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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2005

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

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JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2005

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 2005

UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC

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

Representatives Present: Representatives Saxton and Maloney.

Staff Present: Chris Frenze, Robert Keleher, Brian Higginbotham, Colleen Healy, John Kachtik, Chad Stone, Matt Salomon, Daphne Clones Federing, Pamela Wilson and Nan Gibson.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN, U.S REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW JERSEY

Representative Saxton. Good morning.

It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Utgoff and her colleagues before the Committee this morning to discuss the latest employment data.

The April employment data are good news for the American workers. According to the payroll survey, employment increased by 274,000 jobs in April. Over the last 23 months, 3.5 million jobs have been created.

According to the household survey, employment also advanced, while the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. Over the last year, most of the net increase in employment has been in the occupations that pay in the middle range and higher.

The employment data are consistent with other data showing that the economy continues to grow. In 2004, real GDP increased about 4 percent, followed by a more sustainable 3.1 percent pace in the first quarter of 2005. Consumption and investment both continue to rise. The strength of investment over the last 2 years has been an important factor explaining the vitality of the economy.

The economy seems to have weathered the recent rise in oil prices quite well, although oil prices have probably had some negative impact on growth. Another factor that bears watching is the potential impact of the recent expiration of tax provisions permitting expensing, which may affect the robust performance of business investment. Traces of inflation have surfaced in recent months, but inflation appears to be contained over the long term, as the Fed has recently noted.

Looking ahead, the consensus of economic forecasters is that the U.S. economy will continue to grow at a rate in excess of 3 percent through the end of 2006. This is consistent with the long-term growth path of the U.S. economy over the last several decades.

At this time, I will turn to Mrs. Maloney for any statement she may have.

[The prepared statement of Representative Saxton appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 13.]

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Representative Maloney. Thank you, Commissioner; and thank you very much, Chairman Saxton.

The Joint Economic Committee has a long tradition of holding these hearings with the Commissioner to discuss the latest data on the employment situation, and I am glad that we are here today continuing that important tradition.

Now this morning's news that the economy created 274,000 jobs in April is absolutely great news for America and for America's workers. However, we haven't seen very many good months of good job growth in the last 4 years as the economy has gone through the most protracted job slump since the 1930s.

We continue to see evidence of this job slump. There are still fewer private sector payroll jobs in April than there were when President Bush took office in January 2001, and there are 2.8 million fewer manufacturing jobs. Even though we have had nearly 2 years of job growth, the pace of that job creation, about 150,000 jobs per month, is not what one would expect to see in a strong jobs recovery. It seems as though we are barely treading water. As the Commissioner has testified, we need to create 120 to 150,000 jobs just to keep pace with the people coming into the labor force.

Today's report also shows that the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.2 percent. While it is true that the unemployment rate has come down from its peak, it is still more than a percentage point higher than the 4 percentage rate that we were able to achieve by the end of the 1990s. Today's unemployment rate masks the fact that 5.1 million people who want to work remain out of the labor force, and another 4.3 million are working part time for economic reasons. The unemployment rate would be 9 percent if those people were included. Finally, I am concerned about workers' wages and earnings, especially over the past year or so. It seems that no matter what measure of workers take-home pay you look at lately, you see that it is not keeping up with inflation. For example, in the 12 months ending in March, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings of private-sector workers are down about one-half percentage after accounting for inflation. Measures of total compensation, which include benefits as well as wages and salaries, are keeping up with inflation, but just barely.

The problem is that rising costs of health insurance premiums are adding to employer's costs, and they are squeezing worker's take-home pay at the same time. Not only are earnings generally not keeping up with inflation, but the distribution of earnings is becoming more unequal. For example, from the end of 2000 to the end of 2004, the real earnings of full-time workers in the middle of the earnings distribution grew by just .2 percent per year after inflation. However, those near the top of the distribution rose by almost 1 percent per year after inflation, while those near the bottom fell by .3 per year on average. More recently, those disparities have become larger, and only earnings at the very top have exceeded inflation. This growing gap between the haves and the have-nots is something that is very—I am deeply concerned about, as I believe every American is.

Mr. Chairman, I am especially pleased to have Commissioner Utgoff here today. I look forward to hearing her comments and testimony, and I appreciate you having this hearing. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Representative Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 13.]

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you for being here today. We appreciate it, and we are ready for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; ACCOMPANIED BY JACK GALVIN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS; AND JOHN GREENLEES, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PRICES

Ms. Utgoff. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman and Congresswoman Maloney, I appreciate this opportunity to comment on the labor market data we released this morning.

Sitting with me at the table is Jack Galvin, our Associate Commissioner for Employment and Unemployment, and John Greenlees, our Associate Commissioner for Prices.

In April, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 274,000, and the unemployment rate held at 5.2 percent. The increase in payroll jobs followed revised gains of 300,000 in February and 146,000 in March. Over the month, employment growth was widespread. Notable gains continued in construction, mining, food services and health care.

Among the goods-producing industries, construction employment rose by 47,000, continuing the strong growth trend of the last 2 years. Most of April's increase occurred in specialty trade contracting, with gains in both its residential and nonresidential components. Mining added 8,000 jobs in April. Over the past 6 months, mining employment has risen by 31,000, largely reflecting increased hiring for support activities for oil and gas operations.

Manufacturing employment was essentially unchanged both in April and over the year. The manufacturing work week was up by one-tenth of an hour over the month, and factory overtime held at 4.5 hours.

In the service-providing sector, food services added 35,000 jobs over the month. Following a lull in hiring last summer, industry employment has risen by 183,000 since September. Health care employment increased by 25,000 in April. The job gain was concentrated in hospitals and doctors' offices.

Employment in the information industry increased by 12,000 over the month, with gains in motion pictures and telecommunications. Job growth continued in a number of other service-providing industries, including financial activities, professional and technical services, and transportation. Average hourly earnings of private production or non-supervisory workers rose by 5 cents in April to $16, following a 4-cent increase in March. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew 2.7 percent.

Looking at measures from our household survey, total employment rose in April by 598,000, to 141.1 million. The labor force participation rate and the employment-to-population ratio each edged up by 0.2 percentage points, to 66.0 and 62.6 percent, respectively. The number of discouraged workers declined by 99,000 over the year, to 393,000 in April.

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were unchanged in April. About one in five unemployed persons had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer. The long-term unemployed have accounted for over 20 percent of total unemployment for 31 consecutive months.

As a part of our mission of reporting on America's workers each month and in recognition of Mother's Day this Sunday I would like to mention a few facts about working mothers. In today's labor market, 7 out of 10 mothers are working moms, compared with 5 out of 10 in 1975. Working moms account for almost one-fifth of all employed individuals, and nearly three-fourths of employed mothers usually work full time.

Mothers who usually work full time also spend more than 2 hours each week day performing active child care, cleaning house and preparing meals. In addition, nearly 4 out of 10 mothers who work full-time perform volunteer work at some point during the year.

I would also like to note that an updated version of a report by BLS on women in the labor force, which includes data on working mothers, will be posted on our Web site next week. This report is a compilation of information on women workers by various characteristics, including age, education, occupation and earnings.

To summarize, April's labor market data, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 274,000. The unemployment rate was unchanged over the month, at 5.2 percent.

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

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Utgoff together with Press Release No. 05-788 appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 14.]

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, thank you very much. We particularly appreciate your remark today about working moms. It is a subject that we continue to see changes, an important change in our society. I can remember several decades ago there were very few working moms, and today there are many, and so your remarks were most appropriate. Thank you for that.

Ms. Utgoff. Thank you.

Representative Saxton. Commissioner, how would you characterize the April data? Didn't both unemployment surveys show strong gains in employment?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes, the labor market showed a good deal of strength this month.

Representative Saxton. And how large were the upward revisions in payroll employment for the months of February and March?

Ms. Utgoff. 57,000 for February.

Representative Saxton. Bringing it to a total of what kind of growth?

Ms. Utgoff. 146,000.

Representative Saxton. 146,000 in February?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes. Oh, I am sorry, that was March. February is 300,000.

Representative Saxton. 300,000 in February. So we had a slight downturn on revised numbers in March, but certainly we are seeing a trend of good growth here over the past 3 months, certainly.

Ms. Utgoff. Both of them were revised upward, so we had stronger news for the previous 2 months.

Representative Saxton. Okay, thank you. So over the past 3 months, including this month, we have seen, overall, good growth.

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Is it typical for this stage of a cycle, or is it unusual?

Ms. Utgoff. I think when we talk about a cycle we have to realize that what we have seen since March, 2001, is very atypical. It doesn't look like other recessions. But this kind of growth is normal for when the labor market starts to recover.

Representative Saxton. Okay. Thank you.

What factors contributed to the revisions of February and March?

Ms. Utgoff. The revisions for February were in leisure and hospitality, largely eating and drinking. The revisions for March were spread widely throughout all of the industries.

Representative Saxton. Thank you.

Are there any signs in the April data that workers are choosing to enter the workforce? Are we seeing any movement of encouraged workers who may perceive that the labor market conditions continue to improve?

Ms. Utgoff. The household survey shows a very strong increase in participants in the labor force, and it also shows a strong growth in employment.

Representative Saxton. So individuals who are unemployed are becoming more encouraged to seek jobs, is that a fair statement?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes. Over the last year, the number of discouraged workers has declined.

Representative Saxton. In your statement, you note that the monthly gain in payroll employment was widespread. Isn't this reflected in the defusion index which rose to 61.3?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. What does that mean? 61.3 percent is a number which means what?

Ms. Utgoff. It reflects roughly the percentage of industries that have increased employment that month. It is actually the percent with an increase, half the percent of the industries that had no change to reflect, so that 50 is the mark for neither contraction or expansion.

Representative Saxton. So of all the firms in the index, 61.3 percent have growth in employment?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. In your statement you also note an increase in employment related to oil and gas operations. How do you interpret this increase?

Ms. Utgoff. I think this is related to the increase in fuel prices, which has led for more exploration and people providing the services for more exploration and drilling.

Representative Saxton. Now I have noted that, with regard to coal operations—speaking of energy—there have been some reports that coal mining operations have had trouble finding workers. Is this reflected in your data?

Ms. Utgoff. There has been an increase of employment in mining over the last 12 months, about 6,300. Now they may have wanted to hire 20,000, so that there is a shortage, but we do see an increase in employment over the year.

Representative Saxton. Also in your statement you mention that over the last 2 years construction employment has been strong. This strength seems to be quite consistent month after month over the recovery, hasn't it?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Saxton. Is that a reflection of something that has been happening generally in the housing market?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes. The low interest rates have sparked a fairly strong housing boom. We see that in construction, we see that in the financial services that deal with mortgages, we see that throughout the employment situation—that if it is related to the housing market—it is showing strength.

Representative Saxton. And slightly out of your domain, I guess, but let me ask this question anyway. We have noted that the Fed has had a continuing slow increase of short-term interest rates, but, at the same time, long-term interest rates have continued to at least be stable and in some cases fall. Has this contributed to the housing market, and do you have any thoughts about what is causing the long-term rate to remain stable while short-term rates are increasing?

Ms. Utgoff. Chairman Greenspan is far better than I on that—and that is totally out of my bailiwick.

Representative Saxton. Okay, thank you.

Let me just turn to the rate of unemployment for just a moment. We have a chart that our great helper is going to help us put up there.

The point that I want to make here is that Mrs. Maloney pointed out that the rate of unemployment remained at 5.2 percent this month. I just wanted to point out that, in spite of the fact that the rate of unemployment remained at 5.2 percent, we have already talked here in the last few minutes about the rate of unemployment; and one of the things that, of course, keep it from falling is that more and more people are attempting to enter the workforce, and that is good.

Now over the last three and a half decades, this chart shows the—through the red line—the trends in the rate of unemployment. And, of course, during the 1970s, we saw unemployment peak out at around 9 percent; during the 1980s, we saw unemployment peak out at just under 11 percent; during the 1990s, we saw unemployment peak out at just under 8 percent; and in this recession that we are now recovering from, we saw the rate of employment peak out at 6.2 percent. So the peak of 9 percent in the 1970s, the peak of almost 11 percent in the 1980s, the peak of almost 8 percent in the 1990s far surpassed the peak of unemployment that we saw of 6.2 percent in this cycle. And, further, the average rate of unemployment in the 1970s was 6.2 percent, in the 1980s was 7.3 percent, and in the 1990s was 5.8 percent.

So while we would like to see full employment, whatever that is, we certainly are in a period when we should be fairly pleased, I would think, with the way the job recovery and the rate of unemployment have shown great long-term progress here. And I just wondered if there is anything about this chart that you would like to remark about or comment on inasmuch as this is—at least over the last three and a half decades we are in a fairly historic position in terms of long-term low-unemployment rates.

Ms. Utgoff. Yes. We just checked the numbers, and what you have there is correct.

Representative Saxton. Okay. Thank you.

Mrs. Maloney.

Representative Maloney. It is always good to hear you are correct. First of all, I would like to thank you very much for including Mother's Day employment numbers. They show a tremendous shift, really, in the framework of our country. Seven out of ten mothers are now in the labor force.

I think this is such an important issue. One of the areas I work in is supporting policies in the private and public sector to support working mothers; and I would like to request a hearing just on working mothers or, at the very least, the opportunity, Commissioner, to speak with you in depth on the numbers that you see in this really dramatic change in the way our country is constructed.

But I do want to go back to the Chairman's chart, and I am glad that it is correct. Because one of the things that it shows is that the unemployment numbers are still higher than when President Bush took office. Although there is a larger participation, it is still not as large as I would like to see; and I would like to ask specifically, Commissioner, the unemployment rate remains at least a percentage point higher than it was before the start of the recession, is that correct? And what was the unemployment rate in April?

