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Household data:

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Establishment data:

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Friday, June 3, 2005.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2005

Nonfarm employment edged up by 78,000 in May following a much larger increase in April, and the unemployment rate was essentially unchanged at 5.1 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment continued to grow over the month in health care and construction, but was little changed in the other major industry sectors.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted,
June 2002 – May 2005

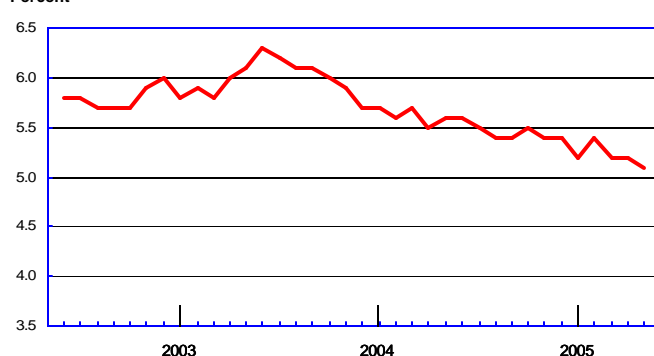
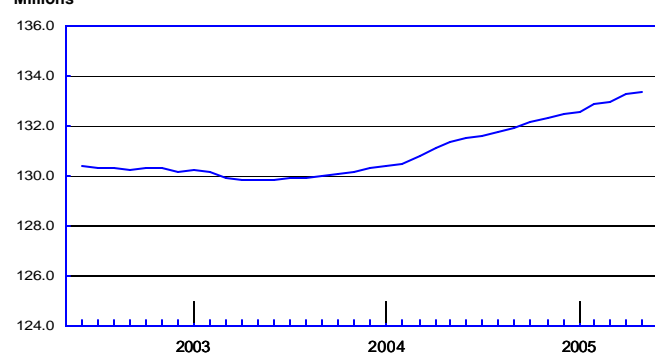


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted,
June 2002 – May 2005



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 7.6 million, and the unemployment rate, 5.1 percent, were essentially unchanged in May. The jobless rate was down from 5.6 percent a year earlier. Over the month, the unemployment rates for adult men (4.4 percent), adult women (4.6 percent), teenagers (17.9 percent), whites (4.4 percent), blacks (10.1 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (6.0 percent) showed little or no change. The jobless rate for Asians was 3.9 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of long-term unemployed—those unemployed 27 weeks and over—was little changed over the month. This group continued to account for about 1 in 5 unemployed persons. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In May, total employment, at 141.5 million, and the civilian labor force, at 149.1 million, continued to trend up. The employment-population ratio, at 62.7 percent, has trended up in recent months. (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
	2004	2005	2005			
	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
Labor force status						
Civilian labor force.....	148,136	148,089	148,157	148,762	149,122	360
Employment.....	140,092	140,296	140,501	141,099	141,475	376
Unemployment.....	8,044	7,794	7,656	7,663	7,647	-16
Not in labor force.....	76,282	76,949	77,079	76,679	76,547	-132
Unemployment rates						
All workers.....	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	-0.1
Adult men.....	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	.0
Adult women.....	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	.0
Teenagers.....	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.7	17.9	.2
White	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	.0
Black or African American	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.4	10.1	-.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.....	6.7	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.0	-.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
Employment						
Nonfarm employment.....	132,302	132,814	132,995	p133,269	p133,347	p78
Goods-producing ¹	22,000	22,054	22,093	p22,135	p22,149	p14
Construction.....	7,063	7,127	7,159	p7,207	p7,227	p20
Manufacturing.....	14,338	14,314	14,315	p14,306	p14,299	p-7
Service-providing ¹	110,302	110,759	110,902	p111,134	p111,198	p64
Retail trade ²	15,072	15,112	15,129	p15,155	p15,166	p11
Professional and business services.....	16,633	16,755	16,796	p16,829	p16,828	p-1
Education and health services.....	17,110	17,191	17,210	p17,244	p17,284	p40
Leisure and hospitality.....	12,569	12,641	12,662	p12,725	p12,719	p-6
Government.....	21,702	21,725	21,731	p21,744	p21,749	p5
Hours of work ³						
Total private.....	33.7	33.7	33.7	p33.8	p33.8	p0.0
Manufacturing.....	40.6	40.6	40.4	p40.5	p40.4	p-.1
Overtime.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	p4.4	p4.4	p.0
Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ³						
Total private.....	101.2	101.7	101.9	p102.5	p102.6	p0.1
Earnings ³						
Average hourly earnings, total private.....	\$15.83	\$15.92	\$15.95	p\$16.00	p\$16.03	p\$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private.....	533.89	536.51	537.52	p540.80	p541.81	p1.01

¹ Includes other industries, not shown separately.² Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.³ Data relate to private production or nonsupervisory workers.

p=preliminary.

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

There were 1.4 million persons who were marginally attached to the labor force in May, down slightly from 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. The number of discouraged workers, at 392,000 in May, declined over the year. 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 1.0 million marginally attached had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm employment edged up by 78,000 in May after an increase of 274,000 in the prior month. Payroll job growth averaged 176,000 over the 2 months, in line with the monthly average of 184,000 over the 12 months ending in March. In May, health care and construction continued to add jobs, while employment in most other industries was little changed. (See table B-1.)

Health care employment continued to grow in May, rising by 26,000. Offices of physicians and hospitals accounted for most of the job gain. Over the year, the health care industry added 233,000 jobs.

Following a sizable April gain, leisure and hospitality employment was flat in May. Employment also was little changed in financial activities and in professional and business services. Over the last 3 months, job growth in professional and business services has averaged 18,000 per month, compared with 52,000 per month during the 12 months ending in February. Temporary help services employment was about unchanged in May and has shown little net growth since October.

Employment in the information industry, which increased in April, edged down in May; both the April and May movements in information were driven by the motion picture and sound recording industries.

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment continued to grow in May (20,000). Within this industry, a gain of 26,000 jobs among residential specialty trade contractors more than offset a loss of 16,000 among nonresidential contractors. Job growth in heavy construction continued in May; employment in the industry has increased by 34,000 since its recent low point in February 2004.

