



Technical information:

Household data: (202) 691-6378
<http://www.bls.gov/cps/>

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Establishment data: 691-6555
<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2004

Employment rose in January, and the unemployment rate, at 5.6 percent, was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 112,000, with job gains in construction and several service-providing industries. Manufacturing employment continued to trend down, but the rate of job loss has moderated in recent months.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, February 2001 - January 2004

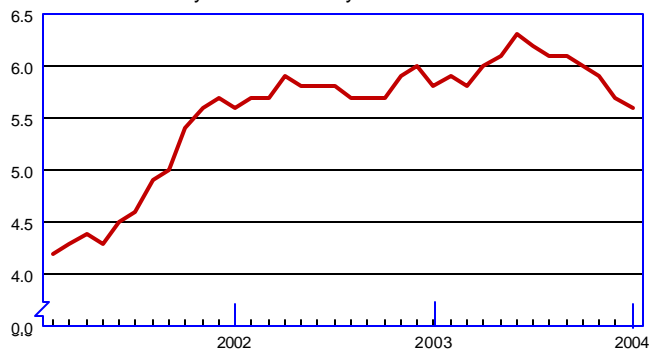
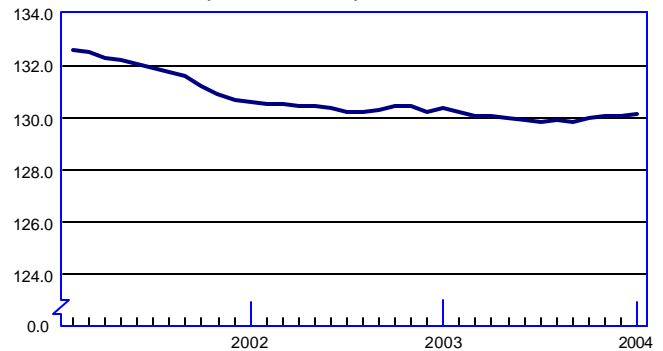


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, February 2001 - January 2004



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons was 8.3 million in January and the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, seasonally adjusted. While little changed over the month, both measures were down from their recent highs in June 2003, when the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent. Unemployment rates for most major worker groups—adult men (5.1 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (16.7 percent), whites (4.9 percent), and blacks (10.5 percent)—were little changed in January. The unemployment rate for Hispanics rose to 7.3 percent over the month, about the same rate as last fall. The unemployment rate for Asians was 5.2 percent in January, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The establishment survey data in this release have been revised as a result of the annual benchmarking process and the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. See the note on page 5 for more information on the revisions.

In addition, household survey data for January 2004 reflect updated population controls. See the note on page 6 for more information.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Dec.- Jan. change ¹
	2003		2003		2004	
	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force.....	146,628	146,986	147,187	146,878	146,863	422
Employment.....	137,647	138,369	138,533	138,479	138,566	496
Unemployment.....	8,981	8,616	8,653	8,398	8,297	-74
Not in labor force.....	74,885	75,290	75,093	75,631	75,298	-210
	Unemployment rates					
All workers.....	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Adult men.....	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.1	-.2
Adult women.....	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	-.1
Teenagers.....	17.5	16.3	15.7	16.1	16.7	.6
White	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	-.1
Black or African American	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.5	.2
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	7.8	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.3	.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA ²	Employment					
Nonfarm employment.....	129,820	p130,005	130,027	p130,043	p130,155	p112
Goods-producing ³	21,718	p21,677	21,686	p21,670	p21,677	p7
Construction.....	6,738	p6,770	6,771	p6,784	p6,808	p24
Manufacturing.....	14,410	p14,337	14,344	p14,317	p14,306	p-11
Service-providing ³	108,102	p108,328	108,341	p108,373	p108,478	p105
Retail trade.....	14,912	p14,917	14,922	p14,881	p14,957	p76
Professional and business services.....	16,023	p16,114	16,114	p16,159	p16,137	p-22
Education and health services.....	16,594	p16,706	16,705	p16,734	p16,756	p22
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,120	p12,173	12,178	p12,193	p12,214	p21
Government.....	21,560	p21,548	21,544	p21,539	p21,526	p-13
	Hours of work ⁴					
Total private.....	33.6	p33.7	33.8	p33.5	p33.7	p0.2
Manufacturing.....	40.2	p40.6	40.8	p40.6	p40.9	p.3
Overtime.....	4.1	p4.5	4.5	p4.6	p4.6	p.0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ⁴					
Total private.....	98.2	p98.6	99.0	p98.0	p98.8	p0.8
	Earnings ⁴					
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$15.41	p\$15.45	\$15.46	p\$15.47	p\$15.49	p\$0.02
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	517.67	p520.26	522.55	p518.25	p522.01	p3.76

¹ Changes in household data levels reflect an adjustment to remove the effect of updated population controls.

See the note on page 6 for more information.

² Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors. See the note on page 5 for more information.³ Includes other industries, not shown separately.⁴ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment rose by 496,000 in January after accounting for the adjustment to population controls. (See table A and the note on page 6.) The employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs—increased to 62.4 percent over the month. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force increased by 422,000 in January, when adjustment is made for the effect of population control changes. The labor force participation rate was essentially unchanged at 66.1 percent. (See tables A and A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons who were marginally attached to the labor force totaled about 1.7 million in January, 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 432,000 discouraged workers in January. 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 1.2 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 increased by 112,000 in January to 130.2 million, seasonally adjusted. Since August, payroll employment has grown by 366,000. Retail trade and construction added jobs in January on a seasonally adjusted basis. Manufacturing job losses continued, but at the slower pace that has prevailed in recent months. Employment in temporary help services edged lower, following 8 months of gains. (See table B-1.)

Retail trade employment increased by 76,000 over the month, after seasonal adjustment. The industry had lost a total of 67,000 jobs in November and December. Weak holiday hiring in general merchandise, sporting goods, and miscellaneous stores meant that there were fewer workers to lay off in January, resulting in seasonally adjusted employment gains for the month. Building material and garden supply stores added 14,000 jobs, reflecting continued strength in the housing market, and food stores also added 14,000 jobs.