Ms. Utgoff. The unemployment rate in April was 5.2 percent. In March 2001, last business cycle peak, the jobless rate was 4.3.

Representative Maloney. 4.3, okay. So the labor force participation rate I think is tremendously important.

Wouldn't you expect in an economic recovery that people who had dropped out of the labor force would begin to come back and that the labor force participation rate would increase? What has been the recent level of the labor force participation rate, and how does that compare with what it was in 2000 and early 2001? And if I could add, when was the last time the labor force participation rate was this low?

Ms. Utgoff. In April, the labor force participation rate was 66.0 percent. The rate peaked at 67.3 in the first few months of 2000, and it was at 67.2 percent in March 2001, at the business cycle peak.

You asked me when the last time we had these kinds of rates. The labor force participation rate has been at or near 66 percent since mid-2003. Prior to the 2001 recession, the rate was last in that general range in 1993.

Representative Maloney. So we would have to go back at least 10 years——

Ms. Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Maloney [continuing]. For it to be in this range.

The employment-to-population ratio is very important, and I would like to understand this more. What fraction of the population was employed in April? And how does the employment-to-population ratio in recent months compare to what it was in 2000 or early 2001? And when was the last time the employment-to-population rate was as low as it has been recently?

Ms. Utgoff. The employment-to-population ratio now is 62.1—I am sorry, 62.6; and the annual average in 2000 was 64.4. In January 2001, the employment-to-population ratio was 64.4.

You asked about when the last time it was as low as it is now. The employment-to-population ratio has been about 62.5 percent since the middle of last year. The last time it had been at the level prior to this recession was in mid-1994.

Representative Maloney. The official unemployment rate does not, as I understand it, include people who want to work but do not satisfy all of the requirements to be officially classified as unemployed. When people who want a job that are not in the labor force and people who want to work full time but can only get a part time job are included, that measure of labor market slack is much higher than the official unemployment rate. So how many people are officially counted as unemployed now?

Ms. Utgoff. 7.7 million.

Representative Maloney. 7.7 million. How many people who are not in the labor force say they want a job now?

Ms. Utgoff. 1.5 million people say that they are not in the labor force, but they say they want a job, have searched for work in the prior 12 months, and are available to work now.

Representative Maloney. How many people are working part time for economic reasons and presumably would want to work full time if they could get a full-time job?

Ms. Utgoff. In April, 2005, that was 4.3 million.

Representative Maloney. What would the unemployment rate be if you included people who want a job now but are not in the labor force and people who are working part time not for economic reasons but because they cannot get a full time job?

Ms. Utgoff. That is one of the unemployment rates we published. It is called the U–6, and that number would be 9 percent.

Representative Maloney. Nine percent.

May I continue asking questions, Mr. Chairman?

Representative Saxton. Sure.

Representative Maloney. Thank you.

Something that really concerns me deeply and that I, quite frankly, do not understand, is why are we not seeing stronger wage growth? We see some good employment numbers across the board, which is great news, but the wage growth does not appear to be growing.

A few weeks ago—in fact, the last time we had a hearing—the L.A. Times ran a story entitled, "Wages Lagging Behind Prices." Inflation has outpaced the rise of salaries for the first time in 14 years, and workers are paying a bigger share of the cost of their health care.

Then the next day the New York Times ran a story headlined, "Falling Fortunes of the Wage Earners." What has been happening to growth and wages and earnings recently compared with what has been happening to inflation? In other words, have workers' paychecks been keeping up with inflation?

Ms. Utgoff. There are several measures of earnings. Let me talk about the ones that are in the report that I testified on today, and that is real earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers. That, in real terms, declined a half a percent from March 2004 to March 2005.

Representative Maloney. But haven't we seen pretty strong productivity growth over the past 4 years, and wouldn't we expect to see that translated into solid growth and real jobs? Productivity is growing up faster than real wages.

Ms. Utgoff. That is the theory, that productivity leads to higher wages. We just have not seen it in the last part of this cycle.

Representative Maloney. Most of this strong growth and labor productivity has, therefore, translated into profits, not wages, hasn't it?

Ms. Utgoff. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has very limited information on profits. Our productivity analysis reports on profits in the nonfinancial corporations. In 2004, productivity in nonfinancial corporations increased by 3.9 percent, hourly compensation by 4.4 percent, and unit profits by 20 percent.

Representative Maloney. Employers' costs—and I am hearing a lot of this from my constituents that are very concerned that their costs are not only wages and salaries but also benefits, and the cost of benefits are going up really dramatically. When employers costs go up because they have to pay more for health insurance, how does that affect our measure of employee compensation? Aren't workers subject to a squeeze on their take-home pay as employers have to pay more for their health insurance? And if employers are shifting more of the burden of rising health care costs onto their workers, does that not reduce the purchasing power of that take-home pay still more?

Ms. Utgoff. You asked how is the compensation measured. We have an employment cost index which measures wages and salaries and benefits and then the total compensation package. Wages and salaries have not risen as quickly as the benefits increases, so I think it is fair to say that there has been pressure on wages and salaries because of increases in workers' benefit costs, particularly pension and health benefits.

Representative Maloney. I believe that the BLS publishes data on the usual weekly earnings of full-time workers, including some information about the wage distribution, is that correct?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Maloney. Well, our staff has done some calculations that shows some disturbing trends in that wage distribution. First, they show that from the fourth quarter of 2000 to the fourth quarter of 2004, median earnings had increased by just .2 percent per year after inflation. Does that seem about right to you?

Ms. Utgoff. We have done the same calculation, and it is about right. We calculated a gain of about .15 percent.

Representative Maloney. Okay, thank you.

However, earnings near the very top of the earnings distribution, the 90th percentage, have risen by roughly .9 percent per year, while earnings near the bottom, the tenth percentile, have fallen by 3 percent per year. Does that seem about right to you as well?

Ms. Utgoff. Well, let me read the numbers for you.

During that 4-year period, you are talking about nominal earnings. If the ninth decile grew from 1,299 to 1,477, that was up 13.7 percent, while those at the first decile increased from $284–308, that is up 8.5 percent. Now, inflation over this period rose by 9.6 percent. So, in real terms, those at the ninth decile have seen earnings growth around 1 percent per year, while those in the first decile have seen their earnings decline .3.

Representative Maloney. Thank you.

So in other words, things seem to have gotten worse in the past year, comparing the first quarter of this year with the comparable period a year ago. Only the very top of the distribution seems to have experienced real wage gains, while earnings at the bottom, the tenth percentile, were down 1.3. Do those numbers sound roughly right to you, or——

Ms. Utgoff. Yes. From the first quarter of 2004 to the first quarter of 2005, weekly earnings at the ninth decile are up in nominal terms, and earnings in the first decile are up about 1.6 percent.

Given that the CPI is up about 3 percent over this period, earnings among workers at the ninth decile have seen a small increase in real terms over this period, while those in the first decile have experienced a decline of about 1.4 percent.

Representative Maloney. Thank you.

Well, this job growth is really encouraging. 274,000 jobs in this month is just great news for America. But I would like to know, how long does it usually take from when the economy first begins to lose jobs in a recession until the job's deficit created by that recession is completely erased?

Ms. Utgoff. It varies. It took 28 months to recover from the——

Representative Maloney. It is roughly 2 years, would you say?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Maloney. And hasn't it taken us nearly 4 years in this business cycle just to get back to where we were when this recession started?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Maloney. And when you take out growth in government jobs, don't we still have fewer jobs on private payrolls than there were when President Bush took office in January 2001, or at the start of the recession in March 2001?

Ms. Utgoff. That is correct.

Representative Maloney. More than 4 years after the start of a recession, isn't our usual experience that there are two or three million more payroll jobs than there were when the recession started, instead of a deficit?

Ms. Utgoff. Can we get back to you the average? The question is, 4 years after a——

Representative Maloney. Start of a recession.

Ms. Utgoff [continuing]. The start of a recession what is the average job growth?

Representative Maloney. Yes, payroll jobs.

Ms. Utgoff. Okay. We don't have those numbers here with us today.

Representative Maloney. If you could get back.

[The information referred to may be found on page 41.]

Representative Maloney. And aren't there significantly fewer manufacturing jobs than there were in 2001?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Maloney. Roughly 2.6 million less.

Ms. Utgoff. That is right.

Representative Maloney. And those persistent job deficits are different from anything we have seen in a business cycle for a very long time, aren't they?

Ms. Utgoff. Yes.

Representative Maloney. Thank you.

One of the reports that I—it was not in your statement but was really in the news broadcast this morning—is that Americans are working longer hours, that the number of hours Americans are working is longer. And I am just interested, given the fact that you show how long the women are working and then working at home, too, is it true that the numbers that Americans are working for their wages are growing longer? I heard that on a news report this morning.

Ms. Utgoff. The average hours worked are a function of not just how many people are working but where they are working. Manufacturing tends to have higher hours than the service industry. So that over the last several years, as you have seen a shift out of manufacturing, average hours have fairly gone down.

Representative Maloney. They have gone down.

Thank you very much. I have no further questions. 274,000 jobs sounds good to me, Mr. Chairman. I hope it continues.

Representative Saxton. Well, I just have one question, and I guess this is a rhetorical one. Inasmuch as Mrs. Maloney went to great pains to point out what she perceives as the various weaknesses in this cycle related to Mr. Bush, I wonder if she would give Mr. Bush credit over the past 3 months for having created an average of 240,000 jobs a month.

Representative Maloney. What I am very concerned about, Mr. Chairman, are the structural challenges that we face. This is probably not a question for the BLS, but I am concerned that we have raised the debt ceiling three times in this administration, that we have three records——

Representative Saxton. You are not answering my question. It is my time. I am going to reclaim my time. My question said, do you give the President credit for having created 240,000 jobs a month for the last 3 months? That is a very good rate of job creation.

In addition to that—let me amend my question. Do you criticize in any way the previous administration for the loss of manufacturing jobs which took place in 1998, 1999, and 2000? Wouldn't it be fair to blame that administration for that job loss in manufacturing?

Representative Maloney. Mr. Chairman, I am not blaming anyone. My questions were very factual and aimed at getting information. The fact that our country is losing manufacturing jobs is a challenge to both sides of the aisle to try to reverse that disturbing trend, no matter what administration it is in. We have seen today 4 records—record job growth, record deficits, record trade deficit, and record debt—and I am concerned about these structural challenges that this country faces with the growing and looming debt.

Mr. Chairman, you and I both owe the Federal government $27,000 of what our personal debt price is. I happen to be concerned about that. And until we address the structural challenges, I don't feel that continued prosperity for our country long term is extremely positive.

We are a great country. I hope the stock market goes up. This is great employment. I hope some of those people that got those jobs live in my district, in the great State of New York. I am very happy about this job growth, and let's work together to come up with some policies to reverse the disturbing loss of manufacturing jobs and to try to structurally address the challenges that we confront.

I am concerned that there are some people that want to add another couple of trillion dollars of debt in a structure to go to private insurance. Now if you want to go to private insurance, don't add debt to the American people——

Representative Saxton. I am going to reclaim my time. I am sorry. The gentlelady is out of order.

Representative Maloney. I was answering your question.

Representative Saxton. I think you were filibustering.

I think the 240,000 average job growth during the last 3 months speaks for itself.

With regard to manufacturing jobs, I am pleased that the gentlelady has pointed out that—and has agreed that it is part and parcel of both administrations. It is a set of issues that we do need to address on a bipartisan basis. And certainly—I will conclude with this—the gentlelady's questions were aimed at pointing out the weaknesses which she inferred took place because of this administration.

Thank you very much. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:13 a.m., the hearing was adjourned.]

Submissions for the Record

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE JIM SAXTON, CHAIRMAN

It is a pleasure to welcome Commissioner Utgoff and her colleagues before the Committee this morning to discuss the latest employment data.

The April employment data are good news for American workers. According to the payroll survey, employment increased by 274,000 jobs in April. Over the last 23 months, 3.5 million jobs have been created.

According to the household survey, employment also advanced, while the unemployment rate was 5.2 percent. Over the last year, most of the net increase in employment has been in occupations that pay in the middle range and higher.

The employment data are consistent with other data showing that the economy continues to grow. In 2004, real GDP increased about 4 percent, followed by a more sustainable 3.1 percent pace in the first quarter of 2005. Consumption and investment both continue to rise. The strength of investment over the last 2 years has been an important factor explaining the vitality of the economy.

The economy seems to have weathered the recent rise in oil prices quite well, although oil prices have probably had some negative impact on growth. Another factor that bears watching is the potential impact of the recent expiration of tax provisions permitting expensing, which may affect the robust performance of business investment. Traces of inflation have surfaced in recent months, but inflation appears to be contained over the long term, as the Fed has recently noted.

Looking ahead, the consensus of economic forecasters is that the U.S. economy will continue to grow at a rate in excess of 3 percent through the end of 2006. This is consistent with the long-term growth path of the U.S. economy over the last several decades.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CAROLYN B. MALONEY

Thank you, Chairman Saxton. The Joint Economic Committee has a long tradition of holding these hearings with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to discuss the latest data on the employment situation, and I am glad we are able to continue that tradition today.

This morning's news that the economy created 274,000 jobs in April is certainly good news for American workers. However, we haven't seen very many months of good job growth in the last 4 years as the economy has gone through the most protracted jobs slump since the 1930's.

We continue to see evidence of that jobs slump. There were still fewer private sector payroll jobs in April than there were when President Bush took office in January 2001, and there are 2.8 million fewer manufacturing jobs. Even though we have had nearly 2 years of job growth, the pace of that job creation—about 150,000 jobs per month—is not what one would expect to see in a strong jobs recovery. It seems as though we are barely treading water in terms of keeping up with population growth and encouraging people to come back into the labor force after a long jobs drought.

