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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2004

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

MARCH 5, 2004

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2004

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 2004

UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The Committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:40 a.m., in room SD-562 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Robert F. Bennett, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Senators present: Senators Bennett and Reed.

Staff present: Donald Marron, Reed Garfield, Jeff Wrase, Mike Ashton, Colleen Healy, Wendell Primus, Chad Stone, Matt Salomon and Daphne Clones.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR ROBERT F. BENNETT, CHAIRMAN

Chairman Bennett. The hearing will come to order.

I apologize for the late start. I'm a creature of habit rather than statistics, and instead of looking at my schedule, I went to the room where we always go. And discovered that there was a hearing there, but it was not one that I was presiding over. I apologize for being late.

We welcome you all to today's employment hearing. We're pleased again to have Commissioner Utgoff join us to talk about the employment data that were released just an hour ago.

We've now had 6 months of growth in employment as measured by the payroll survey, adding 21,000 jobs in February.

The unemployment rate remained steady at 5.6 percent, still well below its recent peak of 6.3 percent last June, and it remains below the average of each of the decades of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

So we are seeing some positive growth, but not as strongly as we'd all like to see.

Now while our focus today is on employment, I'd like to quickly point out that there are other indicators that show that the overall economy continues its strong growth.

Business activity in the manufacturing and service centers remains very strong, as they see their profits and cash flow continue to improve.

Households continue to benefit from the recent tax relief and from healthy gains in the housing and stock markets. And last year's GDP growth averaged 4.3 percent, which is the strongest in 4 years and well above the average 3.7 percent in the expansion of the 1990s. And overall, forecasters expect sustained and robust growth, low inflation, and continuing job gains.

But today, we are focusing primarily on jobs. And the number that we got out of February in terms of growth was disappointing and below that which many forecasters had expected.

I'd like to continue our discussion on the statistical anomaly between the payroll and household employment surveys.

As we know, the payroll survey measures jobs reported by businesses, while the household survey counts responses about who in the household has a job.

We've seen a large and historically unprecedented gap between these two surveys. The data on household job growth, the unemployment rate, and claims for unemployment insurance all point to a healthier job market. Yet, the payroll numbers continue to lag behind.

Now this is not just an academic question. If the measurement tools we are using are flawed, then the policy we adopt in response to those tools is likely to be flawed as well.

We must spend more quality time examining this question.

Now, Commissioner Utgoff, you said in your written statement last month that you preferred the payroll measure and thought it was tracking the job market well. You also wrote that, "BLS will continue to examine the possible sources of the discrepancy between the two surveys and to search for ways to test potential explanations."

I was glad to hear that. We want to probe that more deeply this morning.

I've spoken to Chairman Greenspan about the efforts of the Fed to try to account for this discrepancy. And he replied that the Fed was taking a very serious look at it and felt that it was a legitimate question for careful analysis.

We would welcome any insight that you might be able to give us from your own analysis here today.

Now in addition to talking about where we are today with respect to jobs, I would also like to discuss with you a report that the BLS recently released on future job growth in the United States.

Many people are concerned that the future is bleak, that America is losing high-paying jobs such as computer-related jobs, to other countries.

It's encouraging to me, therefore, that the BLS report foresees continued growth in computer-related employment—adding a million jobs as computer specialists by 2012 and expanding employment in network systems and data communication systems by more than 50 percent.

There are those whenever we refer to the service economy who give images of flipping hamburgers at McDonald's or greeting customers at Wal-Marts.

It's good to have your information that suggests that that is not the appropriate image of jobs in the service economy. BLS projects that many of the fastest-growing jobs will pay above-average wages.

Of the 30 fastest-growing jobs over the next decade that you project, for example, 13, or close to half, pay in the top 25 percent of wages and another 6 of the 30 pay above-average wages.

So these projections provide optimism about the future of employment in the United States.

Dr. Utgoff, it's always a pleasure to have you visit us and we look forward to your testimony and a discussion on the points that I have raised.

Congressman Stark, the Ranking Member of this Committee, is unable to be with us this morning. So we welcome Senator Reed in that role. He has served as Vice Chairman of the Committee in the past, and we're delighted to have him here.

Senator.

[The prepared statement of Senator Robert F. Bennett appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 17.]

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

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Let me welcome the Commissioner. Thank you for your testimony today.

This is a very disappointing report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' February employment situation shows that the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent because people are leaving the labor force.

More than 8 million Americans remain unemployed—with nearly 2 million out of work for 6 months or more. A paltry 21,000 payroll jobs were created—apparently none in the private sector.

According to the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, we need 125,000 new jobs each month just to keep pace with the growing labor force.

Job creation is nowhere near what it should be. A year ago, the Administration estimated that nearly 2 million jobs would be added in the second half of 2003—510,000 of them due to the President's tax cut. In fact, only 124,000 jobs were created during that period.

We got the tax cuts, but we didn't get the jobs.

The current slump is the most persistent jobs recession since the 1930s. Overall, the economy has lost 2.2 million payroll jobs since President Bush took office in January, 2001. And I have a chart over there that describes the relative job losses.

When you take out growth in government jobs and focus on just the private sector, the loss is even more staggering—we are 3 million jobs in the hole since President Bush took office.

The manufacturing sector alone has lost 2.8 million jobs.

All of this data comes from the BLS's survey of establishments. Some people want to talk about job growth in a different BLS survey—the survey of households—but Commissioner Utgoff has testified here that the establishment survey gives a more accurate picture of current labor market conditions.

The Congressional Budget Office and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan also agree that these data are the ones to look at to assess job loss.

So I hope we can put that debate to rest once and for all.

The 2004 Economic Report of the President acknowledges that job performance has been disappointing. On page 48, the report says: Indeed the performance of employment over the past couple of years has been appreciably weaker than in the past business cycles. It has lagged even that of the so-called "jobless recovery" from the 1990-91 recession.

At this point, in all previous business cycles since the 1930s, we had already erased all the job losses and were creating net new jobs.

Clearly, we're not making much progress in eliminating the jobs deficit. We've been gaining jobs slowly since August, but at the pace we've seen so far, it would take over 3 years to erase the current jobs deficit.

Job creation would have to average over 200,000 jobs per month from March, 2004 to January, 2005, just to erase the current 2.2 million jobs deficit completely.

We're a long way from that and even farther away from full employment.

Looking beyond the official unemployment rate, we see many signs of a weak labor market. Besides the more than 8 million Americans officially unemployed, another 5 million people want to work, but are out of the labor force and not counted among the unemployed.

The unemployment rate would be nearly 10 percent if you included them and those who are forced to work part-time because of the weak economy.

The BLS recently reported that nearly 240,000 workers lost their jobs in January due to mass lay-offs—the highest number since December, 2002. Job fears drove down consumer confidence in February. And Help-Wanted advertising, an important independent measure of labor demand, remains near the lowest levels since the 1960s.

The Administration has offered precious little relief to struggling Americans. We have an obligation to American workers to close tax loopholes that encourage shipping jobs overseas, restart federal unemployment benefits, modify Trade Adjustment Assistance to cover more displaced workers, and restore the President's cuts in education and job training.

It would not be compassionate or sensible to do anything less.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Senator Jack Reed appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 19.]

Chairman Bennett. Commissioner Utgoff, we welcome you this morning and look forward to your testimony.

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

Commissioner Utgoff. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Reed.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment——

Chairman Bennett. May I? You always have two people with you. And this time, we have a new person.

Commissioner Utgoff. Okay.

Chairman Bennett. Would you introduce Dr. Greenlees to the Committee?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, I will. This is John Greenlees, who is the new Associate Commissioner for Prices and Living Conditions.

And with me again is Jack Galvin, who is the Associate Commissioner for Employment and Unemployment.

Chairman Bennett. We welcome you both. Thank you for being here.

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

Non-farm payroll employment was little changed in February, up 21,000, as the number of jobs held steady in most major industries. Since August of 2003, total payroll employment has risen by 364,000. The unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, unchanged over the month, but down from its recent peak in June, 2003.

Turning first to our payroll survey data, construction employment declined in February following an increase of 34,000 in January. Taking a longer view, employment in construction has trended upward since March of last year; over the period, 123,000 jobs have been added.

Employment in manufacturing basically was unchanged in February, down 3000. The rate of job loss in our Nation's factories has moderated quite a bit since last summer. The improvement has been more pronounced in durable goods.

In fact, employment in a few durable goods industries, such as fabricated metals and wood products, is up slightly in recent months.

For manufacturing overall, the factory worksheet edged up in February to 41 hours, and overtime hours were unchanged at 4.5 hours.

Both measures are up substantially since last summer.

Also within the goods-producing sector, mining employment continued to trend slowly upward in February; oil and gas extraction has accounted for much of the recent growth.

None of the major segments of the service-providing sector showed a significant employment change in February. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged following 3 months of growth.

Among retailers overall, there has been no net job growth since the onset of the holiday shopping season last fall. Employment in a few retail components continued to edge up in February, notably building material and garden supply stores.

Employment was essentially flat in financial activities in February, although the securities component continued to add jobs.

Employment in securities is up by 18,000 since August. Credit intermediation, which includes mortgage banking, has lost 22,000 jobs over the same period.

The job total in information was little changed in February. Employment declines in the industry have eased since last fall.

As with other industries, this represents somewhat of an improvement, given that the information sector had lost 15 percent of its jobs between March, 2001 and October, 2003.

There was little employment change in professional and business services overall in February. Within the sector, temporary help services added 32,000 jobs over the month.

With the exception of a small decline in January, employment in temporary help has been climbing steadily since April, 2003. Over the period, there has been a net gain of 215,000 jobs.

Employment in health care and social assistance continued to trend upward in February. However, the average gain for the first 2 months of this year has been about half the average monthly increase for 2003.

Hospital employment declined over the month, while there was a job gain in social assistance, largely in child day care services.

Employment in state government rose by 20,000 over the month and has trended up since last summer. Over the same period, employment is down in local government.

Average hourly earnings for private production or non-supervisory workers rose by 3 cents in February. Over the 12 months ending in February, hourly earnings increased by 1.6 percent.

Taking a look at some of the measures obtained from our survey of households, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent in February. The number of unemployed persons also changed very little at about 8.2 million.

Both measures are below their recent highs of June, 2003. Jobless rates for major worker groups either remained the same or showed little movement over the month.

The labor force participation rate fell to 65.9 percent in February, reflecting a steep drop-off in the number of men in the labor force. The employment-population ratio was down over the month to 62.2 percent. It held at or near that level for most of 2003.

The number of persons working part time who would have preferred full-time employment declined over the month to 4.4 million. It had been at about 4.8 million during the last several months.

Among those not in the labor force, the number of discouraged workers—those who have stopped seeking work because of discouragement over their job prospects—was 484,000 in February, about the same as a year earlier, but well above the levels that existed prior to the recent recession.

In summary, non-farm payroll employment was little changed in February as the job totals in most industries held steady, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Utgoff together with Press Release No. 04-338, appear in the Submissions for the Record on page 21.]

Chairman Bennett. Thank you very much.

I understand that Senator Reed has another appointment that would require him to leave early. So I will defer my questioning to him so that he can have his questions answered before he has to move on.

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. That's very gracious. I appreciate it. Thank you.

Thank you, Commissioner, for your testimony.

An issue that has come up in both our opening statements is which survey is the most accurate or the one most dependable—the establishment survey or the household survey.

Previously, you have indicated that the establishment survey is the one that you prefer. I think this is the view also of the Congressional Budget Office and Chairman Greenspan.

Could you comment upon which survey is the best representative of employment?

Commissioner Utgoff. What I said earlier was that the payroll survey was the best for measuring current job trends.

So that if you want to look from month to month or over a shorter period, the payroll survey is much less volatile. And so, over a period of time, you want to look at the payroll survey because it's a bigger sample. It's less volatile. And because it is tied to a census of employers every year.

Senator Reed. Thank you very much, Commissioner.

Commissioner, again, the numbers that I refer to of the job losses since 2001, those are accurate numbers from your perspective?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. Thank you. The Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers recently told this Committee that it takes about 125,000 jobs per month just to keep up with population and labor force growth.

Does that number seem right to you?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. Thank you. And how many jobs per month have been created since August of last year?

Commissioner Utgoff. 364,000.

Senator Reed. Per month, that would be about 60,000?

Commissioner Utgoff. Approximately, yes.

Senator Reed. 60,000. So we're about half of what we need just to keep up with the labor force growth.

Commissioner Utgoff. You generally need about 125,000 jobs.

Senator Reed. Now one of the issues that's troubling all of us is the unusually weak job growth so long after the end of a recession.

In fact, it seems now we're replacing fewer jobs than we did after the recession of 1990-1991.

Is that correct?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. And that was the notorious jobless recovery.

So if that was a jobless recovery, what is this? Do you have any——

Commissioner Utgoff. In the job market, it is a weak recovery.

Senator Reed. The other factor, too, is that we've had many workers unemployed for more than 26 weeks. And what percentage of the unemployed is that, those long-term, more than 26-week unemployed persons?

Commissioner Utgoff. In February, the percent of the long-term unemployed as a percent of all unemployed workers was 22.9 percent.

Senator Reed. That is unusually high?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Senator Reed. Yes. And the average duration for unemployment, what's the average duration or length?

We have a lot of people who are unemployed more than 26 weeks. But it seems that we have a lot of people who are unemployed for a long period of time.

Commissioner Utgoff. The average weeks of unemployment in February was 20.3 weeks.

Senator Reed. 20.3 weeks. Historically, when is the last time we had seen that? If you have that data, that long a period of unemployment, on average?

[Pause.]

Commissioner Utgoff. I can't check every year, but I don't see any recent period where it has been that high.

Senator Reed. So you'd have to go back 10 years or more.

[Pause.]

Commissioner Utgoff. January 1984.

Senator Reed. 1984. Well, again, these are very disturbing numbers and a very disappointing report.

