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## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 2005

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 108,000 in December, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 4.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The December increase in payroll employment followed a gain of 305,000 in November (as revised). Several industries added jobs over the month, including food services, professional and business services, health care, and manufacturing.


## Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the unemployment rate, 4.9 percent, and the number of unemployed persons, 7.4 million, were little changed in December. The unemployment rate has ranged from 4.9 to 5.1 percent since March.

The unemployment rates for adult men (4.3 percent), adult women (4.5 percent), whites (4.3 percent), and Hispanics or Latinos (6.0 percent) showed little or no change in December. The jobless rates for

## Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

Seasonally adjusted household survey data have been revised using updated seasonal adjustment factors that incorporate 2005 data. Seasonally adjusted estimates back to January 2001 were subject to revision. The unemployment rates for January-December 2005 (as originally published and as revised) appear on page 6 , along with additional information on the revisions.

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

| Category | Quarterly | averages | Monthly data |  |  | Nov.Dec. change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2005 |  | 2005 |  |  |  |
|  | III | IV | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |  |
| HOUSEHOLD DATA | Labor force status |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force. <br> Employment <br> Unemployment <br> Not in labor force. | 149,827 | 150,126 | 150,043 | 150,183 | 150,153 | -30 |
|  | 142,324 | 142,671 | 142,625 | 142,611 | 142,779 | 168 |
|  | 7,503 | 7,455 | 7,418 | 7,572 | 7,375 | -197 |
|  | 76,595 | 77,070 | 76,916 | 77,021 | 77,271 | 250 |
|  | Unemployment rates |  |  |  |  |  |
| All workers <br> Adult men. $\qquad$ <br> Adult women. <br> Teenagers. $\qquad$ <br> White <br> Black or African American $\qquad$ <br> Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. $\qquad$ <br> ESTABLISHMENT DATA | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | -0.1 |
|  | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | . 0 |
|  | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | -. 1 |
|  | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 15.2 | -1.9 |
|  | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | . 1 |
|  | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 9.3 | -1.3 |
|  | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 | -. 1 |
|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm employment........................... | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 133,969 \\ 22,152 \\ 7,262 \\ 14,258 \end{array}$ | p134,294p22,236$p 7,324$$p 14,268$ | 134,055 | p134,360 | p134,468 | p108 |
| Goods-producing ${ }^{1}$. |  |  | 22,197 | p22,250 | p22,262 | p12 |
| Construction. |  |  | 7,299 | p7,341 | p7,332 | p-9 |
| Manufacturing.. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14,257 \\ 111,858 \end{array}$ | p14,265 | p14,283 | p18 |
| Service-providing ${ }^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,258 \\ 111,817 \end{array}$ | p14,268 $p 112,058$ |  | p112,110p15,190 | p112,206 | p96 |
| Retail trade ${ }^{2}$ | 15,221 | p15,181 |  |  | p15,175 | p-16 |
| Professional and business service | 16,995 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p} 15,181 \\ & \mathrm{p} 17,113 \end{aligned}$ | 17,051 | p17,127 | p17,160 | p33 |
| Education and health services | 17,417 | p17,476 | 17,443 | p17,480 | p17,505 | p25 |
| Leisure and hospitality. | $\begin{aligned} & 12,798 \\ & 21,841 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{p} 12,798 \\ & \mathrm{p} 21,871 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,755 \\ & 21,850 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { p12,808 } \\ & \text { p21,874 } \end{aligned}$ | p12,831 | p23 |
| Government. |  |  |  |  | p21,888 | p14 |
|  | Hours of work ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private.. | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 33.7 \\ 40.6 \\ 4.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p33.8 } \\ \text { p40.8 } \\ \text { p4.5 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 33.8 \\ 41.0 \\ 4.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p33.8 } \\ \text { p40.8 } \\ \text { p4.5 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p33.7 } \\ \text { p40.7 } \\ \text { p4.5 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { p-0.1 } \\ \text { p- } 1 \\ \text { p. } 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Manufacturing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overtime. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total private. | Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 103.0 | p103.4 | 103.3 | p103.6 | p103.4 | p-0.2 |
|  | Earnings ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average hourly earnings, total private........... Average weekly earnings, total private.......... | \$16.17 | p\$16.30 | \$16.28 | p\$16.29 | p\$16.34 | p\$0.05 |
|  | 545.36 | p550.51 | 550.26 | p550.60 | p550.66 | p. 06 |

${ }^{1}$ 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.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted household data have been revised. See note on page 6.
teenagers ( 15.2 percent) and blacks ( 9.3 percent) declined over the month; the rate for black teenagers had an unusually large decline and fell to 24.4 percent. The unemployment rate for Asians was 3.8 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

In December, 18.2 percent of the unemployed had been without a job for 27 weeks or longer, compared with 20.4 percent a year earlier. (See table A-9.)

## Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total employment, at 142.8 million in December, was little changed over the month but was 2.6 million higher than a year earlier. The employment-population ratio held at 62.8 percent in December, 0.4 percentage point higher than a year earlier. The labor force participation rate, at 66.0 percent, was unchanged over the year. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons who work part time for economic reasons, at 4.1 million, was about unchanged in December but was down by 327,000 over the year. This category includes persons who indicated that they would like to work full time but were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find full-time jobs. (See table A-5.)

## Persons Not in the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The number of persons marginally attached to the labor force was 1.6 million in December, 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. Among the marginally attached, there were 451,000 discouraged workers in December, essentially the same as a year earlier. Discouraged workers were not currently looking for work specifically because they believed no jobs were available for them. The other 1.1 million marginally attached persons had not searched for work for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

## Employment Status of Hurricane Katrina Evacuees (Household Survey Data)

Beginning in October, questions were added to the household survey to identify persons who evacuated from their homes, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina. Data collected through these questions do not account for all evacuees; persons living outside of the scope of the survey - such as those living in hotels or shelters-are not included. The questions were asked of persons in the household survey sample throughout the country, since some evacuees relocated far from the storm-affected areas. An additional question determined whether evacuees had returned to their homes by the time of the survey.

These additional questions provided information to analyze the employment status of this subgroup of evacuees. The total number of evacuees estimated from the household survey may change from month to month as people move in and out of the scope of the survey.

Information gathered in December showed that about 1.1 million persons age 16 and over had evacuated from where they were living in August due to Hurricane Katrina. These evacuees either had returned to their homes or were living in other residential units covered in the survey in December. About 600,000 of the evacuees had returned to their August 2005 residences. Of all evacuees identified, 58.2 percent were in the labor force in December. The employment-population ratio for these evacuees was 51.0 percent. The unemployment rate for persons identified as evacuees was 12.4 percent; it was much higher for evacuees who had not returned home ( 20.7 percent) than for those who had returned ( 5.6 percent). (See table B.)

Table B. Employment status in December 2005 of persons 16 years and over who evacuated from their August residence, even temporarily, due to Hurricane Katrina ${ }^{1}$
(Numbers in thousands, not seasonally adjusted)

| Employment status in December 2005 | Total | Residence in December |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Same as in August | Different than in August |
| Civilian noninstitutional population. | 1,105 | 605 | 500 |
| Civilian labor force | 643 | 353 | 290 |
| Participation rate | 58.2 | 58.4 | 58.0 |
| Employed.... | 563 | 333 | 230 |
| Employment-population ratio ..... | 51.0 | 55.1 | 46.0 |
| Unemployed ............. | 80 | 20 | 60 |
| Unemploymentrate | 12.4 | 5.6 | 20.7 |
| Not in labor force ........................... | 462 | 252 | 210 |

[^0]
## Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 108,000 in December to 134.5 million, seasonally adjusted. This increase followed a gain of 305,000 in November (as revised). Over the year, payroll employment grew by 2.0 million. December's increase included gains in manufacturing, health care, food services and drinking places, and professional and business services. (See table B-1.)

In December, manufacturing employment increased by 18,000, after edging up in November. Most of December's increase occurred in durable goods, which added 15,000 jobs. Employment rose in several of the component industries, including wood products and computer and electronic products.

Over the month, employment in construction was little changed, following strong growth in November. Over the year, the construction industry added 246,000 jobs. Employment growth in residential building and residential specialty trade contractors accounted for about two-thirds of the over-the-year gain. Mining employment continued to trend up in December. Over the year, this industry added 48,000 jobs, with most of the growth occurring in support activities for mining, particularly oil and gas.