Employment in construction continued to trend upward in January (24,000), and has risen by 147,000 since last March. About a third of the January increase was in heavy construction.

Manufacturing employment edged down (-11,000). Small job losses continued throughout most of nondurable goods. Employment in durable goods manufacturing was about unchanged in January. The durable goods sector of wholesale trade continued to trend up; since October the industry has added 28,000 jobs.

Employment in education and health services was up over the month. Outpatient care centers and hospitals added 6,000 and 5,000 jobs, respectively.

Accounting and bookkeeping, which includes tax preparation services, lost 18,000 jobs in January (after seasonal adjustment), offsetting gains in the prior 2 months. Employment in temporary help services edged down (-21,000); this follows 8 consecutive months of gains totaling 184,000.

Within the financial activities industry, employment in securities, commodity contracts, and investments increased by 7,000 in January. This industry has added 23,000 jobs since August.

In January, employment fell by 5,000 in mining. The decline was concentrated in nonmetallic minerals, such as stone, sand, and gravel.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.2 hour in January to 33.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.3 hour to 40.9 hours, and manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.8 percent to 98.8 in January (2002=100). The manufacturing index increased by 0.6 percent over the month to 94.1. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 2 cents over the month to \$15.49, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.7 percent in January to \$522.01. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 2.0 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 1.7 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for February 2004 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 5, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks. These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records for March 2003. The benchmark process resulted in revisions to all unadjusted data series from April 2002 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. All seasonally adjusted data series beginning with January 1999 were subject to revision, in accordance with the usual practice of revising 5 years of data. In addition, because of revisions to the base-year data for the indexes presented in tables B-5 and B-6 of this release, the entire historical data series for those indexes were subject to revision. Previously, the revised establishment survey data were published in June of each year; earlier receipt and tabulation of the benchmark source material made it feasible to accelerate the publication date to February.

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for January through December 2003. The revised data for April 2003 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, as well as updated net business birth/death model adjustments and new seasonal adjustment factors. The November and December 2003 revisions also reflect the routine incorporation of additional sample receipts into the November final and December second preliminary estimates. The total nonfarm employment level for March 2003 was revised downward by 122,000 (163,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis). The previously published level for December 2003 was revised downward by 77,000 (81,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

The February 2004 issue of *Employment and Earnings* will contain an article that discusses the benchmark and post-benchmark revisions. This issue also will provide revised estimates for all regularly published tables containing national establishment survey data on employment, hours, and earnings.

LABSTAT, the BLS public database on the Internet, contains all revised historical CES data. The data can be accessed through the CES homepage (<http://www.bls.gov/ces/>).

Further information on the revisions released today may be obtained by calling 202-691-6555 or via the Internet on the CES homepage.

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, seasonally adjusted, January-December 2003

(In thousands)

Year and month	Levels		Over-the-month changes		
	As previously published	As revised	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2003					
January.....	130,356	130,190	158	94	-64
February	130,235	130,031	-121	-159	-38
March	130,084	129,921	-151	-110	41
April.....	130,062	129,901	-22	-20	2
May	129,986	129,873	-76	-28	48
June	129,903	129,859	-83	-14	69
July	129,846	129,814	-57	-45	12
August.....	129,881	129,789	35	-25	-60
September.....	129,980	129,856	99	67	-32
October	130,080	129,944	100	88	-12
November	130,123	130,027	43	83	40
December ^p	130,124	130,043	1	16	15

p = preliminary.

Adjustments to Population Estimates for the Household Survey

Effective with the data for January 2004, updated population controls have been used in the household survey. Population controls for the household survey are developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each year, the Census Bureau updates the controls to reflect new information and assumptions about the growth of the population. The change in population reflected in the new controls results primarily from adjustments to the estimates of net international migration.

Official population and labor force estimates for December 2003 and earlier months will not be revised. To assess the impact of the updated population controls on trend growth, however, December 2003 estimates for selected data series (not seasonally adjusted) were recalculated using the new controls, and the differences from estimates based on the old controls are shown in table C. The adjustments decreased the estimated size of the civilian noninstitutional population by 560,000, of the civilian labor force by 437,000, and of employment by 409,000; the new population controls had a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other percentage estimates. More detailed information on the population adjustments and their effect on national labor force estimates are available at <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps04adj.pdf> on the Internet and also will be published in the February 2004 issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Table C. Effect of the revised population controls on December 2003 estimates by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total	Men	Women	White	Black or African Ameri- can	Asian	Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
Civilian noninstitutional population	-560	-165	-395	-445	-60	-44	-583
Civilian labor force	-437	-163	-274	-360	-33	-39	-446
Employed	-409	-152	-258	-339	-29	-37	-421
Unemployed	-27	-11	-16	-22	-4	-2	-25
Unemployment rate .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

NOTE: Detail for men and women may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. In addition, persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race and, therefore, are classified by ethnicity as well as by race.