We're in a situation where we have a huge deficit already to make up. And then we have new entries to the work force who are looking for work and the economy is not producing those types of jobs.

And I would hope that it would cause a serious re-evaluation of our policies.

Thank you, Commissioner. And again, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your graciousness and your kindness.

Thank you.

Chairman Bennett. Thank you. I'm sorry that you can't be here for the ensuing discussion because I want to get into the issues that Senator Reed has raised.

There's a recent comment, I believe it's out of the New York Fed. It's rather rough and global in its comment, rather than with the precision that you go after statistics.

It is, I think, a straw in the wind to which we must pay attention.

The suggestion—or, rather, the comment is this. That the rule of thumb is that whenever we have a recession and then get into a recovery, we get about 50 percent of the jobs that were lost in the recession back.

The traditional recession for the industrial age is that it's an inventory recession. You build up too much inventory. You recognize that you have done that. You lay everybody off until you sell off your inventory. And then once the inventory is gone and you have to start manufacturing again, you bring everybody back.

That's a vastly over-simplified discussion of what an inventory recession is.

But the rule of thumb is that in the bringing the people back, you discover that you can do it more efficiently than you thought. And only 50 percent of the workers are brought back. The other 50 percent don't come back because their jobs are pretty much lost forever, as the business gets more efficient.

And the New York Fed did a statistical analysis of this and came to the conclusion that that was, in fact, the case, that after just about every recession, about 50 percent of the job loss that was caused by the recession, came back in the recovery.

They said, as nearly as they could tell, in this recession, however, that ratio was now 75/25. That is, 75 percent of the jobs that disappeared because of the recession disappeared forever, and only 25 percent of the workers could be expected to be called back.

We're seeing extraordinarily high productivity numbers that would tend to validate that observation.

That is, by virtue of the information revolution—we are in the Information Age now instead of the Industrial Age—employers who wrung the inefficiency out of their operation in response to the recession found that when the time came to hire people back, by virtue of the information revolution, they could be that much more efficient than otherwise and their productivity went very high, and they only needed to call about 25 percent of the workers back.

I lay this out because if it's true, and these are just indications and guesses, but if it's true, it suggests that something structural is going on in the economy, and that past guidelines are not valid.

This is a very important point for the Bureau of Labor Statistics because we depend upon your statistics to make our policy, and I don't think we can dismiss it by just saying, well, historically, we've always accepted this set of numbers. So we'll continue to accept this set of numbers.

If, in fact, something structural is going on in the economy, and it's as big a structural change by moving from the Industrial Age to the Information Age as it was moving from the Agricultural Age to the Industrial Age, we do need to take a very careful look at the measures we have used, however reliable they may have been in the past and however reliable the construct upon which they are built seems to be.

We nonetheless need to look at them to see if the time has come when perhaps they need to be changed or even abandoned.

This is the point I made with Chairman Greenspan. And his response was, we at the Fed are very concerned about the gap between the household survey and the industrial survey. And we are looking at it very closely. And his specific response to me was, Mr. Chairman, we can't tell you what's causing it.

We still don't know.

I find that fairly significant. If we don't know what's causing an historic anomaly, there is the very real possibility that something fairly significant and structural is happening, and I want to know before I abandon the issue.

Now, we put up a chart here. I've charged the staff of the JEC to look at this. And I will say quickly, they don't know any more than the Fed knows or you know why this is. But they have looked at this disparity from a different angle than the last chart that I showed when you were here.

Before I just showed the gap between the jobs according to the payroll survey and the jobs according to the household survey.

Here, the staff has done their best to take the non-payroll jobs out of the household survey. If they can do that successfully in their analysis of the statistics, the two ought to track exactly.

Now we go back to—what is it? 1994? Okay. And you see that the two do track through the 1990s. And then, in the late 1990s, something happens.

The payroll survey represented by the red line starts going much higher than the household survey.

Now this is different from the previous charts which showed—the household survey always shows more jobs than the payroll survey. But when you take the differences out and try statistically to make them match, which they do, for the first 5 or 6 years there, then the payroll survey shows significantly higher than the household survey. And now, they have come back together again.

I think that is worth the kind of intellectual discipline that you have at the BLS to take a look at it.

There are those who look at this and suggest that the household survey may have, in fact, through this period been the more accurate of the two, and that the payroll survey overstated the jobs, even though the household survey, when you take the raw numbers, shows more jobs than the payroll survey.

But you deduct again, just to repeat so that everybody knows what we've done—if you deduct from the household survey those jobs that we know are in addition to the payroll survey—that is, agriculture and self-employed, jobs of that kind—you deduct those from the household survey and then super-impose the two of them together, you find an historical anomaly where they separate, starting in the middle of the 1990s, and they have not come back together where they historically were until you get to the present time.

I share that with you not with any firm conclusion, but with the request that you and your experts take a look at this and see if we can't really understand if, in fact, something structural is changing in the economy.

If it is, and I happen to believe that it is, if something structural is changing, then we need to change the way that we measure so that we can have more accurate measures.

If we have inaccurate measures and then we as policy-makers make decisions as to what we have to do based on inaccurate measures, we're going to make inaccurate policy.

Now, I've taken advantage of the fact that I have no other Members of the Committee here to take the time to lay that out. But I would appreciate any response that you or your associates might have to that whole question.

Commissioner Utgoff. You raise a very serious issue. And we have that graph on our website and we've been spending a good deal of energy looking at why that gap exists, why the payroll survey grew faster during the recovery in the late 1990s and why the payroll survey declined more in the recent recession.

And we're trying to leave no stone unturned.

But there are some things where we hypothesize that there may be an effect on the two surveys and that it might be cyclical. But we just can't measure it.

Let me give you just one example.

And that is undocumented workers, estimates of which have a big effect on the population controls in the household survey. They also therefore have a big effect on the household versus payroll employment gap.

There are some people who believe——

Chairman Bennett. That's Senator Alexander's point, by the way. He keeps coming at me on that issue.

Commissioner Utgoff. There also are some people who believe that undocumented immigrants would show up on the household survey and not on the payroll survey.

There are other people who believe just as strenuously that it would be the opposite, that illegal immigrants would present papers to their employers and they would be filed, yet they would not answer a government worker coming to the household.

And then there are people who believe that net illegal immigration is going up and net illegal immigration is going down.

So we've looked at all these theories. But the truth is that it's extremely hard to measure illegal immigration, and it's very important to this issue.

So although I say we leave no stone unturned, sometimes we overturn a stone and we say, that's a possibility, but we just can't measure it.

Chairman Bennett. I recognize how difficult it is. If it were easy, we would all have done it by now. And I applaud you for your persistence in keeping at it because, once again, it's very important that we have accurate measures.

I'm not challenging any measure that you have given us or saying that you have not been diligent or you've not been competent.

I'm just saying that the evidence suggests that there's something significant going on in the economy that hasn't gone on before.

If I may, in the context in an election year, I don't think it has anything to do with who happens to be President. I think structural changes in the economy come out of the dynamics of the economy and not out of the politics of who happens to be on *Face The Nation* on this particular weekend.

Any other comment on this one before we move on?

Commissioner Utgoff. We will continue to work on this. We've posted virtually everything we know from our investigations on our website, so that people can comment and have additional suggestions.

And all I can say is we will continue to look at this issue.

Chairman Bennett. Could I get your reaction to the 50/50 versus 75/25 job recall rate?

Does the 50/50 thing sound about right to you?

Commissioner Utgoff. I can't answer that question. But we do know that over the course of the last few decades, the people who say that they are on lay-off and expect to be recalled to work has decreased. And the people who are on permanent lay-off has increased.

So we do know that there has been a structural change where just going from your old job and then returning to it is not the typical kind of unemployment.

Chairman Bennett. Okay. I'm glad to have that observation. I wouldn't expect you to be able to validate the 50/50, 75/25 speculation that we got out of this other group.

But you have identified a trend.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Bennett. That with each succeeding recession now, the number of laid-off workers who expect to be called back continues to go down.

Commissioner Utgoff. I haven't looked at the data. I can't say with each recession. But there is a long-term trend.

Chairman Bennett. Okay. We have a lot of conversation up here about the loss of manufacturing jobs.

Isn't it true that the trend of the loss of manufacturing jobs is steady for over half a century, that manufacturing jobs have been going down for more than 50 years?

Commissioner Utgoff. At approximately the same rate.

Chairman Bennett. At approximately the same rate.

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Bennett. Again, regardless of who controls the Congress or who controls the White House.

Commissioner Utgoff. That's right.

Chairman Bennett. A noted economist addressing this issue in a group where I was present made this comment. He said, "If we had been having this conversation in 1904 instead of 2004, and I had said to you, '69 percent of American workers are employed on the farm. A hundred years from now, that number will be 2 percent. We will lose 67 percent of our jobs over the next 100 years.'" everyone would have been terrified.

Now, he said, "The 2 percent that remain in agriculture produce more food and fiber than the 69 percent produced." The output per farm worker has gone up so tremendously, that with only 2 percent of our working population involved in agriculture, we produce more food than Americans consume—in spite of the fact that obesity is our number-one health problem. We have to have markets overseas to take care of the excess food. And we do it with only 2 percent of our workforce.

And that's a demonstration of the vastly increased productivity of the agricultural worker.

His point was that the same thing is happening in manufacturing and it is just as inexorable in manufacturing as it is in agriculture, and no one would want to stop it.

No one would want to say, we're going to freeze the number of jobs on the farm, not allow anybody to leave the farm and not allow farm workers to become more productive and not put new technology into agriculture to produce this kind of situation.

I make this comment because we're getting much of the same panic over the loss of manufacturing jobs that he projected we would have had if someone had made that comment 100 years ago about the loss of agricultural jobs.

And I can't resist. I was on the television this morning with this issue being raised, with concern that it is just awful that we've lost all these manufacturing jobs.

Before I could say it, the interviewer raised this response with steel mills. There was a time when steel manufacturing was the backbone of manufacturing in this country. And with the open-hearth furnaces, we employed a whole lot of people in the steel mills.

Today, a steel mill that has replaced the open-hearth furnace has roughly one-tenth of the number of jobs that the old mill had and produces 5 times as much steel.

And is there anybody who wants to go back to open-hearth furnaces in the name of need those jobs? I don't think so.

So let's talk about productivity.

Really, that's the driving force behind everything I've said here, increased productivity of farm workers, increased productivity of steel workers. Increased productivity is reducing the number of jobs in manufacturing in a way that ultimately benefits all of us.

What kind of measures of productivity do you make at the BLS?

Commissioner Utgoff. We have major sector productivity. We have productivity for non-farm business, and for the overall business sector. We have multi-factor productivity. We do some of these measures for many detailed industries.

Chairman Bennett. Taking the macro number, do you have a number for productivity growth for 2003?

Commissioner Utgoff. 4.4 percent.

Chairman Bennett. 4.4 percent.

Commissioner Utgoff. That's right.

Chairman Bennett. In my opening statement, I said that the GDP growth in 2003 was 4.3 percent. Rule of thumb says, therefore, we should have lost jobs in 2003.

Isn't that true?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Bennett. Did we lose jobs in 2003?

Commissioner Utgoff. Over the year, it looks like we gained about 122,000 jobs.

Chairman Bennett. Okay. 122,000 jobs is pretty anemic. And if Senator Reed were here, he would say that that's a disgraceful record.

There's no question that in historic terms, that's not good for a recovery.

Commissioner Utgoff. Can I correct the record here?

Chairman Bennett. Yes.

Commissioner Utgoff. I was reading a different series.

The number is——

Mr. Galvin. We dropped about 60,000.

Chairman Bennett. You dropped about 60,000. That's worse than anemic.

But doesn't that fit with a productivity number of 4.4 and a GDP growth of 4.3?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes.

Chairman Bennett. The implications of that are pretty serious. If productivity remains enormously high, that means in order to create new jobs, we've got to have GDP growth of 5 percent or more, if the productivity growth remains at roughly 4.5, if we're going to get the kind of job growth that we're looking at.

Is that in the ballpark?

Commissioner Utgoff. Yes, that's the usual rule of thumb.

Chairman Bennett. GDP growth of 5 percent or more for X-number of years is something that you only get in a country like China, where somebody that's coming off a very low base.

For the most developed and mature economy in the world, which we are, a GDP growth of 5 percent per year is almost unattainable.

Commissioner Utgoff. But productivity growth is high now because we're in the recovering stages from the recession when productivity growth is normally higher.

You could expect as the recovery matures to see some diminution in productivity.

Chairman Bennett. Okay. That's where I was going next. Thank you.

So you're suggesting that the productivity growth will come down as we come out of the early stages of the recovery.

Commissioner Utgoff. That's the usual pattern.

Chairman Bennett. Do you have any idea as to how far down it will come so that we can see what our GDP target has to be?

Commissioner Utgoff. I can't answer that.

Chairman Bennett. Anybody else got an educated guess, or even an uneducated guess?

[No response.]

Nobody wants to say that on the record, I think. Okay. I understand. This is the dilemma we have, I think, here on this Committee, which is charged by the law of looking at the entire economic picture.

We have the luxury, if you will, of having no legislative authority and therefore, no responsibility to try to craft a particular piece of legislation.

We have the charge to look at the entire economy and where it is going and what overall economic policies need to be addressed here.

And I think what we're seeing in this recovery and in the statistical anomalies that are coming out here is that we are in an economy that is quite different than the one that we have historically seen.

And we need to have a degree of wisdom and a degree of flexibility in analyzing this that maybe we have not shown in previous recoveries that have taken place in economies where we felt more comfortable with the data.

This is by no means a criticism of you and the excellent work that you do. But I'm nervous about the reliability of the data that you, that the Fed, that the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee and others are looking at as they make monetary policy decisions and fiscal policy decisions.

We're grateful to you for your willingness to help us try to probe into this.