Within the service-providing sector, employment in health care grew by 21,000 in December. Both ambulatory care services (which includes doctors' offices and outpatient clinics) and hospitals continued to add jobs in December. Employment in the health care industry expanded by 271,000 in 2005.

In leisure and hospitality, food services and drinking places added 36,000 jobs in December. Despite faltering in September and October, employment growth in the industry averaged 18,000 per month in 2005.

Professional and business services employment continued to trend up in December and increased by 486,000 over the year. Financial activities also continued to add jobs over the month and posted an over-the-year gain of 188,000. Much of the over-the-year increase occurred in credit intermediation and real estate.

Retail trade employment was little changed over the month. Employment was down in general merchandise stores, as seasonal hiring was less than usual; employment in the industry has been trending down since July. Building material and garden supply stores continued to add jobs in December. Over the month, employment in the transportation and warehousing industry fell; employment of couriers and messengers declined by 6,000, and air transportation continued to lose jobs $(-5,000)$.

## Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours in December, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek fell by 0.1 hour to 40.7 hours, and factory 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 decreased by 0.2 percent in December to 103.4 (2002=100). The manufacturing index was down by 0.1 percent over the month to 94.9. (See table B-5.)

## Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 5 cents in December to $\$ 16.34$, seasonally adjusted. Average weekly earnings were little changed over the month at $\$ 550.66$. Over the year, both average hourly and weekly earnings increased by 3.1 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for January 2006 is scheduled to be released on Friday, February 3, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

## Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

With the release of January data on February 3, BLS will introduce revisions to the nonfarm payroll employment, hours, and earnings data to reflect the annual benchmark adjustments for March 2005 and updated seasonal adjustment factors. Unadjusted data since April 2004 and seasonally adjusted data since January 2001 are subject to revision.

## Planned Changes in the Household Survey Data

Effective with the release of data for January 2006, revisions will be introduced into the population controls for the household survey. These changes reflect the routine annual updating of intercensal population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau. In addition, new seasonally adjusted employment data for multiple jobholders will be added to table A-6 of this release.

## Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, BLS routinely updates the seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), or household survey, to incorporate the data for that year. This year, seasonally adjusted data for January 2001-December 2005 were subject to revision. (Seasonally adjusted establishment data will be revised next month, concurrent with the introduction of annual benchmark adjustments.)

Table C summarizes the effects of the revisions on the overall unemployment rate in 2005. Largely due to rounding, the rate was revised in 3 months, in each case by -0.1 percentage point. Revised seasonally adjusted data for major labor force series beginning in December 2004 appear in table D.

The January 2006 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain an article describing the current seasonal adjustment methodology for the household survey data and revised data for the most recent months or quarters for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data. A copy of the article will be available at http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsrs2006.pdf on the Internet. Historical data for the household series contained in the "A" tables of this release also can be accessed at http://www.bls.gov/cps/ cpsatabs.htm on the BLS Internet site. Revised historical seasonally adjusted monthly and quarterly data for additional series are available on the Internet at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests//f/.

Table C. Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates and changes due to revision, January-December 2005

| Month and year | As first published | As revised | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 |  |  |  |
| January | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 |
| February | 5.4 | 5.4 | . 0 |
| March | 5.2 | 5.1 | -. 1 |
| April .. | 5.2 | 5.1 | -. 1 |
| May ... | 5.1 | 5.1 | . 0 |
| June | 5.0 | 5.0 | . 0 |
| July ... | 5.0 | 5.0 | . 0 |
| August. | 4.9 | 4.9 | . 0 |
| September . | 5.1 | 5.1 | . 0 |
| October | 5.0 | 4.9 | -. 1 |
| November .. | 5.0 | 5.0 | . 0 |
| December | 4.9 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |

${ }^{1}$ Because of the use of concurrent seasonal adjustment, there is no revised estimate for December.

Table D. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | 2004 | 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 224,640 | 224,837 | 225,041 | 225,236 | 225,441 | 225,670 | 225,911 | 226,153 | 226,421 | 226,693 | 226,959 | 227,204 | 227,425 |
| Civilian labor force | 148,173 | 147,956 | 148,271 | 148,217 | 148,839 | 149,201 | 149,243 | 149,605 | 149,792 | 150,083 | 150,043 | 150,183 | 150,153 |
| Participation rate | 66.0 | 65.8 | 65.9 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 66.0 |
| Employed ............ | 140,133 | 140,234 | 140,285 | 140,601 | 141,196 | 141,571 | 141,750 | 142,111 | 142,425 | 142,435 | 142,625 | 142,611 | 142,779 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.4 | 62.4 | 62.3 | 62.4 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 |
| Unemployed ........... | 8,040 | 7,723 | 7,986 | 7,616 | 7,644 | 7,629 | 7,493 | 7,494 | 7,367 | 7,648 | 7,418 | 7,572 | 7,375 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 100,126 | 100,219 | 100,321 | 100,419 | 100,520 | 100,634 | 100,754 | 100,874 | 101,004 | 101,136 | 101,265 | 101,383 | 101,489 |
| Civilian labor force ....................... | 75,726 | 75,650 | 75,929 | 75,965 | 76,202 | 76,445 | 76,471 | 76,619 | 76,787 | 76,792 | 76,780 | 76,722 | 76,786 |
| Participation rate | 75.6 | 75.5 | 75.7 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 75.7 | 75.7 |
| Employed | 72,037 | 72,092 | 72,246 | 72,513 | 72,855 | 73,108 | 73,178 | 73,345 | 73,479 | 73,331 | 73,500 | 73,441 | 73,468 |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.9 | 71.9 | 72.0 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 72.7 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.4 | 72.4 |
| Unemployed ....... | 3,689 | 3,558 | 3,683 | 3,453 | 3,347 | 3,337 | 3,294 | 3,274 | 3,307 | 3,461 | 3,281 | 3,282 | 3,318 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 108,221 | 108,316 | 108,403 | 108,486 | 108,573 | 108,672 | 108,776 | 108,880 | 108,996 | 109,114 | 109,228 | 109,332 | 109,425 |
| Civilian labor force ......................... | 65,227 | 65,260 | 65,284 | 65,080 | 65,461 | 65,528 | 65,582 | 65,813 | 65,778 | 66,129 | 66,175 | 66,223 | 66,215 |
| Participation rate | 60.3 | 60.2 | 60.2 | 60.0 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.4 | 60.3 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.5 |
| Employed ................... | 62,169 | 62,236 | 62,220 | 62,129 | 62,426 | 62,515 | 62,552 | 62,744 | 62,901 | 63,074 | 63,162 | 63,170 | 63,249 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.4 | 57.5 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.8 |
| Unemployed | 3,058 | 3,024 | 3,064 | 2,952 | 3,036 | 3,013 | 3,030 | 3,070 | 2,877 | 3,055 | 3,013 | 3,053 | 2,966 |
| Unemployment rate . | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population ${ }^{1}$ | 16,293 | 16,302 | 16,317 | 16,332 | 16,347 | 16,364 | 16,381 | 16,399 | 16,421 | 16,443 | 16,465 | 16,489 | 16,511 |
| Civilian labor force | 7,219 | 7,046 | 7,058 | 7,172 | 7,176 | 7,228 | 7,189 | 7,172 | 7,228 | 7,163 | 7,088 | 7,238 | 7,152 |
| Participation rate | 44.3 | 43.2 | 43.3 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 43.9 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 43.9 | 43.3 |
| Employed | 5,927 | 5,906 | 5,818 | 5,960 | 5,915 | 5,948 | 6,020 | 6,022 | 6,045 | 6,030 | 5,964 | 6,000 | 6,061 |
| Employment-population ratio | 36.4 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.7 |
| Unemployed ........ | 1,292 | 1,140 | 1,240 | 1,212 | 1,261 | 1,280 | 1,169 | 1,150 | 1,183 | 1,133 | 1,124 | 1,238 | 1,091 |
| Unemployment rate .......................... | 17.9 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 15.2 |

1 The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

## 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 employmentpopulation ratio is the employed as a percent of the population.