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					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	219,897	222,509	222,161	219,897	221,779	222,039	222,279	222,509	222,161
Civilian labor force	145,301	146,501	146,068	145,875	146,610	146,892	147,187	146,878	146,863
Participation rate	66.1	65.8	65.7	66.3	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.1
Employed	135,907	138,556	136,924	137,447	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566
Employment-population ratio	61.8	62.3	61.6	62.5	62.1	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.4
Unemployed	9,395	7,945	9,144	8,428	8,966	8,797	8,653	8,398	8,297
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.4	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
Not in labor force	74,596	76,007	76,093	74,022	75,168	75,147	75,093	75,631	75,298
Persons who currently want a job	4,779	4,355	4,913	4,644	4,816	4,885	4,572	4,714	4,747
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	105,767	107,123	107,072	105,767	106,744	106,879	107,003	107,123	107,072
Civilian labor force	77,306	78,413	78,320	77,722	78,504	78,530	78,799	78,661	78,823
Participation rate	73.1	73.2	73.1	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.6	73.4	73.6
Employed	71,716	73,901	73,096	72,958	73,488	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343
Employment-population ratio	67.8	69.0	68.3	69.0	68.8	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4
Unemployed	5,590	4,512	5,224	4,764	5,016	4,887	4,883	4,576	4,480
Unemployment rate	7.2	5.8	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7
Not in labor force	28,461	28,710	28,752	28,045	28,240	28,348	28,204	28,462	28,249
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	97,635	98,927	98,866	97,635	98,568	98,696	98,814	98,927	98,866
Civilian labor force	73,896	74,984	74,965	74,014	74,905	74,942	75,188	75,044	75,171
Participation rate	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.0
Employed	69,001	71,024	70,371	69,940	70,596	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329
Employment-population ratio	70.7	71.8	71.2	71.6	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.9	72.1
Unemployed	4,895	3,960	4,594	4,075	4,309	4,216	4,224	3,945	3,842
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.3	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1
Not in labor force	23,739	23,943	23,901	23,620	23,663	23,754	23,626	23,882	23,694
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,130	115,386	115,089	114,130	115,035	115,160	115,276	115,386	115,089
Civilian labor force	67,995	68,089	67,749	68,153	68,106	68,362	68,388	68,217	68,040
Participation rate	59.6	59.0	58.9	59.7	59.2	59.4	59.3	59.1	59.1
Employed	64,191	64,656	63,828	64,489	64,155	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223
Employment-population ratio	56.2	56.0	55.5	56.5	55.8	56.0	56.1	55.8	55.8
Unemployed	3,804	3,433	3,920	3,665	3,951	3,910	3,770	3,823	3,817
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.0	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
Not in labor force	46,135	47,298	47,340	45,976	46,929	46,799	46,888	47,169	47,050
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,235	107,404	107,131	106,235	107,080	107,197	107,303	107,404	107,131
Civilian labor force	64,578	64,855	64,434	64,490	64,608	64,899	64,917	64,846	64,515
Participation rate	60.8	60.4	60.1	60.7	60.3	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.2
Employed	61,294	61,823	61,050	61,391	61,191	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.6	57.0	57.8	57.1	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.2
Unemployed	3,284	3,031	3,385	3,100	3,417	3,375	3,320	3,326	3,255
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
Not in labor force	41,657	42,550	42,697	41,745	42,472	42,299	42,387	42,558	42,617
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,027	16,178	16,164	16,027	16,131	16,145	16,162	16,178	16,164
Civilian labor force	6,828	6,663	6,669	7,371	7,097	7,051	7,082	6,987	7,177
Participation rate	42.6	41.2	41.3	46.0	44.0	43.7	43.8	43.2	44.4
Employed	5,612	5,709	5,503	6,117	5,857	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977
Employment-population ratio	35.0	35.3	34.0	38.2	36.3	36.2	37.0	36.2	37.0
Unemployed	1,216	954	1,166	1,254	1,240	1,205	1,109	1,128	1,200
Unemployment rate	17.8	14.3	17.5	17.0	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7
Not in labor force	9,200	9,515	9,495	8,656	9,034	9,094	9,080	9,191	8,987

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Table with 10 columns: Employment status, sex, and age; Not seasonally adjusted (Jan. 2003, Dec. 2003, Jan. 2004); Seasonally adjusted 1 (Jan. 2003, Sept. 2003, Oct. 2003, Nov. 2003, Dec. 2003, Jan. 2004). Rows include Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, men 20 years and over, women 20 years and over, and both sexes 16 to 19 years.

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)

Table with 10 columns: Educational attainment; Not seasonally adjusted (Jan. 2003, Dec. 2003, Jan. 2004); Seasonally adjusted (Jan. 2003, Sept. 2003, Oct. 2003, Nov. 2003, Dec. 2003, Jan. 2004). Rows include educational attainment levels: Less than a high school diploma, High school graduates, no college, Some college or associate degree, Bachelor's degree and higher.

1 Includes 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					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,134	2,053	1,999	2,301	2,341	2,410	2,418	2,245	2,163
Wage and salary workers	1,091	1,168	1,087	1,215	1,437	1,465	1,440	1,294	1,220
Self-employed workers	1,014	870	900	1,062	886	938	953	919	929
Unpaid family workers	29	15	13	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	133,773	136,503	134,925	135,176	135,401	135,722	136,172	136,180	136,306
Wage and salary workers	124,501	126,984	125,433	125,687	125,860	126,183	126,466	126,661	126,664
Government	19,924	19,821	19,800	19,732	19,725	19,797	19,609	19,694	19,681
Private industries	104,578	107,163	105,633	105,894	106,136	106,400	106,876	107,110	107,019
Private households	692	780	811	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	103,886	106,383	104,822	105,192	105,351	105,662	106,129	106,382	106,204
Self-employed workers	9,216	9,412	9,396	9,340	9,401	9,460	9,541	9,477	9,501
Unpaid family workers	56	107	96	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,135	4,833	5,270	4,572	4,896	4,800	4,880	4,788	4,714
Slack work or business conditions	3,566	3,327	3,459	3,019	3,185	3,030	3,226	3,205	2,996
Could only find part-time work	1,245	1,182	1,420	1,266	1,334	1,356	1,350	1,295	1,380
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,374	19,543	19,229	19,158	19,021	18,935	19,110	18,561	18,905
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,003	4,717	5,152	4,451	4,794	4,690	4,782	4,727	4,613
Slack work or business conditions	3,494	3,248	3,382	2,952	3,127	2,964	3,153	3,144	2,911
Could only find part-time work	1,224	1,178	1,416	1,239	1,335	1,349	1,353	1,279	1,399
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,005	19,246	18,910	18,710	18,633	18,628	18,752	18,367	18,636