Today's report also shows that the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.2 percent. While it is true that the unemployment rate has come down from its peak, it still is more than a percentage point higher than the 4 percent rate we were able to achieve by the end of the 1990's. Moreover, today's unemployment rate masks the fact that 5.1 million people who want to work remain out of the labor force and another 4.3 million are working part-time for economic reasons. The unemployment rate would be 9.0 percent if those people were included.

Finally, I am concerned about workers' wages and earnings, especially over the past year or so. It seems that no matter what measure of workers' take-home pay you look at lately you see that it is not keeping up with inflation. For example, in the 12 months ending in March, both average hourly earnings and average weekly earnings of private sector workers are down about ½ percent after accounting for inflation. Measures of total compensation, which include benefits as well as wages and salaries, are keeping up with inflation—but just barely. The problem is that rising costs of health insurance premiums are adding to employers' costs but they are squeezing workers' take-home pay at the same time.

Not only are earnings generally not keeping up with inflation, but the distribution of earnings is becoming more unequal. For example, from the end of 2000 to the end of 2004, the real earnings of full-time workers in the middle of the earnings distribution grew by just 0.2 percent per year after inflation. However, those near the top of the distribution rose by almost 1 percent per year after inflation, while those near the bottom fell by 0.3 percent per year, on average. More recently, those disparities have become larger and only earnings at the very top have exceeded inflation.

Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to have Commissioner Utgoff here today and I look forward to hearing her testimony and pursuing with her some of the concerns I have raised about the employment situation.

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

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

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 274,000 in April, and the unemployment rate held at 5.2 percent. The increase in payroll jobs followed revised gains of 300,000 in February and 146,000 in March. Over the month, employment growth was widespread. Notable gains continued in construction, mining, food services, and health care.

Among the goods-producing industries, construction employment rose by 47,000, continuing the strong growth trend of the last 2 years. Most of April's increase occurred in specialty trade contracting (40,000), with gains in both its residential and nonresidential components. Mining added 8,000 jobs in April. Over the past 6 months, mining employment has risen by 31,000, largely reflecting increased hiring for support activities for oil and gas operations.

Manufacturing employment was essentially unchanged both in April and over the year. The manufacturing workweek was up by one-tenth of an hour over the month, and factory overtime held at 4.5 hours.

In the service-providing sector, food services added 35,000 jobs over the month. Following a lull in hiring last summer, industry employment has risen by 183,000 since September. Health care employment increased by 25,000 in April. The job gain was concentrated in hospitals and in doctors' offices.

Employment in the information industry increased by 12,000 over the month, with gains in motion pictures and telecommunications. Job growth continued in a number of other service-providing industries, including financial activities, professional and technical services, and transportation.

Average hourly earnings of private production or nonsupervisory workers rose by 5 cents in April to $16.00, following a 4-cent increase in March. Over the year, average hourly earnings grew by 2.7 percent.

Looking at the measures from our household survey, total employment rose in April by 598,000 to 141.1 million. The labor force participation rate and the employment population ratio each edged up by 0.2 percentage point to 66.0 and 62.6 percent, respectively. The number of discouraged workers (persons outside the labor force who had stopped looking for work because they believed their job search efforts would be fruitless) declined by 99,000 over the year to 393,000 in April (not seasonally adjusted).

Both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate were unchanged in April. About 1 in 5 unemployed persons had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer. The long-term unemployed have accounted for over 20 percent of total unemployment for 31 consecutive months.

As part of our mission of reporting on America's workers each month, and in recognition of Mother's Day this Sunday, I would like to mention a few facts about working mothers. in today's labor market, 7 out of 10 mothers are in the labor force, compared with 5 out of 10 in 1975. Working moms account for almost one-fifth of all employed individuals, and nearly three-fourths of employed mothers usually work full time. Mothers who usually work full time also spend more than 2 hours each weekday performing active childcare, cleaning house, and preparing meals. In addition, nearly 4 out of 10 mothers who work full time perform volunteer work at some point during the year.

I also would note that an updated version of a report by BLS on women in the labor force, which includes data on working mothers, will be posted on our Web site next week This report is a compilation of information on women workers by various characteristics, including age, education, occupation, and earnings.

To summarize April's labor market data, nonfarm payroll employment increased by 274,000. The unemployment rate was unchanged over the month, at 5.2 percent.

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

News United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:		
Household data:	(202) 691-6378 http://www.bls.gov/cps/	USDL 05-788
Establishment data:	691-6555 http://www.bls.gov/ces/	Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EDT), Friday, May 6, 2005.
Media contact:	691-5902	

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: APRIL 2005

Employment rose in April, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.2 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 274,000 over the month. Job growth was widespread, with gains in construction, mining, and several service-providing industries.

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

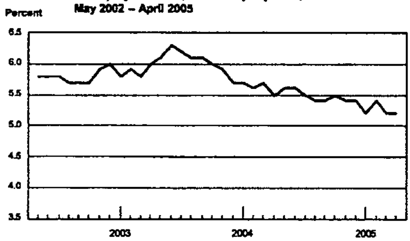
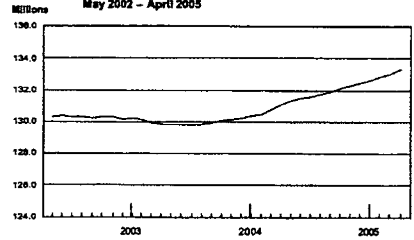


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, May 2002 – April 2005



Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons, 7.7 million, and the unemployment rate, 5.2 percent, were unchanged in April. The jobless rate was down from 5.5 percent a year earlier. Over the month, the unemployment rates for adult men (4.4 percent), adult women (4.6 percent), teenagers (17.7 percent), whites (4.4 percent), and blacks (10.4 percent) showed little or no change. After declining in March, the unemployment rate for Hispanics or Latinos increased to 6.4 percent, the same as in February. The jobless rate for Asians was 3.9 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of long-term unemployed—those unemployed 27 weeks and over—was about unchanged over the month. This group accounted for 21.2 percent of the unemployed. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment grew by 598,000 in April to 141.1 million, and the employment-population ratio—the proportion of the population age 16 and over with jobs—edged up to 62.6 percent. The civilian labor force

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Mar.-Apr. change
	2004	2005	2005			
	IV	I	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	148,136	148,089	148,132	148,157	148,762	605
Employment	140,092	140,296	140,144	140,501	141,099	598
Unemployment	8,044	7,794	7,988	7,656	7,663	7
Not in labor force	76,282	76,949	76,909	77,079	76,679	-400
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	0.0
Adult men	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	-.2
Adult women	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	.1
Teenagers	17.1	16.9	17.5	16.9	17.7	.8
White	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	.0
Black or African American	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.4	.1
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	6.7	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.4	.7
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	132,302	p132,822	132,873	p133,019	p133,293	p274
Goods-producing [1]	22,000	p22,055	22,066	p22,095	p22,140	p45
Construction	7,063	p7,128	7,133	p7,162	p7,209	p47
Manufacturing	14,338	p14,314	14,321	p14,314	p14,308	p-6
Service-providing [1]	110,302	p110,767	110,807	p110,924	p111,153	p229
Retail trade [2]	15,072	p15,110	15,125	p15,123	p15,148	p24
Professional and business services	16,633	p16,759	16,775	p16,807	p16,843	p36
Education and health services	17,110	p17,191	17,186	p17,209	p17,244	p35
Leisure and hospitality	12,569	p12,645	12,650	p12,674	p12,732	p58
Government	21,702	p21,725	21,733	p21,732	p21,750	p18
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.7	p33.7	33.7	p33.7	p33.9	p0.2
Manufacturing	40.6	p40.6	40.6	p40.4	p40.5	p.1
Overtime	4.5	p4.5	4.6	p4.5	p4.5	p.0
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	101.2	p101.7	101.8	p101.9	p102.8	p0.9
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$15.83	p$15.92	$15.91	p$15.95	p$16.00	p$0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private	533.89	p536.51	536.17	p537.52	p542.40	p4.88

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[2] Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.

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

p=preliminary.

increased by 605,000 in April to 148.8 million; the labor force participation rate, at 66.0 percent, also was up over the month. (See table A-1.)

Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

There were 1.5 million persons who were marginally attached to the labor force in April, about the same as a year earlier. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals wanted and were available to work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed, however, because they did not actively search for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The number of discouraged workers, at 393,000 in April, declined over the year. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The other 1.1 million marginally attached had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 274,000, seasonally adjusted, to 133.3 million in April. This followed gains of 300,000 in February and 146,000 in March (as revised). In April, notable increases occurred in several industries, including construction, mining, food services, and health care. (See table B-1.)

Within the goods-producing sector, construction employment rose by 47,000 in April, with specialty trade contractors accounting for the bulk of the growth (40,000). Heavy and civil engineering construction also added 8,000 jobs over the month. Since its most recent low in March 2003, construction industry employment has grown by 551,000.

In April, employment in mining increased by 8,000. The industry has added 31,000 jobs over the past 6 months; support activities for oil and gas operations has accounted for most of this increase.

Employment in manufacturing was little changed in April at 14.3 million, with small and offsetting movements among several of its components. Long-term employment declines continued in furniture and related products and in textile mills.

In the service-providing sector, leisure and hospitality gained 58,000 jobs in April, including 35,000 in food services and drinking places. Employment edged up in arts, entertainment, and recreation (16,000). Since its most recent low in June 2002, employment in leisure and hospitality has expanded by 823,000, with four-fifths of the gain occurring in food services.

Health care employment continued to increase in April, rising by 25,000. Over the past year, this industry has gained 240,000 jobs. In April, job growth was concentrated in offices of physicians (9,000) and hospitals (10,000).

The information industry added 12,000 jobs over the month. Within information, the motion picture and sound recording industries gained 9,000 jobs. Employment in telecommunications grew by 7,000 in April; it had shown little movement from November through March after trending down for nearly 4 years.

Employment in professional and technical services continued to trend upward in April, increasing by 18,000. Since its recent low in August 2003, this industry has gained 343,000 jobs. Financial activities employment also continued its upward trend, with a gain of 17,000 in April. Within transportation and warehousing, small employment gains in trucking, transit, and couriers were partially offset by a decline of 5,000 jobs in air transportation. Retail trade employment edged up over the month.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.2 hour to 33.9 hours in April, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek increased by 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours, while manufacturing overtime was unchanged at 4.5 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.9 percent in April to 102.8 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was up by 0.2 percent over the month to 93.7. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents in April to $16.00, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings increased by 0.9 percent over the month to $542.40. Over the year, average hourly and weekly earnings grew by 2.7 and 3.3 percent, respectively. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for May 2005 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EDT).

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with state agencies. The sample includes about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual worksites. The active sample includes about one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

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

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

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

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 430,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -330,000 to 530,000 (100,000 +/- 430,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/- 280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/- .19 percentage point.

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

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

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

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

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.2 percent, ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.5 percent.

Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

 HOUSEHOLD DATA

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	222,757	225,236	225,441	222,757	224,640	224,837	225,041	225,236	225,441
Civilian labor force	146,280	147,745	148,274	146,788	148,203	147,979	148,132	148,157	148,762
Participation rate	65.7	65.6	65.8	65.9	66.0	65.8	65.8	65.8	66.0
Employed	138,423	139,759	140,939	138,645	140,156	140,241	140,144	140,501	141,099
Employment-population ratio	62.1	62.0	62.5	62.2	62.4	62.4	62.3	62.4	62.6
Unemployed	7,837	7,986	7,335	8,143	8,047	7,737	7,988	7,656	7,663
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
Not in labor force	76,497	77,492	77,167	75,969	76,437	76,858	76,909	77,079	76,679
Persons who currently want a job	4,598	4,858	5,022	4,720	5,021	4,982	4,995	5,001	5,134
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,392	108,703	108,812	107,392	108,392	108,489	108,598	108,703	108,812
Civilian labor force	78,147	79,242	79,448	78,555	79,412	79,146	79,373	79,598	79,839
Participation rate	72.8	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.3	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.4
Employed	73,774	74,612	75,456	74,104	74,938	74,934	74,964	75,375	75,735
Employment-population ratio	68.7	68.6	69.3	69.0	69.1	69.1	69.0	69.3	69.6
Unemployed	4,373	4,631	3,992	4,451	4,474	4,212	4,410	4,224	4,104
Unemployment rate	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1
Not in labor force	29,244	29,460	29,363	28,836	28,981	29,342	29,224	29,104	28,973
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	99,170	100,419	100,520	99,170	100,128	100,219	100,321	100,419	100,520
Civilian labor force	74,806	75,802	76,068	74,908	75,754	75,594	75,818	75,921	76,173
Participation rate	75.4	75.5	75.7	75.5	75.7	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.8
Employed	71,060	71,893	72,770	71,158	72,020	72,029	72,131	72,429	72,817
Employment-population ratio	71.7	71.6	72.4	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.9	72.1	72.4
Unemployed	3,746	3,909	3,297	3,751	3,733	3,565	3,685	3,492	3,356
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4
Not in labor force	24,364	24,616	24,452	24,261	24,372	24,625	24,505	24,498	24,347
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	115,365	116,534	116,629	115,365	116,247	116,348	116,443	116,534	116,629
Civilian labor force	68,112	68,503	68,826	68,233	68,791	68,832	68,759	68,559	68,923
Participation rate	59.0	58.8	59.0	59.1	59.2	59.2	59.0	58.8	59.1
Employed	64,649	65,147	65,483	64,541	65,218	65,307	65,180	65,127	65,364
Employment-population ratio	56.0	55.9	56.1	55.9	56.1	56.1	56.0	55.9	56.0
Unemployed	3,464	3,356	3,343	3,692	3,573	3,525	3,579	3,432	3,558
Unemployment rate	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2
Not in labor force	47,253	48,031	47,803	47,133	47,456	47,516	47,684	47,975	47,706
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	107,389	108,486	108,573	107,389	108,221	108,318	108,403	108,486	108,573
Civilian labor force	64,853	65,225	65,513	64,778	65,260	65,318	65,270	65,051	65,420
Participation rate	60.4	60.1	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.0	60.3
Employed	61,841	62,295	62,644	61,591	62,208	62,295	62,202	62,099	62,384
Employment-population ratio	57.6	57.4	57.7	57.4	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.2	57.5
Unemployed	3,012	2,930	2,869	3,185	3,051	3,023	3,068	2,952	3,036
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6
Not in labor force	42,536	43,261	43,060	42,613	42,961	42,998	43,133	43,435	43,153
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,198	16,332	16,347	16,198	16,293	16,302	16,317	16,332	16,347
Civilian labor force	6,600	6,718	6,693	7,104	7,189	7,066	7,046	7,185	7,168
Participation rate	40.7	41.1	40.9	43.9	44.1	43.3	43.2	44.0	43.9
Employed	5,522	5,570	5,524	5,897	5,927	5,917	5,811	5,973	5,897
Employment-population ratio	34.1	34.1	33.8	36.4	36.4	36.3	35.6	36.6	36.1
Unemployed	1,078	1,147	1,169	1,207	1,262	1,150	1,235	1,212	1,271
Unemployment rate	16.3	17.1	17.5	17.0	17.6	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7
Not in labor force	9,597	9,614	9,654	9,094	9,104	9,235	9,271	9,147	9,179