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

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

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


## Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

## Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or sampling error, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90percent 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 samplebased employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, the benchmark revision for total nonfarm employment has averaged 0.2 percent, ranging from less than 0.05 percent to 0.5 percent.

## Additional statistics and other information

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

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

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

Table A-1. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age
(Numbers in thousands)

| Employment status, sex, and age | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $2005$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 224,640 | 227,204 | 227,425 | 224,640 | 226,421 | 226,693 | 226,959 | 227,204 | 227,425 |
| Civilian labor force ............ | 147,877 | 150,239 | 149,874 | 148,173 | 149,792 | 150,083 | 150,043 | 150,183 | 150,153 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 66.1 | 65.9 | 66.0 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 66.0 |
| Employed | 140,278 | 142,968 | 142,918 | 140,133 | 142,425 | 142,435 | 142,625 | 142,611 | 142,779 |
| Employment-population ratio | 62.4 | 62.9 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.9 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 | 62.8 |
| Unemployed ............. | 7,599 | 7,271 | 6,956 | 8,040 | 7,367 | 7,648 | 7,418 | 7,572 | 7,375 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 76,763 | 76,964 | 77,550 | 76,467 | 76,629 | 76,610 | 76,916 | 77,021 | 77,271 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,607 | 4,466 | 4,808 | 4,957 | 4,829 | 4,945 | 4,994 | 4,887 | 5,167 |
| Men, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 108,392 | 109,745 | 109,863 | 108,392 | 109,332 | 109,475 | 109,616 | 109,745 | 109,863 |
| Civilian labor force | 79,093 | 80,296 | 80,140 | 79,393 | 80,355 | 80,333 | 80,249 | 80,394 | 80,431 |
| Participation rate | 73.0 | 73.2 | 72.9 | 73.2 | 73.5 | 73.4 | 73.2 | 73.3 | 73.2 |
| Employed .................... | 74,707 | 76,481 | 76,287 | 74,937 | 76,404 | 76,257 | 76,396 | 76,410 | 76,529 |
| Employment-population ratio | 68.9 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 69.1 | 69.9 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 69.6 | 69.7 |
| Unemployed | 4,385 | 3,816 | 3,854 | 4,457 | 3,951 | 4,076 | 3,853 | 3,984 | 3,902 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Not in labor force ......... | 29,300 | 29,449 | 29,722 | 28,999 | 28,977 | 29,142 | 29,367 | 29,351 | 29,432 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 100,126 | 101,383 | 101,489 | 100,126 | 101,004 | 101,136 | 101,265 | 101,383 | 101,489 |
| Civilian labor force | 75,625 | 76,756 | 76,670 | 75,726 | 76,787 | 76,792 | 76,780 | 76,722 | 76,786 |
| Participation rate | 75.5 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 75.6 | 76.0 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 75.7 | 75.7 |
| Employed ....... | 71,897 | 73,593 | 73,315 | 72,037 | 73,479 | 73,331 | 73,500 | 73,441 | 73,468 |
| Employment-population ratio | 71.8 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 71.9 | 72.7 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.4 | 72.4 |
| Unemployed ....................... | 3,727 | 3,163 | 3,355 | 3,689 | 3,307 | 3,461 | 3,281 | 3,282 | 3,318 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 24,501 | 24,626 | 24,819 | 24,400 | 24,218 | 24,344 | 24,485 | 24,660 | 24,703 |
| Women, 16 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 116,247 | 117,459 | 117,562 | 116,247 | 117,089 | 117,218 | 117,343 | 117,459 | 117,562 |
| Civilian labor force | 68,785 | 69,943 | 69,734 | 68,779 | 69,438 | 69,750 | 69,794 | 69,789 | 69,722 |
| Participation rate | 59.2 | 59.5 | 59.3 | 59.2 | 59.3 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 59.4 | 59.3 |
| Employed | 65,571 | 66,488 | 66,631 | 65,196 | 66,022 | 66,178 | 66,229 | 66,200 | 66,250 |
| Employment-population ratio | 56.4 | 56.6 | 56.7 | 56.1 | 56.4 | 56.5 | 56.4 | 56.4 | 56.4 |
| Unemployed .......... | 3,214 | 3,455 | 3,102 | 3,583 | 3,416 | 3,572 | 3,565 | 3,588 | 3,473 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 47,463 | 47,516 | 47,828 | 47,468 | 47,652 | 47,468 | 47,549 | 47,670 | 47,840 |
| Women, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 108,221 | 109,332 | 109,425 | 108,221 | 108,996 | 109,114 | 109,228 | 109,332 | 109,425 |
| Civilian labor force | 65,383 | 66,510 | 66,376 | 65,227 | 65,778 | 66,129 | 66,175 | 66,223 | 66,215 |
| Participation rate | 60.4 | 60.8 | 60.7 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.6 | 60.5 |
| Employed ... | 62,581 | 63,572 | 63,669 | 62,169 | 62,901 | 63,074 | 63,162 | 63,170 | 63,249 |
| Employment-population ratio | 57.8 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 57.4 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.8 | 57.8 |
| Unemployed ............. | 2,802 | 2,938 | 2,707 | 3,058 | 2,877 | 3,055 | 3,013 | 3,053 | 2,966 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Not in labor force | 42,838 | 42,822 | 43,048 | 42,994 | 43,219 | 42,985 | 43,053 | 43,109 | 43,209 |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 16,293 | 16,489 | 16,511 | 16,293 | 16,421 | 16,443 | 16,465 | 16,489 | 16,511 |
| Civilian labor force ...... | 6,870 | 6,973 | 6,828 | 7,219 | 7,228 | 7,163 | 7,088 | 7,238 | 7,152 |
| Participation rate | 42.2 | 42.3 | 41.4 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 43.6 | 43.0 | 43.9 | 43.3 |
| Employed .... | 5,800 | 5,803 | 5,934 | 5,927 | 6,045 | 6,030 | 5,964 | 6,000 | 6,061 |
| Employment-population ratio | 35.6 | 35.2 | 35.9 | 36.4 | 36.8 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 36.4 | 36.7 |
| Unemployed ............. | 1,070 | 1,170 | 894 | 1,292 | 1,183 | 1,133 | 1,124 | 1,238 | 1,091 |
| Unemployment rate | 15.6 | 16.8 | 13.1 | 17.9 | 16.4 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 15.2 |
| Not in labor force .......... | 9,423 | 9,516 | 9,683 | 9,074 | 9,193 | 9,281 | 9,377 | 9,251 | 9,359 |

[^1]Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age
(Numbers in thousands)


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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

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 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian noninstitutional population | 28,608 | 29,552 | 29,645 | 28,608 | 29,264 | 29,361 | 29,456 | 29,552 | 29,645 |
| Civilian labor force | 19,514 | 20,274 | 20,316 | 19,489 | 19,925 | 19,944 | 20,047 | 20,214 | 20,292 |
| Participation rate | 68.2 | 68.6 | 68.5 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 67.9 | 68.1 | 68.4 | 68.4 |
| Employed | 18,236 | 19,052 | 19,084 | 18,219 | 18,760 | 18,647 | 18,871 | 18,991 | 19,066 |
| Employment-population ratio | 63.7 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 63.7 | 64.1 | 63.5 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.3 |
| Unemployed | 1,279 | 1,222 | 1,232 | 1,270 | 1,164 | 1,297 | 1,176 | 1,223 | 1,226 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Not in labor force ........ | 9,094 | 9,278 | 9,329 | 9,119 | 9,340 | 9,417 | 9,409 | 9,338 | 9,353 |
| Men, 20 years and over |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force | 11,175 | 11,626 | 11,664 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Participation rate | 83.8 | 84.3 | 84.3 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ )\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ )\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employed ............ | 10,541 | 11,072 | 11,071 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Employment-population ratio | 79.1 | 80.3 | 80.0 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployed ....................... | 634 | 554 | 593 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{0}$ |
| Unemployment rate | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Women, 20 years and over Civilian labor force $\qquad$ | 7,312 | 7,585 | 7,590 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Participation rate | 57.9 | 7,58.2 | 58.1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed ........................ | 6,827 | 7,096 | 7,135 | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) |
| Employment-population ratio | 54.0 | 54.4 | 54.6 | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) |
| Unemployed ......... | 485 | 489 | 455 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Unemployment rate ................. | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Both sexes, 16 to 19 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian labor force ............................... | 1,028 38.9 | 1,063 39.0 | 1,061 38.7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employed ............ | 868 | 883 | 878 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Employment-population ratio | 32.8 | 32.4 | 32.0 | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) | (2) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ \text { ) }\end{array}\right.$ | (2) |
| Unemployed ............ | 160 | 180 | 184 | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ | $\binom{2}{2}$ |
| Unemployment rate | 15.6 | 16.9 | 17.3 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |

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.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment
(Numbers in thousands)

${ }^{1}$ Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
2 Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees

[^2]Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

NOTE: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race
household survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status
(In thousands)

| Category | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 2005 | Sept. $2005$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| CLASS OF WORKER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture and related industries | 1,996 | 2,117 | 1,942 | 2,190 | 2,157 | 2,140 | 2,126 | 2,154 | 2,130 |
| Wage and salary workers | 1,061 | 1,164 | 1,058 | 1,189 | 1,196 | 1,118 | 1,161 | 1,187 | 1,187 |
| Self-employed workers | 918 | 923 | 868 | 975 | 918 | 978 | 936 | 928 | 921 |
| Unpaid family workers. | 16 | 30 | 15 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| Nonagricultural industries .................................................. | 138,282 | 140,851 | 140,976 | 137,944 | 140,294 | 140,421 | 140,577 | 140,427 | 140,638 |
| Wage and salary workers ................................................. | 128,783 | 131,366 | 131,616 | 128,352 | 131,028 | 130,937 | 131,123 | 131,001 | 131,170 |
| Government ................................................................ | 20,381 | 20,321 | 20,252 | 20,308 | 20,436 | 20,255 | 20,330 | 20,224 | 20,192 |
| Private industries | 108,401 | 111,045 | 111,364 | 108,102 | 110,575 | 110,688 | 110,799 | 110,787 | 111,021 |
| Private households | 789 | 750 | 782 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| Other industries | 107,612 | 110,295 | 110,582 | 107,338 | 109,621 | 109,858 | 109,986 | 110,039 | 110,261 |
| Self-employed workers | 9,420 | 9,376 | 9,294 | 9,493 | 9,273 | 9,359 | $9,356$ | $9,274$ | 9,370 |
| Unpaid family workers . | 80 | 109 | 66 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons | 4,516 | 4,067 | 4,183 | 4,465 | 4,450 | 4,565 | 4,240 | 4,175 | 4,138 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 2,851 | 2,570 | 2,654 | 2,728 | 2,752 | 2,893 | 2,643 | 2,595 | 2,541 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,304 | 1,198 | 1,132 | 1,439 | 1,392 | 1,331 | 1,299 | 1,246 | 1,246 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 20,361 | 20,792 | 20,420 | 19,484 | 19,548 | 19,581 | 19,696 | 19,612 | 19,582 |
| Nonagricultural industries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Part time for economic reasons ....................................... | 4,399 | 3,977 | 4,069 | 4,382 | 4,406 | 4,500 | 4,161 | 4,105 | 4,051 |
| Slack work or business conditions | 2,774 | 2,518 | 2,591 | 2,685 | 2,728 | 2,846 | 2,592 | 2,567 | 2,508 |
| Could only find part-time work | 1,288 | 1,191 | 1,129 | 1,401 | 1,394 | 1,335 | 1,284 | 1,230 | 1,230 |
| Part time for noneconomic reasons | 19,962 | 20,423 | 20,040 | 19,120 | 19,168 | 19,207 | 19,255 | 19,235 | 19,214 |

${ }^{1}$ 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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators
(In thousands)

| Characteristic | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 2005 | Sept. 2005 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| AGE AND SEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, 16 years and over | 140,278 | 142,968 | 142,918 | 140,133 | 142,425 | 142,435 | 142,625 | 142,611 | 142,779 |
| 16 to 19 years | 5,800 | 5,803 | 5,934 | 5,927 | 6,045 | 6,030 | 5,964 | 6,000 | 6,061 |
| 16 to 17 years | 2,168 | 2,231 | 2,270 | 2,238 | 2,297 | 2,290 | 2,290 | 2,285 | 2,334 |
| 18 to 19 years | 3,632 | 3,572 | 3,664 | 3,680 | 3,773 | 3,739 | 3,673 | 3,694 | 3,713 |
| 20 years and over | 134,478 | 137,165 | 136,984 | 134,206 | 136,380 | 136,405 | 136,661 | 136,610 | 136,717 |
| 20 to 24 years | 13,819 | 13,947 | 13,799 | 13,857 | 13,790 | 13,841 | 13,945 | 13,931 | 13,840 |
| 25 years and over | 120,659 | 123,218 | 123,185 | 120,391 | 122,709 | 122,601 | 122,719 | 122,731 | 122,906 |
| 25 to 54 years | 97,836 | 99,214 | 99,104 | 97,660 | 98,984 | 98,852 | 98,834 | 98,849 | 98,934 |
| 25 to 34 years | 30,509 | 31,144 | 30,876 | 30,499 | 30,751 | 30,714 | 30,864 | 30,920 | 30,866 |
| 35 to 44 years | 34,707 | 34,614 | 34,681 | 34,608 | 34,689 | 34,821 | 34,601 | 34,513 | 34,581 |
| 45 to 54 years | 32,620 | 33,457 | 33,547 | 32,553 | 33,543 | 33,317 | 33,369 | 33,416 | 33,486 |
| 55 years and over | 22,823 | 24,004 | 24,081 | 22,731 | 23,725 | 23,748 | 23,885 | 23,883 | 23,972 |
| Men, 16 years and over | 74,707 | 76,481 | 76,287 | 74,937 | 76,404 | 76,257 | 76,396 | 76,410 | 76,529 |
| 16 to 19 years | 2,810 | 2,887 | 2,972 | 2,900 | 2,924 | 2,926 | 2,896 | 2,970 | 3,061 |
| 16 to 17 years | 992 | 1,056 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 1,068 | 1,053 | 1,043 | 1,062 | 1,090 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,818 | 1,831 | 1,931 | 1,839 | 1,877 | 1,865 | 1,848 | 1,890 | 1,951 |
| 20 years and over | 71,897 | 73,593 | 73,315 | 72,037 | 73,479 | 73,331 | 73,500 | 73,441 | 73,468 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7,274 | 7,305 | 7,280 | 7,353 | 7,298 | 7,247 | 7,310 | 7,330 | 7,356 |
| 25 years and over | 64,623 | 66,288 | 66,034 | 64,738 | 66,271 | 66,035 | 66,192 | 66,142 | 66,157 |
| 25 to 54 years | 52,464 | 53,527 | 53,239 | 52,589 | 53,533 | 53,324 | 53,429 | 53,419 | 53,375 |
| 25 to 34 years | 16,785 | 17,203 | 17,032 | 16,829 | 17,135 | 17,033 | 17,107 | 17,103 | 17,080 |
| 35 to 44 years | 18,697 | 18,783 | 18,710 | 18,722 | 18,780 | 18,808 | 18,800 | 18,745 | 18,739 |
| 45 to 54 years | 16,983 | 17,541 | 17,497 | 17,038 | 17,619 | 17,483 | 17,522 | 17,571 | 17,556 |
| 55 years and over | 12,159 | 12,762 | 12,795 | 12,149 | 12,738 | 12,711 | 12,763 | 12,723 | 12,782 |
| Women, 16 years and over | 65,571 | 66,488 | 66,631 | 65,196 | 66,022 | 66,178 | 66,229 | 66,200 | 66,250 |
| 16 to 19 years | 2,990 | 2,916 | 2,962 | 3,027 | 3,121 | 3,104 | 3,068 | 3,031 | 3,000 |
| 16 to 17 years | 1,176 | 1,175 | 1,229 | 1,196 | 1,229 | 1,237 | 1,247 | 1,223 | 1,245 |
| 18 to 19 years | 1,814 | 1,741 | 1,733 | 1,841 | 1,896 | 1,874 | 1,825 | 1,804 | 1,762 |
| 20 years and over | 62,581 | 63,572 | 63,669 | 62,169 | 62,901 | 63,074 | 63,162 | 63,170 | 63,249 |
| 20 to 24 years | 6,545 | 6,642 | 6,519 | 6,503 | 6,492 | 6,594 | 6,635 | 6,601 | 6,484 |
| 25 years and over | 56,036 | 56,930 | 57,150 | 55,653 | 56,437 | 56,566 | 56,527 | 56,589 | 56,749 |
| 25 to 54 years | 45,372 | 45,688 | 45,865 | 45,072 | 45,450 | 45,528 | 45,405 | 45,430 | 45,559 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,724 | 13,941 | 13,844 | 13,670 | 13,617 | 13,680 | 13,757 | 13,817 | 13,786 |
| 35 to 44 years | 16,011 | 15,831 | 15,971 | 15,886 | 15,910 | 16,013 | 15,801 | 15,768 | 15,843 |
| 45 to 54 years | 15,637 | 15,916 | 16,050 | 15,515 | 15,924 | 15,835 | 15,847 | 15,845 | 15,930 |
| 55 years and over | 10,664 | 11,243 | 11,285 | 10,581 | 10,987 | 11,037 | 11,122 | 11,159 | 11,190 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married men, spouse present | 45,499 | 45,635 | 45,708 | 45,264 | 45,666 | 45,457 | 45,634 | 45,480 | 45,469 |
| Married women, spouse present ......................................... | 35,213 | 35,331 | 35,438 | 34,746 | 34,960 | 34,943 | $34,868$ | $34,910$ | 34,948 |
| Women who maintain families .......................................... | 8,884 | 9,033 | 9,028 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ |
| FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers ${ }^{2}$ | 115,117 | 117,459 | 117,791 | 115,517 | 117,625 | 117,469 | 117,783 | 117,860 | 118,135 |
| Part-time workers ${ }^{3}$ | 25,161 | 25,509 | 25,127 | 24,736 | 24,880 | 25,009 | 24,898 | 24,814 | 24,743 |