I would hope that this Committee would not spend its time in political slogans on either side. The tendency to do that is very strong on both sides. And that we would accept our charge from the Congress to try to understand exactly what's happening in the economy as a whole. And then, once we do get that understanding, we share it with our colleagues.

Since I have no other colleagues here today and have filibustered about as far as I want to filibuster on this particular issue, unless you have anything further that you wish to call to the attention of the Committee, I'm prepared to adjourn the hearing.

Commissioner Utgoff. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Bennett. Thank you very much.
The hearing is adjourned.
[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

Submissions for the Record

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
ROBERT F. BENNETT, CHAIRMAN

For Immediate Release: *Contact: Rebecca Wilder (202) 224-0379*
March 5, 2004

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING STATEMENT

SENATOR ROBERT F. BENNETT

Hearing of the Joint Economic Committee
"The February Employment Situation"
March 5, 2004

Good morning and welcome to today's employment hearing. We are pleased to once again have Commissioner Utgoff join us to talk about the employment data released just an hour ago.

We have now had six months of growth in employment as measured by the payroll survey, adding 21,000 jobs in February. The unemployment rate remained steady at 5.6%, still well below its recent peak of 6.3% last June, and remains below the average of each of the decades of the 1970s, 80s, and 90s.

So we are seeing some positive growth, but not as strongly as we'd all like to see. While our focus today is on employment, I'd like to quickly point out that other indicators show the overall economy continues its strong growth. Business activity in the manufacturing and service industries remains very strong as they see their profits and cash flow continue to improve. Households continue to benefit from the recent tax relief and from healthy gains in the housing and stock markets. Last year's GDP growth averaged 4.3% -- which is the strongest in four years and is well above the average 3.7% in the expansion of the 1990s. Overall, forecasters expect sustained and robust growth, low inflation, and continuing job gains.

Today, however, I'd like to continue our discussion on the statistical anomaly in the payroll and household employment surveys. As we know, the payroll survey measures jobs reported by businesses, while the household survey counts responses about who in a household has a job. We've seen a large and historically unprecedented gap between the surveys. Data on job growth, the unemployment rate, and claims for unemployment insurance point to a healthier job market. Yet, the payroll employment numbers lag behind.

You said in your written statement last month that you thought the payroll measure was tracking the job market well. You also wrote that, "BLS will continue to examine the possible sources of the discrepancy between the two surveys and to search for ways to test potential explanations." I've spoken to Chairman Greenspan about efforts at the Fed to try to account for the discrepancy, and we welcome any insight that you could give us from your own analysis.

I'd also like to discuss with you a report that the BLS recently released on future job growth in the United States. Many people are concerned that America is losing high paying jobs, such as computer-related jobs, to other countries. It is encouraging, therefore, that BLS foresees continued growth in computer-related employment – adding a million jobs as computer specialists by 2012 and expanding employment in network systems and data communications by more than 50 percent.

In addition, BLS projects that many of the fastest growing jobs will pay above average wages. Of the 30 fastest growing jobs over the next decade, for example, 13 pay in the top 25% of wages, and another 6 pay above-average wages. These projections provide some optimism about the future of employment in the United States.

Dr. Utgoff, it is always a pleasure having you visit us. We look forward to hearing your testimony.

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REP. PETE STARK (CA)
SENIOR DEMOCRAT
REP. CAROLYN B. MALONEY (NY)
REP. MELVIN L. WATT (NC)
REP. BARON P. HILL (IN)
SEN. JACK REED (RI)
SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY (MA)
SEN. PAUL S. SARBANES (MD)
SEN. JEFF BINGAMAN (NM)

Congress of the United States
Joint Economic Committee
Democrats

108TH CONGRESS
804 HART SENATE OFFICE
BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6602
202-224-0372
FAX 202-224-5568
www.senate.gov/~jec/democrats

WENDELL PRIMUS
STAFF DIRECTOR

Opening Statement
Senator Jack Reed
Joint Economic Committee Hearing
March 5, 2004

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

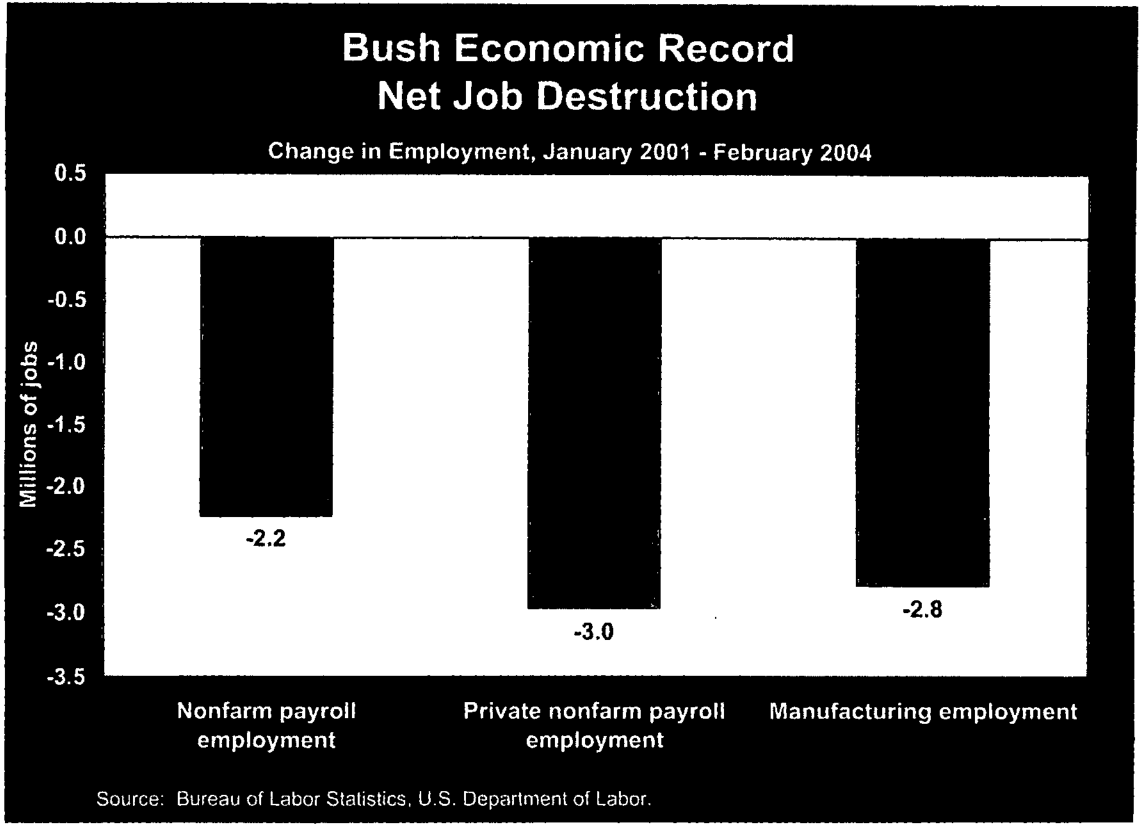
This is a very disappointing report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) February employment situation shows that the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent, because people are leaving the labor force. More than 8 million Americans remain unemployed – with nearly 2 million out of work for 6 months or more. A paltry 21,000 payroll jobs were created – none in the private sector. According to the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, we need 125,000 new jobs each month just to keep pace with the growing labor force.

Job creation is nowhere near what it should be. A year ago, the Administration estimated that nearly 2 million jobs would be added in the second half of 2003 – 510,000 of them due to the President's tax cuts. In fact, only 124,000 jobs were created during that period. We got the tax cuts, but we didn't get the jobs.

The current slump is the most persistent jobs recession since the 1930s. Overall, the economy has lost 2.2 million payroll jobs since President Bush took office in January 2001 **(Chart)**. When you take out growth in government jobs, and focus on just the private sector, the loss is even more staggering: we are 3 million jobs in the hole since President Bush took office. The manufacturing sector alone has lost 2.8 million jobs.

All of these data come from the BLS' survey of establishments. Some people want to talk about job growth in a different BLS survey – the survey of households – but Chairman Utgoff has testified here that the establishment survey gives a more accurate picture of current labor market conditions. The Congressional Budget Office and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan also agree that these data are the ones to look at to assess job loss. So, I hope we can put that debate to rest once and for all.

The 2004 Economic Report of the President acknowledges that job performance has been disappointing. On page 48, the report says, "Indeed the performance of employment over the past couple of years has been appreciably weaker than in past business cycles…[It] has lagged even that of the so-called 'jobless recovery' from the 1990-91 recession." At this point in all previous business cycles since the 1930s we had already erased all the job losses and were creating net new jobs.


Bush Economic Record
Net Job Destruction
Change in Employment, January 2001 - February 2004
Millions of jobs
0.5
0.0
-0.5
-1.0
-1.5
-2.0
-2.5
-3.0
-3.5
-2.2
-3.0
-2.8
Nonfarm payroll employment
Private nonfarm payroll employment
Manufacturing employment
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

FOR DELIVERY: 9:30 A.M., E.S.T.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 2004

Advance copies of this statement are made available to the press under lock-up conditions with the explicit understanding that the data are embargoed until 8:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Statement of

Kathleen P. Utgoff
Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

before the

Joint Economic Committee

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Friday, March 5, 2004

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 was little changed in February (+21,000), as the number of jobs held steady in most major industries. Since August 2003, total payroll employment has risen by 364,000. The unemployment rate was 5.6 percent, unchanged over the month but down from its recent peak in June 2003.

Turning first to our payroll survey data, construction employment declined in February (-24,000) following an increase (+34,000) in January. Taking a longer view, employment in construction has trended upward since March of last year; over the period, 123,000 jobs have been added.

Employment in manufacturing basically was unchanged in February (-3,000). The rate of job loss in our Nation's factories has moderated quite a bit since last summer. The improvement has been more pronounced in durable goods manufacturing. In fact, employment in a few durable goods industries, such as fabricated metals and wood products, is up slightly in recent months. For manufacturing overall, the factory workweek edged up in February to 41.0 hours, and overtime hours were unchanged at 4.5 hours. Both measures are up substantially since last summer.

Also within the goods-producing sector, mining employment continued to trend slowly upward in February; oil and gas extraction has accounted for much of the recent growth.

None of the major segments of the service-providing sector showed a significant employment change in February. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged following 3 months of growth. Among retailers overall, there has been no net job growth since the onset of the holiday shopping season last fall. Employment in a few retail components continued to edge up in February, notably building material and garden supply stores. Employment was essentially flat in financial activities in February, although the securities component continued to add jobs. Employment in securities is up by 18,000 since August. Credit intermediation, which includes mortgage banking, has lost 22,000 jobs over the same period.

The job total in information was little changed in February; employment declines in the industry have eased since last fall. As with other industries, this represents somewhat of an improvement, given that the information sector had lost 15 percent of its jobs between March 2001 and October 2003.

There was little employment change in professional and business services overall in February. Within the sector, temporary help services added 32,000 jobs over the month. With the exception of a small decline in January, employment in temporary help has been climbing steadily since April 2003. Over the period, there has been a net gain of 215,000 jobs.

Employment in health care and social assistance continued to trend upward in February. However, the average gain for the first 2 months of this year has been about half the average monthly increase for 2003. Hospital employment declined over the month, while there was a job gain in social assistance, largely in child day care services.

Employment in State government rose by 20,000 over the month and has trended up since last summer. Over the same period, employment is down in local government.

Average hourly earnings for private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 3 cents in February. Over the 12 months ending in February, hourly earnings increased by 1.6 percent.

Taking a look at some of the measures obtained from our survey of households, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent in February. The number of unemployed persons also was little changed at about 8.2 million. Both measures are below their recent highs of June 2003. Jobless rates for major worker groups either remained the same or showed little movement over the month.

The labor force participation rate fell to 65.9 percent in February, reflecting a steep drop-off in the number of men in the labor force. The employment-population ratio was down over the month to 62.2 percent; it held at or near that level for most of 2003.

The number of persons working part time who would have preferred full-time employment declined over the month to 4.4 million. It had been at about 4.8 million during the last several months.

