1775

S. Hrg. 108–689

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2004

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

MAY 7, 2004

Printed for the use of the Joint Economic Committee

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

96–629 PDF WASHINGTON : 2004

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512–1800; DC area (202) 512–1800
Fax: (202) 512–2250 Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402–0001

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

[Created pursuant to Sec. 5(a) of Public Law 304, 79th Congress]

SENATE

ROBERT F. BENNETT, Utah, *Chairman*
SAM BROWNBACK, Kansas
JEFF SESSIONS, Alabama
JOHN SUNUNU, New Hampshire
LAMAR ALEXANDER, Tennessee
SUSAN COLLINS, Maine
JACK REED, Rhode Island
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
PAUL S. SARBANES, Maryland
JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JIM SAXTON, New Jersey, *Vice Chairman*
PAUL RYAN, Wisconsin
JENNIFER DUNN, Washington
PHIL ENGLISH, Pennsylvania
ADAM H. PUTNAM, Florida
RON PAUL, Texas
PETE STARK, California
CAROLYN B. MALONEY, New York
MELVIN L. WATT, North Carolina
BARON P. HILL, Indiana

DONALD B. MARRON, *Executive Director and Chief Economist*
WENDELL PRIMUS, *Minority Staff Director*
CHRISTOPHER J. FRENZE, *Chief Economist to the Vice Chairman*

CONTENTS

OPENING STATEMENT OF MEMBERS

WITNESS

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2004

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 2004

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:27 a.m., in room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, the Honorable Jim Saxton, Vice Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Senator present: Senator Reed.

Representative present: Representative Saxton.

Staff Present: Chris Frenze, Robert Keleher, Brian Higginbotham, Colleen J. Healy, Mike Ashton, Chad Stone, Matt Salomon, and Nan Gibson.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, VICE CHAIRMAN

Representative Saxton. Good morning. I am pleased to welcome Commissioner Utgoff once again to testify on the monthly employment statistics.

According to the payroll survey, economic employment increased by 288,000 jobs in April following a revised gain of 337,000 new jobs in March. The April payroll employment gains were broad-based, as reflected in the diffusion index, remaining well over 50 percent in April. The 1-month diffusion index has been well above 50 for the last 4 months. The manufacturing employment increased for the third consecutive month. Overall, 1.1 million payroll jobs have been created since last August.

Separately, the household survey showed a similar monthly increase in employment, and the unemployment rate went from 5.7 percent in March to 5.6 in April. The unemployment population ratio edged up to 62.2 percent in April.

The employment data reported today follow the release of many other economic figures that reflect a healthy pace of economic expansion. Investment has been strong in recent quarters, providing a faster and more balanced pattern of economic growth. Overall, the economy has grown at a rate of about 5 percent during the last year.

The rebound in business investment is reflected in the manufacturing sector where capital goods are produced. The Institute for Supply Management (ISM) index of manufacturing activity has trended upward for many months and remains at historically high levels. Meanwhile, consumption remains strong, as reflected by retail sales and other measures. Housing and construction activity is robust. Independent economists note the important contributions of tax relief and low interest rates in improving economic conditions.

The consensus of Blue Chip economic forecasters projects that economic growth will be nearly 5 percent in 2004. This sustained period of economic growth will continue to improve the opportunities of both workers and businesses. The outlook for the U.S. economy remains very positive for the foreseeable future.

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

Representative Saxton. Senator Reed, do you have an opening statement?

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Chairman Saxton. I want to welcome Commissioner Utgoff and thank her for testifying here today.

It is encouraging to note that 288,000 payroll jobs were created. But we still have a significant jobs deficit, and long-term unemployment remains high.

Although the recession officially ended nearly two-and-a-half years ago, we still have a payroll unemployment gap of 1.5 million jobs since President Bush took office. We have not seen such persistent job loss since the 1930s. It appears that job creation has turned the corner, and that is very good news. But it will take many months of solid payroll growth to erase the huge gap that has developed since early 2001.

Meanwhile, we are waiting for another gap to close; that is the wage gap. Most measures of workers' earnings have barely kept up with inflation over the past 3 years despite remarkable productivity growth. The gap between the growth in productivity and growth in real hourly wages is unusually wide.

For example, the productivity data reported yesterday show that since the start of the recession in early 2001, output per hour in non-farm businesses has grown at a staggering 4.5 percent average annual rate. However, those same data show that, once you take out inflation, workers' hourly compensation has grown at just a 1.1 percent annual rate over that same period.

Moreover, some of that growth in compensation reflects the rising costs of benefits, like employer contributions to health insurance. For some time now, wages and salaries, which is what shows up in the workers' paychecks, have been growing more slowly than benefits. Thus far, at least, strong productivity growth has done more for the bottom line of companies than it has done for the take-home pay of workers.

Another nagging concern in the labor market is that long-term unemployment remains stubbornly high. April was the 19th consecutive month in which at least 20 percent of the unemployed had been without work for more than 6 months. That is the longest such streak in the more than six decades that the Labor Department has kept these records.

Congress can do something now to help the long-term unemployed by extending federal unemployment benefits. With bipartisan majorities in both Houses of Congress and the support of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, it is stunning that the President and Congress have been yet to decide this important issue for American workers.

The economy is growing, but middle-class families still face an uncertain jobs picture, stagnant wages, higher prices at the pump, and rising consumer interest rates. It may be some time before workers and their families experience the benefits of this emerging recovery firsthand.

I look forward to the Commissioner's testimony.

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

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you for being with us this morning. I could not help but think how good it must feel after all this time. It was the second half of the last year of the Clinton Administration when the economy turned and headed toward a recession. So last month and today were the first really good months, real good-news months that we have had since the second half of 2000. So thank you for being here with us. We are anxious to hear your good news.

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

Commissioner Utgoff. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the labor market data that we released this morning.

As you already said, non-farm payroll employment rose by 288,000 in April, on the heels of an even larger job gain in March. Since August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 1.1 million. In April, job growth was widespread for the second consecutive month. Employment increased substantially in several service-providing industries, construction employment continued to expand, and there was a noteworthy job gain in durable goods manufacturing. The unemployment rate, at 5.6 percent in April, was little changed over the month.

Among the goods-producing industries, construction employment continued to trend upward in April. Since March 2003, the industry has added 213,000 jobs, bringing construction employment slightly above its most recent peak in March 2001.

Following a protracted period of job decline, factory employment edged up over the past 3 months. I would note that the data for February and March were revised slightly upward into positive territory. The recent improvement in manufacturing employment has occurred largely in the durable goods components. In April, durable goods employment rose by 20,000, with notable job gains in both fabricated metals and machinery.

A number of service-providing industries added jobs over the month. Employment in professional and business services increased by 123,000 and has risen by about a half million since March 2003. Roughly half of the over-the-month gain in this diverse sector occurred in employment services, where the temporary help industry added 35,000 jobs. Employment in temporary help has grown by 261,000 over the past year. In April, employment increased by 7,000 in architectural and engineering services and by 8,000 in management consulting. In addition, employment in businesses that supply services to buildings and dwellings rose by 30,000, with most of the gain occurring in landscaping services.

Within education and health services, employment increased by 30,000 in health care and social assistance. Job gains occurred in hospitals and in outpatient care centers. In leisure and hospitality, the food services industry continued to add jobs in April. So far this year, employment increases in food services have averaged 28,000 a month, twice the average monthly increase for 2003.

Elsewhere in the service-providing industries, employment in retail trade edged up over the month, following a sizable increase in March. In April, building material and garden supply stores added 10,000 jobs, and employment in motor vehicle and parts dealerships rose by 6,000. Wholesale trade employment was little changed in April, but the industry has added 49,000 jobs since October. Within the financial sector, employment in credit intermediation and in real estate continued to edge up, reflecting strength in the housing market.

In April, average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents to $15.59. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.2 percent.

Looking at some of our measures obtained from the survey of households, the April unemployment rate was 5.6 percent. The jobless rate has shown essentially no movement since last December.

In April, the labor force participation rate was 65.9 percent for the third consecutive month. Nearly 8.2 million persons were unemployed in April. The number of persons who had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer declined by 188,000, to 1.8 million.

In summary, non-farm payroll employment increased by 288,000 and is up by 1.1 million since last August. The unemployment rate was little changed over the month, at 5.6 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissoner Utgoff, together with Press Release 04-818, appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 12.]

Representative Saxton. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Given the health of the economy reflected in other economic statistics, it is not surprising that employment has finally begun to pick up. Strong productivity growth had delayed the resumption of healthy employment growth, but it is now evident that the lag in employment growth is over.

In your testimony, you describe the April payroll gain as widespread. Is this statement supported by the level of the April diffusion index? And in your opinion, what does the diffusion index say to us?

Commissioner Utgoff. My statement was supported by the diffusion index. And what that says is how widespread the increase is over the different industries that we tracked. So a number above 50 indicates more widespread diffusion.

Representative Saxton. So this is not limited to a sector two. It is generally widespread across all sectors.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. What does the level of the diffusion index in manufacturing suggest about the improving situation in that sector?

Commissioner Utgoff. Well, as you know, manufacturing had declined, before the last 3 months, for more than 3 years. And now we see small increases in the prior 2 months and an increase of 21,000 this month, which is significant. And one of the significant sectors among that was machinery, which is considered a good portent for the future.

Representative Saxton. And the diffusion index in manufacturing, if I am not mistaken, has been over 50 for the last several months. Is that correct?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. It has been 3 months above 50.

Representative Saxton. Thank you. What are the greatest areas of strength in the April payroll data?

Commissioner Utgoff. The business services area increased significantly, and construction has reached a new high level. And there were significant increases in health care. As I said, it was fairly widespread.

Representative Saxton. And how significant is the upward revision in payroll employment for March?

Commissioner Utgoff. It was not significant, but it was positive. In the stream of things, when you get a revision of 30,000 or so, that is very small compared to the overall base of 131 million. But it was positive, adding to the increases since August.

Representative Saxton. Certainly significant is that the average increase in employment over the past 2 months has been over 300,000 jobs. That is significant.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. Yes.

Representative Saxton. In February, the monthly consecutive declines in manufacturing ended. Didn't the consecutive declines in manufacturing employment begin in August of 2000?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Aren't the payroll numbers reported today consistent with other data showing expansion of the economy? And how significant do you believe these numbers are?

Commissioner Utgoff. These numbers are, as you say, in a somewhat lagged fashion consistent with other positive signs in the economy. The initial claims for unemployment insurance dropped to very low rates yesterday for the latest weekly period for which they are calculated.

Representative Saxton. Let me move to another element here. What does the April index in the index of aggregate weekly hours suggest about the current state of the economy?

Commissioner Utgoff. The index of hours went up.

Representative Saxton. Right.

Commissioner Utgoff. I thought you were talking about the average number of hours. The index, which is the hours multiplied by the employment, went up.

Representative Saxton. And that is also a significant positive indicator?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Aren't the construction employment figures consistent with other data showing strong construction activity?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Let me just move to another issue. The unemployment rate decreased this month from 5.7 to 6 percent. We would probably say that one-tenth of 1 percent is not statistically significant. Is that right?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Saxton. However, if we look back to last June and note that the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent, to see it drop today to 5.6 percent, that would be statistically significant, would it not?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. That would be, obviously, a positive sign.

To review the data reported today: Payrolls are up. Household employment is up. Diffusion indices remain well above 50. Positive employment revisions occurred for March. Manufacturing employment is up for 3 months in a row. Unemployment has been trending downward. These are all very positive signs.

Isn't the employment gain reported today consistent with other recent positive economic data?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Thank you, Commissioner.

Senator Reed.

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Commissioner, for your testimony. How does the current unemployment rate compare with the unemployment rate in March 2001 when the recession began?

Commissioner Utgoff. I will have to look up that number. Just a moment.

Senator Reed. And March 2001 was the official beginning of the recession?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, that is right—4.3 percent. It was 4.3 percent in March of 2001.

Senator Reed. So it is 1.3 percent higher.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, that is right.