After rising by 30,000 between October and April, employment in mining was essentially unchanged in May. Manufacturing employment was little changed over the month. Since August 2004, factory employment has decreased by 67,000. In May, there were job declines in apparel and in plastics and rubber products.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.8 hours in May, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.1 hour to 40.4 hours, while manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 percent in May to 102.6 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.2 percent over the month to 93.6. (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 3 cents in May to \$16.03, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.2 percent over the month to \$541.81. Over the year, average hourly and weekly earnings each grew by 2.6 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for June 2005 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 8, 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 430,000. 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 -330,000 to 530,000 (100,000 +/- 430,000). 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 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 280,000, 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 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 0.2 percent, ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.5 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	222,967	225,441	225,670	222,967	224,837	225,041	225,236	225,441	225,670
Civilian labor force	146,659	148,274	148,878	147,018	147,979	148,132	148,157	148,762	149,122
Participation rate	65.8	65.8	66.0	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.8	66.0	66.1
Employed	138,867	140,939	141,591	138,846	140,241	140,144	140,501	141,099	141,475
Employment-population ratio	62.3	62.5	62.7	62.3	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.6	62.7
Unemployed	7,792	7,335	7,287	8,172	7,737	7,988	7,656	7,663	7,647
Unemployment rate	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
Not in labor force	76,308	77,167	76,792	75,950	76,858	76,909	77,079	76,679	76,547
Persons who currently want a job	5,371	5,022	5,386	4,669	4,982	4,995	5,001	5,134	4,728
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,504	108,812	108,934	107,504	108,489	108,598	108,703	108,812	108,934
Civilian labor force	78,381	79,448	79,827	78,663	79,146	79,373	79,598	79,839	80,048
Participation rate	72.9	73.0	73.3	73.2	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.4	73.5
Employed	74,089	75,456	75,997	74,118	74,934	74,964	75,375	75,735	75,985
Employment-population ratio	68.9	69.3	69.8	68.9	69.1	69.0	69.3	69.6	69.8
Unemployed	4,292	3,992	3,830	4,545	4,212	4,410	4,224	4,104	4,062
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
Not in labor force	29,123	29,363	29,107	28,842	29,342	29,224	29,104	28,973	28,886
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,279	100,520	100,634	99,279	100,219	100,321	100,419	100,520	100,634
Civilian labor force	74,965	76,068	76,391	75,095	75,594	75,816	75,921	76,173	76,439
Participation rate	75.5	75.7	75.9	75.6	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.8	76.0
Employed	71,306	72,770	73,242	71,226	72,029	72,131	72,429	72,817	73,100
Employment-population ratio	71.8	72.4	72.8	71.7	71.9	71.9	72.1	72.4	72.6
Unemployed	3,659	3,297	3,149	3,869	3,565	3,685	3,492	3,356	3,339
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4
Not in labor force	24,314	24,452	24,244	24,184	24,625	24,505	24,498	24,347	24,195
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	115,463	116,629	116,736	115,463	116,348	116,443	116,534	116,629	116,736
Civilian labor force	68,278	68,826	69,051	68,355	68,832	68,759	68,559	68,923	69,075
Participation rate	59.1	59.0	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.0	58.8	59.1	59.2
Employed	64,778	65,483	65,594	64,728	65,307	65,180	65,127	65,364	65,490
Employment-population ratio	56.1	56.1	56.2	56.1	56.1	56.0	55.9	56.0	56.1
Unemployed	3,500	3,343	3,457	3,627	3,525	3,579	3,432	3,558	3,585
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2
Not in labor force	47,185	47,803	47,685	47,108	47,516	47,684	47,975	47,706	47,661
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,483	108,573	108,672	107,483	108,316	108,403	108,486	108,573	108,672
Civilian labor force	64,807	65,513	65,505	64,803	65,318	65,270	65,051	65,420	65,479
Participation rate	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.3
Employed	61,872	62,644	62,642	61,723	62,295	62,202	62,099	62,384	62,464
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.7	57.6	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.2	57.5	57.5
Unemployed	2,935	2,869	2,863	3,080	3,023	3,068	2,952	3,036	3,015
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
Not in labor force	42,676	43,060	43,167	42,680	42,998	43,133	43,435	43,153	43,192
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,205	16,347	16,364	16,205	16,302	16,317	16,332	16,347	16,364
Civilian labor force	6,888	6,693	6,983	7,120	7,066	7,046	7,185	7,168	7,204
Participation rate	42.5	40.9	42.7	43.9	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.9	44.0
Employed	5,690	5,524	5,707	5,896	5,917	5,811	5,973	5,897	5,911
Employment-population ratio	35.1	33.8	34.9	36.4	36.3	35.6	36.6	36.1	36.1
Unemployed	1,198	1,169	1,276	1,223	1,150	1,235	1,212	1,271	1,293
Unemployment rate	17.4	17.5	18.3	17.2	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.9
Not in labor force	9,317	9,654	9,381	9,086	9,235	9,271	9,147	9,179	9,160