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					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
Total, 16 years and over	135,907	138,556	136,924	137,447	137,644	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566
16 to 19 years	5,612	5,709	5,503	6,117	5,857	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977
16 to 17 years	2,138	2,175	2,117	2,428	2,253	2,227	2,361	2,292	2,367
18 to 19 years	3,473	3,534	3,386	3,713	3,593	3,607	3,592	3,562	3,605
20 years and over	130,295	132,847	131,421	131,330	131,787	132,250	132,561	132,620	132,589
20 to 24 years	13,200	13,426	13,349	13,508	13,396	13,437	13,371	13,413	13,609
25 years and over	117,095	119,421	118,072	117,845	118,437	118,785	119,106	119,168	118,930
25 to 54 years	96,361	97,613	96,455	96,961	97,150	97,233	97,422	97,436	97,161
25 to 34 years	30,025	30,384	29,976	30,356	30,288	30,296	30,389	30,340	30,326
35 to 44 years	34,955	34,861	34,310	35,096	34,880	34,829	34,909	34,819	34,506
45 to 54 years	31,382	32,368	32,168	31,508	31,982	32,107	32,125	32,277	32,328
55 years and over	20,734	21,808	21,617	20,884	21,287	21,552	21,683	21,732	21,769
Men, 16 years and over	71,716	73,901	73,096	72,958	73,488	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343
16 to 19 years	2,715	2,877	2,724	3,018	2,893	2,917	2,951	2,986	3,014
16 to 17 years	1,002	1,072	975	1,192	1,071	1,101	1,189	1,153	1,157
18 to 19 years	1,713	1,805	1,750	1,845	1,802	1,796	1,779	1,817	1,862
20 years and over	69,001	71,024	70,371	69,940	70,596	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329
20 to 24 years	6,936	6,993	7,018	7,148	7,020	7,038	7,050	7,048	7,198
25 years and over	62,066	64,031	63,353	62,867	63,512	63,670	63,876	64,061	64,167
25 to 54 years	51,073	52,386	51,716	51,736	52,137	52,168	52,293	52,441	52,416
25 to 34 years	16,284	16,748	16,515	16,540	16,657	16,660	16,747	16,740	16,773
35 to 44 years	18,624	18,825	18,493	18,816	18,866	18,828	18,844	18,857	18,712
45 to 54 years	16,165	16,813	16,709	16,380	16,614	16,681	16,702	16,843	16,931
55 years and over	10,993	11,645	11,637	11,131	11,375	11,501	11,583	11,620	11,751
Women, 16 years and over	64,191	64,656	63,828	64,489	64,155	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223
16 to 19 years	2,897	2,833	2,779	3,098	2,964	2,928	3,021	2,873	2,963
16 to 17 years	1,137	1,103	1,142	1,236	1,183	1,126	1,172	1,139	1,210
18 to 19 years	1,760	1,729	1,637	1,867	1,791	1,812	1,813	1,745	1,743
20 years and over	61,294	61,823	61,050	61,391	61,191	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260
20 to 24 years	6,264	6,434	6,331	6,359	6,376	6,398	6,321	6,365	6,411
25 years and over	55,030	55,390	54,719	54,978	54,925	55,116	55,230	55,107	54,763
25 to 54 years	45,289	45,227	44,738	45,225	45,013	45,065	45,130	44,996	44,745
25 to 34 years	13,741	13,636	13,462	13,816	13,631	13,637	13,642	13,599	13,554
35 to 44 years	16,331	16,036	15,817	16,280	16,015	16,001	16,065	15,962	15,794
45 to 54 years	15,216	15,554	15,460	15,128	15,367	15,427	15,423	15,434	15,397
55 years and over	9,741	10,163	9,981	9,753	9,912	10,051	10,100	10,112	10,018
Married men, spouse present	43,964	45,562	45,122	44,328	44,566	44,684	45,152	45,431	45,490
Married women, spouse present	34,706	35,217	34,729	34,477	34,612	34,993	35,076	35,034	34,585
Women who maintain families	8,577	8,501	8,479	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Full-time workers ²	111,077	113,942	112,171	112,777	113,321	113,677	114,024	114,597	113,976
Part-time workers ³	24,830	24,614	24,753	24,392	24,446	24,460	24,569	24,023	24,306

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					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
Total, 16 years and over	8,428	8,398	8,297	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
16 to 19 years	1,254	1,128	1,200	17.0	17.5	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7
16 to 17 years	542	515	527	18.3	19.3	20.2	17.5	18.3	18.2
18 to 19 years	713	613	672	16.1	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7
20 years and over	7,174	7,271	7,097	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1
20 to 24 years	1,413	1,431	1,475	9.5	10.6	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.8
25 years and over	5,733	5,853	5,623	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5
25 to 54 years	4,885	5,033	4,811	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
25 to 34 years	1,917	1,932	1,835	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7
35 to 44 years	1,685	1,755	1,630	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5
45 to 54 years	1,283	1,346	1,346	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
55 years and over	887	883	827	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Men, 16 years and over	4,764	4,576	4,480	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7
16 to 19 years	689	631	638	18.6	19.6	18.7	18.3	17.4	17.5
16 to 17 years	288	261	277	19.5	22.1	20.4	18.3	18.4	19.3
18 to 19 years	402	369	360	17.9	18.2	17.9	18.1	16.9	16.2
20 years and over	4,075	3,945	3,842	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1
20 to 24 years	785	816	847	9.9	11.7	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5
25 years and over	3,274	3,170	2,995	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5
25 to 54 years	2,764	2,683	2,557	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7
25 to 34 years	1,077	1,051	987	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.6
35 to 44 years	945	916	865	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.4
45 to 54 years	743	716	706	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0
55 years and over	510	487	438	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6
Women, 16 years and over	3,665	3,823	3,817	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
16 to 19 years	565	497	562	15.4	15.2	15.4	13.0	14.7	15.9
16 to 17 years	254	254	249	17.1	16.5	20.1	16.6	18.2	17.1
18 to 19 years	311	243	312	14.3	14.1	12.5	11.1	12.2	15.2
20 years and over	3,100	3,326	3,255	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
20 to 24 years	628	615	628	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.9
25 years and over	2,459	2,683	2,628	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,121	2,350	2,254	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8
25 to 34 years	840	882	848	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9
35 to 44 years	741	839	766	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.6
45 to 54 years	540	630	640	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
55 years and over ²	413	367	423	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1
Married men, spouse present	1,666	1,564	1,566	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3
Married women, spouse present	1,188	1,410	1,338	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
Women who maintain families ²	746	779	764	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3
Full-time workers ³	7,076	7,019	6,886	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7
Part-time workers ⁴	1,377	1,354	1,397	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4

