98.4	97.7	97.6	97.6	97.5	99.3	1.8
Beverages and tobacco products	88.5	83.8	86.8	88.5	89.0	88.8	88.5	87.9	88.5	88.5	.0
Textile mills	87.1	80.7	78.5	79.3	86.3	80.3	79.5	79.8	77.6	78.6	1.3
Textile product mills	93.6	92.2	93.7	93.7	93.2	92.4	93.1	92.5	92.5	93.2	.8
Apparel	84.8	78.7	78.1	78.6	83.4	77.2	78.8	78.1	77.5	77.0	-.6
Leather and allied products	94.7	92.9	93.3	93.7	93.1	91.4	91.7	91.5	91.3	91.4	.1
Paper and paper products	91.6	89.9	90.3	91.4	92.8	91.3	91.2	91.1	91.6	92.5	1.0
Printing and related support activities	94.5	93.2	92.1	93.2	95.1	94.2	93.9	93.4	93.2	94.0	.9
Petroleum and coal products	96.6	96.4	96.8	102.0	97.8	99.0	98.6	98.9	99.1	101.6	2.5
Chemicals	98.9	99.7	99.3	99.9	98.7	99.0	99.9	99.5	99.7	99.9	.2
Plastics and rubber products	96.0	94.5	95.0	96.0	95.6	94.6	94.9	94.9	95.0	95.6	.6
Private service-providing	99.1	98.4	99.8	101.9	99.4	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.7	101.3	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.1	96.5	97.2	99.4	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.5	.2
Wholesale trade	98.2	96.9	97.8	99.6	98.4	97.7	98.0	98.2	98.5	98.7	.2
Retail trade	97.9	96.0	96.7	98.9	98.7	99.4	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.6	.2
Transportation and warehousing	97.9	97.8	97.9	101.5	98.0	98.8	99.8	99.6	99.9	101.1	1.2
Utilities	97.2	97.4	97.4	98.5	97.4	97.4	97.7	98.2	98.3	98.7	.4
Information	96.5	97.0	97.6	99.4	97.3	97.1	97.8	98.0	98.6	99.5	.9
Financial activities	101.0	99.6	100.3	103.5	101.7	101.7	101.0	101.1	101.5	102.3	.8
Professional and business services	98.3	98.6	100.9	103.4	98.6	99.7	100.1	100.2	101.5	102.5	1.0
Education and health services	100.9	102.7	103.4	104.1	101.1	102.1	102.2	102.4	103.1	103.4	.3
Leisure and hospitality	100.7	97.1	99.7	104.3	99.7	100.8	101.4	101.3	101.8	101.6	-.2
Other services	96.9	95.5	95.6	97.3	97.3	95.8	95.7	96.5	96.6	96.7	.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate hours by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate hours estimates are the product of estimates of average weekly hours and production or nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	May 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004[p]	May 2004[p]	May 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004[p]	May 2004[p]	Percent change from: Apr. 2004-May 2004[p]
Total private	100.7	101.3	102.8	105.7	101.0	102.7	103.0	103.5	104.2	104.9	0.7
Goods-producing	98.4	97.6	98.7	102.4	98.1	99.9	100.5	100.8	100.9	101.8	.9
Natural resources and mining	98.4	102.8	103.8	108.1	99.1	103.4	102.9	106.1	107.0	108.6	1.5
Construction	101.9	96.6	99.2	106.0	100.8	102.9	103.2	104.2	103.8	104.4	.6
Manufacturing	96.5	98.1	98.4	100.1	96.8	98.4	98.8	98.9	99.1	100.4	1.3
Durable goods	96.2	98.6	98.8	100.3	96.0	98.4	98.9	98.9	99.2	100.4	1.2
Nondurable goods	96.8	97.3	97.4	99.2	97.7	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.9	100.0	1.1
Private service-providing	101.3	102.5	104.2	106.7	101.9	103.5	103.7	104.3	105.0	106.1	1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	100.0	100.1	101.5	103.8	100.4	101.7	102.4	102.6	103.2	103.6	.4
Wholesale trade	99.9	99.7	101.5	103.5	100.4	100.9	101.3	101.5	102.1	102.3	.2
Retail trade	99.6	99.0	100.2	102.4	100.4	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.4	102.8	.4
Transportation and warehousing	100.3	102.5	104.0	107.9	100.7	103.2	104.6	104.4	105.9	107.6	1.6
Utilities	99.7	103.1	104.4	104.8	100.0	102.9	103.4	104.1	105.3	104.9	-.4
Information	99.9	101.6	102.7	105.1	101.2	101.6	102.8	103.1	104.1	105.4	1.2
Financial activities	106.1	107.0	108.1	112.9	107.1	109.1	108.2	108.8	109.5	110.9	1.3
Professional and business services	100.4	101.3	103.6	107.4	101.0	102.3	102.8	103.0	104.4	105.9	1.4
Education and health services	102.9	107.6	108.7	109.7	103.4	106.5	106.8	107.5	108.4	109.2	.7
Leisure and hospitality	102.6	100.6	102.7	107.9	101.7	104.0	104.7	104.8	105.1	105.2	.1
Other services	97.6	96.2	96.6	98.7	97.9	96.6	96.5	97.5	97.5	97.8	.3