Among those not in the labor force, the number of discouraged workers--those who have stopped seeking work because of discouragement over their job prospects--was 484,000 in February, about the same as a year earlier but well above the levels that existed prior to the recent recession.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment was little changed in February as the job totals in most industries held steady, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer 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/
Establishment data: 691-6555 http://www.bls.gov/ces/
Media contact: 691-5902

USDL 04-338

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST), Friday, March 5, 2004.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: FEBRUARY 2004

Nonfarm employment was little changed (+21,000) in February, and the unemployment rate remained at 5.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Employment levels in most of the major industries were little changed over the month.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, March 2001 – February 2004

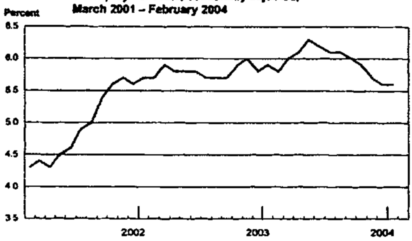
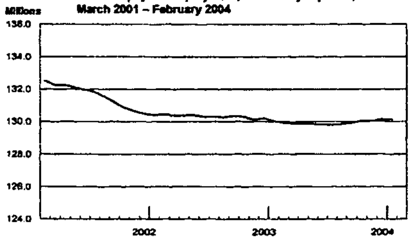


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, March 2001 – February 2004



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons was 8.2 million in February, and the unemployment rate held at 5.6 percent, seasonally adjusted. Both measures are below their recent highs of June 2003. Unemployment rates for the major worker groups—adult men (5.1 percent), adult women (4.9 percent), teenagers (16.6 percent), whites (4.9 percent), blacks (9.8 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (7.4 percent)—showed little or no change over the month. The unemployment rate for Asians was 4.7 percent in February, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment was down in February to 138.3 million, and the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and older with jobs—declined to 62.2 percent. The ratio was at or near that level for most of 2003. Over the month, the civilian labor force decreased by 392,000 to 146.5 million, and the labor force participation rate fell to 65.9 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons who work part time for economic reasons edged down in February to 4.4 million, seasonally adjusted. This category includes persons who indicated that they would like to work full time

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

Category	Quarterly averages 2003 III	Quarterly averages 2003 IV	Monthly data 2003 Dec.	Monthly data 2004 Jan. [1]	Monthly data 2004 Feb.	Jan.-Feb. change
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	146,628	146,986	146,878	146,863	146,471	-392
Employment	137,647	138,369	138,479	138,566	138,301	-265
Unemployment	8,981	8,616	8,398	8,297	8,170	-127
Not in labor force	74,885	75,290	75,631	75,298	75,886	588
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6	0.0
Adult men	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	.0
Adult women	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	-.1
Teenagers	17.5	16.3	16.1	16.7	16.6	-.1
White	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	.0
Black or African American	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.5	9.8	-.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.8	7.1	6.6	7.3	7.4	.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	129,820	130,002	130,035	p130,132	p130,153	p21
Goods-producing [2]	21,718	21,676	21,668	p21,688	p21,663	p-25
Construction	6,738	6,766	6,774	p6,808	p6,784	p-24
Manufacturing	14,410	14,340	14,324	p14,311	p14,308	p-3
Service-providing [2]	108,102	108,326	108,367	p108,444	p108,490	p46
Retail trade	14,912	14,915	14,876	p14,936	p14,949	p13
Professional and business services	16,023	16,114	16,159	p16,149	p16,159	p10
Education and health services	16,594	16,705	16,731	p16,743	p16,756	p13
Leisure and hospitality	12,120	12,172	12,192	p12,211	p12,202	p-9
Government	21,560	21,549	21,544	p21,538	p21,559	p21
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.6	33.7	33.6	p33.8	p33.8	p0.0
Manufacturing	40.2	40.6	40.6	p40.9	p41.0	p.1
Overtime	4.1	4.4	4.5	p4.5	p4.5	p.0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	98.2	98.7	98.4	p99.0	p98.9	p-0.1
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$15.41	$15.45	$15.45	p$15.49	p$15.52	p$0.03
Average weekly earnings, total private	517.67	520.55	519.12	p523.56	p524.58	p1.02

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

[2] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

p=preliminary.

but were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-5.)

About 7.2 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) held more than one job in February. These multiple jobholders represented 5.3 percent of the total employed, down from 5.6 percent a year earlier. (See table A-13.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

In February, about 1.7 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force, 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 484,000 discouraged workers in February, 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 1.2 million marginally attached had not searched for work for reasons such as school or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment was little changed (+21,000) in February, at 130.2 million, seasonally adjusted. Since August 2003, payroll employment has risen by 364,000. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment declined by 24,000 in February, partly offsetting a large increase in January. Since last March, construction employment has risen by 123,000. In February, job losses were spread throughout the component industries.

Manufacturing employment was about unchanged over the month; the pace of job losses in this sector has slowed in recent months. Since August, job losses in manufacturing have averaged 16,000 a month, compared with an average loss of 62,000 for the first 8 months of 2003. In February, a small employment gain in durable goods manufacturing was offset by a continuing decline in nondurable goods.

Within the financial activities sector, securities, commodity contracts, and investments added 4,000 jobs in February. While employment in the securities industry has grown by 18,000 since last August, credit intermediation (which includes mortgage banking) has lost 22,000 jobs over the same period.

Employment in retail trade was little changed in February. Since October, employment in this industry has shown no net change.

Within professional and business services, employment in temporary help services rose by 32,000 over the month, after a small loss in January. Since April 2003, the temporary help industry has added 215,000 jobs.

Private education and health services employment was little changed in February but increased by 291,000 over the past 12 months. Within health care and social assistance, hospitals lost 5,000 jobs in February. This partly offset a gain of 10,000 in social assistance employment, which was concentrated in child day care services. Within government, state government added 20,000 jobs in February, largely in state education.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in February at 33.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.1 hour to 41.0 hours, and has risen by 0.9 hour since last July. Manufacturing overtime was unchanged in February at 4.5 hours, but has increased since last summer. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 percent to 98.9 in February (2002=100). The manufacturing index increased by 0.1 percent over the month to 94.2. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 3 cents over the month to $15.52, seasonally adjusted. The increase for January was 4 cents, as revised. Average weekly earnings rose by 0.2 percent in February to $524.58. Over the year, average hourly earnings increased by 1.6 percent, and average weekly earnings increased by 1.9 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for March 2004 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 2, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, 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]					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	220,114	222,161	222,357	220,114	222,039	222,279	222,509	222,161	222,357
Civilian labor force	145,693	146,068	146,154	145,898	146,892	147,187	146,878	146,863	146,471
Participation rate	66.2	65.7	65.7	66.3	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.1	65.9
Employed	136,433	136,924	137,384	137,318	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,301
Employment-population ratio	62.0	61.6	61.8	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.4	62.2
Unemployed	9,260	9,144	8,770	8,581	8,797	8,653	8,398	8,297	8,170
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Not in labor force	74,421	76,093	76,203	74,216	75,147	75,093	75,631	75,298	75,886
Persons who currently want a job	4,495	4,913	4,622	4,580	4,885	4,572	4,714	4,747	4,746
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	105,895	107,072	107,177	105,895	106,879	107,003	107,123	107,072	107,177
Civilian labor force	77,658	78,320	78,014	77,915	78,530	78,799	78,661	78,823	78,337
Participation rate	73.3	73.1	72.8	73.6	73.5	73.6	73.4	73.6	73.1
Employed	72,237	73,096	73,003	73,132	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343	73,901
Employment-population ratio	68.2	68.3	68.1	69.1	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.0
Unemployed	5,421	5,224	5,012	4,783	4,887	4,883	4,576	4,480	4,436
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7
Not in labor force	28,237	28,752	29,163	27,980	28,348	28,204	28,462	28,249	28,840
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	97,762	98,856	98,966	97,762	98,596	98,814	98,927	98,856	98,966
Civilian labor force	74,206	74,965	74,719	74,241	74,942	75,188	75,044	75,171	74,797
Participation rate	75.9	75.8	75.5	75.9	75.9	76.1	75.9	76.0	75.6
Employed	69,518	70,371	70,318	70,174	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329	70,969
Employment-population ratio	71.1	71.2	71.1	71.8	71.7	71.8	71.9	72.1	71.7
Unemployed	4,688	4,594	4,402	4,068	4,216	4,224	3,945	3,842	3,828
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
Not in labor force	23,556	23,901	24,246	23,521	23,754	23,626	23,882	23,694	24,168
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,219	115,089	115,180	114,219	115,160	115,276	115,386	115,089	115,180
Civilian labor force	68,036	67,749	68,140	67,984	68,362	68,388	68,217	68,040	68,134
Participation rate	59.6	58.9	59.2	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.1	59.1	59.2
Employed	64,196	63,828	64,381	64,186	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223	64,400
Employment-population ratio	56.2	55.5	55.9	56.2	56.0	56.1	55.8	55.8	55.9
Unemployed	3,839	3,920	3,758	3,798	3,910	3,770	3,823	3,817	3,734
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
Not in labor force	46,184	47,340	47,040	46,236	46,799	46,888	47,169	47,050	47,046
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	106,322	107,131	107,216	106,322	107,197	107,303	107,404	107,131	107,216
Civilian labor force	64,622	64,434	64,832	64,359	64,899	64,917	64,846	64,515	64,629
Participation rate	60.8	60.1	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.4	60.2	60.3
Employed	61,278	61,050	61,592	61,106	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260	61,456
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.0	57.4	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.3
Unemployed	3,344	3,385	3,240	3,253	3,375	3,320	3,326	3,255	3,172
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Not in labor force	41,701	42,697	42,384	41,964	42,299	42,387	42,558	42,617	42,587
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,030	16,164	16,175	16,030	16,145	16,162	16,178	16,164	16,175
Civilian labor force	6,866	6,669	6,603	7,298	7,051	7,062	6,987	7,177	7,045
Participation rate	42.8	41.3	40.8	45.5	43.7	43.6	43.2	44.4	43.6
Employed	5,637	5,503	5,475	6,039	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977	5,875
Employment-population ratio	35.2	34.0	33.8	37.7	36.2	37.0	36.2	37.0	36.3
Unemployed	1,229	1,166	1,128	1,260	1,205	1,109	1,128	1,200	1,170
Unemployment rate	17.9	17.5	17.1	17.3	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6
Not in labor force	9,164	9,495	9,572	8,731	9,094	9,080	9,191	8,987	9,130

[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]					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	180,599	181,879	182,001	180,599	181,871	182,032	182,185	181,879	182,001
Civilian labor force	120,128	120,099	120,336	120,247	120,736	121,041	120,751	120,723	120,540
Participation rate	66.5	66.0	66.1	66.6	66.4	66.5	66.3	66.4	66.2
Employed	113,376	113,348	113,834	114,118	114,535	114,783	114,678	114,765	114,602
Employment-population ratio	62.8	62.3	62.5	63.2	63.0	63.1	62.9	63.1	63.0
Unemployed	6,752	6,751	6,502	6,129	6,200	6,258	6,073	5,958	5,938
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9
Not in labor force	60,470	61,780	61,665	60,352	61,135	60,991	61,434	61,158	61,460
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	62,210	62,549	62,494	62,245	62,694	62,913	62,752	62,799	62,603
Participation rate	76.3	76.1	76.0	76.4	76.3	76.5	76.2	76.4	76.1
Employed	58,652	59,066	59,123	59,273	59,623	59,777	59,794	59,969	59,763
Employment-population ratio	72.0	71.9	71.9	72.7	72.6	72.7	72.6	73.0	72.6
Unemployed	3,558	3,483	3,371	2,973	3,072	3,136	2,957	2,830	2,840
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,210	52,005	52,281	51,896	52,183	52,210	52,199	51,954	51,993
Participation rate	60.3	59.7	60.0	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.8	59.6	59.7
Employed	49,944	49,599	50,051	49,678	49,892	49,932	49,941	49,668	49,797
Employment-population ratio	57.7	56.9	57.4	57.4	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.0	57.1
Unemployed	2,266	2,406	2,230	2,217	2,291	2,279	2,258	2,286	2,197
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,709	5,545	5,561	6,106	5,658	5,918	5,800	5,970	5,944
Participation rate	45.7	44.1	44.2	48.9	46.7	47.1	46.1	47.5	47.3
Employed	4,780	4,683	4,661	5,167	5,020	5,074	4,942	5,128	5,042
Employment-population ratio	38.3	37.3	37.1	41.4	40.0	40.4	39.3	40.6	40.1
Unemployed	929	862	900	939	638	843	857	842	902
Unemployment rate	16.3	15.5	16.2	15.4	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.1	15.2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,519	25,867	25,900	25,519	25,825	25,860	25,894	25,867	25,900
Civilian labor force	16,294	16,420	16,274	16,417	16,589	16,524	16,365	16,602	16,404
Participation rate	63.8	63.5	62.8	64.3	64.2	63.9	63.2	64.2	63.3
Employed	14,491	14,655	14,650	14,665	14,696	14,812	14,679	14,868	14,804
Employment-population ratio	56.8	56.7	56.6	57.5	56.9	57.3	56.7	57.5	57.2
Unemployed	1,803	1,765	1,624	1,751	1,893	1,712	1,686	1,736	1,600
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.7	10.0	10.7	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	9.8
Not in labor force	9,225	9,447	9,626	9,103	9,236	9,336	9,529	9,265	9,495
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,298	7,453	7,284	7,308	7,385	7,414	7,382	7,450	7,305
Participation rate	71.5	71.9	70.1	71.6	71.4	71.6	71.2	71.8	70.3
Employed	6,479	6,662	6,552	6,553	6,611	6,668	6,695	6,737	6,620
Employment-population ratio	63.5	64.2	63.1	64.2	63.9	64.4	64.6	65.0	63.7
Unemployed	818	791	732	755	774	746	687	713	684
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.4
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,260	8,275	8,369	8,312	8,425	8,401	8,276	8,358	8,418
Participation rate	63.8	63.2	63.8	64.2	64.4	64.1	63.1	63.8	64.2
Employed	7,502	7,522	7,628	7,559	7,596	7,639	7,471	7,595	7,674
Employment-population ratio	57.9	57.5	58.2	58.4	58.0	58.3	56.9	58.0	58.5
Unemployed	758	752	740	753	829	762	805	762	745
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.8	9.1	9.7	9.1	8.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	736	692	621	796	779	710	707	794	682
Participation rate	31.1	28.8	25.8	33.7	32.5	29.6	29.4	33.1	28.3
Employed	510	471	470	553	489	505	514	533	510
Employment-population ratio	21.6	19.6	19.5	23.4	20.4	21.0	21.4	22.2	21.2
Unemployed	226	221	151	243	290	205	193	261	171
Unemployment rate	30.7	32.0	24.3	30.6	37.3	28.9	27.3	32.9	25.1
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,036	9,337	9,334	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Civilian labor force	6,006	6,213	6,190	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	66.5	66.5	66.3	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	5,645	5,892	5,900	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	62.5	63.1	63.2	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	361	321	290	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.2	4.7	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Not in labor force	3,031	3,124	3,144	([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]					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,095	27,619	27,705	27,095	27,913	28,016	28,116	27,619	27,705
Civilian labor force	18,638	18,715	18,682	18,596	18,940	19,125	19,035	18,811	18,693
Participation rate	68.8	67.8	67.4	68.6	67.9	68.3	67.7	68.1	67.5
Employed	17,083	17,169	17,170	17,160	17,558	17,709	17,784	17,441	17,303
Employment-population ratio	63.0	62.2	62.0	63.3	62.9	63.2	63.3	63.2	62.5
Unemployed	1,555	1,546	1,512	1,436	1,383	1,416	1,250	1,370	1,389
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.4	6.6	7.3	7.4
Not in labor force	8,456	8,904	9,023	8,498	8,974	8,891	9,082	8,808	9,012
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,629	10,782	10,709	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	84.6	84.0	83.2	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	9,854	10,001	9,917	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	78.4	77.9	77.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	775	782	792	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.2	7.4	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,068	7,033	7,036	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	58.9	57.6	57.5	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	6,491	6,468	6,547	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	54.0	53.0	53.5	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	577	565	490	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	8.2	8.0	7.0	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	941	899	937	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	37.4	34.9	36.3	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	738	699	707	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	29.3	27.2	27.4	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	203	200	230	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	21.6	22.2	24.5	([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					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,299	12,376	12,191	12,631	12,672	12,764	12,712	12,356	12,526
Participation rate	43.7	44.4	44.1	44.8	45.7	45.6	44.9	44.3	45.4
Employed	11,028	11,050	10,965	11,513	11,551	11,677	11,678	11,271	11,455
Employment-population ratio	39.2	39.7	39.7	40.9	41.6	41.7	41.2	40.4	41.5
Unemployed	1,271	1,326	1,227	1,117	1,121	1,087	1,034	1,085	1,071
Unemployment rate	10.3	10.7	10.1	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.5
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	37,886	38,013	37,985	37,798	37,887	38,241	37,958	37,662	37,898
Participation rate	63.8	63.5	63.4	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.0	63.3
Employed	35,525	35,837	35,802	35,751	35,807	36,179	35,868	35,829	35,998
Employment-population ratio	59.8	59.9	59.8	60.2	60.1	60.2	60.0	59.9	60.1
Unemployed	2,361	2,176	2,183	2,047	2,080	2,061	2,090	1,832	1,900
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.0
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	34,519	33,770	34,357	34,169	33,841	33,727	33,932	33,810	34,026
Participation rate	73.6	72.4	72.8	72.9	72.4	72.4	72.2	72.5	72.1
Employed	32,799	32,130	32,792	32,552	32,222	32,114	32,400	32,276	32,536
Employment-population ratio	70.0	68.9	69.5	69.4	68.8	68.9	69.0	69.2	68.9
Unemployed	1,719	1,640	1,565	1,618	1,619	1,613	1,532	1,535	1,489
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	39,370	40,290	40,148	39,089	40,504	40,536	40,515	40,450	39,917
Participation rate	78.8	78.1	78.2	78.3	78.0	78.7	79.0	78.4	77.7
Employed	38,201	39,055	38,984	37,924	39,267	39,292	39,291	39,277	38,748
Employment-population ratio	76.5	75.7	75.9	75.9	75.6	76.3	76.6	76.1	75.5
Unemployed	1,169	1,235	1,165	1,165	1,237	1,244	1,224	1,173	1,169
Unemployment rate	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	1,983	1,999	1,958	2,205	2,410	2,418	2,245	2,163	2,190
Wage and salary workers	1,038	1,087	1,067	1,197	1,465	1,440	1,294	1,220	1,246
Self-employed workers	924	900	872	984	938	953	919	929	912
Unpaid family workers	21	13	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonagricultural industries	134,451	134,925	135,428	135,166	135,722	136,172	136,180	136,306	136,166
Wage and salary workers	125,402	125,433	126,122	125,823	126,183	126,466	126,661	126,664	126,572
Government	19,850	19,800	19,791	19,479	19,797	19,609	19,694	19,681	19,497
Private industries	105,552	105,633	106,331	106,243	106,400	106,876	107,110	107,019	107,008
Private households	639	811	791	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other industries	104,913	104,822	105,540	105,558	105,662	106,129	106,382	106,204	106,173
Self-employed workers	8,959	9,396	9,198	9,248	9,460	9,541	9,477	9,501	9,498
Unpaid family workers	90	96	111	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,061	5,270	4,764	4,711	4,800	4,880	4,788	4,714	4,437
Slack work or business conditions	3,396	3,459	3,098	3,107	3,030	3,226	3,205	2,996	2,865
Could only find part-time work	1,328	1,420	1,429	1,246	1,356	1,350	1,295	1,380	1,347
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,360	19,229	19,653	18,546	18,935	19,110	18,561	18,905	18,900
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,931	5,152	4,655	4,589	4,690	4,782	4,727	4,613	4,328
Slack work or business conditions	3,317	3,382	3,032	3,028	2,964	3,153	3,144	2,911	2,778
Could only find part-time work	1,309	1,416	1,421	1,234	1,349	1,353	1,279	1,399	1,340
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,032	18,910	19,327	18,353	18,628	18,752	18,367	18,638	18,691