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					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,641	4,629	5,195	4,631	4,947	4,877	4,719	4,618	4,382
On temporary layoff	1,698	1,137	1,580	1,094	1,110	1,097	1,055	1,060	1,028
Not on temporary layoff	3,943	3,492	3,614	3,536	3,837	3,780	3,664	3,558	3,353
Permanent job losers	2,884	2,681	2,727	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	1,059	811	887	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	841	715	822	825	836	789	931	783	804
Reentrants	2,392	2,065	2,536	2,374	2,436	2,518	2,440	2,366	2,509
New entrants	521	536	591	605	684	653	619	694	681
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	60.0	58.3	56.8	54.9	55.6	55.2	54.2	54.6	52.3
On temporary layoff	18.1	14.3	17.3	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.5	12.3
Not on temporary layoff	42.0	44.0	39.5	41.9	43.1	42.8	42.1	42.0	40.0
Job leavers	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.4	8.9	10.7	9.3	9.6
Reentrants	25.5	26.0	27.7	28.1	27.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	30.0
New entrants	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.2	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Job leavers .....	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5
Reentrants	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
New entrants .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5

¹ Data not available.

household survey.

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

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	3,269	2,298	3,031	2,795	2,749	2,733	2,622	2,627	2,612
5 to 14 weeks	2,806	2,439	2,591	2,573	2,736	2,585	2,556	2,450	2,394
15 weeks and over	3,320	3,208	3,522	3,175	3,511	3,478	3,484	3,403	3,365
15 to 26 weeks	1,492	1,343	1,535	1,444	1,438	1,460	1,448	1,513	1,467
27 weeks and over	1,828	1,865	1,988	1,731	2,073	2,018	2,036	1,890	1,898
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.8	20.0	19.0	18.5	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	9.3	10.6	10.4	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7
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	34.8	28.9	33.2	32.7	30.6	31.1	30.3	31.0	31.2
5 to 14 weeks	29.9	30.7	28.3	30.1	30.4	29.4	29.5	28.9	28.6
15 weeks and over	35.3	40.4	38.5	37.2	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.1	40.2
15 to 26 weeks	15.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.0	16.6	16.7	17.8	17.5
27 weeks and over	19.5	23.5	21.7	20.3	23.0	22.9	23.5	22.3	22.7

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	
	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004
Total, 16 years and over ¹	135,907	136,924	9,395	9,144	6.5	6.3
Management, professional, and related occupations	47,715	48,216	1,603	1,473	3.2	3.0
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	19,746	19,883	673	553	3.3	2.7
Professional and related occupations	27,969	28,333	929	920	3.2	3.1
Service occupations	21,593	21,314	1,730	1,842	7.4	8.0
Sales and office occupations	35,375	35,254	2,073	2,174	5.5	5.8
Sales and related occupations	15,974	16,233	992	1,099	5.8	6.3
Office and administrative support occupations	19,401	19,021	1,080	1,075	5.3	5.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,402	13,975	1,674	1,383	11.1	9.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	889	888	145	182	14.0	17.0
Construction and extraction occupations	7,505	8,019	1,216	935	13.9	10.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,009	5,068	313	267	5.9	5.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,821	18,165	1,767	1,637	9.0	8.3
Production occupations	9,726	9,723	915	807	8.6	7.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,095	8,442	852	830	9.5	8.9

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	
	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004
Total, 16 years and over ¹	9,395	9,144	6.5	6.3
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,820	7,556	7.0	6.7
Mining	54	31	9.0	5.8
Construction	1,196	994	14.0	11.3
Manufacturing	1,302	1,110	7.2	6.4
Durable goods	896	695	7.8	6.4
Nondurable goods	406	414	6.1	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,342	1,389	6.7	6.5
Transportation and utilities	331	243	6.3	4.6
Information	243	236	6.7	7.0
Financial activities	327	403	3.6	4.3
Professional and business services	1,112	1,070	8.9	8.7
Education and health services	559	662	3.2	3.7
Leisure and hospitality	1,049	1,097	9.3	10.0
Other services	304	322	5.3	5.3
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	159	184	13.2	15.1
Government workers	571	511	2.8	2.5
Self employed and unpaid family workers	324	302	3.0	2.8

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					
	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.5	5.4	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.8	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	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	7.5	6.4	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7
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	11.0	9.6	10.9	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.9

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	
	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	74,596	76,093	28,461	28,752	46,135	47,340
Persons who currently want a job	4,779	4,913	2,209	2,108	2,570	2,805
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,598	1,670	808	786	790	884
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	449	432	243	248	205	184
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,149	1,238	564	537	584	701
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,180	7,123	3,519	3,632	3,662	3,491
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,844	3,722	2,153	2,073	1,692	1,649
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,600	1,681	417	563	1,182	1,117
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	231	227	155	144	76	83
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,465	1,447	772	823	693	624