Senator Reed. The recent trend in labor force participation rate, has the labor force been growing rapidly or just keeping up with population growth?

Commissioner Utgoff. Are you asking about the participation rate?

Senator Reed. The labor rate, the labor force participation rate.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes. The participation rate since March 2001 has declined.

Senator Reed. So fewer people are actually working, based on population.

Commissioner Utgoff. That is right.

Senator Reed. How does the current labor force participation rate compare with the rate in March of 2001 when the recession began?

Commissioner Utgoff. The decline in the participation rate has been 1 full percentage point.

Senator Reed. So we have, essentially, fewer people working.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. Do you think that is voluntary?

Commissioner Utgoff. It is very hard to say whether that is voluntary or not. A great deal of that decline has been among young people, teenagers and those in their early 20s. And there is some indication that that may be related to increased school participation, but we really do not know.

There have been significant declines in participation in all groups except for age 55 and older men. They seem to be coming back into the labor market.

Senator Reed. This suggests, I believe, that there is considerable slack in the labor market. Is that fair, that there is a considerable untapped potential of people who could work?

Commissioner Utgoff. It is very hard to predict whether there will be an increase in the participation rate. The conventional wisdom is that when the participation rate goes up, the unemployment rate will go up also. But if you look at historical trends where you compare the participation rate and the unemployment rate, they do not follow that pattern.

So in the future, it will depend upon how fast the labor demand grows relative to the labor supply. And in many recoveries, the labor demand has grown faster than the labor supply, so that the unemployment rate has not gone up when the participation rate goes up.

Senator Reed. Is this one of those situations where we have an unusually large number of people who have left the labor force?

Commissioner Utgoff. Participation rates have declined considerably since March 2001.

Senator Reed. So at least this might represent a situation where as the economy picks up and people enter the labor force, the unemployment rate could go up.

Commissioner Utgoff. That is a possibility.

Senator Reed. Let me ask you a few questions about inflation rates. What were the reasons for the spike in the CPI last month?

Commissioner Utgoff. Energy is a principal factor behind increases in the CPI.

Senator Reed. And my impression is that wages have not been contributing significantly to increased inflationary pressures. Is that accurate?

Commissioner Utgoff. When we compute the CPI, we do not take wages into account. It is consumer goods. So wages would not be contributing to that measure of inflation.

Senator Reed. But in terms of—since it is a component of production of consumer goods, at least there is a notion that, as wages go up, that would be reflected in the prices of consumer goods.

Commissioner Utgoff. That can be true, yes.

Senator Reed. But you have not noticed any increase in terms of wage pressures in your statistics?

Commissioner Utgoff. No.

Senator Reed. There is tremendous productivity growth, which my estimate—which I think it is accurate—is 4.5 percent at an annual rate.

Commissioner Utgoff. That is right.

Senator Reed. Those productivity gains do not appear to be reflected yet in wages. Is that correct?

Commissioner Utgoff. That is correct.

Senator Reed. The other aspect of this, benefits, seem to be rising faster than wages and salaries. And is that accurate also?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. Also it seems to me, and particularly troubling to families, I think, across the country, it is not only the cost of benefits, particularly health care, for the employer, but more and more employees are paying larger portions of their health care benefits. Is that accurate?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. So that they are getting very insignificant increases in wages, and yet they, too, are paying more and more for their health care benefits. Is that an accurate sort of description?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. Which puts a tremendous squeeze on family incomes.

Let me ask another question, about investment. We have seen, over the last several months, a significant increase in profits. And there are some good signs, as the Chairman noted, of increased investment. But is investment at the level you would expect it to be given the profitability we have seen over the last several quarters for companies?

Commissioner Utgoff. I am sorry, the BLS does not track investment, so I am not the person to be speaking to that.

Senator Reed. The Chairman mentioned the ISM data. Is that a statistic that you——

Commissioner Utgoff. No, it is not.

Senator Reed. So you have no insights into the ISM data or the investment?

Commissioner Utgoff. We do watch the ISM data as one other indication, particularly of the labor market. A subpart of these indexes are future employment projections. And I keep track of that. We all do.

Senator Reed. Let me ask, Commissioner, in that context, to continue robust growth in employment would presume that corporate profits will begin to be directed more and more to investment in new plant and equipment expansion; is that fair?

Commissioner Utgoff. I cannot speak to that.

Senator Reed. I do not want to take you on terrain that is unfamiliar. You are already ahead of me in the march.

Let me thank the Chairman for his gracious hospitality this morning. And thank you, Commissioner.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you.

We are just going to thank you for being here this morning and bringing us this strong news.

I would like to close on this note. I note that the top unemployment rate during the decade of the 1970s was 8.5 percent. The top unemployment rate during the 1980s was 9.7 percent. The top unemployment rate during the 1990s was 7.5 percent. And we have peaked and are now declining from the peak rate in the decade of 2000s at 6.3 percent.

So we have topped out at 8.5, 9.7, 7.5 and now just 6.3, and now we have fallen back to 5.6 percent unemployment. So we think that is because you are the Commissioner and want to thank you for the great job you are doing. Thank you very much.

Commissioner Utgoff. Let me correct the record. When Senator Reed asked what the decline in the participation rate was, I said 1 percentage point. It is 1.2 percentage points.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you. It has been a pleasure.

When we have this strong news, it seems like our hearings do not last as long, but not because we do not appreciate you being here and the fine job you are doing.

[Whereupon, at 9:53 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

Submissions for the Record

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, VICE CHAIRMAN

I am pleased to welcome Commissioner Utgoff once again to testify on the monthly employment statistics.

According to the payroll survey, employment increased by 288,000 in April, following a revised gain of 337,000 in March. The April payroll employment gains were broad-based, as reflected in the diffusion index remaining well over 50 in April. The one-month diffusion index has been above 50 for the last four months. Manufacturing employment increased for the third consecutive month. Overall, 1.1 million payroll jobs have been created since last August.

Separately, the household survey showed a similar monthly increase in employment, and the unemployment rate went from 5.7 percent in March to 5.6 percent in April. The employment-population ratio edged up to 62.2 percent in April.

The employment data reported today follow the release of many other economic figures that reflect a healthy pace of economic expansion. Investment has been strong in recent quarters, providing a faster and more balanced pattern of economic growth. Overall, the economy has grown at a rate of about 5 percent in the last year.

The rebound in business investment is reflected in the manufacturing sector, where capital goods are produced. The ISM index of manufacturing activity has trended upward for many months, and remains at historically high levels. Meanwhile, consumption remains strong, as reflected in retail sales and other measures. Housing and construction activity is robust. Independent economists note the important contributions of tax relief and low interest rates in improving economic conditions.

The consensus of Blue Chip economic forecasters projects that economic growth will be nearly 5 percent in 2004. This sustained period of economic growth will continue to improve the opportunities of both workers and businesses. The outlook for the U.S. economy remains very positive for the foreseeable future.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACK REED, U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

Thank you, Chairman Bennett. I want to welcome Commissioner Utgoff and thank her for testifying here today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) April employment situation shows that the unemployment rate was little changed at 5.6 percent. More than 8 million Americans remain unemployed—with nearly 2 million out of work for 6 months or more. While 288,000 payroll jobs were created, we still have a jobs deficit and long-term unemployment remains high.

Although the recession officially ended nearly 2½ years ago, we still have a payroll employment gap of 1.5 million jobs since President Bush took office. We haven't seen such persistent job loss since the 1930s. It appears that job creation has turned a corner, but it will take many months of solid payroll growth to erase the huge gap that has developed since early 2001.

Meanwhile we are also waiting for another gap to close—the wage gap. Most measures of workers' earnings have barely kept up with inflation over the past three years, despite remarkable productivity growth. The gap between the growth of productivity and growth in real hourly wages is unusually wide.

For example, the productivity data reported yesterday show that since the start of the recession in early 2001, output per hour in nonfarm businesses has grown at a staggering 4.5 percent average annual rate. However, those same data show that once you take out inflation, workers' hourly compensation has grown at just a 1.1 percent annual rate over that same period.

Moreover, some of that growth in compensation reflects the rising costs of benefits like employer contributions to health insurance. For some time now, wages and salaries—which is what shows up in workers' paychecks—have been growing more slowly than benefits. Thus far, at least, strong productivity growth has done more for the bottom line of companies than it has done for the take-home pay of workers.

Another nagging concern in the labor market is that long-term unemployment remains stubbornly high. April was the 19th consecutive month in which at least 20 percent of the unemployed had been without work for more than 6 months. That is the longest such streak in the more than six decades that the Labor Department has kept these records.

Congress can do something now to help the long-term unemployed by extending federal unemployment benefits. With bipartisan majorities in both houses of Congress and the support of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, it's stunning that the President and the Republican-controlled Congress have been dragging their feet on this.

The economy is growing, but middle-class families still face an uncertain jobs picture, stagnant wages, higher prices at the pump, and rising consumer interest rates. It may be some time before workers and their families experience the benefits of this recovery firsthand.

I look forward to the Commissioner's testimony.

Prepared Statement of Kathleen P. Utgoff, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 288,000 in April, on the heels of an even larger job gain in March (337,000). Since August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 1.1 million. In April, job growth was widespread for the second consecutive month. Employment increased substantially in several service-providing industries, construction employment continued to expand, and there was a noteworthy job gain in durable goods manufacturing. The unemployment rate, at 5.6 percent in April, was little changed over the month.

Among the goods-producing industries, construction employment continued to trend upward in April (18,000). Since March 2003, the industry has added 213,000 jobs, bringing construction employment slightly above its most recent peak in March 2001.

Following a protracted period of job decline, factory employment edged up over the past 3 months. I would note that data for both February and March were revised slightly upward into positive territory. The recent improvement in manufacturing employment has occurred largely in the durable goods component. In April, durable goods employment rose by 20,000, with notable job gains in both fabricated metals (10,000) and machinery (4,000).

A number of service-providing industries added jobs over the month. Employment in professional and business services increased by 123,000 and has risen by about a half million since March 2003. Roughly half of the over-the-month gain in this diverse sector occurred in employment services, where the temporary help industry added 35,000 jobs. Employment in temporary help has grown by 261,000 over the past year. In April, employment increased by 7,000 in architectural and engineering services and by 8,000 in management consulting. In addition, employment in businesses that supply services to buildings and dwellings rose sharply (30,000), with most of the gain occurring in landscaping services.

Within education and health services, employment increased by 30,000 in health care and social assistance. Job gains occurred in hospitals and in outpatient care centers. In leisure and hospitality, the food services industry continued to add jobs in April (34,000). So far this year, employment increases in food services have averaged 28,000 a month, twice the average monthly increase for 2003.

Elsewhere in the service-providing industries, employment in retail trade edged up over the month, following a sizable increase in March. In April, building material and garden supply stores added 10,000 jobs, and employment in motor vehicle and parts dealerships rose by 6,000. Wholesale trade employment was little changed in April, but the industry has added 49,000 jobs since October. Within the financial sector, employment in credit intermediation and in real estate continued to edge up, reflecting strength in the housing market.

In April, average hourly earnings for production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents to $15.59. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.2 percent.

Looking at some of our measures obtained from the survey of households, the April unemployment rate was 5.6 percent. The jobless rate has shown essentially no movement since last December.

In April, the labor force participation rate was 65.9 percent for the third consecutive month. Nearly 8.2 million persons were unemployed in April. The number of persons who had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer declined by 188,000, to 1.8 million.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 288,000 in April and is up by 1.1 million since last August. The unemployment rate was little changed over the month, at 5.6 percent.

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

News United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:		
Household data:	(202) 691-6378 http://www.bls.gov/cps/	USDL 04-818
Establishment data:	691-6555 http://www.bls.gov/ces/	Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, May 7, 2004.
Media contact:	691-5902	

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2004

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 288,000 in April, and the unemployment rate was about unchanged at 5.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The April increase in payroll employment follows a gain of 337,000 in March, and job growth again was widespread. In April, employment rose substantially in several service-providing industries, construction continued to add jobs, and there was a noteworthy job gain in durable goods manufacturing.