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 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,968	28,902	28,989	27,968	28,642	28,729	28,815	28,902	28,989
Civilian labor force	19,254	19,670	19,753	19,297	19,379	19,458	19,541	19,665	19,761
Participation rate	68.8	68.1	68.1	69.0	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.2
Employed	18,037	18,485	18,693	17,959	18,198	18,211	18,425	18,413	18,578
Employment-population ratio	64.5	64.0	64.5	64.2	63.5	63.4	63.9	63.7	64.1
Unemployed	1,217	1,186	1,060	1,338	1,181	1,248	1,117	1,252	1,183
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.0	5.4	6.9	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.0
Not in labor force	8,714	9,231	9,236	8,671	9,263	9,270	9,273	9,237	9,228
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	11,022	11,343	11,378	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Participation rate	84.7	84.2	84.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employed	10,423	10,794	10,948	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employment-population ratio	80.1	80.1	81.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Unemployed	599	548	430	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Unemployment rate	5.4	4.8	3.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,308	7,341	7,368	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Participation rate	59.1	57.5	57.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employed	6,872	6,888	6,938	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employment-population ratio	55.6	54.0	54.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Unemployed	436	454	430	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.2	5.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	924	986	1,007	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Participation rate	35.6	37.0	37.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employed	742	802	807	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Employment-population ratio	28.6	30.1	30.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Unemployed	182	183	200	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Unemployment rate	19.7	18.6	19.9	(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 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,497	12,658	13,077	12,275	12,575	12,581	12,501	12,474	12,798
Participation rate	45.6	45.2	46.3	44.8	44.7	45.4	45.0	44.6	45.3
Employed	11,522	11,668	12,174	11,207	11,637	11,595	11,528	11,429	11,802
Employment-population ratio	42.0	41.7	43.1	40.9	41.4	41.9	41.5	40.8	41.8
Unemployed	975	991	904	1,068	938	986	973	1,045	996
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.8	6.9	8.7	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.4	7.8
High school graduates, no college ¹									
Civilian labor force	37,799	38,360	38,299	37,907	37,729	38,077	38,173	38,265	38,233
Participation rate	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.1	62.2	62.7	62.6	63.0	63.2
Employed	36,042	36,681	36,718	36,007	35,943	36,223	36,378	36,586	36,514
Employment-population ratio	60.0	60.4	60.7	59.9	59.2	59.7	59.7	60.3	60.4
Unemployed	1,757	1,679	1,582	1,900	1,786	1,854	1,795	1,679	1,719
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.4	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	34,191	34,783	34,439	34,489	34,524	34,842	34,863	34,860	34,699
Participation rate	72.3	73.0	72.6	72.9	73.0	72.4	72.9	73.2	73.1
Employed	32,898	33,459	33,192	33,109	33,117	33,387	33,484	33,489	33,351
Employment-population ratio	69.5	70.3	70.0	70.0	70.0	69.4	70.0	70.3	70.3
Unemployed	1,293	1,324	1,247	1,380	1,407	1,455	1,380	1,371	1,348
Unemployment rate	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Bachelor's degree and higher ²									
Civilian labor force	40,252	41,004	41,087	40,084	40,907	40,534	40,395	40,788	40,913
Participation rate	77.8	78.1	77.7	77.4	78.4	78.0	77.5	77.7	77.4
Employed	39,168	40,061	40,152	38,924	39,925	39,563	39,411	39,784	39,916
Employment-population ratio	75.7	76.3	76.0	75.2	76.5	76.2	75.7	75.8	75.5
Unemployed	1,084	944	935	1,160	982	972	985	1,004	997
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4

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 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,335	2,223	2,258	2,301	2,120	2,145	2,187	2,252	2,220
Wage and salary workers	1,299	1,175	1,238	1,293	1,181	1,208	1,224	1,207	1,229
Self-employed workers	1,013	1,025	992	987	904	903	948	1,023	959
Unpaid family workers	24	23	28	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nonagricultural industries	136,532	138,716	139,333	136,565	138,112	138,005	138,293	138,869	139,294
Wage and salary workers	127,103	128,821	129,633	127,043	128,501	128,184	128,400	128,834	129,494
Government	19,897	20,680	20,919	19,814	20,296	20,106	20,249	20,429	20,779
Private industries	107,206	108,141	108,714	107,256	108,219	107,978	108,085	108,353	108,697
Private households	683	777	722	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other industries	106,523	107,365	107,992	106,509	107,414	107,162	107,286	107,534	107,908
Self-employed workers	9,342	9,808	9,643	9,416	9,514	9,709	9,767	9,895	9,768
Unpaid family workers	87	87	57	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ²									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,427	4,150	4,171	4,634	4,395	4,269	4,344	4,293	4,361
Slack work or business conditions	2,673	2,534	2,582	2,845	2,768	2,629	2,643	2,613	2,741
Could only find part-time work	1,427	1,351	1,319	1,449	1,329	1,296	1,419	1,363	1,346
Part time for noneconomic reasons	20,015	20,350	19,886	19,570	19,089	19,555	19,458	19,584	19,435
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,370	4,050	4,104	4,567	4,303	4,153	4,268	4,186	4,280
Slack work or business conditions	2,631	2,462	2,560	2,801	2,702	2,572	2,592	2,540	2,705
Could only find part-time work	1,424	1,342	1,296	1,458	1,309	1,268	1,411	1,351	1,331
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,680	19,971	19,596	19,145	18,765	19,254	19,182	19,226	19,160