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	182,252	183,888	184,015	182,252	183,483	183,640	183,767	183,888	184,015
Civilian labor force	120,317	121,193	121,578	120,713	121,509	121,553	121,621	121,484	121,961
Participation rate	66.0	65.9	66.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.3
Employed	114,557	115,529	116,395	114,779	115,910	116,158	116,022	116,135	116,574
Employment-population ratio	62.9	62.8	63.3	63.0	63.2	63.3	63.1	63.2	63.4
Unemployed	5,760	5,664	5,184	5,934	5,600	5,395	5,598	5,349	5,387
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4
Not in labor force	61,935	62,695	62,437	61,539	61,973	62,088	62,146	62,403	62,054
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	62,620	63,356	63,488	62,688	63,199	63,259	63,390	63,497	63,562
Participation rate	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.2	76.3	76.3
Employed	59,787	60,460	61,119	59,868	60,570	60,712	60,776	60,965	61,162
Employment-population ratio	72.6	72.6	73.3	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.0	73.2	73.4
Unemployed	2,833	2,894	2,369	2,819	2,629	2,547	2,614	2,532	2,399
Unemployment rate	4.5	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,097	52,287	52,528	52,044	52,385	52,414	52,311	52,065	52,463
Participation rate	59.7	59.4	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.5	59.2	59.6
Employed	50,020	50,333	50,546	49,865	50,344	50,392	50,246	50,096	50,386
Employment-population ratio	57.3	57.2	57.4	57.1	57.3	57.4	57.2	56.9	57.2
Unemployed	2,077	1,954	1,981	2,178	2,040	2,022	2,066	1,969	2,077
Unemployment rate	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,600	5,551	5,563	5,981	5,926	5,879	5,919	5,932	5,936
Participation rate	44.5	43.9	43.9	47.5	46.9	46.5	46.8	46.9	46.9
Employed	4,749	4,736	4,729	5,045	4,995	5,054	5,001	5,074	5,026
Employment-population ratio	37.7	37.4	37.4	40.1	39.5	40.0	39.5	40.1	39.7
Unemployed	851	815	834	936	931	825	918	858	910
Unemployment rate	15.2	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.7	14.0	15.5	14.5	15.3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	25,967	26,377	26,413	25,967	26,273	26,308	26,342	26,377	26,413
Civilian labor force	16,374	16,673	16,783	16,505	16,713	16,721	16,708	16,741	16,940
Participation rate	63.1	63.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.6	63.4	63.5	64.1
Employed	14,856	14,917	15,150	14,893	14,907	14,946	14,890	15,025	15,184
Employment-population ratio	57.2	56.6	57.4	57.4	56.7	56.8	56.5	57.0	57.5
Unemployed	1,518	1,756	1,633	1,612	1,806	1,775	1,818	1,716	1,756
Unemployment rate	9.3	10.5	9.7	9.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.4
Not in labor force	9,593	9,704	9,631	9,462	9,559	9,587	9,634	9,636	9,473
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,256	7,388	7,488	7,315	7,473	7,380	7,438	7,403	7,555
Participation rate	69.7	69.7	70.5	70.2	70.6	69.6	70.3	69.6	71.2
Employed	6,602	6,660	6,829	6,633	6,677	6,612	6,630	6,719	6,849
Employment-population ratio	63.4	62.6	64.3	63.7	63.3	62.6	62.6	63.4	64.5
Unemployed	654	728	659	682	796	768	809	684	706
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.9	8.8	9.3	10.7	10.4	10.9	9.2	9.3
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,512	8,497	8,557	8,507	8,477	8,532	8,527	8,507	8,552
Participation rate	64.8	63.8	64.2	64.8	63.9	64.2	64.1	63.9	64.1
Employed	7,809	7,736	7,842	7,772	7,702	7,770	7,751	7,746	7,798
Employment-population ratio	59.4	58.1	58.6	59.2	58.0	58.5	58.3	58.2	58.5
Unemployed	703	761	715	736	775	763	776	761	754
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	606	788	738	683	763	808	742	831	833
Participation rate	26.1	32.0	29.9	28.3	31.2	33.0	30.2	33.8	33.8
Employed	445	521	479	489	528	564	509	560	537
Employment-population ratio	18.4	21.2	19.4	20.3	21.6	23.0	20.7	22.8	21.8
Unemployed	161	267	259	194	235	244	233	271	296
Unemployment rate	26.6	33.8	35.1	28.4	30.8	30.2	31.5	32.6	35.5
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,444	9,732	9,763	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Civilian labor force	6,230	6,423	6,411	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	65.7	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employed	5,956	6,175	6,160	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Employment-population ratio	63.1	63.4	63.1	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployed	274	248	251	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Unemployment rate	4.4	3.9	3.9	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Not in labor force	3,214	3,309	3,352	([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 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,879	28,815	28,902	27,879	28,608	28,642	28,729	28,815	28,902
Civilian labor force	19,080	19,531	19,670	19,081	19,544	19,379	19,458	19,541	19,665
Participation rate	68.4	67.8	68.1	68.4	68.3	67.7	67.7	67.8	68.0
Employed	17,798	18,331	18,485	17,724	18,252	18,198	18,211	18,425	18,413
Employment-population ratio	63.8	63.6	64.0	63.6	63.8	63.5	63.4	63.9	63.7
Unemployed	1,283	1,200	1,186	1,358	1,292	1,181	1,248	1,117	1,252
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.1	6.0	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.4	5.7	6.4
Not in labor force	8,798	9,284	9,231	8,797	9,064	9,263	9,270	9,273	9,237
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	10,963	11,303	11,343	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.5	84.2	84.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	10,304	10,706	10,794	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	79.5	79.7	80.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	658	597	548	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.3	4.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,242	7,264	7,341	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.8	57.1	57.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,780	6,842	6,888	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	55.0	53.8	54.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	462	422	454	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	6.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	876	964	986	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	33.8	36.2	37.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	714	783	802	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	27.5	29.4	30.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	162	181	183	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	18.5	18.8	18.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

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

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,258	12,481	12,858	12,025	12,814	12,575	12,581	12,501	12,474
Participation rate	45.1	45.0	45.2	44.3	46.0	44.7	45.4	45.0	44.6
Employed	11,271	11,377	11,868	10,983	11,746	11,637	11,595	11,528	11,429
Employment-population ratio	41.5	41.0	41.7	40.4	41.3	41.4	41.9	41.5	40.8
Unemployed	987	1,104	991	1,042	1,068	938	986	973	1,045
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	7.8	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	8.4
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	37,627	38,339	38,360	37,721	37,696	37,729	38,077	38,173	38,265
Participation rate	62.6	62.9	63.2	62.8	63.1	62.2	62.7	62.6	63.0
Employed	35,651	36,345	36,681	35,754	35,848	35,943	36,223	36,378	36,586
Employment-population ratio	59.3	59.6	60.4	59.5	60.0	59.2	59.7	59.7	60.3
Unemployed	1,976	1,994	1,679	1,967	1,849	1,786	1,854	1,795	1,679
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	34,446	34,879	34,783	34,519	34,483	34,524	34,842	34,863	34,860
Participation rate	72.8	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.3	73.0	72.4	72.9	73.2
Employed	33,051	33,459	33,459	33,100	32,995	33,117	33,387	33,484	33,489
Employment-population ratio	69.8	70.0	70.3	69.9	69.2	70.0	69.4	70.0	70.3
Unemployed	1,394	1,421	1,324	1,419	1,487	1,407	1,455	1,380	1,371
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	40,359	40,537	41,004	40,144	41,026	40,907	40,534	40,395	40,788
Participation rate	78.0	77.8	78.1	77.5	78.7	78.4	78.0	77.5	77.7
Employed	39,265	39,589	40,061	38,982	40,009	39,925	39,563	39,411	39,784
Employment-population ratio	75.8	76.0	76.3	75.3	76.7	76.5	76.2	75.7	75.8
Unemployed	1,094	948	944	1,162	1,018	982	972	985	1,004
Unemployment rate	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,220	2,025	2,223	2,261	2,179	2,120	2,145	2,187	2,252
Wage and salary workers	1,252	1,090	1,175	1,284	1,185	1,181	1,208	1,224	1,207
Self-employed workers	944	914	1,025	951	963	904	903	948	1,023
Unpaid family workers	24	21	23	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonagricultural industries	136,203	137,734	138,716	136,427	137,973	138,112	138,005	138,293	138,869
Wage and salary workers	126,989	128,138	128,821	127,061	128,459	128,501	128,184	128,400	128,834
Government	20,117	20,483	20,680	19,920	20,270	20,296	20,106	20,249	20,429
Private industries	106,872	107,654	108,141	107,145	108,257	108,219	107,978	108,085	108,353
Private households	727	762	777	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other industries	106,145	106,893	107,365	106,377	107,492	107,414	107,162	107,288	107,534
Self-employed workers	9,139	9,498	9,808	9,251	9,473	9,514	9,709	9,767	9,895
Unpaid family workers	75	98	87	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,411	4,514	4,150	4,557	4,474	4,395	4,269	4,344	4,293
Slack work or business conditions	2,745	2,795	2,534	2,813	2,735	2,788	2,629	2,843	2,613
Could only find part-time work	1,429	1,455	1,361	1,431	1,440	1,329	1,296	1,419	1,363
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,568	19,955	20,350	19,130	19,502	19,089	19,555	19,458	19,584
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	4,325	4,433	4,050	4,451	4,382	4,303	4,153	4,268	4,186
Slack work or business conditions	2,687	2,745	2,482	2,747	2,682	2,702	2,572	2,592	2,540
Could only find part-time work	1,419	1,439	1,342	1,425	1,397	1,309	1,268	1,411	1,351
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,263	19,638	19,971	18,844	19,176	18,765	19,254	19,182	19,228

[1] Data not available.

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

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
Total, 16 years and over	138,423	139,759	140,939	138,645	140,156	140,241	140,144	140,501	141,099
16 to 19 years	5,522	5,570	5,524	5,897	5,927	5,917	5,811	5,973	5,897
16 to 17 years	2,032	2,101	2,040	2,230	2,261	2,267	2,298	2,339	2,235
18 to 19 years	3,490	3,469	3,485	3,660	3,691	3,634	3,533	3,651	3,654
20 years and over	132,901	134,188	135,414	132,748	134,229	134,325	134,333	134,528	135,201
20 to 24 years	13,662	13,419	13,546	13,771	13,851	13,702	13,531	13,684	13,653
25 years and over	119,239	120,769	121,868	119,023	120,421	120,669	120,758	120,775	121,503
25 to 54 years	97,387	97,789	98,489	97,235	97,701	98,049	97,986	97,954	98,246
25 to 34 years	30,378	30,228	30,570	30,351	30,504	30,683	30,581	30,400	30,519
35 to 44 years	34,608	34,575	34,724	34,475	34,632	34,589	34,524	34,587	34,588
45 to 54 years	32,406	32,986	33,178	32,408	32,566	32,776	32,881	32,968	33,139
55 years and over	21,851	22,980	23,399	21,788	22,719	22,620	22,772	22,821	23,257
Men, 16 years and over	73,774	74,612	75,456	74,104	74,938	74,934	74,964	75,375	75,735
16 to 19 years	2,714	2,718	2,686	2,947	2,917	2,905	2,833	2,948	2,918
16 to 17 years	925	997	1,007	1,033	1,049	1,068	1,057	1,130	1,123
18 to 19 years	1,789	1,721	1,679	1,901	1,862	1,825	1,779	1,828	1,794
20 years and over	71,060	71,893	72,770	71,158	72,020	72,029	72,131	72,429	72,817
20 to 24 years	7,171	7,028	7,098	7,230	7,354	7,181	7,131	7,193	7,161
25 years and over	63,889	64,865	65,673	63,922	64,704	64,900	65,012	65,201	65,602
25 to 54 years	52,288	52,572	53,108	52,342	52,563	52,840	52,837	52,933	53,104
25 to 34 years	16,693	16,580	16,875	16,719	16,818	16,902	16,905	16,795	16,867
35 to 44 years	18,680	18,681	18,771	18,671	18,719	18,769	18,723	18,798	18,765
45 to 54 years	16,915	17,310	17,462	16,951	17,026	17,169	17,208	17,340	17,451
55 years and over	11,601	12,293	12,564	11,581	12,141	12,061	12,175	12,267	12,498
Women, 16 years and over	64,649	65,147	65,483	64,541	65,218	65,307	65,180	65,127	65,364
16 to 19 years	2,808	2,852	2,839	2,950	3,010	3,012	2,978	3,028	2,980
16 to 17 years	1,108	1,104	1,033	1,197	1,212	1,199	1,229	1,209	1,112
18 to 19 years	1,701	1,748	1,805	1,759	1,830	1,809	1,754	1,823	1,860
20 years and over	61,841	62,295	62,644	61,591	62,208	62,295	62,202	62,099	62,384
20 to 24 years	6,491	6,391	6,449	6,541	6,497	6,521	6,400	6,481	6,491
25 years and over	55,350	55,904	56,196	55,100	55,718	55,769	55,746	55,575	55,901
25 to 54 years	45,100	45,217	45,361	44,893	45,138	45,209	45,149	45,021	45,142
25 to 34 years	13,682	13,647	13,695	13,632	13,686	13,782	13,676	13,604	13,632
35 to 44 years	15,926	15,894	15,953	15,804	15,912	15,820	15,800	15,789	15,822
45 to 54 years	15,492	15,676	15,714	15,457	15,540	15,608	15,673	15,628	15,688
55 years and over	10,250	10,687	10,834	10,208	10,578	10,560	10,597	10,554	10,759
Married men, spouse present	44,637	45,199	45,406	44,759	45,315	45,171	45,351	45,382	45,482
Married women, spouse present	34,488	34,431	34,622	34,375	34,878	34,739	34,801	34,307	34,539
Women who maintain families	8,765	8,909	8,919	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Full-time workers [2]	113,386	114,431	115,889	114,147	115,685	115,858	115,370	115,869	116,524
Part-time workers [3]	25,037	25,328	25,050	24,480	24,728	24,220	24,626	24,727	24,553

[1] Data not available.