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 those who think 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 child-care 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-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Change from: Dec. 2003-Jan. 2004
	Jan. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	
Total private	33.4	34.0	33.6	33.2	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.5	33.7	0.2
Goods-producing	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.8	39.8	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.1	.2
Natural resources and mining	42.4	44.2	43.6	43.3	43.4	43.6	43.7	43.9	43.7	44.2	.5
Construction	37.8	38.3	37.4	37.6	38.7	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.4	.3
Manufacturing	40.1	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.3	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.9	.3
Overtime hours	4.0	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	.0
Durable goods	40.5	41.6	41.9	41.2	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.4	.3
Overtime hours	4.1	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	.1
Wood products	39.2	41.5	41.0	40.1	40.1	40.4	40.6	41.2	40.9	40.9	.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.0	42.6	42.0	41.5	42.1	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.4	42.4	.0
Primary metals	42.4	42.9	43.5	43.2	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	.3
Fabricated metal products	40.5	41.3	41.6	41.0	40.7	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	41.0	.3
Machinery	40.4	41.4	41.8	41.4	40.4	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.9	41.4	.5
Computer and electronic products	39.7	41.3	41.3	40.4	40.0	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.7	.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.1	41.4	42.1	41.3	40.4	40.6	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.5	.6
Transportation equipment	42.2	43.1	43.7	42.9	42.3	42.0	41.9	42.7	42.7	42.8	.1
Furniture and related products	38.2	40.0	40.6	39.5	38.6	39.1	39.1	39.9	39.9	39.8	-.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	39.2	39.2	39.0	38.9	38.3	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.2	.7
Nondurable goods	39.5	40.6	40.4	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.1	39.8	40.1	.3
Overtime hours	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	.0
Food manufacturing	38.7	39.9	39.6	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.5	.5
Beverages and tobacco products	38.2	40.3	38.5	38.9	39.2	39.1	38.8	39.9	38.7	39.8	1.1
Textile mills	39.0	40.2	40.3	40.1	39.0	39.0	39.1	40.0	39.8	39.9	.1
Textile product mills	38.8	40.2	40.3	38.9	39.0	40.7	40.4	40.0	39.5	39.3	-.2
Apparel	35.7	36.7	36.0	35.1	36.1	35.1	35.8	36.2	35.7	35.5	-.2
Leather and allied products	38.8	39.2	40.6	39.2	39.4	38.4	38.9	39.3	40.2	39.7	-.5
Paper and paper products	41.5	42.3	43.0	42.1	41.5	41.2	41.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	.0
Printing and related support activities	37.9	39.0	38.7	38.0	38.5	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.4	.2
Petroleum and coal products	44.1	45.8	44.2	43.7	43.5	44.2	44.9	45.6	44.2	43.4	-.8
Chemicals	42.1	43.1	42.8	42.4	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.3	42.5	.2
Plastics and rubber products	40.1	41.1	41.3	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.6	40.7	40.5	40.7	.2
Private service-providing	32.0	32.6	32.2	31.9	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.3	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.9	33.7	33.5	32.9	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.6	.2
Wholesale trade	37.2	38.5	37.7	37.5	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	.1
Retail trade	30.1	30.7	30.9	30.1	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.9	.2
Transportation and warehousing	36.3	37.5	36.9	36.2	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.6	36.8	.2
Utilities	41.1	41.9	40.5	40.5	41.0	40.4	41.0	41.4	40.6	40.5	-.1
Information	35.7	36.8	36.0	35.8	35.9	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.1	36.1	.0
Financial activities	35.2	36.1	35.2	35.3	35.6	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.2	35.7	.5
Professional and business services	33.8	34.3	33.7	33.5	34.3	33.9	34.0	34.1	33.8	34.0	.2
Education and health services	32.4	32.7	32.3	32.2	32.5	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.3	32.3	.0
Leisure and hospitality	24.9	25.6	25.1	24.7	25.9	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.6	.1
Other services	31.7	31.4	31.1	31.0	31.8	31.2	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.1	.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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Jan. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	Jan. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P
Total private	\$15.26	\$15.52	\$15.50	\$15.56	\$509.68	\$527.68	\$520.80	\$516.59
Seasonally adjusted	15.18	15.46	15.47	15.49	513.08	522.55	518.25	522.01
Goods-producing	16.56	16.98	17.05	16.94	654.12	684.29	683.71	674.21
Natural resources and mining	17.41	17.75	18.24	18.10	738.18	784.55	795.26	783.73
Construction	18.69	19.08	19.13	19.03	706.48	730.76	715.46	715.53
Manufacturing	15.61	15.92	16.06	15.97	625.96	655.90	663.28	649.98
Durable goods	16.35	16.64	16.78	16.64	662.18	692.22	703.08	685.57
Wood products	12.52	12.95	12.92	12.88	490.78	537.43	529.72	516.49
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.62	15.99	16.02	16.03	640.42	681.17	672.84	665.25
Primary metals	18.07	18.32	18.42	18.43	766.17	785.93	801.27	796.18
Fabricated metal products	14.96	15.06	15.23	15.24	605.88	621.98	633.57	624.84
Machinery	16.10	16.49	16.62	16.35	650.44	682.69	694.72	676.89
Computer and electronic products	16.33	16.78	16.83	16.86	648.30	693.01	695.08	681.14
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.09	14.54	14.65	14.39	565.01	601.96	616.77	594.31
Transportation equipment	21.22	21.48	21.74	21.31	895.48	925.79	950.04	914.20
Furniture and related products	12.92	13.08	13.10	12.96	493.54	523.20	531.86	511.92
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.12	13.53	13.62	13.66	505.12	530.38	533.90	532.74
Nondurable goods	14.46	14.80	14.90	14.89	571.17	600.88	601.96	592.62
Food manufacturing	12.73	12.91	12.97	12.89	492.65	515.11	513.61	504.00
Beverages and tobacco products	17.82	18.64	18.82	19.20	680.72	751.19	724.57	746.88
Textile mills	11.99	12.08	12.22	12.15	467.61	485.62	492.47	487.22
Textile product mills	11.10	11.35	11.38	11.42	430.68	456.27	458.61	444.24
Apparel	9.30	9.71	9.84	9.76	332.01	356.36	354.24	342.58
Leather and allied products	11.50	11.87	11.91	11.97	446.20	465.30	483.55	469.22
Paper and paper products	17.11	17.58	17.61	17.63	710.07	743.63	757.23	742.22
Printing and related support activities	15.26	15.48	15.54	15.56	578.35	603.72	601.40	591.28
Petroleum and coal products	23.53	24.00	24.21	23.88	1,037.67	1,099.20	1,070.08	1,043.56
Chemicals	18.28	18.77	18.79	18.85	769.59	808.99	804.21	799.24
Plastics and rubber products	13.92	14.27	14.47	14.38	558.19	586.50	597.61	583.83
Private service-providing	14.90	15.13	15.09	15.19	476.80	493.24	485.90	484.56
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.24	14.44	14.34	14.48	468.50	486.63	480.39	476.39
Wholesale trade	17.21	17.56	17.49	17.57	640.21	676.06	659.37	658.88
Retail trade	11.87	11.92	11.90	11.99	357.29	365.94	367.71	360.90
Transportation and warehousing	15.99	16.40	16.37	16.36	580.44	615.00	604.05	592.23
Utilities	24.07	25.50	25.36	25.34	989.28	1,068.45	1,027.08	1,026.27
Information	20.72	21.28	21.10	21.12	739.70	783.10	759.60	756.10
Financial activities	16.71	17.42	17.28	17.35	588.19	628.86	608.26	612.46
Professional and business services	17.13	17.41	17.31	17.45	578.99	597.16	583.35	584.58
Education and health services	15.60	15.79	15.86	15.89	505.44	516.33	512.28	511.66
Leisure and hospitality	8.76	8.83	8.95	8.93	218.12	226.05	224.65	220.57
Other services	13.99	13.85	13.91	13.91	443.48	434.89	432.60	431.21