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

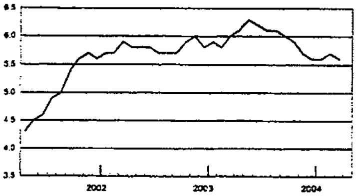
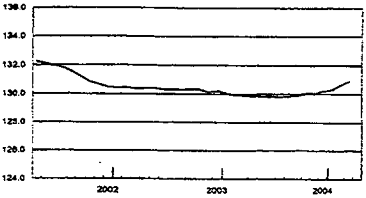


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, May 2001 – April 2004



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate, 5.6 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 8.2 million, were essentially unchanged in April. The unemployment rate has been either 5.6 or 5.7 percent since last December. The unemployment rates for the major worker groups—adult men (5.0 percent), adult women (5.0 percent), teenagers (16.9 percent), whites (4.9 percent), blacks (9.7 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.2 percent)—were little changed over the month. The unemployment rate for Asians was 4.4 percent in April, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or longer declined by 188,000 to 1.8 million in April. These long-term unemployed persons accounted for 22.1 percent of the total unemployed. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was 138.6 million in April, and the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and over with jobs—was about unchanged at 62.2 percent. The civilian labor force held

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages 2003 IV	Quarterly averages 2004 [1] I	Monthly data 2004 Feb.	Monthly data 2004 Mar.	Monthly data 2004 Apr.	Mar.-Apr. change
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	146,986	146,661	146,471	146,650	146,741	91
Employment	138,369	138,388	138,301	138,298	138,576	278
Unemployment	8,616	8,273	8,170	8,352	8,164	-188
Not in labor force	75,290	75,695	75,886	75,900	76,016	116
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Adult men	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	-.2
Adult women	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	-.1
Teenagers	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.9	.4
White	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	-.2
Black or African American	10.7	10.1	9.8	10.2	9.7	-.5
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	130,002	p130,362	130,277	p130,614	p130,902	p288
Goods-producing [2]	21,676	p21,715	21,684	p21,766	p21,808	p42
Construction	6,766	p6,820	6,791	p6,856	p6,874	p18
Manufacturing	14,340	p14,322	14,321	p14,330	p14,351	p21
Service-providing [2]	108,326	p108,646	108,593	p108,848	p109,094	p246
Retail trade	14,915	p14,972	14,963	p15,009	p15,033	[3] p23
Professional and business services	16,114	p16,206	16,196	p16,250	p16,373	p123
Education and health services	16,705	p16,772	16,764	p16,805	p16,836	p31
Leisure and hospitality	12,172	p12,237	12,229	p12,263	p12,299	p36
Government	21,549	p21,544	21,539	p21,566	p21,574	p8
	Hours of work [4]					
Total private	33.7	p33.8	33.8	p33.7	p33.7	p0.0
Manufacturing	40.6	p41.0	41.0	p40.9	p40.6	p-.3
Overtime	4.4	p4.6	4.6	p4.6	p4.5	p-.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [4]					
Total private	98.7	p99.2	99.2	p99.2	p99.5	p0.3
	Earnings [4]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$15.45	p$15.52	$15.52	p$15.54	p$15.59	p$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private	520.55	p523.95	524.58	p523.70	p525.38	p1.68

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

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[3] Change calculated based on unrounded data.

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

p=preliminary.

at 146.7 million in April, and the civilian labor force participation rate was 65.9 percent for the third straight month. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons who were marginally attached to the labor force was 1.5 million in April, 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 492,000 discouraged workers in April, also about the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The other 1.0 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 288,000 in April to 130.9 million, seasonally adjusted. This followed a gain of 337,000 jobs (as revised) in March. Since August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 1.1 million. Over the month, job growth was widespread, including large gains in several service-providing industries, and smaller gains in both construction and manufacturing. (See table B-1.)

In April, employment growth in manufacturing was concentrated in durable goods, which added 20,000 jobs. Most of the gain in durable goods employment occurred in fabricated metal products (10,000) and machinery (4,000). Since January, manufacturing employment has edged up by 37,000 (as revised). Employment in this industry had declined each month from August 2000 through January 2004.

Construction employment edged higher in April, after a substantial gain in the prior month. Since March 2003, the industry has added 213,000 jobs, bringing construction employment slightly above its most recent peak in March 2001.

Employment in a number of service-providing industries grew substantially over the month. Professional and business services employment rose by 123,000 in April. Within this sector, increases occurred in employment services (60,000), services to buildings and dwellings (30,000), management and technical consulting services (8,000), and architectural and engineering services (7,000). Within employment services, temporary help services added 35,000 jobs in April and 261,000 over the year.

Retail trade employment edged up in April, with gains in building material and garden supply stores, general merchandise stores, and motor vehicle and parts dealers. Over the year, retail trade has added 103,000 jobs, with much of the gain (72,000) occurring in building material and garden supply stores. Wholesale trade employment was little changed in April, but has risen by 49,000 since October.

Employment increased by 30,000 in health care and social assistance over the month. Since April 2003, this industry has gained 252,000 jobs. In comparison, the industry added 381,000 jobs from April 2002 to April 2003. Over the month, employment rose in hospitals and in ambulatory health care services (such as doctors' offices and outpatient care centers).

In the leisure and hospitality sector, food services added 34,000 jobs in April. Since December, growth in food services employment has averaged 28,000 per month, about twice the average monthly gain of 2003.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in April, at 33.7 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek declined by 0.3 hour to 40.6 hours. Manufacturing overtime edged down over the month to 4.5 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.3 percent in April to 99.5 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.5 percent over the month to 93.8. (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 5 cents in April to $15.59, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.3 percent over the month to $525.38. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.2 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 2.5 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 2004 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 4, 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 adjusted 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]					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	220,540	222,550	222,757	220,540	222,509	222,161	222,357	222,550	222,757
Civilian labor force	145,925	146,525	146,260	146,377	146,878	146,863	146,471	146,650	146,741
Participation rate	66.2	65.8	65.7	66.4	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	65.9
Employed	137,424	137,691	138,423	137,578	138,479	138,566	138,301	138,298	138,576
Employment-population ratio	62.3	61.9	62.1	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.1	62.2
Unemployed	8,501	8,834	7,837	8,799	8,398	8,297	8,170	8,352	8,164
Unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Not in labor force	74,615	76,025	76,497	74,163	75,631	75,298	75,886	75,900	76,016
Persons who currently want a job	4,373	4,867	4,598	4,452	4,714	4,747	4,748	4,843	4,744
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,123	107,281	107,392	106,123	107,123	107,072	107,177	107,281	107,392
Civilian labor force	77,796	78,283	78,147	78,095	78,661	78,623	78,337	78,542	78,501
Participation rate	73.3	73.0	72.8	73.6	73.4	73.6	73.1	73.2	73.1
Employed	72,905	73,244	73,774	73,150	74,085	74,343	73,901	74,006	74,053
Employment-population ratio	68.7	68.3	68.7	68.9	69.2	69.4	69.0	69.0	69.0
Unemployed	4,891	5,039	4,373	4,945	4,576	4,480	4,436	4,536	4,448
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
Not in labor force	28,327	28,998	29,244	28,028	28,462	28,249	28,840	28,739	28,891
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	97,979	99,065	99,170	97,979	98,827	98,866	98,966	99,065	99,170
Civilian labor force	74,504	74,991	74,806	74,510	75,044	75,171	74,797	75,018	74,871
Participation rate	76.0	75.7	75.4	76.0	75.9	76.0	75.6	75.7	75.5
Employed	70,259	70,586	71,060	70,290	71,099	71,329	70,969	71,128	71,118
Employment-population ratio	71.7	71.3	71.7	71.7	71.9	72.1	71.7	71.8	71.7
Unemployed	4,245	4,405	3,746	4,220	3,945	3,842	3,828	3,890	3,753
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
Not in labor force	23,475	24,074	24,364	23,469	23,882	23,694	24,168	24,047	24,299
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,417	115,269	115,365	114,417	115,386	115,089	115,180	115,269	115,365
Civilian labor force	68,130	68,241	68,112	68,282	68,217	68,040	68,134	68,108	68,240
Participation rate	59.5	59.2	59.0	59.7	59.1	59.1	59.2	59.1	59.2
Employed	64,519	64,447	64,649	64,427	64,394	64,223	64,400	64,292	64,523
Employment-population ratio	56.4	55.9	56.0	56.3	55.8	55.8	55.9	55.8	55.9
Unemployed	3,610	3,794	3,464	3,854	3,823	3,817	3,734	3,816	3,717
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
Not in labor force	46,288	47,028	47,253	46,135	47,169	47,050	47,046	47,161	47,126
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,510	107,299	107,389	106,510	107,404	107,131	107,216	107,299	107,389
Civilian labor force	64,696	65,036	64,853	64,632	64,846	64,515	64,629	64,687	64,785
Participation rate	60.7	60.6	60.4	60.7	60.4	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.3
Employed	61,595	61,703	61,841	61,343	61,521	61,260	61,456	61,373	61,571
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.3	57.2	57.3	57.2	57.3
Unemployed	3,101	3,333	3,012	3,289	3,326	3,255	3,172	3,314	3,215
Unemployment rate	4.8	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
Not in labor force	41,814	42,264	42,536	41,878	42,558	42,617	42,587	42,613	42,604
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,051	16,186	16,198	16,051	16,178	16,164	16,175	16,186	16,198
Civilian labor force	6,726	6,498	6,600	7,235	6,987	7,177	7,045	6,945	7,085
Participation rate	41.9	40.1	40.7	45.1	43.2	44.4	43.6	42.9	43.7
Employed	5,570	5,402	5,522	5,945	5,859	5,977	5,875	5,797	5,888
Employment-population ratio	34.7	33.4	34.1	37.0	36.2	37.0	36.3	35.8	36.3
Unemployed	1,155	1,096	1,078	1,290	1,128	1,200	1,170	1,148	1,197
Unemployment rate	17.2	16.9	16.3	17.8	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9
Not in labor force	9,325	9,688	9,597	8,816	9,191	8,987	9,130	9,240	9,113