[2] Employed full-time workers are persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week.

[3] Employed part-time workers are persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week.

NOTE: Detail for the seasonally adjusted data shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

 HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
Total, 16 years and over	8,143	7,656	7,663	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
16 to 19 years	1,207	1,212	1,271	17.0	17.6	16.3	17.5	16.9	17.7
16 to 17 years	575	564	557	20.5	20.6	19.3	20.8	19.4	19.9
18 to 19 years	629	642	745	14.7	15.4	14.4	15.5	15.0	16.9
20 years and over	6,936	6,444	6,392	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5
20 to 24 years	1,397	1,357	1,335	9.2	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.0	8.9
25 years and over	5,556	5,088	5,055	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0
25 to 54 years	4,661	4,284	4,195	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1
25 to 34 years	1,753	1,718	1,692	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3
35 to 44 years	1,592	1,397	1,397	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9
45 to 54 years	1,316	1,169	1,106	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
55 years and over	850	831	849	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
Men, 16 years and over	4,451	4,224	4,104	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.1
16 to 19 years	700	732	748	19.2	20.3	18.2	20.4	19.9	20.4
16 to 17 years	314	336	321	23.3	24.3	22.0	25.0	22.9	22.2
18 to 19 years	378	388	446	16.6	17.8	16.1	17.7	17.5	19.9
20 years and over	3,751	3,492	3,356	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.4
20 to 24 years	808	770	754	10.0	9.0	10.2	11.3	9.7	9.6
25 years and over	2,942	2,747	2,595	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
25 to 54 years	2,470	2,290	2,135	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9
25 to 34 years	974	914	895	5.5	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.0
35 to 44 years	817	754	691	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8
45 to 54 years	679	622	549	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.0
55 years and over	472	458	460	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Women, 16 years and over	3,692	3,432	3,558	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2
16 to 19 years	506	480	523	14.7	14.8	14.3	14.6	13.7	14.9
16 to 17 years	260	228	236	17.9	17.2	16.8	16.5	15.8	17.5
18 to 19 years	251	254	299	12.5	12.9	12.7	13.2	12.2	13.9
20 years and over	3,185	2,952	3,036	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6
20 to 24 years	591	587	581	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.2
25 years and over	2,614	2,341	2,460	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2
25 to 54 years	2,191	1,994	2,080	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4
25 to 34 years	780	804	797	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.5
35 to 44 years	774	643	706	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.3
45 to 54 years	637	547	557	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
55 years and over [2]	349	358	359	9.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2
Married men, spouse present	1,448	1,390	1,247	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7
Married women, spouse present	1,310	1,064	1,169	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3
Women who maintain families [2]	710	772	748	7.5	7.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.7
Full-time workers [3]	6,762	6,224	6,315	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1
Part-time workers [4]	1,370	1,406	1,371	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3

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

NOTE: Detail shown in this table will not necessarily add to totals because of the independent seasonal adjustment of the various series. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,253	4,067	3,559	4,322	4,108	4,048	3,980	3,784	3,675
On temporary layoff	943	1,181	781	993	965	966	965	961	838
Not on temporary layoff	3,311	2,885	2,779	3,329	3,144	3,082	3,015	2,823	2,837
Permanent job losers	2,560	2,113	2,020	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	750	772	758	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	798	872	864	835	898	819	965	855	897
Reentrants	2,199	2,427	2,232	2,310	2,361	2,324	2,405	2,364	2,356
New entrants	589	620	680	650	709	624	745	711	747
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	54.3	50.9	48.5	53.2	50.9	51.8	49.2	49.1	47.9
On temporary layoff	12.0	14.8	10.8	12.2	11.9	12.4	11.9	12.5	10.9
Not on temporary layoff	42.2	36.1	37.9	41.0	38.9	39.4	37.2	36.6	37.0
Job leavers	10.2	10.9	11.8	10.3	11.1	10.5	11.9	11.1	11.7
Reentrants	28.1	30.4	30.4	28.5	29.2	29.7	29.7	30.6	30.7
New entrants	7.5	7.8	9.3	8.0	8.8	8.0	9.2	9.2	9.7
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Job leavers	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
New entrants	.4	.4	.5	.4	.5	.4	.5	.5	.5

[1] Data not available.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,439	2,274	2,365	2,772	2,865	2,599	2,755	2,531	2,868
5 to 14 weeks	2,159	2,553	2,050	2,370	2,284	2,343	2,317	2,319	2,288
15 weeks and over	3,239	3,160	2,920	2,968	2,961	2,824	2,888	2,817	2,698
15 to 26 weeks	1,363	1,443	1,242	1,165	1,325	1,201	1,255	1,165	1,083
27 weeks and over	1,876	1,717	1,677	1,791	1,636	1,623	1,633	1,652	1,615
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	21.0	20.4	21.1	19.7	19.3	19.3	19.1	19.5	19.6
Median duration, in weeks	11.0	10.7	10.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	8.9
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	31.1	28.5	32.2	34.2	35.4	33.6	34.6	33.0	34.9
5 to 14 weeks	27.5	32.0	27.9	29.3	28.0	30.2	29.1	30.3	29.7
15 weeks and over	41.3	39.6	39.8	36.5	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.7	35.4
15 to 26 weeks	17.4	18.1	16.9	14.4	16.4	15.5	15.8	15.2	14.2
27 weeks and over	23.9	21.5	22.9	22.1	20.2	20.9	20.5	21.5	21.2

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005
Total, 16 years and over [1]	138,423	140,939	7,837	7,335	5.4	4.9
Management, professional, and related occupations	48,867	49,132	1,300	1,101	2.6	2.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,100	20,288	557	454	2.7	2.2
Professional and related occupations	28,567	28,844	743	647	2.5	2.2
Service occupations	22,482	22,609	1,518	1,524	6.3	6.3
Sales and office occupations	35,141	35,962	1,848	1,813	5.0	4.8
Sales and related occupations	15,809	16,723	800	885	4.8	5.0
Office and administrative support occupations	19,332	19,238	1,048	928	5.1	4.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,145	15,099	1,172	1,008	7.6	6.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	977	935	114	90	10.5	8.8
Construction and extraction occupations	8,170	8,927	844	682	9.4	7.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	4,998	5,236	214	234	4.1	4.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,988	18,137	1,397	1,200	7.2	6.2
Production occupations	9,487	9,545	709	629	6.9	6.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,501	8,592	689	571	7.5	6.2

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

Industry	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates	
	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005
Total, 16 years and over [1]	7,837	7,335	5.4	4.9
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,468	5,821	5.7	5.1
Mining	34	19	6.4	2.9
Construction	849	693	9.5	7.4
Manufacturing	1,004	793	5.8	4.8
Durable goods	598	450	5.6	4.3
Nondurable goods	406	343	6.2	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	1,248	1,131	6.1	5.4
Transportation and utilities	239	257	4.5	4.7
Information	168	178	5.0	5.9
Financial activities	312	255	3.4	2.7
Professional and business services	752	714	6.0	5.7
Education and health services	589	591	3.3	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	925	882	7.9	7.7
Other services	347	306	5.6	4.9
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	107	84	8.3	6.9
Government workers	433	478	2.1	2.3
Self employed and unpaid family workers	242	273	2.3	2.4

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Apr. 2004	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Apr. 2005
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.2
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.4
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	9.3	9.4	8.7	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0

NOTE: Marginally attached workers are persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for a job. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule. For further information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005	Apr. 2004	Apr. 2005
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	76,497	77,167	29,244	29,363	47,253	47,803
Persons who currently want a job	4,598	5,022	2,131	2,235	2,466	2,787
Searched for work and available to work now [1]	1,526	1,511	782	784	743	728
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	492	393	313	270	179	122
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,034	1,119	469	513	565	605
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,239	7,437	3,675	3,758	3,564	3,680
Percent of total employed	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	3,869	3,849	2,142	2,119	1,727	1,731
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,633	1,708	551	578	1,082	1,130
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	275	301	188	176	87	125
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,417	1,551	760	872	657	679

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005^p	Apr. 2005^p	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005^p	Apr. 2005^p	Change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005^p
Total nonfarm	131,150	131,337	132,195	133,374	131,123	132,449	132,573	132,873	133,019	133,293	274
Total private	109,143	109,295	110,056	111,223	109,516	110,749	110,863	111,140	111,287	111,543	256
Goods-producing	21,623	21,473	21,656	21,950	21,825	22,022	22,004	22,066	22,095	22,140	45
Natural resources and mining	578	596	604	614	589	602	607	612	619	623	4
Logging	63.9	65.7	64.9	58.6	69.8	67.9	68.0	67.3	69.2	64.7	-4.5
Mining	513.8	530.5	539.0	554.9	519.2	534.4	538.7	545.0	550.1	558.2	8.1
Oil and gas extraction	122.0	121.8	122.3	123.7	122.5	124.1	123.4	122.5	123.5	124.0	.5
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	202.9	206.2	209.0	217.1	204.8	211.3	212.9	215.5	215.6	218.0	2.4
Coal mining	69.4	75.4	75.5	76.1	70.4	73.9	75.4	76.1	76.1	76.7	.6
Support activities for mining	188.9	202.5	207.7	214.1	191.9	199.0	202.4	207.0	211.0	216.2	5.2
Construction	6,775	6,666	6,804	7,078	6,913	7,086	7,090	7,133	7,162	7,209	47
Construction of buildings	1,575.0	1,622.7	1,638.5	1,659.4	1,608.7	1,678.9	1,682.4	1,689.2	1,694.3	1,693.4	-.9
Residential building	859.8	894.3	906.5	917.5	875.9	927.4	929.1	931.4	936.1	934.2	-1.9
Nonresidential building	715.2	728.4	732.0	741.9	732.8	751.5	753.3	757.8	758.2	759.2	1.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	878.9	796.6	825.2	901.0	903.2	907.8	908.2	911.7	916.6	924.9	8.3
Specialty trade contractors	4,321.1	4,246.6	4,339.9	4,517.9	4,401.5	4,499.2	4,499.6	4,531.8	4,550.7	4,591.0	40.3
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,055.0	2,019.8	2,062.3	2,145.9	2,086.6	2,125.5	2,128.2	2,144.9	2,154.6	2,172.0	17.2
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,266.1	2,226.7	2,277.5	2,372.0	2,314.9	2,373.7	2,371.4	2,386.9	2,395.9	2,419.0	23.1
Manufacturing	14,270	14,211	14,248	14,258	14,323	14,334	14,307	14,321	14,314	14,308	-6
Production workers	10,024	9,998	10,025	10,035	10,064	10,097	10,082	10,085	10,085	10,076	-9
Durable goods	8,893	8,911	8,929	8,952	8,902	8,957	8,942	8,962	8,957	8,959	2
Production workers	6,110	6,139	6,159	6,181	6,114	6,170	6,166	6,178	6,181	6,184	3
Wood products	540.1	543.9	546.6	547.2	544.9	555.2	554.7	553.6	555.3	552.7	-2.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	499.2	483.1	488.6	503.4	501.6	506.5	504.5	504.0	502.5	505.8	3.3
Primary metals	463.8	465.6	466.4	466.9	464.8	465.2	465.5	466.9	467.1	467.7	.6
Fabricated metal products	1,487.3	1,508.0	1,513.6	1,515.7	1,488.6	1,512.8	1,514.3	1,514.1	1,516.8	1,517.3	.5
Machinery	1,139.9	1,146.7	1,152.2	1,154.3	1,139.0	1,146.0	1,145.9	1,148.0	1,151.2	1,153.2	2.0
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,319.1	1,324.9	1,323.9	1,326.6	1,322.6	1,325.8	1,327.0	1,327.5	1,326.5	1,329.1	2.6
Computer and peripheral equipment	212.8	210.5	211.2	212.2	213.1	210.4	210.2	211.2	211.2	212.1	.9
Communications equipment	148.2	155.0	153.1	153.5	148.5	153.7	155.1	154.5	153.7	153.8	.1
Semiconductors and electronic components	450.1	445.5	445.9	445.6	451.2	448.0	447.4	447.1	447.1	446.9	-.2
Electronic instruments	427.6	435.6	435.6	438.2	429.1	435.7	436.4	436.4	436.4	437.6	1.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	445.7	443.7	444.1	446.3	445.8	445.8	445.1	445.3	445.3	446.1	.8
Transportation equipment[1]	1,765.5	1,777.6	1,777.6	1,780.4	1,765.1	1,771.9	1,760.1	1,781.8	1,776.1	1,778.7	2.6
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	1,117.2	1,107.8	1,104.9	1,100.5	1,115.0	1,104.0	1,092.9	1,108.7	1,101.5	1,098.6	-2.9
Furniture and related products	575.9	565.6	565.9	561.5	574.1	571.7	570.3	567.5	565.6	559.9	-5.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	656.6	651.3	649.3	649.7	655.6	656.4	654.3	653.5	650.9	648.9	-2.0
Nondurable goods	5,377	5,300	5,319	5,306	5,421	5,377	5,365	5,359	5,357	5,349	-8
Production workers	3,914	3,859	3,866	3,854	3,950	3,927	3,916	3,907	3,904	3,892	-12
Food manufacturing	1,467.6	1,465.3	1,470.0	1,456.6	1,500.5	1,498.8	1,494.3	1,493.2	1,494.1	1,490.1	-4.0
Beverages and tobacco products	190.3	187.3	188.3	186.5	194.3	193.0	192.2	192.5	191.4	190.9	-.5
Textile mills	241.1	228.1	229.1	228.1	239.7	233.2	231.5	230.1	228.7	227.0	-1.7
Textile product mills	180.8	175.0	178.3	180.1	179.1	178.0	178.1	177.9	177.7	177.9	.2
Apparel	291.5	264.7	263.6	261.6	291.8	271.9	269.3	267.2	263.4	261.6	-1.8
Leather and allied products	43.2	42.8	43.5	43.9	42.6	43.1	43.1	43.2	43.2	43.2	.0
Paper and paper products	495.4	497.9	499.2	494.6	499.0	497.9	499.9	500.2	501.7	498.3	-3.4
Printing and related support activities	661.1	653.3	655.3	655.7	665.7	660.8	659.6	659.2	659.1	659.5	.4
Petroleum and coal products	110.5	111.9	112.7	115.7	111.4	113.8	114.5	115.1	114.8	116.2	1.4
Chemicals	889.4	874.1	876.3	876.9	890.8	880.5	877.1	876.4	876.7	877.5	.8
Plastics and rubber products	805.9	799.5	804.5	806.1	805.9	806.2	804.9	804.1	806.5	806.4	-.1