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.

P = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	Percent change from: Dec. 2003-Jan. 2004
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$15.18	\$15.41	\$15.43	\$15.46	\$15.47	\$15.49	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.26	8.25	8.28	8.32	8.31	N.A.	(³)
Goods-producing	16.62	16.91	16.90	16.94	16.99	17.01	.1
Natural resources and mining	17.36	17.66	17.72	17.79	18.19	18.02	-.9
Construction	18.78	19.05	19.06	19.06	19.07	19.12	.3
Manufacturing	15.58	15.84	15.83	15.89	15.94	15.94	.0
Excluding overtime ⁴	14.79	15.06	15.03	15.06	15.09	15.09	.0
Durable goods	16.32	16.57	16.54	16.58	16.65	16.62	-.2
Nondurable goods	14.43	14.70	14.72	14.79	14.82	14.86	.3
Private service-providing	14.79	15.01	15.03	15.06	15.06	15.08	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.20	14.38	14.41	14.44	14.44	14.44	.0
Wholesale trade	17.19	17.44	17.47	17.47	17.48	17.54	.3
Retail trade	11.83	11.94	11.95	11.97	11.97	11.96	-.1
Transportation and warehousing	16.01	16.31	16.32	16.35	16.36	16.38	.1
Utilities	24.05	24.96	25.17	25.36	25.24	25.34	.4
Information	20.64	21.21	21.21	21.10	20.98	21.08	.5
Financial activities	16.71	17.27	17.29	17.30	17.32	17.37	.3
Professional and business services	16.98	17.19	17.25	17.29	17.27	17.31	.2
Education and health services	15.53	15.70	15.73	15.77	15.80	15.82	.1
Leisure and hospitality	8.72	8.78	8.78	8.82	8.85	8.88	.3
Other services	13.94	13.81	13.80	13.81	13.82	13.82	.0