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 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
Total, 16 years and over	138,867	140,939	141,591	138,846	140,241	140,144	140,501	141,099	141,475
16 to 19 years	5,690	5,524	5,707	5,896	5,917	5,811	5,973	5,897	5,911
16 to 17 years	1,999	2,040	2,086	2,141	2,267	2,286	2,339	2,235	2,249
18 to 19 years	3,692	3,485	3,621	3,733	3,634	3,533	3,651	3,654	3,662
20 years and over	133,177	135,414	135,884	132,949	134,325	134,333	134,528	135,201	135,564
20 to 24 years	13,547	13,546	13,649	13,657	13,702	13,531	13,684	13,653	13,725
25 years and over	119,631	121,868	122,235	119,266	120,669	120,758	120,775	121,503	121,757
25 to 54 years	97,675	98,469	98,805	97,399	98,049	97,986	97,954	98,246	98,455
25 to 34 years	30,494	30,570	30,774	30,420	30,683	30,581	30,400	30,519	30,660
35 to 44 years	34,786	34,724	34,772	34,623	34,589	34,524	34,587	34,588	34,600
45 to 54 years	32,395	33,176	33,260	32,355	32,776	32,881	32,968	33,139	33,195
55 years and over	21,956	23,399	23,429	21,867	22,620	22,772	22,821	23,257	23,302
Men, 16 years and over	74,089	75,456	75,997	74,118	74,934	74,964	75,375	75,735	75,985
16 to 19 years	2,784	2,686	2,755	2,891	2,905	2,833	2,946	2,918	2,885
16 to 17 years	902	1,007	974	973	1,068	1,057	1,130	1,123	1,068
18 to 19 years	1,881	1,679	1,781	1,910	1,825	1,779	1,828	1,794	1,813
20 years and over	71,306	72,770	73,242	71,226	72,029	72,131	72,429	72,817	73,100
20 to 24 years	7,110	7,098	7,260	7,169	7,181	7,131	7,193	7,161	7,273
25 years and over	64,196	65,673	65,982	64,010	64,900	65,012	65,201	65,602	65,731
25 to 54 years	52,557	53,108	53,344	52,407	52,840	52,837	52,933	53,104	53,161
25 to 34 years	16,831	16,875	17,039	16,784	16,902	16,905	16,795	16,887	16,972
35 to 44 years	18,779	18,771	18,807	18,730	18,769	18,723	18,798	18,765	18,759
45 to 54 years	16,947	17,462	17,499	16,893	17,169	17,208	17,340	17,451	17,431
55 years and over	11,639	12,564	12,638	11,603	12,061	12,175	12,267	12,498	12,569
Women, 16 years and over	64,778	65,483	65,594	64,728	65,307	65,180	65,127	65,364	65,490
16 to 19 years	2,906	2,839	2,952	3,005	3,012	2,978	3,028	2,980	3,026
16 to 17 years	1,096	1,033	1,112	1,168	1,199	1,229	1,209	1,112	1,181
18 to 19 years	1,810	1,805	1,840	1,823	1,809	1,754	1,823	1,860	1,849
20 years and over	61,872	62,644	62,642	61,723	62,295	62,202	62,099	62,384	62,464
20 to 24 years	6,437	6,449	6,390	6,487	6,521	6,400	6,491	6,491	6,452
25 years and over	55,435	56,196	56,252	55,255	55,769	55,746	55,575	55,901	56,026
25 to 54 years	45,118	45,361	45,461	44,992	45,209	45,149	45,021	45,142	45,293
25 to 34 years	13,663	13,695	13,735	13,636	13,782	13,676	13,604	13,632	13,688
35 to 44 years	16,007	15,953	15,966	15,894	15,820	15,800	15,789	15,822	15,841
45 to 54 years	15,448	15,714	15,761	15,462	15,608	15,673	15,628	15,688	15,764
55 years and over	10,317	10,834	10,791	10,264	10,560	10,597	10,554	10,759	10,733
Married men, spouse present	44,754	45,406	45,725	44,763	45,171	45,351	45,382	45,482	45,725
Married women, spouse present	34,504	34,622	34,723	34,536	34,739	34,601	34,307	34,539	34,747
Women who maintain families	8,769	8,919	8,965	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Full-time workers ²	113,946	115,888	116,830	113,991	115,858	115,370	115,669	116,524	116,846
Part-time workers ³	24,921	25,050	24,761	24,827	24,220	24,626	24,727	24,553	24,662

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 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
Total, 16 years and over	8,172	7,663	7,647	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
16 to 19 years	1,223	1,271	1,293	17.2	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7	17.9
16 to 17 years	587	557	564	21.5	19.3	20.6	19.4	19.9	20.0
18 to 19 years	645	745	716	14.7	14.4	15.5	15.0	16.9	16.3
20 years and over	6,949	6,392	6,354	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
20 to 24 years	1,464	1,335	1,325	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.0	8.9	8.8
25 years and over	5,484	5,055	5,027	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
25 to 54 years	4,620	4,195	4,265	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
25 to 34 years	1,798	1,692	1,652	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1
35 to 44 years	1,525	1,397	1,412	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
45 to 54 years	1,297	1,106	1,200	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.5
55 years and over	884	849	779	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Men, 16 years and over	4,545	4,104	4,062	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
16 to 19 years	676	748	723	19.0	18.2	20.4	19.9	20.4	20.0
16 to 17 years	294	321	310	23.2	22.0	25.0	22.9	22.2	22.5
18 to 19 years	381	446	409	16.6	16.1	17.7	17.5	19.9	18.4
20 years and over	3,869	3,356	3,339	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.4
20 to 24 years	823	754	733	10.3	10.2	11.3	9.7	9.5	9.2
25 years and over	3,066	2,595	2,622	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8
25 to 54 years	2,568	2,135	2,236	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0
25 to 34 years	1,078	895	874	6.0	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9
35 to 44 years	802	691	746	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8
45 to 54 years	689	549	616	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.4
55 years and over	498	460	386	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,627	3,558	3,585	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2
16 to 19 years	547	523	570	15.4	14.3	14.6	13.7	14.9	15.8
16 to 17 years	293	236	253	20.1	16.8	16.5	15.8	17.5	17.7
18 to 19 years	264	299	307	12.7	12.7	13.2	12.2	13.9	14.2
20 years and over	3,080	3,036	3,015	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
20 to 24 years	641	581	592	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4
25 years and over	2,418	2,460	2,405	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1
25 to 54 years	2,052	2,060	2,029	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3
25 to 34 years	721	797	779	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4
35 to 44 years	723	706	666	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.0
45 to 54 years	608	557	584	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6
55 years and over ²	351	359	357	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
Married men, spouse present	1,443	1,247	1,258	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7
Married women, spouse present	1,178	1,169	1,129	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1
Women who maintain families ²	701	748	768	7.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.9
Full-time workers ³	6,882	6,315	6,195	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0
Part-time workers ⁴	1,361	1,371	1,463	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6

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 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3,778	3,559	3,265	4,190	4,048	3,980	3,784	3,675	3,646
On temporary layoff	715	781	662	920	966	965	961	838	864
Not on temporary layoff	3,062	2,779	2,603	3,270	3,082	3,015	2,823	2,837	2,782
Permanent job losers	2,354	2,020	1,862	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	709	758	740	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	772	864	863	855	819	965	855	897	942
Reentrants	2,537	2,232	2,455	2,437	2,324	2,405	2,364	2,356	2,353
New entrants	706	680	705	723	624	745	711	747	728
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	48.5	48.5	44.8	51.1	51.8	49.2	49.1	47.9	47.5
On temporary layoff	9.2	10.6	9.1	11.2	12.4	11.9	12.5	10.9	11.3
Not on temporary layoff	39.3	37.9	35.7	39.9	39.4	37.2	36.6	37.0	36.3
Job leavers	9.9	11.8	11.8	10.4	10.5	11.9	11.1	11.7	12.3
Reentrants	32.6	30.4	33.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	30.6	30.7	30.7
New entrants	9.1	9.3	9.7	8.8	8.0	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.5
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Job leavers5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5