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						
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p	Change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005p
Service-providing	109,527	109,864	110,539	111,424	109,298	110,427	110,569	110,807	110,924	111,153	229
Private service-providing	87,620	87,822	88,400	89,273	87,691	88,727	88,859	89,074	89,192	89,403	211
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,265	25,337	25,426	25,573	25,481	25,620	25,652	25,714	25,735	25,774	39
Wholesale trade	5,641.0	5,643.7	5,676.1	5,701.6	5,648.2	5,683.6	5,679.9	5,688.7	5,702.9	5,707.7	4.8
Durable goods	2,937.8	2,951.5	2,963.8	2,971.1	2,941.3	2,964.5	2,965.6	2,968.7	2,974.4	2,974.6	.2
Nondurable goods	2,006.5	1,982.8	1,999.1	2,012.2	2,009.1	2,009.9	2,006.4	2,006.9	2,013.0	2,014.2	1.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	696.7	709.4	713.2	718.3	697.8	709.2	708.9	713.1	715.5	718.9	3.4
Retail trade	14,852.3	14,838.8	14,873.0	14,973.1	15,038.0	15,077.0	15,081.2	15,125.4	15,123.3	15,147.7	24.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,902.3	1,888.0	1,901.7	1,913.3	1,906.6	1,905.9	1,907.4	1,911.2	1,913.4	1,916.5	3.1
Automobile dealers	1,257.6	1,241.6	1,248.8	1,252.2	1,260.3	1,249.1	1,247.9	1,248.8	1,251.2	1,254.2	3.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	551.8	557.9	557.3	558.8	558.1	563.7	562.1	562.6	562.3	565.2	2.9
Electronics and appliance stores	512.8	513.9	516.9	513.1	514.9	518.5	516.1	515.1	516.5	514.8	-1.7
Building material and garden supply stores	1,248.0	1,204.5	1,238.7	1,288.7	1,224.7	1,243.5	1,248.0	1,264.8	1,263.2	1,263.8	.6
Food and beverage stores	2,796.7	2,801.2	2,793.8	2,797.0	2,830.8	2,819.8	2,826.0	2,826.6	2,826.5	2,828.8	2.3
Health and personal care stores	934.2	946.2	941.9	947.8	941.6	946.6	944.8	949.7	947.9	954.1	6.2
Gasoline stations	871.9	882.5	865.1	867.7	879.3	871.3	872.9	874.6	874.6	874.4	-.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,314.2	1,338.2	1,343.6	1,346.3	1,352.1	1,381.3	1,375.5	1,380.5	1,381.8	1,384.4	2.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	618.5	622.2	619.4	615.9	639.6	635.8	637.7	638.2	635.6	637.0	1.2
General merchandise stores[1]	2,780.2	2,778.2	2,784.2	2,803.2	2,847.7	2,852.9	2,853.5	2,864.1	2,862.5	2,867.2	4.7
Department stores	1,561.5	1,571.3	1,568.8	1,576.3	1,613.6	1,619.3	1,619.1	1,625.7	1,623.8	1,625.9	2.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	904.8	910.1	897.5	907.0	916.8	918.2	918.7	919.9	919.2	919.2	.0
Nonstore retailers	416.9	415.9	412.9	414.3	425.8	421.5	418.5	420.1	419.6	422.3	2.7
Transportation and warehousing	4,203.3	4,280.4	4,302.9	4,327.8	4,223.5	4,288.0	4,316.0	4,324.1	4,334.1	4,345.8	11.7
Air transportation	515.2	504.4	505.4	502.3	516.0	512.3	509.4	507.9	507.1	502.4	-4.7
Rail transportation	223.6	221.7	221.9	223.6	223.5	224.0	224.4	223.9	223.7	223.5	-.2
Water transportation	56.5	57.3	59.1	59.9	57.2	58.6	59.8	60.0	60.7	60.4	-.3
Truck transportation	1,328.4	1,345.8	1,356.1	1,376.5	1,343.8	1,366.5	1,372.6	1,378.0	1,382.9	1,390.6	7.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	391.7	402.3	404.0	406.6	377.4	391.0	391.7	391.0	388.5	392.7	4.2
Pipeline transportation	38.4	39.1	39.2	39.5	38.6	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.7	.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	24.0	18.8	20.5	23.8	26.8	26.6	24.2	24.9	26.5	27.0	.5
Support activities for transportation	528.4	549.4	551.1	549.6	532.0	547.0	549.3	551.5	554.2	553.7	-.5
Couriers and messengers	548.3	573.1	578.3	577.7	556.2	556.4	577.5	577.6	580.0	583.8	3.8
Warehousing and storage	548.6	568.5	569.3	568.1	552.0	566.9	567.8	569.9	571.0	572.0	1.0
Utilities	567.9	573.8	574.1	570.3	571.0	571.3	574.7	576.0	575.0	573.1	-1.9
Information	3,128	3,105	3,120	3,135	3,142	3,127	3,123	3,127	3,135	3,147	12
Publishing industries, except Internet	908.4	903.7	905.4	900.9	911.0	905.7	905.0	905.6	906.5	903.7	-2.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries	376.4	367.7	376.6	389.9	386.7	384.8	380.3	380.9	388.2	397.6	9.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	323.5	329.0	330.5	328.3	324.4	329.7	331.3	330.4	330.7	329.9	-.8
Internet publishing and broadcasting	30.0	34.1	34.8	34.9	30.0	34.0	34.8	34.6	34.8	34.9	.1
Telecommunications	1,050.1	1,029.5	1,028.6	1,037.5	1,050.9	1,031.5	1,030.8	1,032.2	1,031.5	1,038.2	6.7
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	388.3	390.6	393.4	393.1	387.2	390.4	389.9	392.6	392.8	392.0	-.8
Other information services	51.5	50.4	50.6	50.2	51.3	50.7	51.0	50.9	50.7	50.3	-.4
Financial activities	7,997	8,116	8,132	8,167	8,021	8,128	8,150	8,165	8,171	8,188	17
Finance and insurance	5,942.2	6,027.9	6,034.0	6,042.7	5,948.4	6,014.5	6,030.9	6,037.6	6,039.7	6,048.2	8.5
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.2	20.2	20.3	20.3	22.1	20.6	20.5	20.4	20.4	20.3	-.1
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,819.7	2,885.3	2,893.5	2,899.4	2,823.3	2,871.9	2,882.7	2,891.0	2,896.9	2,901.1	4.2
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,754.5	1,788.2	1,791.6	1,793.4	1,756.5	1,778.8	1,785.6	1,790.3	1,793.2	1,794.3	1.1
Commercial banking	1,282.9	1,303.6	1,305.8	1,306.8	1,284.4	1,296.8	1,301.6	1,306.5	1,307.5	1,307.1	-.4
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	756.3	783.9	784.5	787.0	759.2	779.7	782.5	784.8	786.9	790.4	3.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,258.2	2,252.9	2,250.3	2,251.9	2,258.2	2,258.1	2,259.6	2,256.7	2,251.0	2,252.7	1.7
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	85.8	85.6	85.4	84.1	85.6	84.2	85.6	84.7	84.5	83.7	-.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,054.3	2,087.8	2,098.0	2,124.3	2,072.2	2,113.6	2,119.0	2,127.2	2,131.2	2,140.0	8.8
Real estate	1,396.1	1,420.0	1,426.7	1,440.3	1,406.2	1,437.8	1,439.7	1,443.8	1,446.2	1,450.1	3.9
Rental and leasing services	633.2	642.9	646.9	658.4	640.6	650.9	654.1	658.3	660.0	664.1	4.1
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	25.0	24.9	24.4	25.6	25.4	24.9	25.2	25.1	25.0	25.8	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005[p]	Apr. 2005[p]	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb 2005	Mar. 2005[p]	Apr. 2005[p]	Change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005[p]
Professional and business services	16,298	16,451	16,601	16,836	16,305	16,674	16,694	16,775	16,807	16,843	36
Professional and technical services[1]	6,780.4	6,976.6	6,986.4	7,001.7	6,712.2	6,869.9	6,882.1	6,902.7	6,913.7	6,931.5	17.8
Legal services	1,151.6	1,152.0	1,152.9	1,154.8	1,158.6	1,164.4	1,160.8	1,161.2	1,161.9	1,162.9	1.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	907.4	996.6	984.0	967.0	811.8	840.8	858.1	858.1	861.6	865.1	3.5
Architectural and engineering services	1,241.9	1,267.4	1,276.2	1,289.2	1,249.4	1,289.5	1,286.9	1,292 0	1,295.2	1,298.1	2.9
Computer systems design and related services	1,126.9	1,171.4	1,174.8	1,173.8	1,127.7	1,174.3	1,171.8	1,174.2	1,176.0	1,177.1	1.1
Management and technical consulting services	768.4	784.5	789.4	794.8	772.9	789.9	789.3	793.7	796.0	799.4	3.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,709.4	1,713.0	1,718.5	1,728.3	1,717.6	1,725.6	1,730.7	1,731.3	1,732.4	1,735.6	3.2
Administrative and waste services	7,808.2	7,761.0	7,896.5	8,105.9	7,875.5	8,078.0	8,081.6	8,140.9	8,160.6	8,176.1	15.5
Administrative and support services[1]	7,484.2	7,441.0	7,578.1	7,784.9	7,550.2	7,751.4	7,755.2	7,813.8	7,835.8	7,853.1	17.3
Employment services[1]	3,357.1	3,432.8	3,508.6	3,590.1	3,422.4	3,584.5	3,595.9	3,633.8	3,647.9	3,660.2	12.3
Temporary help services	2,303.5	2,348.7	2,398.0	2,464.1	2,355.0	2,479.4	2,479.1	2,508.0	2,507.9	2,518.4	10.5
Business support services	755.0	755.4	758.4	755.0	756.5	757.0	752.8	755.7	754.5	755.3	.8
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,692.5	1,554.5	1,599.8	1,721.5	1,688.5	1,708.1	1,701.4	1,711.2	1,712.9	1,718.9	4.0
Waste management and remediation services	324.0	320.0	318.4	321.0	325.3	326.6	326.4	327.1	324.8	323.0	-1.8
Education and health services	17,058	17,291	17,359	17,430	16,871	17,142	17,178	17,186	17,209	17,244	35
Educational services	2,915.2	2,951.0	2,969.2	2,989.2	2,747.3	2,806.5	2,825.0	2,810.3	2,812.0	2,819.1	7.1
Health care and social assistance	14,142.7	14,339.8	14,389.8	14,440.7	14,123.6	14,336.1	14,353.2	14,375.4	14,396.6	14,424.6	28.0
Health care[3]	11,995.8	12,159.8	12,197.4	12,234.3	12,004.5	12,168.4	12,183.6	12,202.8	12,219.8	12,244.8	25.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	4,914.6	5,013.5	5,032.4	5,065.3	4,916.1	5,017.0	5,027.0	5,035.0	5,043.1	5,057.3	14.2
Offices of physicians	2,038.7	2,086.6	2,089.7	2,096.7	2,042.0	2,084.3	2,085.3	2,090.9	2,092.5	2,101.5	9.0
Outpatient care centers	444.2	450.4	452.5	453.4	443.5	450.3	451.5	451.1	452.1	453.0	.9
Home health care services	766.1	787.7	796.4	800.0	765.3	790.7	796.6	796.8	799.8	799.2	-.6
Hospitals	4,274.2	4,329.1	4,341.0	4,351.1	4,279.7	4,323.5	4,329.6	4,337.8	4,346.3	4,356.0	9.7
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,807.0	2,817.2	2,824.0	2,827.9	2,806.7	2,827.9	2,827.0	2,830.0	2,830.4	2,831.5	1.1
Nursing care facilities	1,572.1	1,563.9	1,569.4	1,567.2	1,574.6	1,574.5	1,571.5	1,571.6	1,572.7	1,570.7	-2.0
Social assistance[1]	2,146.9	2,180.0	2,192.4	2,206.4	2,119.1	2,167.7	2,169.6	2,172.6	2,176.8	2,179.8	3.0
Child day care services	778.4	792.5	798.2	803.7	760.3	780.4	780.5	782.5	784.6	785.9	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	12,351	12,110	12,322	12,658	12,443	12,589	12,611	12,650	12,674	12,732	58
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,794.3	1,611.0	1,654.1	1,791.4	1,833.4	1,811.0	1,805.4	1,808.4	1,811.3	1,827.1	15.8
Performing arts and spectator sports	370.1	333.1	341.3	369.3	365.1	357.9	355.6	357.0	358.1	362.7	4.6
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	115.6	103.3	108.6	114.6	117 0	114.8	114.5	113.6	115.5	116.1	.6
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,308.6	1,174.8	1,204.2	1,307.5	1,351 3	1,338.3	1,335.3	1,337.8	1,337.7	1,348.3	10.6
Accommodations and food services	10,556.9	10,499.4	10,667.5	10,866.2	10,609.4	10,778.4	10,805.1	10,841.1	10,863.1	10,905.2	42.1
Accommodations	1,750.0	1,750.2	1,769.7	1,795.2	1,791.6	1,824.6	1,825.9	1,830.3	1,831.2	1,838.0	6.8
Food services and drinking places	8,806.9	8,749.2	8,897.8	9,071.0	8,817.8	8,953.8	8,979.2	9,010.8	9,031.9	9,067.2	35.3
Other services	5,423	5,412	5,440	5,474	5,428	5,447	5,451	5,457	5,461	5,475	14
Repair and maintenance	1,232.4	1,227.1	1,234.2	1,242.3	1,229.5	1,229.9	1,229.4	1,233.7	1,234.4	1,237.7	3.3
Personal and laundry services	1,276.8	1,260.2	1,273.0	1,291.2	1,275.7	1,276.8	1,280.4	1,280.5	1,282.6	1,287.5	4.9
Membership associations and organizations	2,913.7	2,924.5	2,932.8	2,940.7	2,922.3	2,940.6	2,941.4	2,942.9	2,943.5	2,949.3	5.8
Government	22,007	22,042	22,139	22,151	21,607	21,700	21,710	21,733	21,732	21,750	18
Federal	2,742	2,704	2,705	2,714	2,745	2,708	2,717	2,720	2,719	2,715	-4
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,958.9	1,926.3	1,927.7	1,937.3	1,957.2	1,939.5	1,937.2	1,939.8	1,939.0	1,935.4	-3.6
U.S. Postal Service	783.1	777.3	776.9	776.2	787.3	768.4	780.2	780.1	780.0	779.5	-.5
State government	5,119	5,135	5,172	5,177	4,975	5,020	5,025	5,027	5,029	5,034	5
State government education	2,391.5	2,404.3	2,436.7	2,436.1	2,243.3	2,277.9	2,280.4	2,283.0	2,286.3	2,288.8	2.5
State government, excluding education	2,727.7	2,730.2	2,735.5	2,741.2	2,731.6	2,741.9	2,744.4	2,744.4	2,743.1	2,745.2	2.1
Local government	14,146	14,203	14,262	14,260	13,887	13,974	13,968	13,986	13,984	14,001	17
Local government education	8,079.5	8,136.9	8,177.9	8,149.6	7,750.7	7,810.8	7,806.8	7,820.7	7,814.8	7,823.2	8.4
Local government, excluding education	6,066.9	6,066.8	6,084.5	6,110.5	6,136.4	6,163.1	6,159.2	6,165.1	6,169.2	6,177.5	8.3