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[p] = preliminary.

NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's estimates of aggregate payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production or nonsupervisory worker employment.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Time Span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	61.9	62.9	63.3	59.5	46.9	61.7	63.1	52.5	51.1	53.4	56.8	53.8
2001	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	36.7	34.9
2002	40.1	35.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	47.8	44.1	44.1	42.8	39.0	38.7	34.5
2003	41.2	35.1	38.1	41.4	42.8	40.1	40.5	39.7	49.3	46.0	51.1	49.1
2004	52.3	56.1	68.7	P 68.3	P 66.4							
Over 3-month span:												
2000	69.2	66.2	67.8	68.3	60.1	58.1	56.3	61.5	56.5	53.2	52.9	56.8
2001	52.7	50.4	50.4	43.5	38.8	34.9	36.2	37.9	34.7	35.3	30.8	32.0
2002	34.0	37.4	35.1	36.2	36.7	39.4	39.9	40.8	38.7	37.1	34.4	34.7
2003	36.5	32.6	36.3	35.1	40.5	42.6	37.4	35.4	40.1	45.5	50.5	51.1
2004	54.0	55.2	62.8	P 67.4	P 75.4							
Over 6-month span:												
2000	67.3	69.1	72.5	72.5	67.4	67.8	66.7	60.8	59.0	55.0	59.7	54.0
2001	51.8	50.0	51.8	47.3	43.5	41.5	38.1	35.4	32.2	33.1	31.5	31.1
2002	29.5	30.0	31.1	31.1	31.7	37.1	37.2	39.0	34.7	36.5	35.3	33.3
2003	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	36.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	41.7
2004	48.9	54.1	59.5	P 65.1	P 70.7							
Over 12-month span:												
2000	70.9	69.2	73.2	71.0	69.8	71.0	70.0	70.3	70.3	65.6	63.8	62.1
2001	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	36.2	34.4	34.7	33.1	37.6	37.4	33.1	35.4
2004	37.8	43.2	47.3	P 50.7	P 55.2							
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	48.2	58.3	50.0	50.0	41.1	57.1	60.7	28.6	25.0	35.1	39.9	41.1
2001	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.1	15.5	23.2	13.7	14.3	19.0	17.9	14.9	10.1
2002	21.4	18.5	23.8	35.1	29.8	32.7	40.5	28.0	31.0	11.9	15.5	17.9
2003	26.2	15.5	22.6	13.7	26.2	25.0	28.0	26.2	27.4	28.6	51.2	45.8
2004	42.9	55.4	60.1	P 66.1	P 64.9							
Over 3-month span:												
2000	53.6	53.6	56.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	41.7
2004	48.8	51.8	59.5	P 62.5	P 70.2							
Over 6-month span:												
2000	44.0	52.4	55.4	57.7	47.6	51.8	56.0	45.2	39.3	34.5	32.1	27.4
2001	22.0	23.8	22.0	20.8	14.3	13.7	14.3	10.1	10.7	5.4	7.1	4.8
2002	6.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	7.7	14.3	14.9	10.7	12.5	10.1	8.9	8.9
2003	11.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	8.9	13.1	8.9	13.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	19.6
2004	28.6	36.9	46.4	P 58.3	P 58.3							
Over 12-month span:												
2000	41.7	39.3	47.0	50.0	46.4	52.4	51.8	49.4	46.4	40.5	35.1	33.3
2001	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	6.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.9	9.5	11.3
2004	9.5	19.0	16.7	P 25.6	P 32.1							

[1] Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span.

P= preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment increasing plus one-half of the industries with unchanged employment, where 50 percent indicates an equal balance between industries with increasing and decreasing employment.