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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted


Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

${ }^{1}$ Data not available
NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
(Numbers in thousands)

| Duration | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2005 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 2005 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 2005 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 5 weeks ............................................................ | 2,546 | 2,617 | 2,443 | 2,887 | 2,544 | 2,751 | 2,708 | 2,779 | 2,764 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 2,244 | 2,263 | 2,189 | 2,285 | 2,268 | 2,253 | 2,263 | 2,268 | 2,240 |
| 15 weeks and over ......................................................... | 2,809 | 2,391 | 2,324 | 2,926 | 2,672 | 2,584 | 2,477 | 2,492 | 2,417 |
| 15 to 26 weeks | 1,202 | 1,041 | 1,014 | 1,276 | 1,229 | 1,120 | 1,045 | 1,108 | 1,068 |
| 27 weeks and over | 1,608 | 1,350 | 1,310 | 1,650 | 1,444 | 1,464 | 1,432 | 1,383 | 1,350 |
| Average (mean) duration, in weeks ...................................... | 19.5 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| Median duration, in weeks ................................................. | 9.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| PERCENT DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unemployed ............................................................ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 weeks ......................................................... | 33.5 | 36.0 | 35.1 | 35.7 | 34.0 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 37.2 |
| 5 to 14 weeks | 29.5 | 31.1 | 31.5 | 28.2 | 30.3 | 29.7 | 30.4 | 30.1 | 30.2 |
| 15 weeks and over ........................................................ | 37.0 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 34.1 | 33.3 | 33.0 | 32.6 |
| 15 to 26 weeks ........................................................... | 15.8 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
| 27 weeks and over ................................................... | 21.2 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 18.2 |

NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the household survey. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

| Occupation | Employed |  | Unemployed |  | Unemployment rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over 1 | 140,278 | 142,918 | 7,599 | 6,956 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 49,184 | 50,524 | 1,281 | 1,010 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Management, business, and financial operations occupations ........... | 20,170 | 21,100 | 567 | 385 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Professional and related occupations .............................................. | 29,014 | 29,424 | 713 | 625 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Service occupations | 22,907 | 22,936 | 1,440 | 1,469 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Sales and office occupations | 35,511 | 36,296 | 1,632 | 1,572 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Sales and related occupations | 15,930 | 16,467 | 770 | 773 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 19,581 | 19,829 | 862 | 799 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations ..... | 14,649 | 15,264 | 1,279 | 1,156 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 845 | 843 | 183 | 129 | 17.8 | 13.3 |
| Construction and extraction occupations. | 8,517 | 9,303 | 880 | 827 | 9.4 | 8.2 |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 5,287 | 5,117 | 217 | 199 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations .............. | 18,027 | 17,899 | 1,368 | 1,213 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Production occupations .................................................................... | 9,411 | 9,353 | 708 | 657 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Transportation and material moving occupations ............................... | 8,616 | 8,546 | 660 | 556 | 7.1 | 6.1 |

${ }^{1}$ 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 and class of worker, not seasonally adjusted

| Industry and class of worker | Number of unemployed persons (in thousands) |  | Unemployment rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2004 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, 16 years and over 1 | 7,599 | 6,956 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers ................................ | 6,045 | 5,611 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Mining .... | 16 | 23 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Construction | 870 | 813 | 9.5 | 8.2 |
| Manufacturing | 872 | 757 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Durable goods . | 529 | 461 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| Nondurable goods | 344 | 296 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,058 | 968 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Transportation and utilities | 204 | 202 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Information .. | 173 | 128 | 5.7 | 3.7 |
| Financial activities | 290 | 204 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Professional and business services | 875 | 788 | 6.9 | 6.1 |
| Education and health services | 562 | 529 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Leisure and hospitality ............ | 850 | 930 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| Other services .............. | 276 | 269 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers .................... | 165 | 127 | 14.0 | 11.1 |
| Government workers ..................................................................... | 499 | 393 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Self employed and unpaid family workers ............................................. | 341 | 327 | 3.2 | 3.1 |

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 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. $2005$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force ............. | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force $\qquad$ | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate) | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers $\qquad$ | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| 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 $\qquad$ | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| 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 $\qquad$ | 9.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 |

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

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

| Category | Total |  | Men |  | Women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total not in the labor force | 76,763 | 77,550 | 29,300 | 29,722 | 47,463 | 47,828 |
| Persons who currently want a job | 4,607 | 4,808 | 2,138 | 2,146 | 2,469 | 2,662 |
| Searched for work and available to work now ${ }^{1}$ | 1,463 | 1,589 | 737 | 833 | 726 | 756 |
| Reason not currently looking: <br> Discouragement over job prospects ${ }^{2}$ | 442 | 451 | 265 | 266 | 177 | 185 |
| Reasons other than discouragement ${ }^{3}$. | 1,021 | 1,139 | 472 | 568 | 549 | 571 |
| MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total multiple jobholders 4 | 7,834 | 7,665 | 4,061 | 3,794 | 3,774 | 3,871 |
| Percent of total employed .............................................................. | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Primary job full time, secondary job part time | 4,086 | 4,045 | 2,339 | 2,173 | 1,747 | 1,872 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both part time.. | 1,757 | 1,818 | 552 | 641 | 1,205 | 1,177 |
| Primary and secondary jobs both full time .......................................... | 270 | 295 | 192 | 175 | 77 | 120 |
| Hours vary on primary or secondary job .... | 1,685 | 1,455 | 963 | 784 | 722 | 671 |

[^3]as a small number for which reason for nonparticipation was not determined.
4 Includes persons who work part time on their primary job and full time on their secondary job(s), not shown separately.

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

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail
(In thousands)


See footnotes at end of table.

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


See footnotes at end of table.