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

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

[3] Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.

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						
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005^p	Apr. 2005^p	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005^p	Apr. 2005^p	Change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005^p
Total private	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.9	0.2
Goods-producing	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.9	40.0	40.0	39.8	39.9	39.6	40.2	.4
Natural resources and mining	43.9	44.6	44.8	45.2	44.3	45.4	45.5	45.1	45.2	45.5	.3
Construction	37.7	37.1	37.8	38.7	38.2	38.4	37.6	38.2	38.3	39.0	.7
Manufacturing	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.8	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.5	.1
Overtime hours	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	.0
Durable goods	41.1	40.9	40.8	40.7	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	40.8	40.9	.1
Overtime hours	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	.1
Wood products	40.8	39.2	39.2	39.3	40.9	40.3	40.6	39.9	39.6	39.5	-.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.3	41.2	41.1	41.9	42.3	42.3	41.9	42.1	41.7	41.9	.2
Primary metals	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.5	43.2	42.8	43.1	43.0	42.9	42.6	-.3
Fabricated metal products	40.8	40.7	40.6	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.8	40.7	40.8	.1
Machinery	41.6	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.2	.2
Computer and electronic products	40.2	39.5	39.5	39.2	40.6	39.8	40.0	39.6	39.4	39.6	.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.5	39.7	40.0	40.3	40.9	40.0	40.1	40.0	40.2	40.6	.4
Transportation equipment	42.3	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.4	42.4	42.4	42.4	41.9	42.1	.2
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	42.5	42.4	41.9	41.6	42.5	42.6	42.3	42.3	41.7	41.7	.0
Furniture and related products	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.3	-.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.3	38.7	39.1	38.7	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.9	38.9	.0
Nondurable goods	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	40.0	39.8	40.0	40.0	39.7	39.9	.2
Overtime hours	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	-.1
Food manufacturing	38.4	38.7	38.2	38.4	39.2	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.8	39.1	.3
Beverages and tobacco products	39.8	39.6	40.0	40.9	39.8	39.6	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.5	.2
Textile mills	39.6	39.6	40.6	40.0	39.7	39.8	40.2	39.7	40.1	40.1	.0
Textile product mills	38.4	39.2	39.6	39.4	38.4	39.0	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.5	-.1
Apparel	36.0	35.7	36.3	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.2	.2
Leather and allied products	39.5	37.3	37.6	38.1	38.9	37.6	37.1	37.2	37.1	37.4	.3
Paper and paper products	41.8	41.7	41.6	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.5	42.1	41.9	42.0	.1
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.3	38.4	38.1	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.3	38.4	.1
Petroleum and coal products	43.4	44.5	44.8	45.5	44.5	44.6	44.5	44.7	45.1	46.4	1.3
Chemicals	42.8	42.3	42.2	42.2	43.0	42.6	42.8	42.3	42.2	42.4	.2
Plastics and rubber products	40.8	40.0	39.8	39.7	40.8	39.8	40.0	40.1	39.8	39.7	-.1
Private service-providing	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.5	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.6	.1
Wholesale trade	37.8	37.5	37.5	37.6	38.0	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.7	37.8	.1
Retail trade	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.8	.1
Transportation and warehousing	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.1	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.2	37.4	.2
Utilities	41.0	40.5	40.1	41.0	41.2	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.3	41.1	.8
Information	35.9	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.4	36.4	.0
Financial activities	35.3	35.7	35.6	35.8	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.8	35.9	36.1	.2
Professional and business services	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.0	34.2	.2
Education and health services	32.2	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.4	25.5	25.4	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.7	.0
Other services	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.9	31.1	30.8	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.1	.1

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

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

^{p} = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p
Total private	$15.59	$15.96	$15.95	$16.00	$522.27	$534.68	$534.33	$537.60
Seasonally adjusted	15.58	15.91	15.95	16.00	525.05	536.17	537.52	542.40
Goods-producing	17.08	17.34	17.36	17.46	678.08	683.20	687.48	696.65
Natural resources and mining	18.07	18.45	18.36	18.64	793.27	822.87	822.53	842.53
Construction	19.15	19.20	19.25	19.33	721.96	712.32	727.85	748.07
Manufacturing	16.06	16.43	16.40	16.43	652.04	663.77	662.56	662 13
Durable goods	16.71	17.20	17.15	17.18	686.78	703.48	699.72	699 23
Wood products	13.00	13.04	13.10	13.14	530.40	511.17	513.52	516 40
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.17	16.20	16.30	16.73	683.89	667.44	669.93	700.99
Primary metals	18.51	18.78	18.73	18.74	799.63	807.54	805.39	798.45
Fabricated metal products	15.21	15.67	15.63	15.61	620.57	637.77	634.58	633.77
Machinery	16.54	17.02	17.06	17.07	688.06	716.54	718.23	715.23
Computer and electronic products	17.02	18.04	17.95	18.13	684.20	712.58	709.03	710.70
Electrical equipment and appliances	14.84	15.15	15.12	15.12	601.02	601.46	604.80	609.34
Transportation equipment	21.31	21.97	21.83	21.73	901.41	933.73	919.04	910.49
Furniture and related products	13.10	13.34	13.37	13.48	517.45	522.93	526.78	528.42
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.71	14.04	14.02	13.97	525.09	543.35	548.18	540.64
Nondurable goods	15.00	15.17	15.18	15.19	595.50	600.73	601.13	601.52
Food manufacturing	12.98	13.07	13.01	12.99	498.43	505.81	496.98	498.82
Beverages and tobacco products	19.57	18.65	18.93	19.34	778.89	738.54	757.20	791.01
Textile mills	12.22	12.25	12.24	12.28	483.91	485.10	496.94	491.20
Textile product mills	11.30	11.48	11.56	11.52	433.92	450.02	457.78	453.89
Apparel	9.65	10.19	10.06	10.06	347.40	363.78	365.18	365.18
Leather and allied products	11.64	11.42	11.48	11.45	459.78	425.97	431.65	436.25
Paper and paper products	17.89	17.86	17.92	17.94	747.80	744.78	745.47	749.89
Printing and related support activities	15.55	15.79	15.70	15.58	594.01	604.76	602.88	593.60
Petroleum and coal products	24.45	24.74	24.81	24.11	1,061.13	1,100.93	1,106.53	1,087.01
Chemicals	18.96	19.32	19.47	19.58	811.49	817.24	821.63	826.28
Plastics and rubber products	14.58	14.65	14.69	14.75	594.86	586.00	584.66	585.58
Private service-providing	15.19	15.60	15.59	15.62	487.60	502.32	502.00	504.53
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.57	14.86	14.87	14.92	485.18	493.35	493.68	498.64
Wholesale trade	17.59	17.98	17.92	18.05	664.90	674.25	672.00	678.68
Retail trade	12.07	12.35	12.35	12.40	366.93	374.21	374.21	378.20
Transportation and warehousing	16.47	16.57	16.62	16.62	602.80	608.12	611.62	613.28
Utilities	25.72	25.98	26.36	26.39	1,054.52	1,052.19	1,057.04	1,061.99
Information	21.23	21.67	21.71	22.04	762.16	786.62	783.73	793.44
Financial activities	17.46	17.73	17.75	17.87	616.34	632.96	631.90	639.75
Professional and business services	17.30	17.91	17.84	17.87	589.93	607.15	604.78	609.37
Education and health services	16.04	16.48	16.50	16.51	516.49	534.95	534.60	538.58
Leisure and hospitality	8.85	9.09	9.07	9.10	224.79	231.80	230.38	232.05
Other services	13.97	14.23	14.16	14.16	430.28	438.28	436.74	437.54