[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					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Total, 16 years and over	136,433	136,924	137,384	137,318	138,095	138,533	138,479	138,566	138,301
16 to 19 years	5,637	5,503	5,475	6,039	5,846	5,972	5,859	5,977	5,875
16 to 17 years	2,103	2,117	2,079	2,347	2,227	2,361	2,292	2,367	2,330
18 to 19 years	3,533	3,386	3,395	3,713	3,607	3,592	3,562	3,605	3,573
20 years and over	130,796	131,421	131,909	131,279	132,250	132,561	132,620	132,589	132,426
20 to 24 years	13,243	13,349	13,366	13,482	13,437	13,371	13,413	13,609	13,582
25 years and over	117,553	118,072	118,543	117,841	118,785	119,106	119,168	118,930	118,869
25 to 54 years	96,644	96,455	96,644	96,924	97,233	97,422	97,436	97,161	96,982
25 to 34 years	30,317	29,976	29,972	30,481	30,296	30,389	30,340	30,326	30,178
35 to 44 years	34,769	34,310	34,403	34,869	34,829	34,909	34,819	34,506	34,486
45 to 54 years	31,558	32,168	32,269	31,575	32,107	32,125	32,277	32,328	32,319
55 years and over	20,909	21,617	21,899	20,917	21,552	21,683	21,732	21,769	21,886
Men, 16 years and over	72,237	73,096	73,003	73,132	73,643	73,915	74,085	74,343	73,901
16 to 19 years	2,719	2,724	2,685	2,959	2,917	2,951	2,986	3,014	2,931
16 to 17 years	1,016	975	957	1,149	1,101	1,189	1,153	1,157	1,105
18 to 19 years	1,702	1,750	1,728	1,829	1,796	1,779	1,817	1,862	1,850
20 years and over	69,518	70,371	70,318	70,174	70,726	70,964	71,099	71,329	70,969
20 to 24 years	7,003	7,018	7,007	7,170	7,038	7,050	7,048	7,198	7,155
25 years and over	62,515	63,353	63,311	63,048	63,670	63,876	64,061	64,167	63,903
25 to 54 years	51,411	51,716	51,681	51,852	52,168	52,293	52,441	52,416	52,179
25 to 34 years	16,489	16,515	16,382	16,673	16,660	16,747	16,740	16,773	16,606
35 to 44 years	18,584	18,493	18,529	18,739	18,828	18,844	18,857	18,712	18,683
45 to 54 years	16,338	16,709	16,770	16,440	16,681	16,702	16,843	16,931	16,889
55 years and over	11,104	11,637	11,630	11,194	11,501	11,583	11,620	11,751	11,724
Women, 16 years and over	64,196	63,828	64,381	64,186	64,452	64,618	64,394	64,223	64,400
16 to 19 years	2,918	2,779	2,790	3,080	2,928	3,021	2,873	2,963	2,944
16 to 17 years	1,087	1,142	1,122	1,198	1,126	1,172	1,139	1,210	1,225
18 to 19 years	1,831	1,637	1,667	1,884	1,812	1,813	1,745	1,743	1,723
20 years and over	61,278	61,050	61,592	61,106	61,524	61,597	61,521	61,260	61,456
20 to 24 years	6,240	6,331	6,360	6,312	6,398	6,321	6,365	6,411	6,427
25 years and over	55,038	54,719	55,232	54,795	55,116	55,230	55,107	54,763	54,966
25 to 54 years	45,233	44,738	44,963	45,073	45,065	45,130	44,996	44,745	44,803
25 to 34 years	13,628	13,462	13,591	13,807	13,637	13,642	13,599	13,554	13,570
35 to 44 years	16,185	15,817	15,873	16,131	16,001	16,065	15,962	15,794	15,803
45 to 54 years	15,220	15,460	15,499	15,135	15,427	15,423	15,434	15,397	15,430
55 years and over	9,805	9,981	10,269	9,723	10,051	10,100	10,112	10,018	10,162
Married men, spouse present	44,199	45,122	44,843	44,458	44,684	45,152	45,431	45,490	45,128
Married women, spouse present	34,782	34,729	34,681	34,546	34,993	35,076	35,034	34,585	34,502
Women who maintain families	8,461	8,479	8,656	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Full-time workers [2]	111,856	112,171	112,692	113,188	113,677	114,024	114,597	113,976	114,037
Part-time workers [3]	24,577	24,753	24,692	23,881	24,460	24,569	24,023	24,306	24,081

[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]					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
Total, 16 years and over	8,581	8,297	8,170	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
16 to 19 years	1,260	1,200	1,170	17.3	17.1	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.6
16 to 17 years	527	527	497	18.3	20.2	17.5	18.3	18.2	17.6
18 to 19 years	717	672	663	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.7	15.7	15.7
20 years and over	7,321	7,097	7,000	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
20 to 24 years	1,414	1,475	1,421	9.5	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.8	9.5
25 years and over	5,889	5,623	5,595	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	5,064	4,811	4,732	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7
25 to 34 years	1,855	1,835	1,802	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.6
35 to 44 years	1,901	1,630	1,631	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.5
45 to 54 years	1,308	1,346	1,299	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
55 years and over	839	827	859	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,783	4,480	4,438	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.7
16 to 19 years	715	638	609	19.5	18.7	18.3	17.4	17.5	17.2
16 to 17 years	279	277	266	19.5	20.4	18.3	18.4	19.3	19.4
18 to 19 years	433	360	344	19.2	17.9	18.1	16.9	16.2	15.7
20 years and over	4,068	3,842	3,828	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.1
20 to 24 years	758	847	794	9.6	10.8	11.2	10.4	10.5	10.0
25 years and over	3,287	2,995	3,045	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
25 to 54 years	2,790	2,557	2,598	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.7
25 to 34 years	1,007	987	1,060	5.7	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.0
35 to 44 years	997	865	880	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5
45 to 54 years	786	706	658	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8
55 years and over	497	438	448	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,798	3,817	3,734	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
16 to 19 years	545	562	561	15.0	15.4	13.0	14.7	15.9	16.0
16 to 17 years	248	249	231	17.1	20.1	16.6	18.2	17.1	15.9
18 to 19 years	284	312	319	13.1	12.5	11.1	12.2	15.2	15.6
20 years and over	3,253	3,255	3,172	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
20 to 24 years	656	628	627	9.4	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.9
25 years and over	2,602	2,628	2,550	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4
25 to 54 years	2,274	2,254	2,134	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.5
25 to 34 years	848	848	742	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.2
35 to 44 years	904	766	751	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5
45 to 54 years	522	640	641	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0
55 years and over [2]	337	423	415	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.9
Married men, spouse present	1,705	1,566	1,579	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
Married women, spouse present	1,294	1,338	1,290	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6
Women who maintain families [2]	837	764	766	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.1
Full-time workers [3]	7,175	6,886	6,816	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.6
Part-time workers [4]	1,392	1,397	1,308	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.2

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Not seasonally adjusted.

[3] Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.

[4] Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

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

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,487	5,195	4,888	4,806	4,877	4,719	4,618	4,382	4,323
On temporary layoff	1,543	1,580	1,450	1,141	1,097	1,055	1,060	1,028	1,064
Not on temporary layoff	3,944	3,614	3,438	3,665	3,780	3,664	3,558	3,353	3,258
Permanent job losers	2,950	2,727	2,629	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	994	887	809	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	792	822	841	783	789	931	783	804	827
Reentrants	2,499	2,536	2,491	2,418	2,518	2,440	2,366	2,509	2,424
New entrants	482	591	550	589	653	619	694	681	676
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	59.3	56.8	55.7	55.9	55.2	54.2	54.6	52.3	52.4
On temporary layoff	16.7	17.3	16.5	13.3	12.4	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.9
Not on temporary layoff	42.6	39.5	39.2	42.6	42.8	42.1	42.0	40.0	39.5
Job leavers	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.1	8.9	10.7	9.3	9.6	10.0
Reentrants	27.0	27.7	28.4	28.1	28.5	28.0	28.0	30.0	29.4
New entrants	5.2	6.5	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.1	8.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Job leavers	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
New entrants	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5

[1] Data not available.