¹ Data not available.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,718	2,365	2,743	2,731	2,599	2,755	2,531	2,666	2,699
5 to 14 weeks	1,940	2,050	1,838	2,376	2,343	2,317	2,319	2,268	2,262
15 weeks and over	3,135	2,920	2,706	3,059	2,824	2,888	2,817	2,698	2,667
15 to 26 weeks	1,357	1,242	1,190	1,277	1,201	1,255	1,165	1,083	1,133
27 weeks and over	1,777	1,677	1,516	1,783	1,623	1,633	1,652	1,615	1,534
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	20.3	21.1	19.1	19.8	19.3	19.1	19.5	19.6	18.8
Median duration, in weeks	9.9	10.4	9.1	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.9	9.1
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	34.9	32.2	37.6	33.4	33.5	34.6	33.0	34.9	35.4
5 to 14 weeks	24.9	27.9	25.2	29.1	30.2	29.1	30.3	29.7	29.7
15 weeks and over	40.2	39.8	37.1	37.5	36.4	36.3	36.7	35.4	35.0
15 to 26 weeks	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.6	15.5	15.8	15.2	14.2	14.9
27 weeks and over	22.8	22.9	20.8	21.8	20.9	20.5	21.5	21.2	20.1

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, 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 2004	May 2005	May 2004	May 2005	May 2004	May 2005
Total, 16 years and over ¹	138,867	141,591	7,792	7,287	5.3	4.9
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,610	49,249	1,378	1,189	2.8	2.4
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,219	20,082	620	477	3.0	2.3
Professional and related occupations	28,391	29,167	758	712	2.6	2.4
Service occupations	22,840	23,056	1,465	1,606	6.0	6.5
Sales and office occupations	35,162	35,875	1,851	1,857	5.0	4.9
Sales and related occupations	15,742	16,612	835	886	5.0	5.1
Office and administrative support occupations	19,420	19,263	1,016	971	5.0	4.8
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,336	15,339	1,002	861	6.5	5.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,012	959	95	66	8.6	6.4
Construction and extraction occupations	8,285	9,161	697	612	7.8	6.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,039	5,218	210	183	4.0	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,919	18,071	1,359	1,059	7.0	5.5
Production occupations	9,351	9,545	689	578	6.9	5.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,568	8,527	670	481	7.2	5.3

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 2005, 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 2004	May 2005	May 2004	May 2005
Total, 16 years and over ¹	7,792	7,287	5.3	4.9
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,234	5,765	5.5	5.0
Mining	22	16	4.3	2.4
Construction	665	567	7.4	6.1
Manufacturing	966	743	5.6	4.5
Durable goods	550	422	5.2	4.1
Nondurable goods	416	322	6.2	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,183	1,145	5.8	5.4
Transportation and utilities	230	223	4.4	4.1
Information	190	145	5.7	4.7
Financial activities	302	288	3.3	3.1
Professional and business services	819	730	6.5	5.9
Education and health services	570	648	3.2	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	977	944	8.1	7.7
Other services	310	314	5.1	5.0
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	99	66	7.4	5.3
Government workers	468	453	2.3	2.1
Self employed and unpaid family workers	287	299	2.7	2.7

¹ Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, 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 2004	Apr. 2005	May 2005	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	May 2005
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4
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	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0
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	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9

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 2005, 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 2004	May 2005	May 2004	May 2005	May 2004	May 2005
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	76,308	76,792	29,123	29,107	47,185	47,685
Persons who currently want a job	5,371	5,386	2,462	2,531	2,909	2,855
Searched for work and available to work now ¹	1,533	1,428	786	783	747	645
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects ²	476	392	307	233	169	159
Reasons other than discouragement ³	1,058	1,036	479	550	579	486
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders ⁴	7,258	7,348	3,653	3,741	3,605	3,607
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,859	3,763	2,110	2,111	1,749	1,652
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,649	1,744	513	547	1,136	1,197
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	251	312	151	217	101	95
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,483	1,504	872	851	611	653

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 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 2005, 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						
	May 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	Change from: Apr. 2005-May 2005 ^P
Total private	34.0	33.5	33.6	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	0.0
Goods-producing	40.3	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.2	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9	-.2
Natural resources and mining	44.3	45.0	45.3	46.1	44.2	45.5	45.1	45.3	45.7	45.9	.2
Construction	38.7	37.8	38.8	38.9	38.3	37.6	38.2	38.3	39.0	38.5	-.5
Manufacturing	41.1	40.4	40.2	40.4	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.4	-.1
Overtime hours	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	.0
Durable goods	41.6	40.9	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.9	40.8	-.1
Overtime hours	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	-.1
Wood products	41.8	39.1	39.2	40.0	41.3	40.6	39.9	39.5	39.5	39.6	.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	41.1	41.7	42.1	42.1	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.8	41.9	.1
Primary metals	43.5	43.0	42.5	42.5	43.4	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.6	42.5	-.1
Fabricated metal products	41.3	40.6	40.6	40.8	41.2	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.8	40.7	-.1
Machinery	42.3	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.0	-.2
Computer and electronic products	40.6	39.5	39.4	39.8	40.7	40.0	39.6	39.5	39.8	39.9	.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.4	39.9	39.8	39.7	41.5	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.1	39.8	-.3
Transportation equipment	42.9	42.2	41.8	41.9	42.7	42.4	42.4	42.0	41.9	41.7	-.2
Motor vehicles and parts ²	43.2	41.9	41.4	41.5	42.8	42.3	42.3	41.7	41.5	41.2	-.3
Furniture and related products	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.7	40.0	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.2	39.1	-.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	39.0	38.8	38.5	38.8	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.5	-.3
Nondurable goods	40.2	39.6	39.5	39.7	40.3	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.8	39.7	-.1
Overtime hours	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	.0
Food manufacturing	39.5	38.2	38.3	38.8	39.6	39.0	39.3	38.8	38.9	38.9	.0
Beverages and tobacco products	39.6	40.0	40.7	39.1	39.2	40.5	40.2	40.1	40.1	38.9	-1.2
Textile mills	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.7	40.2	40.2	39.7	40.0	40.1	40.5	.4
Textile product mills	38.5	39.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.0	39.0	.0
Apparel	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.1	-.6
Leather and allied products	38.4	37.6	38.1	38.7	38.4	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.7	38.5	.8
Paper and paper products	42.3	41.6	42.0	42.2	42.6	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.2	42.3	.1
Printing and related support activities	38.3	38.5	38.0	37.9	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.3	38.2	-.1
Petroleum and coal products	44.7	44.6	45.1	45.8	45.0	44.5	44.7	45.1	46.0	45.9	-.1
Chemicals	42.8	42.2	42.2	42.0	42.9	42.8	42.3	42.2	42.4	42.2	-.2
Plastics and rubber products	40.9	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.9	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.8	.1
Private service-providing	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.4	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.7	33.2	33.3	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.5	.0
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.5	37.7	38.0	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	37.7	-.1
Retail trade	30.8	30.3	30.4	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	.0
Transportation and warehousing	37.5	36.8	36.9	37.2	37.3	37.5	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.1	-.2
Utilities	41.3	40.1	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.5	40.3	41.0	41.0	.0
Information	36.3	36.1	36.1	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.6	.1
Financial activities	36.1	35.6	35.7	36.5	35.8	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.0	36.0	.0
Professional and business services	34.6	33.9	34.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.1	-.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.7	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.9	25.4	25.5	26.1	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.8	.0
Other services	31.2	30.7	30.9	31.1	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.1	31.0	-.1