[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	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p	Percent change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005p
Total private:							
Current dollars	$15.58	$15.85	$15.90	$15.91	$15.95	$16.00	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars[2]	8.24	8.23	8.24	8.22	8.19	N.A.	(3)
Goods-producing	17.12	17.36	17.35	17.43	17.44	17.50	.3
Natural resources and mining	18.01	18.37	18.43	18.40	18.27	18.53	1.4
Construction	19.20	19.29	19.24	19.31	19.35	19.38	.2
Manufacturing	16.07	16.34	16.37	16.42	16.42	16.45	.2
Excluding overtime[4]	15.23	15.48	15.51	15.54	15.55	15.58	.2
Durable goods	16.74	17.06	17.10	17.18	17.16	17.21	.3
Nondurable goods	14.99	15.16	15.18	15.19	15.21	15.21	.0
Private service-providing	15.17	15.45	15.51	15.51	15.56	15.60	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	14.52	14.72	14.82	14.79	14.84	14.87	.2
Wholesale trade	17.59	17.87	17.91	17.95	17.99	18.04	.3
Retail trade	12.01	12.21	12.32	12.29	12.31	12.34	.2
Transportation and warehousing	16.46	16.54	16.58	16.52	16.63	16.63	.0
Utilities	25.61	26.11	26.23	26.04	26.32	26.33	.0
Information	21.31	21.70	21.80	21.67	21.82	22.09	1.2
Financial activities	17.45	17.71	17.71	17.74	17.80	17.86	.3
Professional and business services	17.33	17.69	17.79	17.80	17.83	17.90	.4
Education and health services	16.03	16.37	16.40	16.45	16.51	16.51	.0
Leisure and hospitality	8.88	9.01	9.03	9.05	9.05	9.10	.6
Other services	13.92	14.13	14.15	14.17	14.16	14.14	-.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 Feb. 2005 to Mar. 2005, the latest month available.
[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005^p	Apr. 2005^p	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005^p	Apr. 2005^p	Percent change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005^p
Total private	98.6	99.2	100.0	101.5	99.7	101.2	101.5	101.8	101.9	102.8	0.9
Goods-producing	94.5	93.1	94.5	96.9	96.4	97.5	96.9	97.6	97.4	98.7	1.3
Natural resources and mining	99.8	105.2	107.6	110.3	103.3	109.0	110.3	110.2	111.5	113.2	1.5
Construction	96.6	93.2	97.2	104.5	100.7	104.0	101.6	104.4	105.0	107.9	2.8
Manufacturing	93.4	92.7	93.0	92.8	94.2	93.9	94.2	94.0	93.5	93.7	.2
Durable goods	94.4	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.9	95.3	95.2	95.2	94.8	95.0	.2
Wood products	99.1	96.4	96.5	97.4	100.3	101.1	101.7	99.9	99.2	98.9	-.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	96.3	90.6	91.6	96.0	97.0	98.3	97.1	97.3	95.9	96.6	.7
Primary metals	93.0	92.8	93.1	92.0	93.1	92.6	93.0	93.1	92.9	92.4	-.5
Fabricated metal products	96.5	97.6	97.9	98.2	97.0	98.4	98.6	98.2	98.4	98.8	.4
Machinery	94.9	97.2	97.7	97.4	95.3	96.5	96.8	96.6	97.1	97.7	.6
Computer and electronic products	87.9	90.4	91.3	91.0	89.3	89.7	91.1	90.9	91.1	92.3	1.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	88.0	86.6	86.9	87.9	88.8	87.5	87.5	87.4	87.6	88.5	1.0
Transportation equipment	96.3	97.0	96.1	95.8	96.4	96.4	95.8	96.8	95.6	96.0	.5
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	97.3	96.4	95.1	94.2	96.9	96.4	95.0	96.2	94.4	94.1	-.3
Furniture and related products	94.9	91.3	91.8	90.5	94.6	93.6	93.2	92.3	92.1	90.5	-1.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91.5	90.8	91.0	90.1	91.4	90.9	91.0	91.1	90.9	90.6	-.3
Nondurable goods	91.5	90.0	90.2	89.9	93.1	92.0	92.3	92.0	91.3	91.5	.2
Food manufacturing	92.8	93.9	92.9	92.5	97.3	96.7	96.8	97.4	96.3	96.8	.5
Beverages and tobacco products	85.8	88.5	86.9	89.7	88.3	91.0	91.8	91.0	91.2	91.5	.3
Textile mills	79.9	74.0	76.0	74.3	79.6	76.2	76.3	74.8	74.9	74.1	-1.1
Textile product mills	92.8	91.4	94.4	95.4	91.9	92.1	93.7	93.7	94.0	93.9	-.1
Apparel	77.1	68.5	69.3	68.3	76.9	70.9	69.9	69.5	68.6	67.9	-1.0
Leather and allied products	88.8	82.2	84.6	86.0	86.2	85.0	83.4	83.2	83.0	83.1	.1
Paper and paper products	88.7	88.6	88.5	88.0	89.9	89.2	90.7	89.9	89.8	89.3	-.6
Printing and related support activities	92.4	91.4	91.4	91.3	93.6	93.5	93.5	92.8	91.9	92.6	.8
Petroleum and coal products	96.2	102.0	102.7	106.2	100.3	104.7	104.9	106.2	106.6	110.1	3.3
Chemicals	99.2	96.5	96.0	96.0	99.4	97.8	97.9	96.6	96.1	96.3	.2
Plastics and rubber products	94.9	92.3	92.5	92.3	94.8	92.8	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.3	-.5
Private service-providing	99.6	100.8	101.5	102.9	100.9	102.5	102.6	103.0	103.2	103.8	.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	97.6	98.2	98.6	99.5	99.5	100.4	100.8	101.1	100.9	101.4	.5
Wholesale trade	98.1	98.6	99.3	100.0	98.7	99.4	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.6	.3
Retail trade	96.7	98.6	96.9	98.3	99.4	99.9	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.6	.5
Transportation and warehousing	98.8	102.0	102.9	103.8	100.9	103.8	105.2	104.9	105.0	105.9	.9
Utilities	95.5	94.5	93.7	95.3	96.4	94.7	96.0	94.8	94.2	95.9	1.8
Information	96.6	100.8	101.0	101.1	98.0	101.3	101.2	101.6	102.1	102.6	.5
Financial activities	100.4	103.4	103.2	104.2	101.6	103.6	104.4	104.4	104.7	105.5	.8
Professional and business services	100.6	101.6	102.7	104.9	101.1	103.9	103.9	104.1	104.5	105.4	.9
Education and health services	103.1	105.6	105.7	106.4	102.7	104.7	105.3	105.3	105.5	106.0	.5
Leisure and hospitality	100.7	99.2	100.6	104.0	102.8	104.2	104.1	104.9	105.0	105.6	.6
Other services	95.5	96.2	96.7	97.6	96.7	96.6	97.1	97.3	97.8	98.3	.5

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

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

p = preliminary.

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

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

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Apr. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p	Apr. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005p	Apr. 2005p	Percent change from: Mar. 2005-Apr. 2005p
Total private	102.9	106.0	106.7	108.6	104.0	107.4	107.9	108.3	108.8	110.1	1.2
Goods-producing	98.8	98.8	100.4	103.6	101.0	103.7	103.0	104.2	104.1	105.8	1.6
Natural resources and mining	104.9	112.9	114.9	119.5	108.3	116.5	118.2	118.0	118.4	121.9	3.0
Construction	99.9	96.6	101.0	109.1	104.4	108.3	105.6	108.9	109.7	112.9	2.9
Manufacturing	98.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.0	100.3	100.8	100.9	100.4	100.8	.4
Durable goods	98.4	101.3	101.1	101.4	99.2	101.5	101.7	102.1	101.5	102.1	.6
Nondurable goods	97.0	96.5	96.7	96.5	98.6	98.6	99.0	98.8	98.1	98.3	.2
Private service-providing	103.9	106.0	108.7	110.4	105.1	108.8	109.5	109.8	110.3	111.3	.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	101.4	104.1	104.6	105.9	103.0	105.5	106.5	106.6	106.8	107.5	.7
Wholesale trade	101.6	104.4	104.8	106.3	102.3	104.7	105.2	106.1	106.3	106.9	.6
Retail trade	100.1	102.3	102.6	104.4	102.3	104.5	105.3	105.7	105.7	106.4	.7
Transportation and warehousing	103.2	107.2	108.5	109.5	105.4	108.9	110.7	110.0	110.7	111.7	.9
Utilities	102.6	102.4	103.1	105.0	103.1	103.2	105.1	103.0	103.5	105.4	1.8
Information	101.5	108.1	108.6	110.3	103.4	108.8	109.2	109.0	110.2	112.2	1.8
Financial activities	108.4	113.3	113.2	115.1	109.7	113.5	114.3	114.5	115.2	116.5	1.1
Professional and business services	103.6	108.3	109.0	111.5	104.3	109.4	110.0	110.3	110.8	112.3	1.4
Education and health services	108.7	114.3	114.7	115.5	108.3	112.6	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.1	.5
Leisure and hospitality	103.9	105.1	106.4	110.3	106.2	109.4	109.6	110.6	110.8	112.0	1.1
Other services	97.2	99.7	99.9	100.7	98.0	99.5	100.1	100.5	100.9	101.3	.4

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

p = preliminary.

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

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

(Percent)

Time Span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2001	49.5	47.7	48.6	32.7	42.4	40.8	36.7	39.0	37.6	33.6	36.9	37.1
2002	41.0	35.8	39.7	39.2	40.5	47.7	42.8	43.0	42.1	39.0	41.5	35.1
2003	44.4	38.7	35.3	41.4	39.4	39.9	42.1	39.4	50.4	48.9	50.0	50.6
2004	50.9	53.4	66.0	67.3	64.6	59.7	55.4	53.8	57.6	56.6	54.7	54.3
2005	54.1	61.2	P 55.6	P 61.3								
Over 3-month span:												
2001	53.2	49.8	49.8	42.3	38.1	34.2	37.8	37.6	34.7	35.4	30.8	32.0
2002	35.3	37.9	36.5	34.2	34.4	39.4	40.6	44.1	37.8	37.1	35.8	36.7
2003	38.3	35.4	33.3	33.5	36.5	41.7	37.8	37.4	43.2	46.4	48.8	50.2
2004	62.5	63.8	66.7	69.4	75.4	71.2	63.5	56.8	57.4	59.9	59.7	56.3
2005	58.5	60.3	P 65.1	P 64.9								
Over 6-month span:												
2001	53.1	50.9	52.0	45.5	43.0	39.7	38.5	33.6	33.5	34.2	33.6	30.9
2002	29.5	29.9	32.0	31.7	30.9	37.4	37.1	38.7	35.3	36.0	37.9	35.1
2003	32.7	32.2	31.3	31.3	33.1	37.6	33.6	32.2	40.3	43.7	46.4	49.3
2004	47.3	50.4	54.9	62.6	64.4	69.6	67.3	68.9	64.6	62.2	59.7	55.9
2005	60.3	62.8	P 63.1	P 60.3								
Over 12-month span:												
2001	59.5	59.5	53.4	49.3	48.6	45.0	43.3	43.9	39.9	37.8	37.1	34.9
2002	33.6	31.7	30.2	30.4	30.2	29.1	32.0	31.3	30.0	29.5	32.9	34.7
2003	34.5	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.2	35.1	32.7	33.1	37.1	36.7	37.2	39.2
2004	40.3	42.1	44.8	48.7	52.0	56.7	57.4	57.6	60.3	62.1	64.6	64.0
2005	61.2	64.7	P 63.7	P 65.1								
	Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2001	22.0	17.3	22.0	17.9	16.1	22.6	13.1	15.5	18.5	17.3	14.9	11.9
2002	19.0	19.6	22.0	32.1	26.2	31.0	35.7	23.2	28.6	15.5	18.5	16.7
2003	35.1	19.0	19.0	11.9	19.6	20.8	22.6	24.4	32.7	35.1	39.9	42.9
2004	39.3	49.4	50.0	65.5	60.1	51.8	60.7	48.8	42.9	42.3	46.4	44.6
2005	42.3	44.6	P 41.1	P 50.0								
Over 3-month span:												
2001	32.7	20.8	16.7	14.3	14.3	11.9	11.9	9.5	7.7	12.5	11.3	9.5
2002	10.7	11.9	11.3	17.9	14.9	20.2	25.6	23.8	20.2	13.7	8.9	9.5
2003	16.1	14.3	12.5	8.9	10.7	10.7	14.3	15.5	18.5	27.4	31.5	35.1
2004	42.3	43.5	42.9	58.3	69.0	69.6	62.5	53.6	52.4	44.6	45.2	35.7
2005	45.2	42.9	P 50.6	P 47.6								
Over 6-month span:												
2001	22.6	24.4	21.4	19.6	14.3	11.9	13.1	11.3	10.7	7.1	7.7	5.4
2002	6.0	8.3	8.3	9.5	7.1	13.1	12.5	11.3	14.3	8.3	8.3	7.7
2003	12.5	10.1	7.1	8.3	11.3	10.7	4.8	10.1	13.1	16.7	19.6	26.8
2004	27.4	29.8	33.3	47.0	52.4	57.1	60.1	58.9	58.9	50.6	45.2	42.9
2005	43.5	44.0	P 43.5	P 38.7								
Over 12-month span:												
2001	29.8	32.1	20.8	19.0	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.9	11.9	10.1	8.3	6.0
2002	7.1	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.1	3.6	4.8	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.8	8.3
2003	10.7	8.0	6.5	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.3	10.7	10.7	9.5	10.7
2004	13.1	14.3	13.1	19.0	25.6	34.5	43.5	40.5	45.8	48.2	49.4	46.4
2005	45.2	45.6	P 46.4	P 46.4								

[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.

U. S. Department of Labor

Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

MAY 27 2005

The Honorable Carolyn Maloney
Joint Economic Committee
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Maloney:

At the May 6 hearing of the Joint Economic Committee, you requested information on the average job growth 49 months after the start of a recession. I have enclosed a table that shows the data for six post World War II recessions as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Four postwar recessions are excluded from the table because the 49-month period overlaps with the start of a new recession. Employment growth over the 6 periods shown in the table has ranged from 4.6 percent to 11.0 percent with an average of 7.0 percent.

I hope this information is helpful to you. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance. Also, Thomas Nardone, Assistant Commissioner for Current Employment Analysis, can be reached at 202-691-6378 and would be happy to answer any follow-up questions that you or your staff may have regarding these data.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen P. Utgoff

KATHLEEN P. UTGOFF
Commissioner

Enclosure

Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment 49 Months After Recession Onset

[In thousands]

Recession Onset		49 Months After Recession Onset		Change in Employment Level	Percent Change in Employment
Month[1]	Employment	Month	Employment		
Nov-48	45,194	Dec-52	50,164	4,970	11.0
Jul-53	50,536	Aug-57	53,128	2,592	5.1
Apr-60	54,812	May-64	58,089	3,277	6.0
Nov-73	77,909	Dec-77	84,408	6,499	8.3
Jul-81	91,594	Aug-85	96,819	6,225	6.8
Jul-90	109,773	Aug-94	114,801	5,028	4.6
Average				4,765	7.0
Mar-01	132,511	Apr-05	133,293	782	0.6

[1] As designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey.

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