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

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	180,873	182,121	182,252	180,873	182,165	181,879	182,001	182,121	182,252
Civilian labor force	120,195	120,455	120,317	120,514	120,751	120,723	120,540	120,542	120,675
Participation rate	66.5	66.1	66.0	66.6	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.2	66.2
Employed	114,057	113,921	114,557	114,220	114,678	114,765	114,602	114,433	114,712
Employment-population ratio	63.1	62.6	62.9	63.1	62.9	63.1	63.0	62.8	62.9
Unemployed	6,138	6,533	5,760	6,294	6,073	5,958	5,938	6,109	5,963
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9
Not in labor force	60,679	61,666	61,935	60,359	61,434	61,156	61,460	61,579	61,577
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	62,432	62,622	62,620	62,438	62,752	62,799	62,603	62,672	62,660
Participation rate	76.5	76.1	76.0	76.5	76.2	76.4	76.1	76.1	76.0
Employed	59,263	59,245	59,787	59,296	59,794	59,969	59,763	59,736	59,831
Employment-population ratio	72.6	72.0	72.6	72.6	72.6	73.0	72.6	72.6	72.6
Unemployed	3,168	3,377	2,833	3,141	2,957	2,830	2,840	2,936	2,829
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.4	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,151	52,388	52,097	52,080	52,199	51,954	51,993	52,018	52,035
Participation rate	60.1	60.1	59.7	60.1	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.6	59.6
Employed	50,013	50,053	50,020	49,845	49,941	49,668	49,797	49,710	49,839
Employment-population ratio	57.7	57.4	57.3	57.5	57.2	57.0	57.1	57.0	57.1
Unemployed	2,137	2,335	2,077	2,235	2,258	2,286	2,197	2,308	2,196
Unemployment rate	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,612	5,445	5,600	5,997	5,800	5,970	5,944	5,854	5,981
Participation rate	44.9	43.3	44.5	48.0	46.1	47.5	47.3	46.5	47.5
Employed	4,780	4,623	4,749	5,079	4,942	5,128	5,042	4,987	5,042
Employment-population ratio	38.2	36.7	37.7	40.6	39.3	40.8	40.1	39.6	40.0
Unemployed	832	822	851	918	857	842	902	867	939
Unemployment rate	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.3	14.8	14.1	15.2	14.8	15.7
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,587	25,932	25,967	25,587	25,894	25,867	25,900	25,932	25,967
Civilian labor force	16,417	16,531	16,374	16,521	16,365	16,602	16,404	16,595	16,485
Participation rate	64.2	63.7	63.1	64.6	63.2	64.2	63.3	64.0	63.5
Employed	14,726	14,793	14,856	14,739	14,679	14,866	14,604	14,909	14,878
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.0	57.2	57.6	56.7	57.5	57.2	57.5	57.3
Unemployed	1,691	1,738	1,518	1,782	1,686	1,736	1,600	1,686	1,607
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.5	9.3	10.8	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.7
Not in labor force	9,169	9,402	9,593	9,066	9,529	9,265	9,496	9,337	9,482
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,279	7,357	7,256	7,304	7,382	7,450	7,305	7,367	7,302
Participation rate	71.1	70.7	69.7	71.4	71.2	71.8	70.3	70.8	70.1
Employed	6,538	6,620	6,602	6,546	6,695	6,737	6,620	6,689	6,626
Employment-population ratio	63.9	63.7	63.4	63.9	64.6	65.0	63.7	64.3	63.6
Unemployed	740	737	654	759	687	713	684	678	676
Unemployment rate	10.2	10.0	9.0	10.4	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,432	8,491	8,512	8,430	8,276	8,358	8,418	8,492	8,502
Participation rate	65.0	64.7	64.8	65.0	63.1	63.8	64.2	64.7	64.7
Employed	7,700	7,702	7,809	7,666	7,471	7,595	7,674	7,700	7,763
Employment-population ratio	59.3	58.7	59.4	59.1	56.9	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.1
Unemployed	732	789	703	765	805	762	745	792	739
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.3	8.3	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.8	9.3	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	707	683	606	786	707	794	682	737	681
Participation rate	29.8	28.3	25.1	33.1	29.4	33.1	28.3	30.6	28.2
Employed	488	471	445	527	514	533	510	521	489
Employment-population ratio	20.6	19.6	18.4	22.2	21.4	22.2	21.2	21.6	20.3
Unemployed	219	212	161	259	193	261	171	217	193
Unemployment rate	30.9	31.0	26.6	32.9	27.3	32.9	25.1	29.4	28.3
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,086	9,395	9,444	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Civilian labor force	6,029	6,235	6,230	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	66.4	66.4	66.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	5,681	5,971	5,956	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	62.5	63.6	63.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	348	264	274	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	5.8	4.2	4.4	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Not in labor force	3,057	3,160	3,214	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

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

[2] Data not available.

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

HOUSEHOLD DATA

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]					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,291	27,791	27,879	27,291	28,116	27,619	27,705	27,791	27,879
Civilian labor force	18,794	19,053	19,080	18,779	19,035	18,811	18,693	19,010	19,064
Participation rate	68.9	68.6	68.4	68.8	67.7	68.1	67.5	68.4	68.4
Employed	17,443	17,534	17,798	17,350	17,784	17,441	17,303	17,596	17,693
Employment-population ratio	63.9	63.1	63.8	63.6	63.3	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.5
Unemployed	1,351	1,519	1,283	1,428	1,250	1,370	1,389	1,414	1,371
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.0	6.7	7.6	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2
Not in labor force	8,497	8,738	8,798	8,512	9,082	8,807	9,012	8,781	8,815
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,788	10,857	10,963	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	85.1	84.0	84.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	10,085	10,125	10,304	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	79.6	78.4	79.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	701	732	658	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.7	6.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,092	7,261	7,242	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.6	59.1	58.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,591	6,689	6,780	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.5	54.5	55.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	500	572	462	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.9	6.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	917	935	876	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	36.3	36.2	33.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	767	720	714	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	30.4	27.8	27.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	150	215	162	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	16.4	23.0	18.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

[2] Data not available.

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	13,005	12,397	12,258	12,665	12,712	12,356	12,526	12,390	12,019
Participation rate	45.5	45.1	45.1	44.3	44.9	44.3	45.4	45.1	44.2
Employed	11,974	11,155	11,271	11,594	11,678	11,271	11,455	11,302	10,977
Employment-population ratio	41.9	40.8	41.5	40.5	41.2	40.4	41.5	41.1	40.4
Unemployed	1,031	1,242	987	1,072	1,034	1,085	1,071	1,088	1,042
Unemployment rate	7.9	10.0	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.7
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	37,913	37,778	37,627	37,960	37,958	37,662	37,898	37,749	37,724
Participation rate	64.1	63.3	62.6	64.1	63.5	63.0	63.3	63.2	62.8
Employed	35,763	35,576	35,651	35,800	35,868	35,829	35,998	35,765	35,745
Employment-population ratio	60.4	59.6	59.3	60.5	60.0	59.9	60.1	59.9	59.5
Unemployed	2,150	2,202	1,976	2,160	2,090	1,832	1,900	1,984	1,979
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.2
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	33,910	34,475	34,446	34,200	33,932	33,810	34,026	34,354	34,580
Participation rate	73.1	73.0	72.8	73.7	72.2	72.5	72.1	72.6	73.0
Employed	32,304	32,794	33,051	32,583	32,400	32,276	32,536	32,726	33,152
Employment-population ratio	69.6	69.5	69.8	70.2	69.0	69.2	68.9	69.3	70.0
Unemployed	1,606	1,681	1,394	1,617	1,532	1,535	1,489	1,628	1,428
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	39,652	40,535	40,359	39,422	40,515	40,450	39,917	40,371	40,185
Participation rate	78.5	78.2	78.0	78.0	79.0	78.4	77.7	77.9	77.6
Employed	38,511	39,414	39,265	38,198	39,291	39,277	38,748	39,197	39,006
Employment-population ratio	76.2	76.1	75.8	75.6	76.6	76.1	75.5	75.6	75.3
Unemployed	1,142	1,120	1,094	1,224	1,224	1,173	1,169	1,174	1,179
Unemployment rate	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

[1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.

[2] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,129	2,025	2,220	2,182	2,245	2,163	2,190	2,161	2,245
Wage and salary workers	1,182	1,125	1,252	1,203	1,294	1,220	1,248	1,234	1,268
Self-employed workers	933	880	944	925	919	929	912	896	934
Unpaid family workers	15	20	24	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonagricultural industries	135,295	135,668	136,203	135,488	136,180	136,306	136,166	136,122	136,384
Wage and salary workers	126,031	126,595	126,989	126,180	126,681	126,684	126,572	126,811	127,094
Government	19,760	20,137	20,117	19,589	19,694	19,681	19,497	19,936	19,917
Private industries	106,271	106,458	106,872	106,599	107,110	107,019	107,008	106,833	107,142
Private households	715	787	727	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other industries	105,556	105,691	106,145	105,853	106,382	106,204	106,173	106,035	106,377
Self-employed workers	9,161	8,955	9,139	9,184	9,477	9,501	9,498	9,210	9,228
Unpaid family workers	103	116	75	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,609	4,868	4,411	4,758	4,788	4,714	4,437	4,733	4,574
Slack work or business conditions	3,119	3,163	2,745	3,172	3,205	2,996	2,865	3,011	2,819
Could only find part-time work	1,233	1,430	1,429	1,255	1,295	1,380	1,347	1,427	1,439
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,785	19,616	19,568	18,933	18,561	18,905	18,900	19,006	19,000
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,518	4,750	4,323	4,643	4,727	4,613	4,328	4,622	4,471
Slack work or business conditions	3,055	3,081	2,687	3,098	3,144	2,911	2,778	2,927	2,756
Could only find part-time work	1,224	1,423	1,419	1,249	1,279	1,399	1,340	1,414	1,431
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,431	19,276	19,263	18,571	18,367	18,636	18,691	18,693	18,664

[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.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
Total, 16 years and over	137,424	137,891	138,423	137,578	138,479	138,566	138,301	138,298	138,576
16 to 19 years	5,570	5,402	5,522	5,945	5,859	5,977	5,875	5,797	5,888
16 to 17 years	2,087	1,944	2,032	2,310	2,292	2,367	2,330	2,191	2,256
18 to 19 years	3,484	3,459	3,490	3,633	3,562	3,605	3,573	3,590	3,634
20 years and over	131,854	132,289	132,901	131,633	132,620	132,589	132,426	132,501	132,689
20 to 24 years	13,302	13,350	13,662	13,431	13,413	13,609	13,582	13,602	13,767
25 years and over	118,552	118,939	119,239	118,212	119,168	118,930	118,869	118,832	118,886
25 to 54 years	97,483	96,855	97,387	97,230	97,436	97,161	96,982	96,871	97,124
25 to 34 years	30,530	30,163	30,376	30,494	30,340	30,326	30,176	30,260	30,316
35 to 44 years	35,143	34,460	34,606	34,955	34,819	34,506	34,486	34,425	34,421
45 to 54 years	31,810	32,232	32,406	31,781	32,277	32,328	32,319	32,186	32,388
55 years and over	21,068	22,064	21,851	20,982	21,732	21,769	21,888	21,961	21,752
Men, 16 years and over	72,906	73,244	73,774	73,150	74,085	74,343	73,901	74,008	74,053
16 to 19 years	2,646	2,658	2,714	2,860	2,986	3,014	2,931	2,878	2,935
16 to 17 years	952	871	925	1,064	1,153	1,157	1,105	999	1,044
18 to 19 years	1,694	1,787	1,789	1,790	1,817	1,862	1,850	1,858	1,886
20 years and over	70,259	70,586	71,060	70,290	71,099	71,329	70,969	71,128	71,118
20 to 24 years	7,022	7,027	7,171	7,101	7,048	7,198	7,155	7,202	7,235
25 years and over	63,237	63,559	63,889	63,205	64,061	64,167	63,903	63,879	63,839
25 to 54 years	51,994	51,795	52,288	51,997	52,441	52,416	52,179	52,107	52,283
25 to 34 years	16,722	16,522	16,693	16,714	16,740	16,773	16,606	16,693	16,685
35 to 44 years	18,763	18,529	18,680	18,737	18,857	18,712	18,683	18,632	18,656
45 to 54 years	16,510	16,743	16,915	16,546	16,843	16,931	16,889	16,781	16,942
55 years and over	11,242	11,764	11,601	11,208	11,620	11,751	11,724	11,772	11,556
Women, 16 years and over	64,519	64,447	64,649	64,427	64,394	64,223	64,400	64,292	64,523
16 to 19 years	2,924	2,744	2,808	3,084	2,873	2,963	2,944	2,919	2,952
16 to 17 years	1,135	1,073	1,106	1,246	1,139	1,210	1,225	1,192	1,212
18 to 19 years	1,789	1,671	1,701	1,843	1,745	1,743	1,723	1,732	1,747
20 years and over	61,595	61,703	61,841	61,343	61,521	61,260	61,456	61,373	61,571
20 to 24 years	6,280	6,322	6,491	6,329	6,365	6,411	6,427	6,400	6,532
25 years and over	55,315	55,380	55,350	55,007	55,107	54,763	54,968	54,953	55,047
25 to 54 years	45,489	45,061	45,100	45,233	44,996	44,745	44,803	44,764	44,841
25 to 34 years	13,808	13,641	13,682	13,780	13,599	13,554	13,570	13,568	13,631
35 to 44 years	16,381	15,931	15,926	16,218	15,962	15,794	15,803	15,793	15,765
45 to 54 years	15,300	15,488	15,492	15,234	15,434	15,397	15,430	15,405	15,446
55 years and over	9,828	10,320	10,250	9,774	10,112	10,018	10,162	10,189	10,205
Married men, spouse present	44,486	44,793	44,637	44,525	45,431	45,490	45,128	45,043	44,735
Married women, spouse present	34,817	34,533	34,488	34,634	35,034	34,585	34,502	34,256	34,339
Women who maintain families	8,590	8,768	8,765	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Full-time workers [2]	112,470	112,756	113,386	113,155	114,597	113,978	114,037	113,951	114,094
Part-time workers [3]	24,955	24,935	25,037	24,345	24,023	24,306	24,081	24,273	24,397