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


[^4][^5]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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005{ }^{\text {p }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 20055^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | Change from: Nov. 2005Dec. $2005^{\text {p }}$ |
| Total private | 33.8 | 34.1 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.7 | -0.1 |
| Goods-producing | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 40.4 | 40.1 | -. 3 |
| Natural resources and mining | 45.3 | 46.4 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 45.4 | 46.0 | 45.7 | 45.8 | 45.3 | 45.4 | . 1 |
| Construction | 38.2 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 38.5 | -. 8 |
| Manufacturing | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.7 | -. 1 |
| Overtime hours | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 | . 0 |
| Durable goods | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.1 | -. 3 |
| Overtime hours | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | -. 2 |
| Wood products | 40.4 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 40.1 | -. 6 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 42.1 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 41.1 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 41.5 | -1.8 |
| Primary metals | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 43.1 | -. 2 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.6 | 41.9 | 40.9 | 40.8 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.2 | -. 1 |
| Machinery | 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.9 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.1 | 42.1 | . 0 |
| Computer and electronic products | 40.4 | 40.6 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 40.4 | 40.4 | 40.4 | . 0 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 40.8 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 41.0 | -. 2 |
| Transportation equipment | 43.4 | 43.2 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 42.4 | 42.8 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.8 | 42.5 | -. 3 |
| Motor vehicles and parts ${ }^{2}$. | 43.5 | 43.2 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.8 | 42.4 | 42.1 | -. 3 |
| Furniture and related products | 40.6 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 39.5 | 39.1 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.6 | -. 1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 38.8 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 38.2 | -. 2 |
| Nondurable goods | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 39.9 | . 1 |
| Overtime hours | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | . 2 |
| Food manufacturing | 39.4 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 39.1 | . 6 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 39.2 | 40.6 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 40.1 | 39.7 | -. 4 |
| Textile mills | 40.1 | 39.9 | 40.8 | 41.6 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 41.2 | . 5 |
| Textile product mills | 39.5 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 38.4 | -. 6 |
| Apparel. | 36.4 | 36.2 | 36.3 | 36.6 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.7 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.0 | . 0 |
| Leather and allied products | 38.0 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 39.0 | 38.0 | -1.0 |
| Paper and paper products | 42.9 | 43.1 | 43.3 | 43.4 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 42.8 | 42.5 | -. 3 |
| Printing and related support activities | 39.0 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 38.2 | -. 1 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 44.9 | 47.6 | 46.6 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 45.3 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 46.0 | 45.5 | -. 5 |
| Chemicals | 43.1 | 42.7 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 42.8 | 42.1 | 42.0 | -. 1 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 40.4 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.2 | . 1 |
| Private service-providing | 32.4 | 32.6 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 32.4 | . 0 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.4 | -. 1 |
| Wholesale trade | 37.5 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.9 | . 1 |
| Retail trade | 31.0 | 30.4 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.5 | -. 1 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 37.7 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 36.8 | -. 2 |
| Utilities | 40.5 | 41.6 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.5 | . 1 |
| Information | 36.4 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 36.6 | . 1 |
| Financial activities | 35.5 | 36.5 | 35.6 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.8 | . 0 |
| Professional and business services | 34.1 | 34.6 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 34.3 | . 1 |
| Education and health services | 32.5 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 32.5 | 32.5 | . 0 |
| Leisure and hospitality . | 25.4 | 25.9 | 25.4 | 25.2 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.6 | -. 1 |
| Other services | 30.8 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | . 0 |

[^6]${ }^{2}$ Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

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

| Industry | Average hourly earnings |  |  |  | Average weekly earnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | Dec. <br> 2004 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total private | \$15.88 | \$16.35 | \$16.32 | \$16.37 | \$536.74 | \$557.54 | \$551.62 | \$551.67 |
| Seasonally adjusted | 15.85 | 16.28 | 16.29 | 16.34 | 534.15 | 550.26 | 550.60 | 550.66 |
| Goods-producing | 17.43 | 17.81 | 17.80 | 17.82 | 702.43 | 723.09 | 722.68 | 718.15 |
| Natural resources and mining . | 18.46 | 19.02 | 19.09 | 18.87 | 836.24 | 882.53 | 868.60 | 854.81 |
| Construction | 19.31 | 19.75 | 19.67 | 19.72 | 737.64 | 772.23 | 773.03 | 751.33 |
| Manufacturing | 16.46 | 16.69 | 16.72 | 16.82 | 678.15 | 687.63 | 687.19 | 694.67 |
| Durable goods | 17.22 | 17.52 | 17.58 | 17.71 | 718.07 | 730.58 | 733.09 | 740.28 |
| Wood products | 13.17 | 13.26 | 13.29 | 13.10 | 532.07 | 544.99 | 544.89 | 526.62 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 16.36 | 16.71 | 16.54 | 16.51 | 688.76 | 728.56 | 721.14 | 678.56 |
| Primary metals .... | 18.75 | 19.09 | 19.31 | 19.31 | 813.75 | 828.51 | 839.99 | 843.85 |
| Fabricated metal products .... | 15.59 | 15.93 | 16.00 | 16.14 | 648.54 | 665.87 | 665.60 | 676.27 |
| Machinery ... | 16.99 | 17.04 | 17.05 | 17.21 | 727.17 | 717.38 | 719.51 | 738.31 |
| Computer and electronic products | 17.92 | 18.66 | 18.61 | 18.75 | 723.97 | 757.60 | 761.15 | 770.63 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances .... | 15.12 | 15.38 | 15.44 | 15.55 | 616.90 | 641.35 | 645.39 | 648.44 |
| Transportation equipment ... | 22.17 | 22.55 | 22.69 | 22.81 | 962.18 | 974.16 | 975.67 | 992.24 |
| Furniture and related products | 13.46 | 13.47 | 13.45 | 13.64 | 546.48 | 522.64 | 520.52 | 540.14 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 14.05 | 14.10 | 14.13 | 14.35 | 545.14 | 551.31 | 545.42 | 552.48 |
| Nondurable goods | 15.21 | 15.31 | 15.28 | 15.31 | 612.96 | 616.99 | 614.26 | 620.06 |
| Food manufacturing | 13.03 | 13.01 | 13.05 | 13.09 | 513.38 | 512.59 | 510.26 | 522.29 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 18.82 | 18.53 | 19.09 | 18.55 | 737.74 | 752.32 | 765.51 | 725.31 |
| Textile mills .. | 12.25 | 12.31 | 12.51 | 12.43 | 491.23 | 491.17 | 510.41 | 517.09 |
| Textile product mills | 11.43 | 11.71 | 11.44 | 11.60 | 451.49 | 456.69 | 448.45 | 450.08 |
| Apparel ...... | 10.00 | 10.27 | 10.48 | 10.43 | 364.00 | 371.77 | 380.42 | 381.74 |
| Leather and allied products .. | 11.51 | 11.49 | 11.51 | 11.51 | 437.38 | 448.11 | 453.49 | 436.23 |
| Paper and paper products ..... | 18.07 | 17.91 | 17.81 | 17.95 | 775.20 | 771.92 | 771.17 | 779.03 |
| Printing and related support activities | 15.80 | 15.91 | 15.81 | 16.11 | 616.20 | 617.31 | 613.43 | 623.46 |
| Petroleum and coal products. | 24.48 | 24.57 | 24.68 | 25.00 | 1,099.15 | 1,169.53 | 1,150.09 | 1,135.00 |
| Chemicals. | 19.59 | 19.86 | 19.77 | 19.77 | 844.33 | 848.02 | 838.25 | 840.23 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 14.76 | 14.79 | 14.73 | 14.70 | 596.30 | 593.08 | 595.09 | 601.23 |
| Private service-providing ........ | 15.46 | 15.95 | 15.92 | 15.98 | 500.90 | 519.97 | 514.22 | 516.15 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 14.61 | 15.11 | 15.01 | 15.00 | 490.90 | 506.19 | 499.83 | 502.50 |
| Wholesale trade | 17.87 | 18.45 | 18.40 | 18.43 | 670.13 | 704.79 | 697.36 | 696.65 |
| Retail trade | 12.10 | 12.42 | 12.29 | 12.32 | 375.10 | 377.57 | 372.39 | 378.22 |
| Transportation and warehousing . | 16.59 | 16.84 | 16.91 | 16.97 | 625.44 | 624.76 | 629.05 | 629.59 |
| Utilities | 26.00 | 27.28 | 27.25 | 27.03 | 1,053.00 | 1,134.85 | 1,139.05 | 1,113.64 |
| Information. | 21.74 | 22.87 | 22.55 | 22.79 | 791.34 | 846.19 | 825.33 | 831.84 |
| Financial activities | 17.67 | 18.24 | 18.27 | 18.27 | 627.29 | 665.76 | 650.41 | 650.41 |
| Professional and business services ... | 17.73 | 18.33 | 18.22 | 18.37 | 604.59 | 634.22 | 623.12 | 628.25 |
| Education and health services | 16.44 | 16.86 | 16.92 | 17.01 | 534.30 | 553.01 | 549.90 | 551.12 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 9.11 | 9.25 | 9.28 | 9.36 | 231.39 | 239.58 | 235.71 | 235.87 |
| Other services | 14.17 | 14.35 | 14.37 | 14.43 | 436.44 | 444.85 | 442.60 | 445.89 |