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 Nov. 2003 to Dec. 2003, 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.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustments factors.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Dec. 2003- Jan. 2004
	Jan. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	
Total private	96.2	100.3	98.9	95.4	99.3	98.3	98.7	99.0	98.0	98.8	0.8
Goods-producing	93.7	97.1	95.2	92.0	97.5	95.0	95.1	95.6	95.1	95.6	.5
Natural resources and mining	92.2	99.8	96.8	93.0	97.3	96.2	97.3	97.7	96.8	97.9	1.1
Construction	89.5	100.6	94.9	89.9	99.5	98.6	98.4	99.0	98.2	99.4	1.2
Manufacturing	95.6	95.4	95.3	92.9	96.8	93.4	93.5	94.1	93.5	94.1	.6
Durable goods	95.6	95.5	95.9	93.5	96.8	93.2	93.2	94.5	93.9	94.5	.6
Wood products	94.2	100.7	98.8	95.1	98.2	96.3	97.3	99.7	98.9	98.8	-.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	88.9	95.6	91.7	88.5	96.0	92.3	92.6	93.6	93.5	95.1	1.7
Primary metals	97.2	91.9	93.6	92.3	97.0	90.7	90.3	91.5	91.7	91.8	.1
Fabricated metal products	97.1	96.3	97.4	95.7	97.7	94.1	94.3	95.1	94.9	95.8	.9
Machinery	95.7	94.8	95.5	93.9	95.6	93.2	92.8	94.2	93.0	93.7	.8
Computer and electronic products	94.6	92.4	91.9	89.0	95.4	91.2	90.7	90.8	89.6	89.6	.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	94.6	91.4	93.2	90.5	95.7	90.0	90.1	90.3	90.3	91.1	.9
Transportation equipment	97.6	98.4	99.8	97.2	98.4	95.3	95.2	97.0	96.9	97.4	.5
Furniture and related products	93.3	94.9	96.2	93.1	94.7	92.6	92.6	94.5	94.4	94.3	-.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95.9	93.8	93.3	91.5	97.7	91.7	91.3	92.7	91.5	92.7	1.3
Nondurable goods	95.4	95.2	94.2	91.5	96.7	93.8	93.8	93.5	92.8	93.1	.3
Food manufacturing	96.4	100.3	98.7	95.0	98.6	98.8	98.9	96.5	96.8	97.4	.6
Beverages and tobacco products	87.9	87.4	84.3	83.8	92.9	87.1	87.3	88.1	85.9	88.4	2.9
Textile mills	92.0	82.7	81.2	80.6	92.2	81.9	81.0	82.3	80.7	80.5	-.2
Textile product mills	93.5	92.3	93.2	90.3	95.5	93.2	92.2	92.6	91.7	92.3	.7
Apparel	87.9	80.6	76.6	73.6	90.9	76.7	78.1	78.9	76.9	76.0	-1.2
Leather and allied products	96.0	89.2	91.8	87.6	98.8	88.9	88.5	90.0	91.5	89.6	-2.1
Paper and paper products	95.5	93.3	94.3	91.4	95.6	91.0	91.4	91.9	92.0	91.5	-.5
Printing and related support activities	94.5	95.8	95.2	91.7	96.9	94.4	94.7	94.2	93.5	93.6	.1
Petroleum and coal products	96.8	101.5	95.1	94.2	100.0	97.0	98.4	100.1	96.6	97.9	1.3
Chemicals	99.2	99.5	99.3	97.7	99.5	98.3	97.6	98.9	98.3	98.0	-.3
Plastics and rubber products	96.3	95.4	95.8	93.6	97.2	94.6	94.7	94.7	94.1	94.2	.1
Private service-providing	96.7	101.0	99.9	96.7	100.0	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.1	99.6	.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.3	100.9	101.1	95.9	98.8	98.4	98.7	98.6	97.7	98.7	1.0
Wholesale trade	96.1	99.3	97.2	95.7	98.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	97.4	97.6	.2
Retail trade	95.9	101.2	103.3	95.9	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.0	97.9	99.1	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	97.2	101.5	99.8	96.0	99.8	98.7	99.1	98.8	97.4	98.5	1.1
Utilities	98.4	99.9	96.4	96.1	98.6	96.5	98.0	98.8	96.7	96.5	-.2
Information	96.3	98.9	97.4	95.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	97.7	97.1	96.6	-.5
Financial activities	99.2	102.8	100.1	99.7	101.0	101.5	101.6	101.3	100.3	101.5	1.2
Professional and business services	95.2	100.8	98.4	95.2	99.2	98.5	99.0	99.4	98.7	99.2	.5
Education and health services	100.4	104.3	102.8	100.9	101.4	101.4	101.6	102.0	101.8	101.9	.1
Leisure and hospitality	92.2	97.9	96.0	92.1	101.1	99.4	100.0	100.5	99.8	100.5	.7
Other services	97.7	96.7	95.7	94.3	99.2	96.5	96.7	96.3	95.8	95.8	.0

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. Data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustments factors. In addition, because of revisions to the base-year data, the entire historical data series for each of the indexes is subject to revision.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production or nonsupervisory workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Dec. 2003- Jan. 2004
	Jan. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	Jan. 2003	Sept. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003 ^P	Jan. 2004 ^P	
Total private	98.2	104.1	102.6	99.3	100.9	101.4	101.9	102.4	101.5	102.3	0.8
Goods-producing	95.0	100.9	99.4	95.4	99.2	98.4	98.4	99.2	99.0	99.6	.6
Natural resources and mining	93.3	103.1	102.7	97.9	98.3	98.8	100.3	101.1	102.4	102.6	.2
Construction	90.3	103.6	98.1	92.4	100.9	101.4	101.3	101.9	101.1	102.7	1.6
Manufacturing	97.6	99.3	100.1	97.0	98.6	96.8	96.8	97.8	97.5	98.0	.5
Durable goods	97.6	99.2	100.5	97.1	98.6	96.4	96.3	97.8	97.6	98.1	.5
Nondurable goods	97.5	99.6	99.2	96.3	98.6	97.4	97.6	97.7	97.2	97.8	.6
Private service-providing	99.0	105.0	103.6	100.9	101.6	102.5	102.7	103.2	102.5	103.1	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.9	103.9	103.4	99.1	100.1	100.9	101.5	101.5	100.6	101.7	1.1
Wholesale trade	97.5	102.7	100.2	99.1	99.2	100.1	100.6	100.7	100.3	100.8	.5
Retail trade	97.6	103.4	105.4	98.6	100.5	101.4	101.7	101.5	100.4	101.6	1.2
Transportation and warehousing	98.6	105.6	103.7	99.7	101.3	102.1	102.6	102.5	101.1	102.4	1.3
Utilities	98.9	106.3	102.0	101.6	99.0	100.5	103.0	104.6	101.9	102.1	.2
Information	98.8	104.2	101.7	100.2	98.9	101.6	101.6	102.1	100.8	100.8	.0
Financial activities	102.5	110.7	106.9	106.9	104.4	108.4	108.6	108.3	107.4	109.0	1.5
Professional and business services	97.1	104.4	101.4	98.8	100.2	100.7	101.6	102.2	101.4	102.1	.7
Education and health services	103.0	108.2	107.2	105.3	103.6	104.6	105.1	105.7	105.7	105.9	.2
Leisure and hospitality	94.1	100.8	100.2	95.9	102.8	101.7	102.3	103.4	103.0	104.1	1.1
Other services	99.6	97.6	97.0	95.6	100.7	97.1	97.3	96.9	96.5	96.4	-.1

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. Data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors. In addition, because of revisions to the base-year data, the entire historical data series for each of the indexes is subject to revision.

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	^P 48.4
2004	^P 47.7											
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	^P 50.0
2004	^P 50.2											
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	^P 42.8
2004	^P 50.5											
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	^P 35.6
2004	^P 39.2											
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	^P 37.5
2004	^P 38.1											
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	^P 36.3
2004	^P 38.7											
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	^P 18.5
2004	^P 26.2											
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	8.3
2003	10.7	6.0	6.5	5.4	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.7	11.9	9.5	^P 11.3
2004	^P 9.5											

¹Based 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. Data have been revised to reflect March 2003 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.