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.

² Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

^P = preliminary.

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			
	May 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	May 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P
Total private	\$15.63	\$15.95	\$16.01	\$16.03	\$531.42	\$534.33	\$537.94	\$543.42
Seasonally adjusted	15.62	15.95	16.00	16.03	527.96	537.52	540.80	541.81
Goods-producing	17.10	17.37	17.48	17.50	689.13	689.59	697.45	700.00
Natural resources and mining	18.00	18.36	18.67	18.61	797.40	826.20	845.75	857.92
Construction	19.15	19.25	19.35	19.32	741.11	727.65	750.78	751.55
Manufacturing	16.04	16.41	16.45	16.48	659.24	662.96	661.29	665.79
Durable goods	16.70	17.16	17.20	17.21	694.72	701.84	700.04	702.17
Wood products	13.04	13.11	13.12	13.16	545.07	512.60	514.30	526.40
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.16	16.28	16.69	16.59	683.57	669.11	695.97	698.44
Primary metals	18.47	18.76	18.79	18.85	803.45	806.68	798.58	801.13
Fabricated metal products	15.20	15.62	15.64	15.66	627.76	634.17	634.98	638.93
Machinery	16.54	17.02	16.99	16.89	699.64	718.24	713.58	709.38
Computer and electronic products	17.13	18.00	18.21	18.29	695.48	711.00	717.47	727.94
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.86	15.10	15.07	15.02	615.20	602.49	599.79	596.29
Transportation equipment	21.25	21.84	21.79	21.84	911.63	921.65	910.82	915.10
Furniture and related products	13.05	13.37	13.46	13.45	518.09	526.78	526.29	520.52
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.76	14.05	14.03	14.02	535.26	547.95	544.36	539.77
Nondurable goods	14.97	15.19	15.21	15.27	601.79	601.52	600.80	606.22
Food manufacturing	12.96	13.02	12.99	13.07	511.92	497.36	497.52	507.12
Beverages and tobacco products	19.51	18.94	19.20	19.00	772.60	757.60	781.44	742.90
Textile mills	12.07	12.26	12.30	12.35	486.42	494.08	492.00	502.65
Textile product mills	11.27	11.56	11.68	11.52	433.90	457.78	452.02	445.82
Apparel	9.54	10.05	10.07	10.09	346.30	363.81	361.51	355.17
Leather and allied products	11.48	11.48	11.39	11.30	440.83	431.65	433.96	437.31
Paper and paper products	17.93	17.93	17.90	17.92	758.44	745.89	751.80	756.22
Printing and related support activities	15.52	15.70	15.62	15.63	594.42	604.45	593.56	592.38
Petroleum and coal products	24.39	24.78	24.06	24.59	1,090.23	1,105.19	1,085.11	1,126.22
Chemicals	19.00	19.47	19.62	19.75	813.20	821.63	827.96	829.50
Plastics and rubber products	14.54	14.70	14.73	14.84	594.69	585.06	584.78	592.12
Private service-providing	15.23	15.59	15.62	15.64	496.50	500.44	504.53	509.86
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.58	14.86	14.94	14.92	491.35	493.35	497.50	501.31
Wholesale trade	17.66	17.91	18.05	18.06	674.61	671.63	680.49	686.28
Retail trade	12.06	12.35	12.42	12.40	371.45	374.21	377.57	380.68
Transportation and warehousing	16.45	16.60	16.61	16.58	616.88	610.88	612.91	616.78
Utilities	25.55	26.34	26.51	26.46	1,055.22	1,056.23	1,086.91	1,087.51
Information	21.40	21.68	21.92	21.99	776.82	782.65	791.31	804.83
Financial activities	17.64	17.76	17.87	17.94	636.80	632.26	637.96	654.81
Professional and business services	17.48	17.83	17.85	18.04	604.81	604.44	608.69	622.38
Education and health services	16.05	16.51	16.53	16.55	521.63	534.92	535.57	541.19
Leisure and hospitality	8.86	9.07	9.08	9.08	229.47	230.38	231.54	236.99
Other services	14.00	14.18	14.17	14.25	436.80	435.33	437.85	443.18

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

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	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	Percent change from: Apr. 2005-May 2005 ^P
Total private:							
Current dollars	\$15.62	\$15.90	\$15.91	\$15.95	\$16.00	\$16.03	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars ²	8.21	8.24	8.22	8.19	8.16	N.A.	(³)
Goods-producing	17.13	17.35	17.43	17.45	17.51	17.53	.1
Natural resources and mining	18.02	18.43	18.40	18.27	18.55	18.60	.3
Construction	19.19	19.24	19.31	19.34	19.38	19.37	-.1
Manufacturing	16.08	16.37	16.42	16.43	16.46	16.52	.4
Excluding overtime ⁴	15.23	15.51	15.54	15.56	15.61	15.67	.4
Durable goods	16.75	17.10	17.18	17.17	17.22	17.26	.2
Nondurable goods	15.02	15.18	15.19	15.23	15.23	15.31	.5
Private service-providing	15.21	15.51	15.51	15.56	15.60	15.63	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.54	14.82	14.79	14.83	14.88	14.89	.1
Wholesale trade	17.60	17.91	17.95	17.97	18.04	18.02	-.1
Retail trade	12.04	12.32	12.29	12.31	12.36	12.38	.2
Transportation and warehousing	16.51	16.58	16.52	16.62	16.62	16.65	.2
Utilities	25.51	26.23	26.04	26.32	26.41	26.41	.0
Information	21.43	21.80	21.67	21.79	21.98	22.00	.1
Financial activities	17.47	17.71	17.74	17.78	17.86	17.79	-.4
Professional and business services	17.40	17.79	17.80	17.82	17.89	17.95	.3
Education and health services	16.09	16.40	16.45	16.53	16.54	16.60	.4
Leisure and hospitality	8.87	9.03	9.05	9.05	9.08	9.09	.1
Other services	13.95	14.15	14.17	14.18	14.15	14.21	.4