[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]					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
Total, 16 years and over	8,799	8,352	8,164	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
16 to 19 years	1,290	1,148	1,197	17.8	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.9
16 to 17 years	539	529	573	18.9	18.3	18.2	17.6	19.4	20.2
18 to 19 years	760	606	624	17.3	14.7	15.7	15.7	14.5	14.7
20 years and over	7,509	7,204	6,967	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.0
20 to 24 years	1,496	1,437	1,392	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.2
25 years and over	6,043	5,758	5,578	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
25 to 54 years	5,066	4,953	4,679	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.6
25 to 34 years	1,903	1,895	1,760	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.5
35 to 44 years	1,771	1,712	1,597	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4
45 to 54 years	1,391	1,346	1,321	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
55 years and over	908	859	851	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,945	4,536	4,448	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
16 to 19 years	725	646	695	20.2	17.4	17.5	17.2	18.3	19.1
16 to 17 years	287	287	319	21.3	18.4	19.3	19.4	22.3	23.4
18 to 19 years	438	349	373	19.6	16.9	16.2	15.7	15.8	16.5
20 years and over	4,220	3,890	3,753	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
20 to 24 years	850	809	800	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.0
25 years and over	3,372	3,100	2,947	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
25 to 54 years	2,837	2,632	2,477	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5
25 to 34 years	1,050	1,048	980	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6
35 to 44 years	1,004	904	817	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.2
45 to 54 years	783	680	680	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9
55 years and over	535	468	470	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,854	3,816	3,717	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
16 to 19 years	565	502	502	15.5	14.7	15.9	16.0	14.7	14.5
16 to 17 years	252	242	254	16.8	18.2	17.1	15.9	16.9	17.3
18 to 19 years	324	259	251	14.9	12.2	15.2	15.8	13.0	12.6
20 years and over	3,289	3,314	3,215	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
20 to 24 years	646	628	592	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.3
25 years and over	2,672	2,658	2,631	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
25 to 54 years	2,229	2,321	2,202	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7
25 to 34 years	853	847	781	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.4
35 to 44 years	767	808	780	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7
45 to 54 years	609	666	641	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
55 years and over [2]	344	372	349	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.3
Married men, spouse present	1,746	1,509	1,445	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1
Married women, spouse present	1,312	1,311	1,322	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Women who maintain families [2]	795	800	710	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.5
Full-time workers [3]	7,401	6,961	6,775	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6
Part-time workers [4]	1,391	1,376	1,368	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3

[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					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,716	4,920	4,253	4,851	4,618	4,382	4,323	4,607	4,399
On temporary layoff	1,076	1,266	943	1,112	1,060	1,028	1,064	1,040	994
Not on temporary layoff	3,640	3,654	3,311	3,739	3,558	3,353	3,258	3,567	3,405
Permanent job losers	2,786	2,784	2,560	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	854	870	750	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	786	866	796	818	783	804	827	838	822
Reentrants	2,421	2,491	2,199	2,517	2,368	2,509	2,424	2,424	2,314
New entrants	578	556	589	633	694	681	676	627	645
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	55.5	55.7	54.3	55.0	54.8	52.3	52.4	54.2	53.6
On temporary layoff	12.7	14.3	12.0	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.1
Not on temporary layoff	42.8	41.4	42.2	42.4	42.0	40.0	39.5	42.0	41.6
Job leavers	9.2	9.8	10.2	9.3	9.3	9.6	10.0	9.8	10.1
Reentrants	28.5	28.2	28.1	28.5	28.0	30.0	29.4	28.5	28.3
New entrants	6.8	6.3	7.5	7.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.4	7.9
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Job leavers	.5	.6	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4

[1] Data not available.

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

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,443	2,413	2,439	2,815	2,627	2,612	2,468	2,589	2,792
5 to 14 weeks	2,408	2,566	2,159	2,625	2,450	2,394	2,412	2,414	2,369
15 weeks and over	3,650	3,754	3,239	3,318	3,403	3,365	3,274	3,320	2,969
15 to 26 weeks	1,644	1,683	1,363	1,399	1,513	1,467	1,403	1,332	1,170
27 weeks and over	2,005	2,071	1,878	1,919	1,890	1,898	1,871	1,988	1,800
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	20.6	20.8	21.0	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.1	19.7
Median duration, in weeks	12.0	11.8	11.0	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.3	9.5
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	28.7	27.3	31.1	32.1	31.0	31.2	30.3	31.1	34.3
5 to 14 weeks	28.3	30.2	27.5	30.0	28.9	28.6	29.6	29.0	29.1
15 weeks and over	42.9	42.5	41.3	37.9	40.1	40.2	40.2	39.9	36.5
15 to 26 weeks	19.3	19.1	17.4	16.0	17.8	17.5	17.2	16.0	14.4
27 weeks and over	23.6	23.4	23.9	21.9	22.3	22.7	22.9	23.9	22.1

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	
	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004
Total, 16 years and over [1]	137,424	138,423	8,501	7,837	5.8	5.4
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,050	48,867	1,438	1,300	2.9	2.8
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,022	20,100	558	557	2.7	2.7
Professional and related occupations	28,027	28,567	879	743	3.0	2.5
Service occupations	22,073	22,482	1,687	1,518	7.1	6.3
Sales and office occupations	35,696	35,141	1,988	1,848	5.3	5.0
Sales and related occupations	15,965	15,809	886	800	5.3	4.8
Office and administrative support occupations	19,731	19,332	1,103	1,048	5.3	5.1
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,552	14,145	1,230	1,172	8.3	7.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	922	977	133	114	12.6	10.5
Construction and extraction occupations	7,761	8,170	829	844	9.6	9.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,870	4,998	258	214	5.2	4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,054	17,988	1,562	1,397	8.0	7.2
Production occupations	9,771	9,487	817	709	7.7	6.9
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,283	8,501	745	689	8.3	7.5

[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	
	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004
Total, 16 years and over [1]	8,501	7,837	5.8	5.4
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,082	6,466	6.2	5.7
Mining	41	34	7.7	6.4
Construction	772	849	9.3	9.5
Manufacturing	1,199	1,004	6.7	5.8
Durable goods	799	598	7.3	5.6
Nondurable goods	400	406	5.8	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,201	1,248	6.0	6.1
Transportation and utilities	274	239	5.0	4.5
Information	268	168	7.3	5.0
Financial activities	323	312	3.6	3.4
Professional and business services	1,076	752	8.3	6.0
Education and health services	611	589	3.4	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	986	925	8.5	7.9
Other services	331	347	5.5	5.6
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	154	107	12.0	8.3
Government workers	440	433	2.2	2.1
Self employed and unpaid family workers	248	242	2.4	2.3

[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					
	Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004	Apr. 2004
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.8	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	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	6.7	7.1	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5
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	9.8	10.4	9.3	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.6

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	
	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	74,615	76,497	28,327	29,244	46,288	47,253
Persons who currently want a job	4,373	4,598	1,953	2,131	2,421	2,466
Searched for work and available to work now [1]	1,399	1,526	695	782	704	743
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	437	492	254	313	183	179
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	962	1,034	440	469	521	565
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,181	7,239	3,756	3,675	3,425	3,564
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,758	3,869	2,190	2,142	1,569	1,727
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,652	1,633	572	551	1,080	1,082
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	279	275	185	188	94	87
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,443	1,417	783	760	660	657

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

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

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

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

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

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p	Change from: Mar. 2004-Apr. 2004p
Total nonfarm	129,781	128,786	129,820	130,929	129,901	130,035	130,194	130,277	130,614	130,902	288
Total private	107,783	106,962	107,845	108,972	108,304	108,491	108,667	108,738	109,048	109,328	280
Goods-producing	21,651	21,132	21,343	21,620	21,680	21,668	21,696	21,684	21,766	21,808	42
Natural resources and mining	555	557	565	573	568	570	570	572	580	583	3
Logging	61.8	62.2	61.5	60.4	68.4	65.9	65.1	64.2	66.2	66.4	.2
Mining	493.4	495.1	503.9	512.5	499.9	504.3	505.1	508.1	513.7	516.9	3.2
Oil and gas extraction	121.0	128.5	129.0	130.8	122.3	124.6	126.9	128.9	129.9	131.1	1.2
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	199.8	191.9	196.8	203.4	201.9	202.0	200.0	200.6	202.7	204.5	1.8
Coal mining	70 2	69 6	70.1	71.1	70.8	69.8	69.6	70.2	70.5	71.4	.9
Support activities for mining	172.8	174.7	178.1	178.3	175.7	177.7	178.2	178.6	181.1	181.3	.2
Construction	6,530	6,356	6,510	6,737	6,689	6,774	6,812	6,791	6,856	6,874	18
Construction of buildings	1,540.7	1,523.6	1,546.5	1,572.4	1,578.1	1,585.1	1,593.3	1,590.9	1,606.2	1,603.5	-2.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction	868.9	806.3	841.7	904.3	900.0	920.7	928.0	924.0	926.8	928.2	1.4
Specialty trade contractors	4,120.6	4,025.9	4,122.0	4,260.2	4,211.3	4,268.4	4,290.2	4,276.5	4,322.8	4,342.6	19.8
Manufacturing	14,566	14,219	14,268	14,310	14,623	14,324	14,314	14,321	14,330	14,351	21
Production workers	10,224	9,958	10,001	10,046	10,263	10,044	10,035	10,038	10,044	10,066	22
Durable goods	9,010	8,836	8,866	8,907	9,025	8,868	8,869	8,882	8,889	8,909	20
Production workers	6,181	6,054	6,060	6,117	6,188	6,079	6,081	6,088	6,091	6,109	18
Wood products	534 3	528.8	529.9	534.3	537.8	536.6	536.3	538.4	538.2	538.1	-.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	489.9	472.0	480.8	492.5	494.1	487.5	492.7	490.5	492.3	494.2	1.9
Primary metals	485.7	461.5	461.3	462.6	485.8	464.6	462.2	462.4	461.6	462.1	.5
Fabricated metal products	1,485.3	1,472.1	1,472.2	1,484.1	1,487.6	1,471.2	1,471.8	1,476.6	1,475.5	1,485.1	9.6
Machinery	1,162.2	1,141.7	1,146.5	1,149.3	1,161.2	1,140.4	1,138.7	1,141.2	1,144.9	1,148.9	4.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,374.8	1,332.5	1,333.8	1,332.6	1,377.5	1,332.2	1,333.2	1,333.9	1,334.6	1,334.8	.2
Computer and peripheral equipment	230.4	218.2	218.7	217.8	231.1	217.8	219.4	219.0	218.6	218.1	-.5
Communications equipment	159.0	155.0	154.7	155.0	158.7	153.0	154.8	154.8	154.9	154.7	-.2
Semiconductors and electronic components	468.2	450.9	451.1	452.6	468.6	451.3	450.2	451.4	451.4	452.9	1.5
Electronic instruments	430.0	423.5	424.4	422.0	430.9	425.3	423.7	423.3	424.4	423.1	-1.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	465.4	448.0	447.8	447.9	465.7	451.2	449.8	448.6	448.9	445.7	-1.2
Transportation equipment	1,771.5	1,762.1	1,768.8	1,770.0	1,772.3	1,762.7	1,760.6	1,768.5	1,768.3	1,769.5	1.2
Furniture and related products	572.7	567.8	574.0	577.8	574.6	569.3	571.3	571.2	574.7	577.1	2.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	668.1	649.7	651.2	655.9	668.7	651.9	652.0	653.0	652.3	653.0	.7
Nondurable goods	5,556	5,383	5,402	5,403	5,598	5,456	5,445	5,439	5,441	5,442	1
Production workers	4,043	3,904	3,921	3,929	4,075	3,965	3,954	3,950	3,953	3,957	4
Food manufacturing	1,486.6	1,475.2	1,474.8	1,469.7	1,517.3	1,506.3	1,500.7	1,502.4	1,502.0	1,501.7	-.3
Beverages and tobacco products	196.4	190.3	191.6	192.5	200.6	198.3	197.7	195.9	196.4	196.1	-.3
Textile mills	271.6	235.2	237.9	238.1	270.4	241.0	239.2	237.3	237.2	236.1	-1.1
Textile product mills	185.3	173.8	179.2	182.4	184.8	174.3	178.9	176.6	179.4	180.8	1.4
Apparel	320.1	292.8	297.2	295.9	321.7	297.7	296.1	297.1	296.8	296.6	-.2
Leather and allied products	46.6	44.3	45.0	46.4	46.3	44.3	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.3	.3
Paper and paper products	520.4	504.7	505.5	506.3	523.0	510.3	509.8	508.0	508.7	508.7	.0
Printing and related support activities	681.0	661.4	661.0	659.3	683.7	670.1	667.6	665.0	662.5	660.6	-1.9
Petroleum and coal products	114.8	109.6	110.8	111.0	115.5	112.4	114.3	112.9	112.8	111.9	-.9
Chemicals	913.1	893.8	895.0	893.9	913.9	895.9	893.7	894.7	894.7	895.6	.9
Plastics and rubber products	819.9	801.6	804.0	807.7	820.7	805.8	804.8	803.9	805.9	808.1	2.2
Service-providing	108,130	107,654	108,477	109,309	108,021	108,367	108,498	108,593	108,848	109,094	246
Private service-providing	86,132	85,830	86,502	87,352	86,424	86,823	86,971	87,054	87,282	87,520	238
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,076	24,955	25,090	25,224	25,326	25,211	25,312	25,331	25,408	25,436	28
Wholesale trade	5,611.6	5,569.6	5,598.9	5,621.3	5,625.8	5,598.4	5,611.4	5,612.2	5,624.3	5,630.4	6.1
Durable goods	2,951.3	2,938.1	2,951.9	2,962.2	2,958.1	2,945.8	2,954.9	2,953.8	2,962.5	2,966.5	4.0
Nondurable goods	2,007.7	1,971.4	1,982.5	1,991.2	2,013.1	1,991.8	1,993.7	1,994.5	1,995.4	1,995.0	-.4
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	652.6	660.1	664.5	667.9	654.6	660.8	662.8	663.9	666.4	668.9	2.5