[^7]$p=$ 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 20055^{p} \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: Nov. 2005Dec. $2005{ }^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total private: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current dollars | \$15.85 | \$16.17 | \$16.19 | \$16.28 | \$16.29 | \$16.34 | 0.3 |
| Constant (1982) dollars ${ }^{2}$. | 8.23 | 8.16 | 8.06 | 8.10 | 8.16 | N.A. | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Goods-producing | 17.36 | 17.67 | 17.65 | 17.74 | 17.76 | 17.77 | . 1 |
| Natural resources and mining | 18.37 | 18.87 | 19.00 | 19.03 | 19.08 | 18.84 | -1.3 |
| Construction | 19.29 | 19.51 | 19.53 | 19.60 | 19.63 | 19.69 | . 3 |
| Manufacturing . | 16.34 | 16.65 | 16.59 | 16.70 | 16.70 | 16.71 | . 1 |
| Excluding overtime ${ }^{4}$. | 15.48 | 15.77 | 15.72 | 15.81 | 15.83 | 15.83 | . 0 |
| Durable goods | 17.06 | 17.46 | 17.39 | 17.51 | 17.53 | 17.56 | . 2 |
| Nondurable goods | 15.16 | 15.30 | 15.28 | 15.33 | 15.29 | 15.29 | . 0 |
| Private service-providing | 15.45 | 15.77 | 15.80 | 15.89 | 15.89 | 15.95 | . 4 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 14.72 | 15.02 | 14.99 | 15.07 | 15.04 | 15.11 | . 5 |
| Wholesale trade | 17.87 | 18.24 | 18.29 | 18.36 | 18.39 | 18.43 | . 2 |
| Retail trade . | 12.21 | 12.43 | 12.32 | 12.42 | 12.34 | 12.42 | . 6 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 16.54 | 16.81 | 16.83 | 16.82 | 16.88 | 16.93 | . 3 |
| Utilities . | 26.11 | 26.90 | 27.03 | 27.15 | 27.09 | 27.11 | . 1 |
| Information | 21.70 | 22.26 | 22.36 | 22.70 | 22.45 | 22.69 | 1.1 |
| Financial activities | 17.71 | 17.97 | 18.09 | 18.15 | 18.30 | 18.30 | . 0 |
| Professional and business services | 17.69 | 18.09 | 18.08 | 18.26 | 18.25 | 18.33 | 4 |
| Education and health services . | 16.37 | 16.75 | 16.81 | 16.86 | 16.91 | 16.94 | . 2 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 9.01 | 9.16 | 9.21 | 9.21 | 9.23 | 9.25 | . 2 |
| Other services | 14.13 | 14.28 | 14.29 | 14.33 | 14.35 | 14.37 | . 1 |

[^8]${ }^{4}$ Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. $=$ not available.
$\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers ${ }^{1}$ on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail
(2002=100)

| Industry | Not seasonally adjusted |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 20055^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2004 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 2005 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nov. } \\ & 2005^{p} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 20055^{p} \end{aligned}$ | Percent change from: <br> Nov. 2005- <br> Dec. $2005^{\text {p }}$ |
| Total private | 102.1 | 104.9 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 101.2 | 102.9 | 103.2 | 103.3 | 103.6 | 103.4 | -0.2 |
| Goods-producing | 97.7 | 102.0 | 101.8 | 99.6 | 97.5 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 99.7 | 100.4 | 99.7 | -. 7 |
| Natural resources and mining . | 108.6 | 121.8 | 118.7 | 118.2 | 109.0 | 116.8 | 116.6 | 117.8 | 117.2 | 118.7 | 1.3 |
| Construction | 101.7 | 113.5 | 113.2 | 105.0 | 104.0 | 106.6 | 107.0 | 108.1 | 110.8 | 108.1 | -2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 95.5 | 95.9 | 95.9 | 96.5 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 95.0 | 94.9 | -. 1 |
| Durable goods | 96.8 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 95.3 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 97.2 | -. 4 |
| Wood products | 100.6 | 103.2 | 102.5 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 98.1 | 99.3 | 101.7 | 101.6 | 100.9 | -. 7 |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 97.3 | 101.3 | 100.8 | 92.3 | 98.3 | 95.3 | 96.0 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 93.9 | -4.7 |
| Primary metals | 94.3 | 94.2 | 94.5 | 96.1 | 92.6 | 93.0 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 94.3 | 94.2 | -. 1 |
| Fabricated metal products | 100.1 | 101.4 | 101.7 | 102.6 | 98.4 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.9 | . 1 |
| Machinery . | 98.4 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 101.9 | 96.5 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.9 | . 3 |
| Computer and electronic products | 91.2 | 101.0 | 103.4 | 105.5 | 89.7 | 96.1 | 98.3 | 100.6 | 102.2 | 103.7 | 1.5 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 89.9 | 90.0 | 90.1 | 90.7 | 87.5 | 88.3 | 88.8 | 89.0 | 88.8 | 88.5 | -. 3 |
| Transportation equipment | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.3 | 101.2 | 96.4 | 97.3 | 96.1 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.0 | -. 4 |
| Motor vehicles and parts ${ }^{2}$. | 99.2 | 96.1 | 94.8 | 95.9 | 96.4 | 94.7 | 95.6 | 95.1 | 93.9 | 93.0 | -1.0 |
| Furniture and related products | 96.3 | 89.5 | 89.3 | 91.9 | 93.6 | 90.5 | 91.1 | 90.4 | 89.3 | 89.4 | . 1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 92.6 | 91.9 | 91.2 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 91.1 | 90.5 | 91.3 | 89.9 | 89.3 | -. 7 |
| Nondurable goods | 93.1 | 92.3 | 91.9 | 92.2 | 92.0 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 90.6 | 90.8 | . 2 |
| Food manufacturing | 98.0 | 98.4 | 97.1 | 98.4 | 96.7 | 95.7 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 94.7 | 96.2 | 1.6 |
| Beverages and tobacco products | 89.9 | 102.0 | 97.5 | 95.8 | 91.0 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 100.2 | 96.9 | 97.0 | . 1 |
| Textile mills . | 76.5 | 70.4 | 70.7 | 70.2 | 76.2 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 70.4 | 70.1 | -. 4 |
| Textile product mills | 92.8 | 95.3 | 97.0 | 95.9 | 92.1 | 93.1 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 96.5 | 95.1 | -1.5 |
| Apparel... | 71.0 | 64.3 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 70.9 | 64.7 | 64.5 | 64.1 | 65.4 | 65.5 | . 2 |
| Leather and allied products | 85.4 | 88.2 | 89.4 | 88.5 | 85.0 | 86.8 | 86.9 | 87.4 | 88.8 | 88.5 | -. 3 |
| Paper and paper products | 91.4 | 90.6 | 91.1 | 90.6 | 89.2 | 90.0 | 90.6 | 89.9 | 89.7 | 88.5 | -1.3 |
| Printing and related support activities | 95.0 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 91.7 | 92.5 | 92.1 | 91.8 | 91.5 | -. 3 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 103.1 | 110.7 | 105.2 | 99.8 | 104.7 | 104.7 | 107.5 | 108.2 | 103.8 | 102.8 | -1.0 |
| Chemicals | 99.0 | 97.0 | 96.7 | 97.2 | 97.8 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 97.7 | 96.3 | 96.1 | -. 2 |
| Plastics and rubber products. | 94.0 | 92.8 | 93.3 | 94.1 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 92.5 | 92.2 | 92.5 | 92.6 | . 1 |
| Private service-providing | 103.2 | 105.4 | 104.9 | 105.0 | 102.5 | 104.2 | 104.3 | 104.3 | 104.6 | 104.6 | . 0 |
| Trade, transportation, and utilities | 103.4 | 102.1 | 103.2 | 104.4 | 100.4 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 101.3 | 101.7 | 101.3 | -. 4 |
| Wholesale trade | 99.4 | 103.2 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 99.4 | 100.8 | 101.5 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 102.5 | . 4 |
| Retail trade | 105.0 | 99.9 | 102.2 | 104.6 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.2 | 99.7 | -. 5 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 106.1 | 107.0 | 107.5 | 106.9 | 103.8 | 105.0 | 104.2 | 104.9 | 105.7 | 104.9 | -. 8 |
| Utilities | 93.8 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 97.3 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 98.6 | 98.3 | -. 3 |
| Information. | 102.0 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 103.3 | 101.3 | 103.0 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 103.4 | 103.1 | -. 3 |
| Financial activities | 102.9 | 107.8 | 105.3 | 105.8 | 103.6 | 106.0 | 106.2 | 106.5 | 106.2 | 106.4 | . 2 |
| Professional and business services | 103.7 | 109.8 | 108.7 | 108.1 | 103.9 | 106.6 | 107.3 | 107.4 | 107.8 | 108.4 | . 6 |
| Education and health services . | 105.7 | 108.4 | 108.0 | 107.4 | 104.7 | 106.3 | 107.1 | 106.7 | 106.6 | 106.7 | . 1 |
| Leisure and hospitality | 100.4 | 106.0 | 102.6 | 101.5 | 104.2 | 105.9 | 106.2 | 105.7 | 106.2 | 105.9 | -. 3 |
| Other services | 96.4 | 97.2 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.7 | . 2 |