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

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,679	3,031	2,318	2,782	2,733	2,622	2,627	2,612	2,468
5 to 14 weeks	3,132	2,591	2,912	2,588	2,565	2,556	2,450	2,394	2,412
15 weeks and over	3,450	3,522	3,540	3,176	3,478	3,484	3,403	3,385	3,274
15 to 26 weeks	1,507	1,535	1,605	1,292	1,460	1,448	1,513	1,487	1,403
27 weeks and over	1,943	1,988	1,935	1,884	2,018	2,036	1,890	1,898	1,871
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	18.6	19.0	20.3	18.7	19.4	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.3
Median duration, in weeks	10.2	10.4	10.9	9.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.3
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	28.9	33.2	25.4	32.6	31.1	30.3	31.0	31.2	30.3
5 to 14 weeks	33.8	28.3	33.2	30.3	29.4	29.5	28.9	28.6	29.5
15 weeks and over	37.3	38.5	40.4	37.2	39.5	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.2
15 to 26 weeks	16.3	16.8	18.3	15.1	16.6	16.7	17.8	17.5	17.2
27 weeks and over	21.0	21.7	22.1	22.0	22.9	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.9

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

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004
Total, 16 years and over [1]	136,433	137,384	9,280	8,770	6.4	6.0
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,348	48,580	1,534	1,367	3.1	2.7
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,058	20,112	603	523	2.9	2.5
Professional and related occupations	28,290	28,467	930	844	3.2	2.9
Service occupations	21,173	21,586	1,800	1,742	7.8	7.5
Sales and office occupations	35,577	35,358	2,087	2,051	5.5	5.5
Sales and related occupations	15,614	15,998	1,046	1,051	6.3	6.2
Office and administrative support occupations	19,963	19,360	1,041	1,001	5.0	4.9
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13,335	13,960	1,653	1,433	11.0	9.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	878	875	172	173	16.4	16.5
Construction and extraction occupations	7,391	7,941	1,169	1,015	13.7	11.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,067	5,144	312	245	5.8	4.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,001	17,901	1,681	1,591	8.5	8.2
Production occupations	9,654	9,599	860	808	8.2	7.8
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,347	8,301	821	783	9.0	8.6

[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	
	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004
Total, 16 years and over [1]	9,260	8,770	6.4	6.0
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,820	7,301	6.9	6.4
Mining	41	24	7.1	5.0
Construction	1,173	1,039	14.0	11.6
Manufacturing	1,229	1,094	6.7	6.3
Durable goods	791	706	6.9	6.5
Nondurable goods	438	388	6.5	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,238	1,369	6.1	6.5
Transportation and utilities	316	291	5.8	5.5
Information	321	194	8.6	5.6
Financial activities	310	363	3.4	3.8
Professional and business services	1,140	964	8.9	7.7
Education and health services	576	608	3.2	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	1,145	987	10.0	8.9
Other services	331	355	5.7	5.9
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	172	168	14.7	14.2
Government workers	483	490	2.4	2.4
Self employed and unpaid family workers	304	260	3.0	2.5

[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					
	Feb. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2004
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	10.8	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	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	
	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004	Feb. 2003	Feb. 2004
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	74,421	76,203	28,237	29,163	46,184	47,040
Persons who currently want a job	4,495	4,622	1,948	2,113	2,547	2,509
Searched for work and available to work now [1]	1,590	1,691	819	881	770	810
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	450	484	269	293	181	192
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,139	1,208	550	588	589	619
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,620	7,235	3,808	3,606	3,812	3,629
Percent of total employed	5.6	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,122	3,713	2,292	2,055	1,830	1,658
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,720	1,753	518	577	1,202	1,176
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	220	287	141	179	79	107
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,523	1,458	836	785	687	674

[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 child-care and transportation problems, as well as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.

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

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

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Total nonfarm	128,660	130,862	128,185	128,773	130,031	129,944	130,027	130,035	130,132	130,153	21
Total private	106,735	108,967	106,740	106,910	108,406	108,384	108,483	108,491	108,594	108,594	0
Goods-producing	21,458	21,609	21,168	21,129	22,005	21,874	21,686	21,668	21,688	21,663	-25
Natural resources and mining	559	570	556	557	574	569	571	570	569	571	2
Logging	68.5	67.0	62.7	61.9	70.1	67.9	67.6	65.9	64.6	63.8	-.8
Mining	490.9	503.3	492.9	494.8	503.4	501.5	503.4	504.3	504.8	506.7	1.9
Oil and gas extraction	119.8	124.1	126.8	127.7	120.5	124.1	123.9	124.6	126.6	127.6	1.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	193.9	200.5	191.8	191.9	202.1	202.1	202.4	202.0	200.2	200.4	.2
Coal mining	70.5	70.5	69.8	70.0	70.6	69.8	69.5	69.8	69.9	70.3	.4
Support activities for mining	177.2	178.7	174.3	175.2	180.6	175.3	177.1	177.7	178.0	178.7	.7
Construction	6,224	6,699	6,398	6,352	6,661	6,754	6,771	6,774	6,808	6,784	-24
Construction of buildings	1,500.9	1,582.7	1,532.8	1,520.8	1,570.8	1,579.4	1,583.9	1,585.1	1,591.2	1,588.6	-2.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	793.9	885.1	818.8	811.7	909.1	910.8	918.8	920.7	927.9	923.9	-4.0
Specialty trade contractors	3,929.6	4,231.1	4,046.4	4,019.2	4,181.0	4,263.7	4,268.6	4,268.4	4,289.1	4,271.0	-18.1
Manufacturing	14,675	14,340	14,214	14,220	14,770	14,351	14,344	14,324	14,311	14,308	-3
Production workers	10,334	10,060	9,951	9,952	10,406	10,058	10,048	10,044	10,029	10,015	-14
Durable goods	9,081	8,882	8,819	8,835	9,129	8,854	8,874	8,868	8,867	8,875	8
Production workers	6,248	6,094	6,038	6,044	6,282	6,066	6,069	6,079	6,077	6,071	-6
Wood products	531.1	534.2	526.0	529.0	541.4	533.4	536.3	536.6	536.4	539.0	2.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	480.4	483.5	474.7	470.6	498.3	486.6	489.7	487.5	492.3	488.5	-3.8
Primary metals	490.1	465.6	462.0	461.1	491.4	463.4	464.1	464.6	461.9	461.4	-.5
Fabricated metal products	1,493.5	1,473.5	1,470.9	1,473.8	1,498.4	1,461.3	1,468.1	1,471.2	1,473.7	1,477.9	4.2
Machinery	1,178.1	1,143.0	1,137.2	1,139.8	1,176.9	1,137.0	1,142.5	1,140.4	1,137.9	1,138.0	.1
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,395.1	1,335.0	1,331.9	1,333.8	1,397.3	1,332.8	1,334.4	1,332.2	1,333.5	1,334.5	1.0
Computer and peripheral equipment	231.1	218.0	218.9	218.6	232.2	219.3	219.1	217.8	219.9	219.4	-.5
Communications equipment	162.7	153.5	154.8	155.5	162.4	153.9	154.4	153.0	154.9	155.3	.4
Semiconductors and electronic components	475.1	452.0	449.9	451.5	475.8	449.4	451.2	451.3	450.7	451.8	1.1
Electronic instruments	436.1	425.8	424.2	423.3	436.0	425.1	425.2	425.3	423.3	422.7	-.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	470.7	452.1	449.1	447.8	472.2	450.8	450.9	451.2	449.7	448.5	-1.2
Transportation equipment	1,794.4	1,772.0	1,754.0	1,783.0	1,799.3	1,785.5	1,766.5	1,762.7	1,761.2	1,766.2	5.0
Furniture and related products	577.7	570.7	567.3	568.1	580.2	568.2	568.9	569.3	570.0	570.3	.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	669.7	652.3	645.6	647.5	673.2	655.2	652.7	651.9	650.3	650.4	.1
Nondurable goods	5,594	5,458	5,395	5,385	5,641	5,497	5,470	5,456	5,444	5,433	-11
Production workers	4,086	3,966	3,913	3,908	4,124	3,992	3,959	3,965	3,952	3,944	-8
Food manufacturing	1,495.3	1,513.2	1,479.5	1,471.0	1,517.5	1,528.2	1,508.3	1,506.3	1,498.7	1,496.6	-2.1
Beverages and tobacco products	198.0	196.8	193.9	190.8	203.2	201.0	198.3	198.3	197.9	196.3	-1.6
Textile mills	275.3	239.7	237.7	235.2	276.6	247.0	245.1	241.0	238.7	236.4	-2.3
Textile product mills	185.5	173.8	174.7	174.2	187.8	172.6	175.2	174.3	176.9	175.7	-1.2
Apparel	326.6	295.1	288.8	293.5	331.2	299.7	297.7	297.7	296.0	297.2	1.2
Leather and allied products	46.4	44.0	43.6	44.1	47.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	44.2	44.3	.1
Paper and paper products	526.1	511.5	508.2	506.1	527.9	513.3	511.7	510.3	509.7	508.3	-1.4
Printing and related support activities	681.7	672.4	666.4	664.3	685.5	673.3	673.1	670.1	669.9	668.0	-1.9
Petroleum and coal products	113.8	110.7	110.7	109.5	117.4	112.6	112.0	112.4	114.3	112.9	-1.4
Chemicals	917.6	895.5	889.7	893.9	918.3	899.1	897.6	895.9	892.7	894.0	1.3
Plastics and rubber products	827.3	805.7	801.5	802.2	828.5	808.3	806.5	805.8	804.6	803.4	-1.2
Service-providing	107,202	109,253	107,017	107,644	108,026	108,270	108,341	108,367	108,444	108,490	46
Private service-providing	85,277	87,358	85,572	85,781	86,401	86,710	86,797	86,823	86,906	86,931	25
Trade, transportation, and utilities	24,984	25,875	25,116	24,937	25,352	25,272	25,261	25,211	25,287	25,295	8
Wholesale trade	5,585.2	5,604.1	5,568.8	5,568.3	5,628.7	5,581.6	5,592.7	5,598.4	5,607.2	5,607.3	.1
Durable goods	2,950.5	2,948.2	2,939.4	2,940.0	2,967.1	2,932.0	2,943.9	2,945.8	2,953.3	2,954.5	1.2
Nondurable goods	1,987.8	1,992.8	1,969.6	1,969.1	2,011.5	1,992.4	1,989.2	1,991.8	1,992.3	1,990.8	-1.5
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	646.9	663.1	657.8	659.2	650.1	657.2	659.6	660.8	661.6	662.0	.4

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						
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004p	Feb. 2004p	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004p	Feb. 2004p	Change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Retail trade	14,648.0	15,486.7	14,842.1	14,675.5	14,924.8	14,948.1	14,921.7	14,876.0	14,936.3	14,949.0	12.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,854.6	1,886.4	1,870.5	1,876.6	1,876.2	1,889.7	1,892.9	1,893.7	1,894.8	1,898.9	4.1
Automobile dealers	1,244.0	1,256.9	1,252.0	1,256.8	1,250.5	1,259.6	1,258.9	1,259.5	1,261.2	1,263.8	2.6
Furniture and home furnishings stores	543.2	568.6	546.5	541.3	546.7	540.2	544.8	547.2	545.1	544.5	-.6
Electronics and appliance stores	517.5	538.4	516.1	509.9	516.2	506.5	512.8	511.9	507.6	507.9	.3
Building material and garden supply stores	1,117.0	1,193.2	1,168.6	1,165.8	1,176.5	1,204.0	1,210.0	1,209.5	1,221.6	1,227.0	5.4
Food and beverage stores	2,824.1	2,858.0	2,821.5	2,811.4	2,852.8	2,838.7	2,821.4	2,813.9	2,830.5	2,836.0	5.5
Health and personal care stores	933.4	967.5	956.7	953.2	937.7	948.3	951.6	952.6	955.1	957.0	1.9
Gasoline stations	871.7	872.7	887.4	860.3	883.2	873.8	875.2	871.1	874.1	871.3	-2.8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,256.0	1,411.0	1,311.2	1,273.0	1,292.1	1,302.6	1,297.1	1,301.0	1,302.3	1,308.2	5.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	639.0	703.6	642.4	623.3	652.9	642.0	641.3	633.2	636.0	636.7	.7
General merchandise stores[1]	2,729.2	3,080.7	2,803.4	2,723.3	2,816.9	2,842.9	2,826.4	2,793.4	2,817.7	2,812.8	-4.9
Department stores	1,588.3	1,799.5	1,604.7	1,531.5	1,638.8	1,623.5	1,612.6	1,601.3	1,594.8	1,582.8	-12.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	932.8	958.5	914.5	914.7	940.9	933.5	930.9	924.4	927.6	923.5	-4.1
Nonstore retailers	429.5	450.1	424.3	422.7	432.7	425.9	417.3	424.1	423.9	425.2	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	4,168.7	4,205.6	4,129.7	4,115.5	4,214.0	4,162.9	4,168.0	4,157.0	4,163.7	4,158.3	-5.4
Air transportation	550.6	514.6	505.2	506.2	556.7	506.1	511.5	512.9	509.3	510.6	1.3
Rail transportation	213.3	216.5	214.0	213.8	215.1	215.2	215.5	215.6	215.4	215.6	.2
Water transportation	51.5	48.9	47.7	45.9	53.5	52.2	50.9	50.0	49.5	47.8	-1.7
Truck transportation	1,293.5	1,344.4	1,313.7	1,311.7	1,325.3	1,329.3	1,335.7	1,338.7	1,342.0	1,342.3	.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	391.0	398.6	390.1	390.0	380.8	389.2	385.7	385.0	382.7	380.9	-1.8
Pipeline transportation	40.5	38.9	38.6	38.3	40.8	39.0	38.7	38.8	38.6	38.5	-.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	20.7	24.7	23.7	24.3	24.8	29.0	28.7	29.4	29.8	30.6	.8
Support activities for transportation	518.4	514.1	507.6	509.4	520.4	514.3	512.4	511.6	512.2	511.8	-.4
Couriers and messengers	565.0	579.9	570.9	558.7	569.3	565.0	564.7	559.0	564.6	562.4	-2.2
Warehousing and storage	524.2	525.2	518.2	517.2	527.3	523.6	524.2	516.1	519.6	517.8	-1.8
Utilities	582.1	578.4	577.7	577.6	584.9	579.2	578.9	579.3	579.8	580.2	.4
Information	3,221	3,189	3,150	3,151	3,233	3,168	3,172	3,175	3,162	3,164	2
Publishing industries, except Internet	937.7	922.8	913.0	911.4	938.8	918.0	918.4	917.4	914.0	912.5	-1.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	383.8	392.5	375.5	375.8	370.5	373.4	382.7	385.2	378.8	382.3	3.5
Broadcasting, except Internet	324.9	331.5	328.1	329.4	328.4	326.0	327.0	329.5	329.1	330.6	1.5
Internet publishing and broadcasting	29.8	30.0	30.4	31.5	30.1	29.9	30.4	30.4	31.0	32.1	1.1
Telecommunications	1,106.3	1,060.0	1,058.4	1,054.0	1,108.4	1,065.2	1,062.2	1,061.2	1,060.4	1,056.0	-4.4
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	410.3	403.4	397.5	401.4	410.9	404.8	402.6	402.6	400.6	403.0	2.4
Other information services	48.1	48.4	47.3	47.1	48.2	48.3	48.2	48.2	47.6	47.4	-.2
Financial activities	7,884	7,975	7,924	7,935	7,933	7,990	7,985	7,981	7,978	7,987	9
Finance and insurance	5,883.4	5,915.5	5,897.6	5,910.3	5,894.4	5,930.2	5,922.7	5,916.5	5,915.2	5,923.9	8.7
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4	.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,751.2	2,784.6	2,777.8	2,776.4	2,755.6	2,801.0	2,790.3	2,783.3	2,783.0	2,784.0	1.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,737.4	1,755.3	1,758.4	1,759.2	1,742.4	1,760.1	1,758.1	1,757.1	1,759.6	1,764.6	5.0
Commercial banking	1,274.6	1,277.8	1,279.0	1,278.4	1,278.4	1,284.4	1,280.5	1,278.9	1,280.0	1,282.4	2.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	765.6	771.4	771.4	774.9	768.8	762.0	769.1	771.9	773.3	777.0	3.7
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,260.2	2,256.3	2,248.7	2,256.0	2,263.9	2,264.7	2,261.2	2,258.1	2,256.6	2,259.9	3.3
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	83.4	80.7	79.3	80.7	83.3	80.0	79.6	80.7	79.9	80.6	.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,001.0	2,059.0	2,026.6	2,024.5	2,038.7	2,060.2	2,062.7	2,064.0	2,063.2	2,062.7	-.5
Real estate	1,350.2	1,394.3	1,374.1	1,374.5	1,373.3	1,390.6	1,394.5	1,395.7	1,397.5	1,397.3	-.2
Rental and leasing services	624.5	634.7	623.3	620.5	638.8	639.9	639.0	638.3	635.8	635.2	-.6
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	26.3	30.0	29.2	29.5	26.6	29.7	29.2	30.0	29.9	30.2	.3
Professional and business services	15,657	16,136	15,765	15,874	15,906	16,070	16,114	16,159	16,149	16,159	10
Professional and technical services[1]	6,730.0	6,650.0	6,682.8	6,734.6	6,635.4	6,624.1	6,647.9	6,669.3	6,654.5	6,657.1	2.6
Legal services	1,127.7	1,142.4	1,131.0	1,130.5	1,133.8	1,140.4	1,142.9	1,140.5	1,138.7	1,137.4	-1.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services	982.1	791.1	900.6	944.2	837.8	801.5	810.6	826.6	814.6	812.2	-2.4
Architectural and engineering services	1,210.3	1,230.7	1,216.2	1,217.3	1,231.3	1,230.9	1,233.9	1,235.2	1,235.1	1,238.2	3.1
Computer systems design and related services	1,115.3	1,109.8	1,105.0	1,102.3	1,113.2	1,107.0	1,105.7	1,105.7	1,103.8	1,101.1	-2.7
Management and technical consulting services	736.6	770.5	755.1	759.9	742.3	755.6	760.6	764.0	764.2	766.0	1.8