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004^p	Apr. 2004^p	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004^p	Apr. 2004^p	Change from: Mar. 2004-Apr. 2004^p
Retail trade	14,720.3	14,672.8	14,749.0	14,848.9	14,929.4	14,876.0	14,944.8	14,963.0	15,009.2	15,032.6	23.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,869.8	1,876.2	1,893.7	1,909.3	1,875.9	1,893.7	1,895.4	1,900.9	1,908.4	1,914.3	5.9
Automobile dealers	1,246.7	1,255.5	1,262.0	1,264.0	1,249.8	1,259.5	1,261.3	1,262.9	1,265.5	1,267.6	2.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	537.3	540.5	540.6	540.2	543.8	547.2	546.4	544.5	544.5	545.4	.9
Electronics and appliance stores	506.8	508.7	509.4	510.7	513.3	511.9	509.3	508.2	511.8	514.4	2.6
Building material and garden supply stores	1,198.9	1,166.0	1,209.1	1,272.6	1,180.5	1,209.5	1,221.4	1,231.4	1,242.1	1,252.5	10.4
Food and beverage stores	2,822.8	2,808.2	2,803.4	2,795.3	2,853.2	2,813.9	2,828.3	2,831.3	2,835.2	2,829.6	-5.6
Health and personal care stores	932.3	950.9	952.7	950.1	940.3	952.6	954.1	954.9	958.2	957.9	-.3
Gasoline stations	877.0	860.0	862.7	862.7	884.7	871.1	875.1	871.8	872.3	870.1	-2.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,269.4	1,273.2	1,285.4	1,292.5	1,303.4	1,301.0	1,304.3	1,311.3	1,320.6	1,324.6	4.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	629.6	623.7	621.3	617.2	649.0	633.2	635.9	638.8	636.0	634.7	-1.3
General merchandise stores[1]	2,734.5	2,729.1	2,744.0	2,767.2	2,816.8	2,793.4	2,822.7	2,822.5	2,828.5	2,838.9	10.4
Department stores	1,559.2	1,545.5	1,550.5	1,563.2	1,618.8	1,601.3	1,603.4	1,602.7	1,606.8	1,613.2	6.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	922.2	913.6	905.9	913.4	938.7	924.4	929.6	924.6	926.2	924.8	-1.4
Nonstore retailers	419.8	422.5	420.8	417.7	429.8	424.1	424.3	424.8	425.4	425.4	.0
Transportation and warehousing	4,163.1	4,135.3	4,162.1	4,175.6	4,187.7	4,157.0	4,175.9	4,175.6	4,193.3	4,191.9	-1.4
Air transportation	532.7	506.8	510.1	515.1	537.1	512.9	510.2	511.6	513.3	515.2	1.9
Rail transportation	215.3	213.8	214.5	216.4	215.4	215.5	215.4	215.7	216.0	216.1	.1
Water transportation	52.1	46.3	47.4	49.6	52.7	50.0	50.6	48.8	49.0	50.1	1.1
Truck transportation	1,303.3	1,312.8	1,319.2	1,334.1	1,322.0	1,338.7	1,343.6	1,344.1	1,345.7	1,349.6	3.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	398.1	390.0	394.5	389.6	383.2	385.0	382.3	380.1	379.7	375.8	-3.9
Pipeline transportation	40.8	37.9	37.7	37.9	40.9	38.8	38.3	38.2	38.0	38.0	.0
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	24.6	24.3	25.9	27.8	27.6	29.4	28.7	29.7	30.1	30.0	-.1
Support activities for transportation	513.4	512.8	514.2	514.9	514.8	511.6	514.1	515.5	518.5	518.4	-.1
Couriers and messengers	564.3	565.7	569.7	563.7	570.5	559.0	566.9	567.7	571.5	567.2	-4.3
Warehousing and storage	518.5	524.9	528.9	526.5	523.5	516.1	525.8	524.4	531.5	531.5	.0
Utilities	580.7	577.0	579.7	578.3	582.8	579.3	580.2	580.0	581.3	581.5	.2
Information	3,203	3,156	3,160	3,160	3,214	3,175	3,163	3,169	3,169	3,171	2
Publishing industries, except Internet	929.2	913.3	914.7	913.4	932.4	917.4	914.0	915.1	916.0	916.3	.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries	364.7	377.1	375.0	375.2	371.6	385.2	379.7	382.7	380.5	383.0	2.5
Broadcasting, except Internet	326.3	330.5	333.2	333.7	327.1	329.5	329.7	331.8	333.5	334.3	.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting	29.8	31.7	31.8	32.5	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.9	32.0	32.5	.5
Telecommunications	1,093.7	1,056.0	1,054.7	1,053.2	1,095.4	1,061.2	1,061.3	1,058.2	1,056.9	1,055.2	-1.7
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	410.3	399.6	401.8	402.6	408.6	402.6	400.1	401.1	401.4	400.8	-.6
Other information services	46.8	47.5	48.4	49.1	48.6	48.2	47.8	48.0	48.5	49.2	.7
Financial activities	7,945	7,939	7,955	7,985	7,968	7,981	7,981	7,989	7,994	8,002	8
Finance and insurance	5,908.9	5,911.3	5,920.8	5,928.8	5,919.4	5,916.5	5,917.1	5,924.7	5,930.5	5,936.8	6.3
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.7	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,771.5	2,778.2	2,786.5	2,790.7	2,777.0	2,783.3	2,785.3	2,787.2	2,794.5	2,798.4	3.9
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,744.2	1,757.6	1,759.9	1,761.1	1,748.0	1,757.1	1,758.7	1,762.8	1,763.8	1,764.6	.8
Commercial banking	1,277.1	1,279.3	1,280.5	1,283.4	1,280.0	1,278.9	1,280.4	1,283.5	1,284.5	1,286.2	1.7
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	759.8	777.1	778.9	777.9	762.6	771.9	773.8	778.2	781.0	780.1	-.9
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,272.4	2,254.1	2,254.0	2,258.9	2,274.2	2,258.1	2,255.8	2,257.4	2,253.4	2,256.9	3.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	82.5	79.6	79.1	79.0	82.8	80.7	79.8	79.5	79.2	79.0	-.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,036.2	2,027.2	2,034.5	2,056.0	2,048.8	2,064.0	2,063.6	2,064.5	2,063.0	2,064.9	1.9
Real estate	1,374.8	1,377.0	1,385.0	1,401.4	1,382.2	1,395.7	1,397.7	1,400.2	1,401.9	1,405.6	3.7
Rental and leasing services	634.0	620.2	620.3	626.0	638.9	638.3	636.0	634.2	631.5	630.2	-1.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	27.4	30.0	29.2	28.6	27.7	30.0	29.9	30.1	29.6	29.1	-.5
Professional and business services	15,850	15,881	16,044	16,353	15,897	16,159	16,172	16,196	16,250	16,373	123
Professional and technical services[1]	6,692.1	6,727.0	6,754.4	6,760.8	6,631.3	6,669.3	6,657.9	6,658.1	6,688.3	6,701.5	13.2
Legal services	1,130.5	1,132.3	1,132.3	1,135.4	1,138.3	1,140.5	1,138.7	1,139.2	1,138.8	1,141.4	2.6
Accounting and bookkeeping services	911.2	944.0	927.3	907.3	816.1	826.6	815.2	813.3	820.0	820.6	.6
Architectural and engineering services	1,217.5	1,215.9	1,228.6	1,244.5	1,227.5	1,235.2	1,238.0	1,240.0	1,247.2	1,254.4	7.2
Computer systems design and related services	1,120.2	1,099.4	1,105.3	1,100.3	1,117.9	1,105.7	1,104.6	1,099.6	1,102.8	1,098.9	-3.9
Management and technical consulting services	737.3	760.1	768.9	777.7	741.5	764.0	765.4	767.9	774.2	781.9	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p	Change from: Mar. 2004- Apr. 2004p
Professional and business services—Continued											
Management of companies and enterprises	1,670.7	1,658.6	1,663.4	1,675.0	1,679.1	1,670.2	1,675.1	1,675.6	1,675.6	1,681.0	5.4
Administrative and waste services	7,487.4	7,495.1	7,625.9	7,917.8	7,586.8	7,819.2	7,838.5	7,862.4	7,886.1	7,990.3	104.2
Administrative and support services[1]	7,165.7	7,180.1	7,308.9	7,595.2	7,282.8	7,496.3	7,517.5	7,539.6	7,562.9	7,665.4	102.5
Employment services[1]	3,138.6	3,296.8	3,353.1	3,479.7	3,229.3	3,461.3	3,473.8	3,493.8	3,494.4	3,554.5	60.1
Temporary help services	2,090.1	2,216.2	2,272.2	2,381.6	2,159.1	2,355.3	2,344.3	2,370.4	2,384.3	2,419.6	35.3
Business support services	747.2	738.7	747.7	750.7	746.8	745.1	739.0	739.8	744.7	747.5	2.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,622.6	1,492.4	1,544.9	1,684.8	1,621.5	1,635.9	1,637.1	1,639.5	1,649.0	1,678.8	29.8
Waste management and remediation services	321.7	315.0	317.0	322.4	323.8	322.9	321.0	322.8	323.2	324.9	1.7
Education and health services	16,695	16,863	16,949	17,009	16,538	16,731	16,746	16,764	16,805	16,838	31
Educational services	2,835.0	2,860.0	2,880.9	2,886.7	2,687.1	2,728.0	2,729.3	2,727.4	2,731.4	2,733.1	1.7
Health care and social assistance	13,860.4	14,002.6	14,068.0	14,122.0	13,851.0	14,003.2	14,017.1	14,036.8	14,073.2	14,103.2	30.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,747.0	4,835.4	4,857.9	4,883.9	4,751.8	4,831.0	4,840.3	4,855.3	4,868.0	4,884.8	16.8
Offices of physicians	1,987.4	2,029.6	2,040.3	2,043.0	1,992.1	2,030.0	2,032.3	2,034.4	2,043.5	2,046.9	3.4
Outpatient care centers	423.3	431.0	430.7	434.4	422.4	425.0	427.8	431.1	429.9	432.7	2.8
Home health care services	723.6	732.5	739.3	748.7	722.9	739.9	740.2	741.5	743.9	747.9	4.0
Hospitals	4,237.3	4,276.4	4,282.3	4,294.6	4,244.1	4,283.9	4,287.8	4,284.1	4,296.0	4,299.7	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,777.8	2,779.3	2,792.8	2,798.7	2,781.4	2,793.0	2,792.1	2,791.1	2,797.8	2,802.6	4.8
Nursing care facilities	1,580.1	1,572.6	1,579.2	1,580.7	1,582.3	1,581.7	1,580.3	1,578.7	1,582.0	1,583.9	1.9
Social assistance[1]	2,098.3	2,111.5	2,125.2	2,144.8	2,073.7	2,095.3	2,096.9	2,106.3	2,111.4	2,116.1	4.7
Child day care services	777.7	783.5	788.6	795.0	757.9	770.0	766.3	772.2	773.4	773.0	-.4
Leisure and hospitality	11,971	11,699	11,927	12,225	12,084	12,192	12,218	12,229	12,263	12,299	36
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,748.3	1,609.0	1,656.0	1,747.9	1,792.9	1,795.2	1,801.4	1,796.7	1,795.0	1,790.3	-4.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	381.8	343.9	347.0	362.0	377.3	368.8	369.4	366.5	362.6	359.4	-3.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	111.1	104.6	108.0	114.2	113.3	113.1	113.4	113.7	114.1	115.1	1.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,255.4	1,160.5	1,201.0	1,271.7	1,302.3	1,313.3	1,318.6	1,316.5	1,318.3	1,315.8	-2.5
Accommodations and food services	10,223.0	10,090.2	10,271.2	10,477.0	10,290.7	10,396.3	10,416.5	10,432.3	10,467.8	10,508.8	41.0
Accommodations	1,716.0	1,672.7	1,694.9	1,722.3	1,759.4	1,763.0	1,752.1	1,754.4	1,756.7	1,763.8	7.1
Food services and drinking places	8,507.0	8,417.5	8,576.3	8,754.7	8,531.3	8,633.3	8,664.4	8,677.9	8,711.1	8,745.0	33.9
Other services	5,392	5,337	5,377	5,396	5,397	5,374	5,379	5,376	5,393	5,403	10
Repair and maintenance	1,238.1	1,224.4	1,239.5	1,239.3	1,235.9	1,228.5	1,233.5	1,230.5	1,238.9	1,238.5	-.4
Personal and laundry services	1,260.7	1,231.2	1,246.8	1,256.7	1,260.1	1,250.2	1,251.2	1,247.6	1,255.8	1,256.3	.5
Membership associations and organizations	2,892.8	2,881.4	2,890.9	2,900.1	2,901.0	2,895.7	2,894.5	2,898.3	2,898.3	2,908.0	9.7
Government	21,998	21,824	21,975	21,957	21,597	21,544	21,527	21,539	21,566	21,574	8
Federal	2,758	2,699	2,703	2,707	2,768	2,720	2,715	2,718	2,717	2,717	0
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,944.4	1,909.3	1,916.1	1,922.4	1,952.5	1,928.9	1,921.5	1,923.8	1,927.2	1,929.7	2.5
U.S. Postal Service	813.1	789.2	787.0	785.0	815.2	791.4	793.1	791.7	789.9	787.7	-2.2
State government	5,164	5,119	5,164	5,169	5,020	5,027	5,007	5,018	5,026	5,030	4
State government education	2,406.6	2,394.5	2,430.2	2,432.5	2,259.7	2,285.7	2,268.0	2,279.6	2,286.4	2,290.9	4.5
State government, excluding education	2,757.1	2,724.8	2,733.9	2,736.9	2,760.4	2,740.9	2,738.9	2,738.4	2,739.1	2,738.6	-.5
Local government	14,076	14,006	14,108	14,081	13,809	13,797	13,805	13,805	13,823	13,827	4
Local government education	8,035.6	7,992.0	8,076.0	8,039.0	7,700.6	7,687.1	7,692.2	7,694.3	7,708.6	7,711.2	2.6
Local government, excluding education	6,040.3	6,014.2	6,031.6	6,042.0	6,107.9	6,109.7	6,112.7	6,110.8	6,114.1	6,115.8	1.7