[^9]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)


Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change
(Percent)

| Time span | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Private nonfarm payrolls, 278 industries ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Over 1-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 .............. | 49.5 | 47.7 | 48.6 | 32.7 | 42.4 | 40.8 | 36.7 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 33.6 | 36.9 | 37.1 |
| 2002 | 41.0 | 35.6 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 40.5 | 47.7 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 39.0 | 41.5 | 35.1 |
| 2003 | 44.4 | 38.7 | 35.3 | 41.4 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 39.4 | 50.4 | 48.9 | 50.0 | 50.5 |
| 2004 | 50.9 | 53.4 | 66.0 | 67.3 | 64.6 | 59.7 | 55.4 | 53.8 | 57.6 | 58.6 | 54.7 | 54.3 |
| 2005 | 54.1 | 61.2 | 53.1 | 61.7 | 57.4 | 54.7 | 58.8 | 54.9 | 56.8 | 54.0 | p 66.0 | p 54.9 |
| Over 3-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2001$ | 53.2 | 49.8 | 49.8 | 42.3 | 38.1 | 34.2 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 34.7 | 35.4 | 30.8 | 32.0 |
| 2002 | 35.3 | 37.9 | 36.5 | 34.2 | 34.4 | 39.4 | 40.6 | 44.1 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 35.8 | 36.7 |
| 2003 | 38.3 | 35.4 | 33.3 | 33.5 | 36.5 | 41.7 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 43.2 | 46.4 | 48.6 | 50.2 |
| 2004 | 52.5 | 53.8 | 56.7 | 69.4 | 75.4 | 71.2 | 63.5 | 56.8 | 57.4 | 59.9 | 59.7 | 56.3 |
| 2005 | 58.5 | 60.3 | 63.7 | 62.4 | 59.4 | 64.2 | 61.3 | 60.4 | 56.7 | 52.0 | p 57.0 | p 63.1 |
| Over 6-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 .. | 53.1 | 50.9 | 52.0 | 45.5 | 43.0 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 34.2 | 33.6 | 30.9 |
| 2002 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 30.9 | 37.4 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 35.3 | 36.0 | 37.9 | 35.1 |
| 2003 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 33.1 | 37.6 | 33.6 | 32.2 | 40.3 | 43.7 | 46.4 | 49.3 |
| 2004 | 47.3 | 50.4 | 54.9 | 62.6 | 64.4 | 69.6 | 67.3 | 68.9 | 64.6 | 62.2 | 59.7 | 55.9 |
| 2005 | 60.3 | 62.8 | 63.7 | 62.2 | 62.6 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 61.5 | 62.4 | 57.0 | p 57.0 | p 57.4 |
| Over 12-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 ............... | 59.5 | 59.5 | 53.4 | 49.3 | 48.6 | 45.0 | 43.3 | 43.9 | 39.9 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 34.9 |
| 2002 | 33.6 | 31.7 | 30.2 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 32.0 | 31.3 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 32.9 | 34.7 |
| 2003 | 34.5 | 31.5 | 32.9 | 33.5 | 34.2 | 35.1 | 32.7 | 33.1 | 37.1 | 36.7 | 37.2 | 39.2 |
| 2004 | 40.3 | 42.1 | 44.8 | 48.7 | 52.0 | 56.7 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 60.3 | 62.1 | 64.6 | 64.0 |
| 2005 | 61.2 | 64.7 | 64.2 | 65.8 | 63.8 | 60.4 | 63.8 | 67.3 | 62.2 | 60.4 | p 58.6 | p 63.1 |
|  | Manufacturing payrolls, 84 industries ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 22.0 | 32.1 | 26.2 | 31.0 | 35.7 | 23.2 | 28.6 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 16.7 |
| 2003 | 35.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 11.9 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 32.7 | 35.1 | 39.9 | 42.9 |
| 2004 | 39.3 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 65.5 | 60.1 | 51.8 | 60.7 | 48.8 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 46.4 | 44.6 |
| 2005 | 42.3 | 44.6 | 41.1 | 47.6 | 44.0 | 33.9 | 50.0 | 39.9 | 48.8 | 51.2 | p 53.6 | p 55.4 |
| Over 3-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 .............. | 32.7 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 9.5 |
| 2002 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 20.2 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 20.2 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 9.5 |
| 2003 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 27.4 | 31.5 | 35.1 |
| 2004 | 42.3 | 43.5 | 42.9 | 58.3 | 69.0 | 69.6 | 62.5 | 53.6 | 52.4 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 35.7 |
| 2005 | 45.2 | 42.9 | 52.4 | 46.4 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 41.1 | 36.9 | 41.7 | 38.1 | p 42.3 | p 54.8 |
| Over 6-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 21.4 | 19.6 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 5.4 |
| 2002 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| 2003 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 4.8 | 10.1 | 13.1 | 16.7 | 19.6 | 26.8 |
| 2004 | 27.4 | 29.8 | 33.3 | 47.0 | 52.4 | 57.1 | 60.1 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 50.6 | 45.2 | 42.9 |
| 2005 | 43.5 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 36.9 | 36.9 | 34.5 | 41.1 | 44.6 | p 36.3 | p 41.1 |
| Over 12-month span: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2001 ............... | 29.8 | 32.1 | 20.8 | 19.0 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 8.3 | 6.0 |
| 2002 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 8.3 |
| 2003 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 10.7 |
| 2004 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 19.0 | 25.6 | 34.5 | 43.5 | 40.5 | 45.8 | 48.2 | 49.4 | 46.4 |
| 2005 | 45.2 | 45.8 | 47.6 | 44.6 | 42.3 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 38.7 | 31.0 | 39.3 | p 34.5 | p 44.0 |

${ }^{1}$ Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1 -, 3 -, and 6 -month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span.
$\mathrm{p}=$ 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.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Represents persons in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over who resided in households that were eligible to be selected for the Current Population Survey (CPS). These data are not representative of the total evacuee population because they do not include children or people residing in shelters, hotels, places of worship, or other units outside the scope of the CPS. The total number of evacuees estimated from the CPS may change from month to month as people move in and out of the scope of the survey and because of sampling variability.

    NOTE: These data use population controls that have been adjusted to account for interstate moves by evacuees.

[^1]:    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. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised to reflect updated seasonal adjustment factors.

[^2]:    NOTE: Beginning in January 2005, data reflect revised population controls used in the

[^3]:    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

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes other industries, not shown separately.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers,
    and motor vehicle parts.

[^5]:    ${ }^{3}$ Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data relate to production workers in natural resources and mining and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1 , table B-2.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 0.7 percent from Oct. 2005 to Nov. 2005, the latest month available.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ See footnote 1, table B-2.
    ${ }^{2}$ Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
    $\mathrm{p}=$ preliminary.
    NOTE: The indexes of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by