See footnotes at end of table

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004p	Feb. 2004p	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004p	Feb. 2004p	Change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Professional and business services-Continued											
Management of companies and enterprises	1,663.7	1,682.7	1,660.6	1,656.0	1,680.2	1,669.1	1,671.6	1,670.2	1,674.9	1,671.7	-3.2
Administrative and waste services	7,262.8	7,802.8	7,441.4	7,483.4	7,590.4	7,776.3	7,794.5	7,819.2	7,819.9	7,829.7	9.8
Administrative and support services [1]	6,950.1	7,480.8	7,127.2	7,168.3	7,269.9	7,456.0	7,473.7	7,496.3	7,498.1	7,507.2	9.1
Employment services [1]	3,078.5	3,495.5	3,245.0	3,293.7	3,261.4	3,402.0	3,427.6	3,461.3	3,465.0	3,485.9	20.9
Temporary help services	2,039.6	2,378.1	2,181.6	2,225.9	2,176.6	2,291.7	2,319.4	2,355.3	2,342.2	2,374.2	32.0
Business support services	748.9	756.3	733.7	741.7	744.2	753.5	746.7	745.1	739.1	739.2	.1
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,477.8	1,573.1	1,499.3	1,486.7	1,610.6	1,639.6	1,639.4	1,635.9	1,632.5	1,626.2	-6.3
Waste management and remediation services	312.7	322.0	314.2	315.1	320.5	320.3	320.8	322.9	321.8	322.5	.7
Education and health services	16,569	16,889	16,637	16,856	16,465	16,678	16,705	16,731	16,743	16,756	13
Educational services	2,803.9	2,858.5	2,654.7	2,861.7	2,673.7	2,707.7	2,723.1	2,728.0	2,729.4	2,730.2	.8
Health care and social assistance	13,765.0	14,030.1	13,982.6	13,994.5	13,791.3	13,970.0	13,981.5	14,003.2	14,013.3	14,025.9	12.6
Ambulatory health care services [1]	4,710.6	4,842.0	4,824.3	4,829.2	4,728.2	4,812.8	4,818.7	4,831.0	4,837.9	4,847.3	9.4
Offices of physicians	1,983.4	2,036.8	2,029.1	2,028.1	1,987.8	2,018.5	2,023.3	2,030.0	2,031.6	2,032.8	1.2
Outpatient care centers	420.8	425.7	428.1	430.4	421.6	423.3	426.4	425.0	428.8	430.6	1.8
Home health care services	703.0	743.5	735.8	730.8	709.2	737.7	735.7	739.9	738.1	737.7	-.4
Hospitals	4,218.1	4,288.3	4,283.5	4,277.4	4,224.9	4,268.9	4,278.1	4,283.9	4,288.1	4,283.5	-4.6
Nursing and residential care facilities [1]	2,764.0	2,800.3	2,784.8	2,775.5	2,771.9	2,794.2	2,792.8	2,793.0	2,789.8	2,787.2	-2.6
Nursing care facilities	1,577.3	1,585.7	1,576.1	1,571.0	1,580.7	1,585.2	1,584.1	1,581.7	1,578.7	1,576.7	-2.0
Social assistance [1]	2,072.3	2,099.5	2,090.0	2,112.4	2,068.3	2,094.1	2,091.8	2,095.3	2,097.5	2,107.9	10.4
Child day care services	756.0	777.3	770.1	783.0	756.0	771.6	766.3	770.0	767.3	774.9	7.6
Leisure and hospitality	11,599	11,927	11,642	11,695	12,116	12,147	12,178	12,192	12,211	12,202	-9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,630.3	1,654.1	1,596.1	1,601.6	1,815.9	1,796.9	1,799.4	1,795.2	1,796.1	1,785.4	-10.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	348.2	354.6	334.5	339.0	373.4	369.6	371.7	368.8	367.5	364.3	-3.2
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	107.0	109.4	105.2	105.2	115.3	114.2	113.3	113.1	113.5	113.5	.0
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,175.1	1,190.1	1,156.4	1,157.4	1,327.2	1,313.1	1,314.4	1,313.3	1,315.1	1,307.6	-7.5
Accommodations and food services	9,968.5	10,273.3	10,046.1	10,093.5	10,299.9	10,350.4	10,378.9	10,396.3	10,414.4	10,416.6	2.2
Accommodations	1,713.7	1,691.2	1,662.0	1,673.6	1,797.5	1,733.7	1,751.7	1,763.0	1,753.4	1,751.1	-2.3
Food services and drinking places	8,254.8	8,582.1	8,384.1	8,419.9	8,502.4	8,616.7	8,627.2	8,633.3	8,661.0	8,665.5	4.5
Other services	5,363	5,367	5,318	5,333	5,396	5,387	5,382	5,374	5,376	5,368	-8
Repair and maintenance	1,229.2	1,224.3	1,223.2	1,223.5	1,234.0	1,237.6	1,234.4	1,226.5	1,232.9	1,229.3	-3.6
Personal and laundry services	1,251.0	1,251.2	1,233.6	1,233.9	1,263.8	1,254.6	1,254.1	1,250.2	1,249.4	1,247.7	-1.7
Membership associations and organizations	2,883.1	2,891.6	2,860.7	2,876.0	2,898.4	2,895.2	2,893.9	2,895.7	2,893.6	2,891.2	-2.4
Government	21,925	21,895	21,445	21,863	21,625	21,560	21,544	21,544	21,538	21,559	21
Federal	2,771	2,739	2,706	2,706	2,787	2,736	2,723	2,720	2,724	2,721	-3
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,954.9	1,921.5	1,914.1	1,917.1	1,968.8	1,932.9	1,924.9	1,928.9	1,930.7	1,929.1	-1.6
U.S. Postal Service	815.9	817.4	791.9	788.7	818.6	803.3	798.1	791.4	793.0	791.6	-1.4
State government	5,133	5,119	4,933	5,142	5,028	5,031	5,023	5,027	5,016	5,036	20
State government education	2,379.4	2,395.4	2,207.6	2,409.1	2,260.1	2,290.4	2,282.5	2,285.7	2,273.9	2,291.7	17.8
State government, excluding education	2,753.9	2,723.9	2,725.4	2,732.5	2,767.6	2,740.4	2,740.0	2,740.9	2,741.7	2,744.5	2.8
Local government	14,021	14,037	13,806	14,015	13,810	13,793	13,798	13,797	13,798	13,802	4
Local government education	8,009.8	7,999.4	7,799.5	8,000.1	7,701.5	7,687.0	7,684.5	7,687.1	7,686.6	7,690.9	4.3
Local government, excluding education	6,011.6	6,037.9	6,006.5	6,015.1	6,108.3	6,105.9	6,113.1	6,109.7	6,111.6	6,111.2	-.4

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Total private	33.6	33.6	33.3	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.6	33.8	33.8	0.0
Goods-producing	39.0	40.1	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.2	.0
Natural resources and mining	42.9	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.5	43.7	43.9	43.6	44.3	43.7	-.6
Construction	38.3	37.4	37.6	37.3	37.7	38.4	38.5	38.1	38.5	38.5	.0
Manufacturing	40.1	41.3	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.0	.1
Overtime hours	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	.0
Durable goods	40.4	41.9	41.2	41.3	40.7	40.9	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.5	.1
Overtime hours	4.0	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	.0
Wood products	39.2	41.1	40.1	40.6	40.0	40.6	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.3	.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.0	41.9	41.5	41.6	42.1	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.5	42.5	.0
Primary metals	42.3	43.5	43.2	42.9	42.5	42.3	42.7	42.7	43.0	43.0	.0
Fabricated metal products	40.3	41.7	41.3	41.0	40.5	40.8	40.9	40.8	41.3	41.1	-.2
Machinery	40.7	41.9	41.6	42.0	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.7	41.9	.2
Computer and electronic products	39.7	41.3	40.5	41.1	39.9	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.8	41.3	.5
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.5	42.0	40.9	40.6	40.7	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.0	40.7	-.3
Transportation equipment	41.9	43.7	42.7	42.7	42.0	41.9	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	.0
Furniture and related products	38.3	40.4	39.3	39.1	38.6	39.1	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.4	-.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.4	39.2	38.9	38.8	38.5	38.3	38.9	38.5	39.1	38.9	-.2
Nondurable goods	39.5	40.5	39.8	39.8	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.1	40.2	.1
Overtime hours	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	.0
Food manufacturing	38.5	39.7	39.1	38.6	39.2	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.5	39.3	-.2
Beverages and tobacco products	38.2	38.9	39.1	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.7	.7
Textile mills	39.6	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.1	40.0	39.7	39.9	39.9	.0
Textile product mills	38.7	40.6	39.1	39.7	39.2	40.4	40.0	39.8	39.5	40.1	.6
Apparel	35.6	36.0	35.1	36.1	35.7	35.8	36.2	35.8	35.6	36.1	.5
Leather and allied products	39.3	40.8	39.5	39.4	39.4	38.9	39.3	40.3	39.8	39.5	-.3
Paper and paper products	41.3	42.7	41.9	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.9	41.8	41.9	42.0	.1
Printing and related support activities	38.0	38.7	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.2	38.4	38.4	.0
Petroleum and coal products	45.1	44.1	44.3	44.2	45.2	44.9	45.6	44.2	44.1	44.3	.2
Chemicals	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.9	42.7	42.0	42.7	42.5	42.7	42.8	.1
Plastics and rubber products	40.0	41.2	40.5	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.9	.2
Private service-providing	32.5	32.2	31.9	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.2	32.4	32.4	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.6	33.0	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	.0
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.8	37.5	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.8	37.9	38.0	.1
Retail trade	30.5	31.0	30.2	30.4	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.8	31.0	30.8	-.2
Transportation and warehousing	36.4	36.9	36.3	37.0	36.7	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.9	37.2	.3
Utilities	41.2	40.7	40.8	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.4	40.8	40.8	41.0	.2
Information	36.3	36.1	35.9	36.5	36.2	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.2	36.4	.2
Financial activities	36.1	35.2	35.3	36.1	35.6	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.7	35.5	-.2
Professional and business services	34.4	33.7	33.6	34.5	34.2	34.0	34.1	33.8	34.1	34.3	.2
Education and health services	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.6	32.4	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.6	25.2	24.9	25.8	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	.0
Other services	31.8	31.0	30.9	31.2	31.7	31.3	31.2	31.0	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			
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004p	Feb. 2004p	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004p	Feb. 2004p
Total private	$15.34	$15.48	$15.56	$15.60	$515.42	$520.13	$518.15	$527.28
Seasonally adjusted	15.27	15.45	15.49	15.52	514.60	519.12	523.56	524.58
Goods-producing	16.54	17.03	16.94	16.94	645.06	682.90	674.21	672.52
Natural resources and mining	17.35	17.97	17.95	17.87	744.32	781.70	779.03	770.20
Construction	18.70	19.10	19.01	19.04	678.81	714.34	714.78	710.19
Manufacturing	15.62	16.05	15.98	15.98	626.36	662.87	650.39	650.39
Durable goods	16.35	16.78	16.66	16.68	660.54	703.08	686.39	688.06
Wood products	12.52	12.93	12.89	12.87	490.78	531.42	516.89	522.52
Nonmetallic mineral products	15.48	15.98	16.03	16.04	634.68	669.56	665.25	667.26
Primary metals	17.98	18.39	18.38	18.30	760.55	799.97	794.02	785.07
Fabricated metal products	14.92	15.23	15.21	15.17	601.28	635.09	628.17	621.97
Machinery	16.14	16.62	16.52	16.49	656.90	696.38	687.23	692.58
Computer and electronic products	16.57	16.85	16.81	16.99	657.83	695.91	680.81	698.29
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.20	14.68	14.46	14.53	575.10	618.58	591.41	589.92
Transportation equipment	21.16	21.74	21.40	21.34	886.60	950.04	913.78	911.22
Furniture and related products	12.91	13.08	12.93	12.93	494.45	528.43	508.15	505.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.15	13.60	13.69	13.76	504.96	533.12	532.54	533.89
Nondurable goods	14.48	14.88	14.90	14.88	571.96	602.64	593.02	592.22
Food manufacturing	12.68	12.95	12.91	12.89	488.18	514.12	504.78	497.55
Beverages and tobacco products	17.68	18.58	18.94	18.70	675.38	722.76	740.55	744.26
Textile mills	11.93	12.21	12.12	12.13	472.43	490.84	484.80	483.99
Textile product mills	11.09	11.44	11.44	11.36	429.18	464.46	447.30	450.99
Apparel	9.32	9.80	9.76	9.61	331.79	352.80	342.58	346.92
Leather and allied products	11.59	11.90	11.94	11.81	455.49	485.52	471.63	465.31
Paper and paper products	17.11	17.60	17.63	17.55	706.64	751.52	738.70	730.08
Printing and related support activities	15.31	15.56	15.53	15.57	581.78	602.17	590.14	593.22
Petroleum and coal products	24.23	24.06	24.08	24.26	1,092.77	1,061.05	1,066.74	1,072.29
Chemicals	18.28	18.79	18.66	18.86	778.73	806.09	803.44	809.09
Plastics and rubber products	13.96	14.47	14.40	14.41	558.40	596.16	583.20	586.49
Private service-providing	15.02	15.07	15.19	15.25	488.15	485.25	484.56	495.63
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.36	14.31	14.49	14.58	478.19	480.62	478.17	486.97
Wholesale trade	17.35	17.46	17.57	17.62	655.63	659.99	658.88	671.32
Retail trade	11.92	11.87	11.97	12.04	363.56	367.97	361.49	366.02
Transportation and warehousing	16.22	16.33	16.46	16.53	590.41	602.58	597.50	611.61
Utilities	24.21	25.26	25.30	25.22	997.45	1,028.08	1,032.24	1,036.54
Information	20.80	21.10	21.18	21.26	755.04	761.71	760.36	775.99
Financial activities	16.96	17.26	17.35	17.47	612.26	607.55	612.46	630.67
Professional and business services	17.39	17.29	17.41	17.52	598.22	582.67	584.88	604.44
Education and health services	15.59	15.86	15.93	15.94	508.23	512.28	514.54	519.64
Leisure and hospitality	8.82	8.94	8.89	8.92	225.79	225.29	221.36	230.14
Other services	14.01	13.88	13.88	13.88	445.52	430.28	428.89	433.06