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004^p	Apr. 2004^p	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004^p	Apr. 2004^p	Change from: Mar. 2004-Apr. 2004^p
Total private	33.4	33.8	33.5	33.4	33.6	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	0.0
Goods-producing	39.3	39.8	40.1	39.7	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.0	-.2
Natural resources and mining	43.0	43.6	44.0	43.9	43.3	43.6	44.5	44.1	44.3	44.2	-.1
Construction	37.5	37.3	38.4	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.3	-.4
Manufacturing	39.9	40.8	40.8	40.5	40.1	40.6	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.6	-.3
Overtime hours	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	-.1
Durable goods	40.2	41.3	41.4	41.1	40.3	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.3	41.1	-.2
Overtime hours	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	-.1
Wood products	39.9	40.4	40.6	40.8	40.0	41.0	40.9	41.1	40.9	40.9	.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.8	41.5	42.5	42.4	41.9	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.9	42.5	-.4
Primary metals	42.2	42.9	43.1	43.2	42.1	42.7	43.1	43.0	43.0	43.1	.1
Fabricated metal products	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.3	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	.0
Machinery	40.4	41.9	41.8	41.5	40.5	41.1	41.8	41.8	41.6	41.4	-.2
Computer and electronic products	39.8	41.1	40.8	40.4	40.1	40.4	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	-.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.0	40.1	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.7	40.4	-.3
Transportation equipment	41.3	42.9	43.0	42.3	41.1	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.8	42.3	-.5
Furniture and related products	37.9	39.1	39.4	39.4	38.0	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.4	-.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	37.9	38.8	38.7	38.2	38.0	38.5	39.0	38.7	38.5	38.2	-.3
Nondurable goods	39.5	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.7	39.9	40.2	40.3	40.1	39.9	-.2
Overtime hours	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	.1
Food manufacturing	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.2	39.3	39.1	39.5	39.4	39.2	38.9	-.3
Beverages and tobacco products	39.3	39.3	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.6	40.3	39.6	39.6	.0
Textile mills	39.5	40.1	40.7	39.6	39.0	39.7	40.0	40.0	40.2	39.3	-.9
Textile product mills	38.6	39.5	38.8	38.6	38.5	39.8	39.4	39.9	38.8	38.4	-.4
Apparel	35.6	36.1	36.5	36.4	35.6	35.8	35.7	36.2	36.2	36.1	-.1
Leather and allied products	39.8	39.5	40.0	39.7	39.3	40.3	39.8	39.5	39.6	39.5	-.1
Paper and paper products	41.3	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.9	42.0	41.9	41.8	-.1
Printing and related support activities	37.8	38.4	38.6	38.3	37.9	38.2	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.4	.0
Petroleum and coal products	44.0	44.2	43.5	43.1	44.0	44.2	43.8	44.1	43.6	43.5	-.1
Chemicals	42.2	43.3	43.1	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.9	43.2	43.0	43.0	.0
Plastics and rubber products	39.9	40.7	40.8	40.7	39.9	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.7	-.2
Private service-providing	32.1	32.6	32.1	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.4	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.2	33.5	33.2	33.2	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.5	33.5	.0
Wholesale trade	37.5	38.1	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.9	.0
Retail trade	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.4	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.1	37.0	36.6	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.9	37.2	36.9	36.9	.0
Utilities	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.0	40.8	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.1	.0
Information	35.9	36.5	35.9	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.2	.0
Financial activities	35.2	36.1	35.2	35.3	35.5	35.3	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.6	.1
Professional and business services	34.0	34.5	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.8	34.1	34.2	34.0	34.1	.1
Education and health services	32.1	32.6	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.3	25.8	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.7	25.7	.0
Other services	31.1	31.2	30.9	30.8	31.4	31.0	31.1	31.1	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.

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p
Total private	$15.27	$15.60	$15.55	$15.59	$510.02	$527.28	$520.93	$520.71
Seasonally adjusted	15.25	15.52	15.54	15.59	512.40	524.58	523.70	525.38
Goods-producing	16.66	16.95	17.00	17.09	654.74	674.61	681.70	678.47
Natural resources and mining	17.68	18.05	18.15	18.13	760.24	786.98	798.60	795.91
Construction	18.84	19.07	19.06	19.14	706.50	711.31	731.90	721.58
Manufacturing	15.63	15.99	16.01	16 07	623 64	652.39	653.21	650.84
Durable goods	16.32	16.68	16.69	16.72	656.06	688.88	690.97	687.19
Wood products	12.49	12.91	12.93	12.99	498.35	521.56	524.96	529.99
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.69	16.00	16.03	16.33	655.84	664.00	681.28	692.39
Primary metals	18.05	18.36	18.34	18.54	761.71	787.64	790.45	800.93
Fabricated metal products	14.95	15.18	15.25	15.22	599.50	623.90	625.25	620.98
Machinery	16.17	16.50	16.50	16.51	653.27	691.35	689.70	685.17
Computer and electronic products	16.62	16.92	16.92	17.11	661.48	695.41	690.34	691.24
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.26	14.58	14.69	14.80	570.40	591.95	596.41	592.00
Transportation equipment	20.95	21.37	21.34	21.33	865.24	916.77	917.62	902.26
Furniture and related products	12.89	12.92	12.95	13.06	488.53	505.17	510.23	514.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.20	13.75	13.77	13.59	500.28	533.50	532.90	519.14
Nondurable goods	14.55	14.88	14.90	15.02	574.73	595.20	596.00	596.29
Food manufacturing	12.75	12.87	12.90	13.00	494.70	499.36	499.23	496.60
Beverages and tobacco products	17.86	18.76	19.24	19.90	701.90	737.27	752.28	784.06
Textile mills	11.95	12.13	12.09	12.21	472.03	486.41	492.06	483.52
Textile product mills	11.12	11.40	11.37	11.15	429.23	450.30	441.16	430.39
Apparel	9.46	9.58	9.60	9.71	336.78	345.84	350.40	353.44
Leather and allied products	11.72	11.76	11.68	11.73	466.46	464.52	467.20	465.68
Paper and paper products	17.25	17.55	17.59	17.86	712.43	731.84	733.50	744.76
Printing and related support activities	15.33	15.57	15.63	15.53	579.47	597.89	603.32	594.80
Petroleum and coal products	23.86	24.32	24.83	24.69	1,049.84	1,074.94	1,080.11	1,064.14
Chemicals	18.34	18.85	18.83	19.04	773.85	816.21	811.57	811.10
Plastics and rubber products	14.09	14.45	14.46	14.60	562.19	588.12	589.97	594.22
Private service-providing	14.91	15.24	15.16	15.20	478.61	496.82	486.64	487.92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.32	14.58	14.54	14.62	475.42	488.43	482.73	485.38
Wholesale trade	17.29	17.60	17.48	17.61	648.38	670.56	657.25	663.90
Retail trade	11.89	12.04	12.04	12.08	363.83	368.42	366.02	367.23
Transportation and warehousing	16.17	16.58	16.52	16.74	583.74	613.46	604.63	611.01
Utilities	24.54	25.29	25.36	25.31	1,008.59	1,039.42	1,037.22	1,035.18
Information	20.89	21.28	21.19	21.35	749.95	776.72	760.72	766.47
Financial activities	16.96	17.47	17.38	17.48	596.99	630.67	611.78	617.04
Professional and business services	17.19	17.47	17.29	17.27	584.46	602.72	587.86	587.18
Education and health services	15.48	15.95	15.93	15.98	496.91	519.97	512.95	513.91
Leisure and hospitality	8.71	8.92	8.89	8.86	220.36	230.14	225.81	225.04
Other services	13.82	13.90	13.85	13.87	429.80	433.68	427.97	427.20

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

p = preliminary.