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 -0.4 percent from Mar. 2005 to Apr. 2005, 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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Apr. 2005- May 2005 ^P
	May 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	
Total private	101.2	100.0	101.5	103.2	100.3	101.5	101.8	101.9	102.5	102.6	0.1
Goods-producing	97.7	94.7	96.9	98.7	97.2	96.9	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.1	-4
Natural resources and mining	103.6	107.8	110.5	114.4	103.8	110.3	110.2	111.5	113.4	114.4	.9
Construction	103.4	97.2	104.7	108.7	101.3	101.6	104.4	104.9	107.8	106.6	-1.1
Manufacturing	95.2	93.0	92.7	93.6	95.0	94.2	94.0	93.6	93.8	93.6	-2
Durable goods	96.1	94.7	94.6	95.1	95.7	95.2	95.2	94.8	95.1	94.9	-2
Wood products	103.4	96.3	96.9	98.9	102.0	101.7	99.9	98.8	98.4	97.9	-5
Nonmetallic mineral products	99.1	91.7	95.5	97.0	97.7	97.1	97.3	95.9	96.2	95.7	-5
Primary metals	94.1	93.0	91.7	91.7	93.9	93.0	93.1	92.7	92.0	91.6	-4
Fabricated metal products	98.3	97.9	98.1	98.9	98.1	98.6	98.2	98.3	98.7	98.7	.0
Machinery	96.7	98.0	98.1	98.3	96.3	96.8	96.8	97.3	98.2	98.0	-2
Computer and electronic products	90.0	91.2	91.9	93.5	90.2	91.1	90.9	91.4	93.1	93.5	.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	89.5	86.7	85.9	85.8	90.2	87.5	87.4	87.1	86.7	86.5	-2
Transportation equipment	97.7	96.4	95.9	96.7	97.1	95.8	96.8	95.8	95.9	95.8	-1
Motor vehicles and parts ²	99.0	95.1	93.7	94.2	97.6	95.0	96.2	94.3	93.6	92.9	-7
Furniture and related products	95.3	91.9	90.8	89.7	95.6	93.2	92.3	92.1	91.0	90.4	-7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	92.8	90.8	90.2	89.3	92.6	91.0	91.1	90.5	90.2	89.4	-9
Nondurable goods	93.4	90.3	89.8	90.9	93.9	92.3	92.0	91.4	91.4	91.1	-3
Food manufacturing	96.5	93.0	92.3	94.7	98.4	96.8	97.4	96.4	96.4	96.5	.1
Beverages and tobacco products	87.1	87.0	90.5	91.4	87.9	91.8	91.0	92.2	92.7	92.4	-3
Textile mills	80.9	75.4	74.0	75.5	80.3	76.3	74.8	74.7	74.0	74.7	.9
Textile product mills	94.2	94.4	93.3	94.5	93.4	93.7	93.7	94.1	93.3	93.8	.5
Apparel	77.7	68.8	68.0	65.7	76.5	69.9	69.5	68.1	67.1	64.8	-3.4
Leather and allied products	88.2	84.3	85.7	87.0	85.6	83.4	83.2	83.2	83.5	84.6	1.3
Paper and paper products	89.9	88.5	88.9	89.6	91.1	90.7	89.9	89.8	90.1	90.3	.2
Printing and related support activities	93.5	91.8	91.1	91.8	94.2	93.5	92.8	92.1	92.5	92.4	-1
Petroleum and coal products	102.2	102.5	105.4	110.2	103.0	104.9	106.2	106.6	109.6	110.2	.5
Chemicals	99.5	96.4	96.4	95.8	99.3	97.9	96.6	96.4	96.6	95.9	-7
Plastics and rubber products	95.8	92.6	92.1	92.4	95.3	93.1	93.1	92.7	92.0	91.8	-2
Private service-providing	102.0	101.2	103.0	104.5	101.1	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.8	103.5	-3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	99.6	98.6	99.6	101.3	99.7	100.8	101.1	100.9	101.2	101.3	.1
Wholesale trade	99.7	99.2	100.3	101.7	98.6	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.7	100.8	.1
Retail trade	98.9	97.0	98.0	99.8	99.5	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.4	.1
Transportation and warehousing	102.4	102.9	104.0	105.8	101.8	105.2	104.9	104.9	105.8	105.3	-5
Utilities	96.5	93.8	95.7	96.2	96.6	96.0	94.8	94.3	96.0	96.0	.0
Information	98.7	101.0	101.6	103.4	98.6	101.2	101.6	102.3	103.0	103.2	.2
Financial activities	103.3	103.1	103.8	106.4	102.5	104.4	104.4	104.6	105.0	105.0	.0
Professional and business services	102.8	102.8	105.0	106.1	101.7	103.9	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.0	-3
Education and health services	103.8	105.7	106.1	106.8	102.9	105.3	105.3	105.5	105.7	105.9	.2
Leisure and hospitality	105.7	100.6	104.0	108.8	102.9	104.1	104.9	104.8	105.8	105.6	-2
Other services	97.4	96.4	97.5	98.6	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.4	98.3	98.0	-3