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

p = preliminary.

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

Industry	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Total private:							
Current dollars	$15.27	$15.43	$15.46	$15.45	$15.49	$15.52	0.2
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	8.25	8.28	8.32	8.30	8.27	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	16.64	16.90	16.94	16.97	17.01	17.04	.2
Natural resources and mining	17.34	17.72	17.79	17.91	17.88	17.87	-.1
Construction	18.81	19.06	19.06	19.04	19.11	19.16	.3
Manufacturing	15.62	15.83	15.89	15.93	15.95	15.98	.2
Excluding overtime[4]	14.83	15.03	15.06	15.09	15.12	15.15	.2
Durable goods	16.35	16.54	16.58	16.64	16.63	16.66	.2
Nondurable goods	14.49	14.72	14.79	14.81	14.86	14.89	.2
Private service-providing	14.89	15.03	15.06	15.05	15.08	15.12	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.28	14.41	14.44	14.41	14.45	14.49	.3
Wholesale trade	17.28	17.47	17.47	17.46	17.54	17.55	.1
Retail trade	11.86	11.95	11.97	11.95	11.94	11.99	.4
Transportation and warehousing	16.18	16.32	16.35	16.33	16.46	16.48	.1
Utilities	24.26	25.17	25.36	25.13	25.27	25.31	.2
Information	20.74	21.21	21.10	20.99	21.14	21.21	.3
Financial activities	16.79	17.29	17.30	17.30	17.35	17.31	-.2
Professional and business services	17.17	17.25	17.29	17.25	17.27	17.31	.2
Education and health services	15.56	15.73	15.77	15.81	15.86	15.90	.3
Leisure and hospitality	8.78	8.78	8.82	8.84	8.85	8.87	.2
Other services	13.98	13.80	13.81	13.80	13.80	13.79	-.1

[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 Dec. 2003 to Jan. 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						
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Total private	96.8	98.9	95.6	97.2	98.6	98.7	99.0	98.4	99.0	98.9	-0.1
Goods-producing	91.8	95.3	92.0	91.5	96.1	95.1	95.6	95.2	95.9	95.7	-.2
Natural resources and mining	93.7	96.9	93.9	93.2	97.8	97.3	97.7	97.1	98.6	97.3	-1.3
Construction	84.7	94.9	89.9	88.2	96.0	98.4	99.0	98.2	99.6	99.3	-.3
Manufacturing	95.1	95.4	93.0	93.0	96.5	93.5	94.1	93.6	94.1	94.2	.1
Durable goods	94.8	95.9	93.5	93.8	96.1	93.2	94.5	94.1	94.5	94.7	.2
Wood products	93.8	98.9	94.8	96.7	97.6	97.3	99.7	99.2	99.0	100.2	1.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	88.5	91.5	89.2	88.6	95.1	92.6	93.6	93.6	95.6	94.7	-.9
Primary metals	96.0	93.6	92.4	91.4	96.7	90.3	91.5	91.7	91.8	91.7	-.1
Fabricated metal products	95.5	97.4	96.1	95.8	96.3	94.3	95.1	95.0	96.3	96.3	.0
Machinery	96.2	95.7	94.1	95.6	95.9	92.8	94.2	93.5	94.3	94.9	.6
Computer and electronic products	94.0	92.0	89.6	90.3	94.4	90.7	90.8	89.4	90.1	90.4	.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	94.8	93.3	90.1	88.8	95.6	90.1	90.3	90.0	90.2	89.0	-1.3
Transportation equipment	96.9	99.8	96.6	96.9	97.3	95.2	97.0	96.8	97.1	97.0	-.1
Furniture and related products	92.5	96.0	92.8	92.4	93.8	92.6	94.5	94.1	93.9	93.5	-.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	95.1	93.4	91.1	91.1	95.9	91.3	92.7	91.6	92.4	91.8	-.6
Nondurable goods	95.1	94.6	91.7	91.6	96.9	93.8	93.5	93.2	93.3	93.4	.1
Food manufacturing	95.3	99.1	95.3	93.4	98.5	98.9	96.5	97.1	97.5	96.9	-.6
Beverages and tobacco products	87.9	85.8	86.0	88.4	93.2	87.3	88.1	87.4	89.7	90.7	1.1
Textile mills	92.0	81.0	79.9	78.5	93.0	81.0	82.3	80.4	80.0	79.1	-1.1
Textile product mills	94.1	93.6	90.8	91.5	96.2	92.2	92.6	91.9	92.5	92.9	.4
Apparel	87.0	78.9	73.8	77.0	88.8	78.1	78.9	77.6	77.0	78.1	1.4
Leather and allied products	95.4	92.5	88.8	90.2	97.0	88.5	90.0	92.2	90.8	91.0	.2
Paper and paper products	94.3	93.8	90.9	89.9	95.8	91.4	91.9	91.5	91.2	91.1	-.1
Printing and related support activities	95.1	95.2	92.2	92.3	96.5	94.7	94.2	93.6	93.9	93.5	-.4
Petroleum and coal products	99.4	96.1	96.2	95.6	103.4	98.4	100.1	97.8	99.1	98.8	-.3
Chemicals	100.4	99.4	98.1	99.8	100.5	97.6	98.9	98.6	98.7	99.4	.7
Plastics and rubber products	95.9	95.7	93.5	94.1	96.8	94.7	94.7	94.0	94.4	94.8	.4
Private service-providing	98.4	99.9	96.6	98.6	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.1	99.8	99.8	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	96.5	101.4	96.1	96.4	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.5	98.6	.1
Wholesale trade	97.6	97.5	95.8	97.2	98.1	97.7	97.9	97.4	97.6	97.8	.2
Retail trade	95.7	103.7	96.0	95.4	98.7	99.3	99.0	98.3	99.3	98.7	-.6
Transportation and warehousing	97.2	99.7	96.0	97.5	99.2	99.1	98.8	97.6	98.5	99.2	.7
Utilities	98.4	96.8	97.0	97.7	98.8	98.0	96.8	97.2	97.4	97.9	.5
Information	97.5	97.7	96.0	97.8	97.4	96.8	97.7	97.5	96.9	97.6	.7
Financial activities	101.9	100.2	99.7	102.0	101.2	101.8	101.3	100.7	101.6	101.0	-.6
Professional and business services	97.5	98.4	95.6	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.4	98.7	99.5	100.1	.6
Education and health services	102.5	102.8	101.1	103.3	101.2	101.6	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	.0
Leisure and hospitality	95.0	98.4	92.7	96.6	99.6	100.0	100.5	100.2	100.8	100.7	-.1
Other services	98.5	95.4	94.0	95.0	98.8	96.7	96.3	95.4	95.6	95.4	-.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.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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						
	Feb. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Feb. 2003	Oct. 2003	Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Jan. 2004[p]	Feb. 2004[p]	Percent change from: Jan. 2004-Feb. 2004
Total private	99.3	102.4	99.6	101.4	101.0	101.9	102.4	101.7	102.6	102.7	0.1
Goods-producing	93.0	99.4	95.5	94.9	97.9	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.9	99.9	.0
Natural resources and mining	94.5	101.2	98.0	96.9	98.6	100.3	101.1	101.1	102.6	101.1	-1.5
Construction	85.5	97.9	92.3	90.7	97.5	101.3	101.9	100.9	102.8	102.7	-.1
Manufacturing	97.2	100.1	97.1	97.2	98.6	96.8	97.8	97.5	98.2	98.5	.3
Durable goods	96.8	100.5	97.2	97.5	98.1	96.3	97.8	97.6	98.1	98.5	.4
Nondurable goods	97.3	99.5	96.6	96.3	99.2	97.6	97.7	97.5	98.0	98.3	.3
Private service-providing	101.5	103.4	100.8	103.3	101.8	102.7	103.2	102.5	103.4	103.6	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	98.9	103.5	99.3	100.2	100.6	101.5	101.5	100.7	101.6	101.9	.3
Wholesale trade	99.7	100.3	99.2	100.9	99.9	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.9	101.1	.2
Retail trade	97.8	105.5	98.5	98.5	100.3	101.7	101.5	100.7	101.6	101.4	-.2
Transportation and warehousing	100.0	103.3	100.3	102.3	101.8	102.6	102.5	101.1	102.8	103.7	.9
Utilities	99.4	102.0	102.4	102.8	100.1	103.0	104.6	101.9	102.7	103.4	.7
Information	100.4	102.1	100.7	102.9	100.0	101.6	102.1	101.3	101.4	102.5	1.1
Financial activities	108.9	106.9	106.9	110.2	105.0	108.6	108.3	107.7	109.0	108.1	-.8
Professional and business services	100.9	101.2	99.0	102.9	101.0	101.6	102.2	101.3	102.3	103.1	.8
Education and health services	105.1	107.2	105.9	108.3	103.5	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	106.6	.2
Leisure and hospitality	97.7	100.4	96.1	100.5	101.9	102.3	103.4	103.3	104.0	104.2	.2
Other services	100.6	96.4	95.1	96.1	100.6	97.3	96.9	96.0	96.1	95.9	-.2

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

[p] = preliminary.

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

 ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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	58.8	53.8
2001	52.2	47.8	50.4	34.4	41.4	39.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	32.4	38.7	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	p 51.1	p 50.9										
Over 3-month span:												
2000	69.2	66.2	67.6	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	38.2	37.9	34.7	35.3	30.8	32.0
2002	34.0	37.4	35.1	38.2	38.7	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	p 53.2	p 52.5										
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	38.5	35.3	33.3
2003	33.6	31.1	31.7	31.7	33.5	37.8	38.2	36.5	40.5	39.4	42.6	41.7
2004	p 47.7	p 52.2										
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	p 36.9	p 42.3										
	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	p 39.9	p 51.8										
Over 3-month span:												
2000	53.6	53.6	56.0	54.8	44.0	44.0	51.2	47.6	32.7	25.0	23.2	38.7
2001	35.7	21.4	16.1	14.3	13.1	13.7	11.9	8.9	8.3	13.1	8.9	10.1
2002	9.5	10.1	11.3	17.9	17.3	19.0	28.0	22.0	23.8	15.5	6.5	4.8
2003	13.7	13.1	16.7	10.1	13.1	14.9	16.1	16.1	16.1	24.4	27.4	41.7
2004	p 45.2	p 51.8										
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	p 27.4	p 38.7										
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	p 9.5	p 16.7										

[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.