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004p	Apr. 2004p	Percent change from: Mar. 2004- Apr. 2004p
Total private:							
Current dollars	$15.25	$15.45	$15.49	$15.52	$15.54	$15.59	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.23	8.30	8.27	8.27	8.24	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	16.71	16.97	17.00	17.06	17.09	17.14	.3
Natural resources and mining	17.60	17.91	17.95	18.01	18.07	18.06	-.1
Construction	18.90	19.04	19.11	19.18	19.17	19.22	.3
Manufacturing	15.64	15.93	15.94	15.99	16.02	16.08	.4
Excluding overtime [4]	14.90	15.09	15.11	15.14	15.17	15.24	.5
Durable goods	16.35	16.64	16.63	16.68	16.70	16.76	.4
Nondurable goods	14.54	14.81	14.85	14.89	14.93	15.01	.5
Private service-providing	14.86	15.05	15.08	15.10	15.13	15.17	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.24	14.41	14.45	14.49	14.50	14.57	.5
Wholesale trade	17.29	17.46	17.53	17.54	17.55	17.61	.3
Retail trade	11.81	11.95	11.95	11.98	11.99	12.02	.3
Transportation and warehousing	16.15	16.33	16.46	16.52	16.53	16.71	1.1
Utilities	24.44	25.13	25.32	25.35	25.38	25.42	.2
Information	20.89	20.99	21.15	21.24	21.27	21.38	.5
Financial activities	16.95	17.30	17.35	17.32	17.42	17.48	.3
Professional and business services	17.20	17.25	17.24	17.25	17.27	17.30	.2
Education and health services	15.45	15.81	15.87	15.90	15.94	15.95	.1
Leisure and hospitality	8.73	8.84	8.85	8.86	8.87	8.88	.1
Other services	13.78	13.80	13.84	13.84	13.86	13.83	-.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is used to deflate this series.
[3] Change was -0.4 percent from Feb. 2004 to Mar. 2004, the latest month available.
[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004[p]	Apr. 2004[p]	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004[p]	Apr. 2004[p]	Percent change from: Mar. 2004-Apr. 2004[p]
Total private	97.1	97.3	97.3	98.2	98.3	98.4	99.1	99.2	99.2	99.5	0.3
Goods-producing	93.5	91.8	93.7	94.4	95.0	95.2	96.0	96.2	96.3	96.1	-.2
Natural resources and mining	93.0	94.1	97.3	98.4	98.0	97.1	99.1	98.2	100.8	101.5	.7
Construction	92.8	88.4	93.8	96.1	96.5	98.2	99.7	99.6	100.9	100.0	-.9
Manufacturing	93.6	93.2	93.6	93.4	94.5	93.6	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.8	-.5
Durable goods	93.4	93.9	94.6	94.5	93.7	94.1	94.8	94.9	94.5	94.3	-.2
Wood products	95.9	96.3	96.8	98.2	96.8	99.2	98.7	99.7	99.0	99.0	.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	92.4	88.6	92.6	95.2	93.8	93.6	95.5	95.0	96.1	95.9	-.2
Primary metals	94.8	91.5	92.0	92.5	94.6	91.7	92.1	92.0	91.8	92.2	.4
Fabricated metal products	94.3	96.0	95.8	96.4	95.0	95.0	96.1	96.5	96.0	96.9	.9
Machinery	94.0	95.7	95.9	95.3	93.8	93.5	94.9	95.1	95.0	94.8	-.2
Computer and electronic products	92.0	90.8	90.5	88.8	92.9	89.4	90.2	90.8	89.9	88.9	-1.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	92.4	88.6	88.8	87.4	92.4	90.0	90.8	89.0	88.6	87.6	-1.1
Transportation equipment	93.6	97.5	98.1	96.9	93.1	96.8	97.3	97.7	97.4	96.6	-.8
Furniture and related products	90.3	92.3	94.0	95.0	90.8	94.1	94.4	93.8	94.7	95.0	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	93.7	91.4	91.6	91.3	93.9	91.6	92.4	91.9	91.3	90.8	-.5
Nondurable goods	94.1	92.0	92.4	91.9	95.3	93.2	93.6	93.8	93.4	93.0	-.4
Food manufacturing	94.9	94.2	94.0	92.5	98.4	97.1	97.7	97.6	97.2	96.5	-.7
Beverages and tobacco products	86.7	83.4	83.4	85.8	89.1	87.4	88.8	88.5	87.4	87.6	.2
Textile mills	80.7	78.8	81.0	78.7	89.1	80.4	80.3	79.5	79.8	77.4	-3.0
Textile product mills	93.2	90.8	92.2	94.1	92.6	91.9	92.4	93.1	92.4	92.8	.4
Apparel	84.5	77.1	79.4	79.2	84.8	77.6	77.2	78.8	78.6	78.4	-.3
Leather and allied products	96.4	90.7	93.4	95.3	94.7	92.2	91.4	91.7	92.2	92.7	.5
Paper and paper products	92.5	89.9	90.0	90.4	93.7	91.5	91.3	91.2	91.3	91.3	.0
Printing and related support activities	94.4	92.8	93.4	92.4	94.9	93.6	94.2	93.9	93.1	92.9	-.2
Petroleum and coal products	98.2	95.7	96.4	95.1	96.8	97.8	99.0	98.6	98.2	96.9	-1.3
Chemicals	99.5	100.2	99.7	98.7	99.5	98.8	99.0	99.9	99.3	99.4	.1
Plastics and rubber products	95.0	94.1	94.5	94.8	94.9	94.0	94.6	94.9	94.8	94.6	-.2
Private service-providing	98.1	99.0	98.4	99.4	99.1	99.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.6	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.8	96.8	96.5	97.1	98.6	98.0	98.7	99.1	98.8	98.9	.1
Wholesale trade	97.3	97.4	96.7	97.4	98.1	97.4	97.7	98.0	98.0	98.1	.1
Retail trade	98.5	96.1	96.0	96.7	99.0	98.3	99.4	99.2	99.2	99.3	.1
Transportation and warehousing	96.2	98.1	97.8	97.9	98.0	97.6	98.8	99.8	99.5	99.5	.0
Utilities	97.7	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.9	97.2	97.4	97.7	98.1	98.1	.0
Information	96.2	98.0	96.9	97.3	97.1	97.5	97.1	97.8	97.7	98.2	.5
Financial activities	100.1	102.0	99.8	100.0	101.3	100.7	101.7	101.0	100.9	101.1	.2
Professional and business services	97.5	98.9	98.6	100.7	97.9	98.7	99.7	100.1	100.0	101.2	1.2
Education and health services	101.3	103.4	102.7	103.0	101.0	102.1	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	.2
Leisure and hospitality	97.1	96.6	97.1	99.6	99.4	100.2	100.8	101.4	101.2	101.6	.4
Other services	96.4	95.2	95.1	95.3	97.4	95.4	95.8	95.7	96.1	96.3	.2

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2003	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004[p]	Apr. 2004[p]	Apr. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Mar. 2004[p]	Apr. 2004[p]	Percent change from: Mar. 2004-Apr. 2004[p]
Total private	99.3	101.5	101.3	102.4	100.3	101.7	102.7	103.0	103.1	103.7	0.6
Goods-producing	95.4	95.3	97.6	98.8	97.2	98.9	99.9	100.5	100.8	100.8	.0
Natural resources and mining	95.6	98.8	102.7	103.8	98.2	101.1	103.4	102.9	105.9	106.6	.7
Construction	94.4	91.0	96.6	99.3	98.5	100.9	102.9	103.2	104.4	103.8	-.6
Manufacturing	95.7	97.5	98.1	98.1	96.6	97.5	98.4	98.8	98.8	98.6	-.2
Durable goods	95.1	97.8	98.5	98.6	95.6	97.8	98.4	98.9	98.5	98.7	.2
Nondurable goods	96.7	96.7	97.3	97.5	97.9	97.5	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.6	.1
Private service-providing	100.5	103.7	102.4	103.8	101.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	103.9	104.8	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.7	100.7	100.1	101.3	100.2	100.7	101.7	102.4	102.2	102.8	.6
Wholesale trade	99.1	101.0	99.5	101.1	99.9	100.2	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.8	.5
Retail trade	98.4	99.2	99.0	100.1	100.3	100.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.3	.3
Transportation and warehousing	98.7	103.2	102.5	104.0	100.4	101.1	103.2	104.6	104.3	105.5	1.2
Utilities	100.1	102.8	102.9	102.6	99.8	101.9	102.9	103.4	103.9	104.0	.1
Information	99.5	103.3	101.6	102.9	100.4	101.3	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.0	1.2
Financial activities	105.0	110.2	107.0	108.1	106.2	107.7	109.1	108.2	108.7	109.3	.6
Professional and business services	99.8	102.8	101.5	103.5	100.2	101.3	102.3	102.8	102.8	104.2	1.4
Education and health services	103.1	108.4	107.5	108.0	102.6	106.1	106.5	106.8	107.3	107.6	.3
Leisure and hospitality	98.6	100.5	100.6	102.9	101.1	103.3	104.0	104.7	104.7	105.2	.5
Other services	97.1	96.4	96.0	96.3	97.8	96.0	96.6	96.5	97.1	97.0	-.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.

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

(Percent)

Time Span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	61.9	62.9	63.3	59.5	46.9	61.7	63.1	52.5	51.1	53.4	56.8	53.8
2001	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	36.7	34.9
2002	40.1	35.1	41.0	41.5	41.7	47.8	44.1	44.1	42.8	39.0	38.7	34.5
2003	41.2	35.1	38.1	41.4	42.8	40.1	40.5	39.7	49.3	46.0	51.1	49.1
2004	52.3	56.1	p 64.0	p 61.7								
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	51.1
2004	54.0	55.2	p 59.9	p 64.0								
Over 6-month span:												
2000	67.3	69.1	72.5	72.5	67.4	67.8	66.7	60.8	59.0	55.0	59.7	54.0
2001	51.8	50.0	51.8	47.3	43.5	41.5	38.1	35.4	32.2	33.1	31.5	31.1
2002	29.5	30.0	31.1	31.1	31.7	37.1	37.2	39.0	34.7	36.5	35.3	33.3
2003	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	36.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	41.7
2004	48.9	54.1	p 58.5	p 61.5								
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	35.4
2004	37.8	43.2	p 47.1	p 51.3								
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2000	48.2	58.3	50.0	50.0	41.1	57.1	60.7	28.6	25.0	35.1	39.9	41.1
2001	22.6	22.0	21.4	16.1	15.5	23.2	13.7	14.3	19.0	17.9	14.9	10.1
2002	21.4	18.5	23.8	35.1	29.8	32.7	40.5	28.0	31.0	11.9	15.5	17.9
2003	26.2	15.5	22.6	13.7	26.2	25.0	28.0	26.2	27.4	28.6	51.2	45.8
2004	42.9	55.4	p 51.8	p 55.4								
Over 3-month span:												
2000	53.6	53.6	58.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	41.7
2004	48.8	51.8	p 53.6	p 54.2								
Over 6-month span:												
2000	44.0	52.4	55.4	57.7	47.6	51.8	56.0	45.2	39.3	34.5	32.1	27.4
2001	22.0	23.8	22.0	20.8	14.3	13.7	14.3	10.1	10.7	5.4	7.1	4.8
2002	6.5	8.9	7.7	8.3	7.7	14.3	14.9	10.7	12.5	10.1	8.9	8.9
2003	11.3	9.5	6.0	7.1	8.9	13.1	8.9	13.1	13.1	16.7	19.0	19.6
2004	28.6	36.9	p 44.0	p 52.4								
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	11.3
2004	9.5	19.0	p 17.3	p 26.2								

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

p = preliminary.

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

O