¹ See footnote 1, table B-2.² Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.^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 workers¹ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						Percent change from: Apr. 2005- May 2005 ^P
	May 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	May 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005 ^P	May 2005 ^P	
Total private	105.8	106.7	108.8	110.6	104.8	107.9	108.3	108.8	109.7	110.0	0.3
Goods-producing	102.3	100.8	103.7	105.7	101.9	103.0	104.2	104.1	105.6	105.3	-.3
Natural resources and mining	108.4	115.2	120.0	123.8	108.8	118.2	118.0	118.4	122.4	123.7	1.1
Construction	106.9	101.0	109.4	113.4	105.0	105.6	108.9	109.6	112.9	111.5	-1.2
Manufacturing	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.8	99.9	100.8	100.9	100.5	100.9	101.1	.2
Durable goods	100.2	101.4	101.6	102.2	100.1	101.7	102.1	101.6	102.2	102.3	.1
Nondurable goods	98.8	96.9	96.5	98.0	99.6	99.0	98.8	98.4	98.4	98.6	.2
Private service-providing	106.8	108.4	110.5	112.2	105.7	109.5	109.8	110.3	111.2	111.1	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.6	104.5	106.2	107.8	103.4	106.5	106.6	106.8	107.4	107.6	.2
Wholesale trade	103.8	104.7	106.7	108.2	102.2	105.2	106.1	106.2	107.1	107.0	-.1
Retail trade	102.2	102.6	104.3	106.1	102.7	105.3	105.7	105.7	106.3	106.5	.2
Transportation and warehousing	106.9	108.4	109.6	111.3	106.6	110.7	110.0	110.7	111.5	111.2	-.3
Utilities	102.9	103.1	105.9	106.3	102.8	105.1	103.0	103.6	105.9	105.8	-.1
Information	104.6	108.4	110.2	112.5	104.6	109.2	109.0	110.3	112.1	112.4	.3
Financial activities	112.7	113.2	114.7	118.0	110.7	114.3	114.5	115.0	115.9	115.4	-.4
Professional and business services	106.9	109.0	111.5	113.9	105.3	110.0	110.3	110.7	112.1	112.2	.1
Education and health services	109.5	114.8	115.3	116.1	108.9	113.5	113.9	114.7	114.9	115.6	.6
Leisure and hospitality	109.2	106.4	110.1	115.2	106.5	109.6	110.6	110.6	112.0	111.9	-.1
Other services	99.3	99.6	100.7	102.4	98.4	100.1	100.5	100.7	101.3	101.5	.2

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:												
2001	49.5	47.7	48.6	32.7	42.4	40.8	36.7	39.0	37.6	33.6	36.9	37.1
2002	41.0	35.6	39.7	39.2	40.5	47.7	42.8	43.0	42.1	39.0	41.5	35.1
2003	44.4	38.7	35.3	41.4	39.4	39.9	42.1	39.4	50.4	48.9	50.0	50.5
2004	50.9	53.4	66.0	67.3	64.6	59.7	55.4	53.8	57.6	58.6	54.7	54.3
2005	54.1	61.2	53.1	P 63.7	P 55.8							
Over 3-month span:												
2001	53.2	49.8	49.8	42.3	38.1	34.2	37.8	37.6	34.7	35.4	30.8	32.0
2002	35.3	37.9	36.5	34.2	34.4	39.4	40.6	44.1	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.7
2003	38.3	35.4	33.3	33.5	36.5	41.7	37.8	37.4	43.2	46.4	48.6	50.2
2004	52.5	53.8	56.7	69.4	75.4	71.2	63.5	56.8	57.4	59.9	59.7	56.3
2005	58.5	60.3	63.7	P 63.1	P 60.3							
Over 6-month span:												
2001	53.1	50.9	52.0	45.5	43.0	39.7	38.5	33.6	33.5	34.2	33.6	30.9
2002	29.5	29.9	32.0	31.7	30.9	37.4	37.1	38.7	35.3	36.0	37.9	35.1
2003	32.7	32.2	31.3	31.3	33.1	37.6	33.6	32.2	40.3	43.7	46.4	49.3
2004	47.3	50.4	54.9	62.6	64.4	69.6	67.3	68.9	64.6	62.2	59.7	55.9
2005	60.3	62.8	63.7	P 62.6	P 62.2							
Over 12-month span:												
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	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.7	52.0	56.7	57.4	57.6	60.3	62.1	64.6	64.0
2005	61.2	64.7	64.2	P 65.5	P 64.4							
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries ¹											
Over 1-month span:												
2001	22.0	17.3	22.0	17.9	16.1	22.6	13.1	15.5	18.5	17.3	14.9	11.9
2002	19.0	19.6	22.0	32.1	26.2	31.0	35.7	23.2	28.6	15.5	18.5	16.7
2003	35.1	19.0	19.0	11.9	19.6	20.8	22.6	24.4	32.7	35.1	39.9	42.9
2004	39.3	49.4	50.0	65.5	60.1	51.8	60.7	48.8	42.9	42.3	46.4	44.6
2005	42.3	44.6	41.1	P 49.4	P 46.4							
Over 3-month span:												
2001	32.7	20.8	16.7	14.3	14.3	11.9	11.9	9.5	7.7	12.5	11.3	9.5
2002	10.7	11.9	11.3	17.9	14.9	20.2	25.6	23.8	20.2	13.7	8.9	9.5
2003	16.1	14.3	12.5	8.9	10.7	10.7	14.3	15.5	18.5	27.4	31.5	35.1
2004	42.3	43.5	42.9	58.3	69.0	69.6	62.5	53.6	52.4	44.6	45.2	35.7
2005	45.2	42.9	52.4	P 47.0	P 43.5							
Over 6-month span:												
2001	22.6	24.4	21.4	19.6	14.3	11.9	13.1	11.3	10.7	7.1	7.7	5.4
2002	6.0	8.3	8.3	9.5	7.1	13.1	12.5	11.3	14.3	8.3	8.3	7.7
2003	12.5	10.1	7.1	8.3	11.3	10.7	4.8	10.1	13.1	16.7	19.6	26.8
2004	27.4	29.8	33.3	47.0	52.4	57.1	60.1	58.9	58.9	50.6	45.2	42.9
2005	43.5	44.0	42.3	P 41.7	P 40.5							
Over 12-month span:												
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	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	19.0	25.6	34.5	43.5	40.5	45.8	48.2	49.4	46.4
2005	45.2	45.8	47.6	P 45.2	P 41.1							

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.