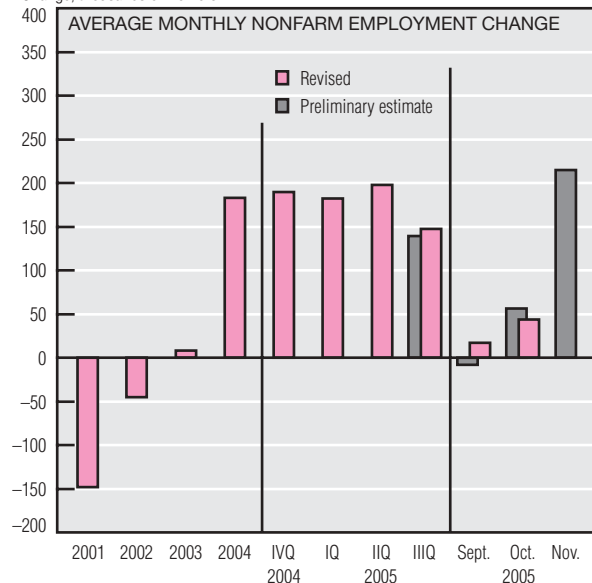


# Labor Markets

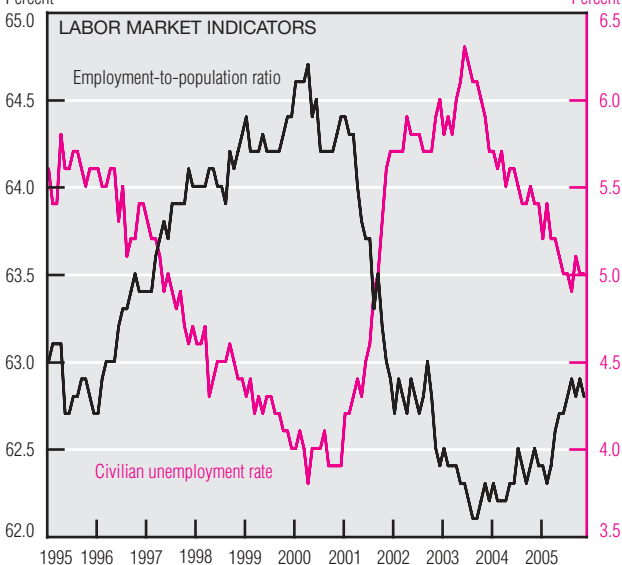
Change, thousands of workers



## Labor Market Conditions

	Average monthly change (thousands of employees, NAICS)				
	2002	2003	2004	YTD 2005	Nov. 2005
<b>Payroll employment</b>	-45	8	183	167	215
<b>Goods producing</b>	-76	-42	29	22	50
Construction	-7	10	23	25	37
Manufacturing	-67	-51	3	-6	11
Durable goods	-48	-32	9	1	9
Nondurable goods	-19	-19	-6	-7	2
<b>Service providing</b>	30	50	154	145	165
Retail trade	-10	-5	13	11	9
Financial activities <sup>a</sup>	6	7	12	16	13
PBS <sup>b</sup>	-17	22	45	36	29
Temporary help svcs.	2	12	15	11	5
Education & health svcs.	40	30	33	31	36
Leisure and hospitality	12	18	22	17	29
Government	21	-4	12	16	21
	Average for period (percent)				
Civilian unemployment rate	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.0

Percent



## November Employment Status of Adults Who Evacuated Their Homes in August because of Hurricane Katrina<sup>c</sup>

Employment status, November 2005	Total	November residence same as in August	November residence different than in August
Civilian noninstitutional population (thousands)	886	442	443
Civilian labor force (thousands)	489	233	256
Participation rate (percent)	55.2	52.7	57.7
Employed (thousands)	389	204	185
Employment-population ratio	43.9	46.1	41.6
Unemployed (thousands)	100	29	71
Unemployment rate (percent)	20.5	12.5	27.8
Not in labor force (thousands)	397	209	188

NOTE: All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

a. Financial activities include the finance, insurance, and real estate sector and the rental and leasing sector.

b. Professional and business services include professional, scientific, and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, administrative and support, and waste management and remediation services.

c. Not seasonally adjusted. Not fully representative of the total evacuee population. For further information see [www.bls.gov/cps](http://www.bls.gov/cps).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 215,000 in November, beating consensus expectations by 5,000 jobs. This followed meager growth in September (17,000) and October (44,000), which was attributable to Hurricane Katrina's direct and indirect effects.

November's employment gains included every major industry. Large gains occurred in construction (37,000) and food services (39,000). Manufacturing payrolls increased by

11,000, the industry's first back-to-back monthly increase in over a year. Retail and temporary help services made modest gains over the month.

The national unemployment rate held at 5.0% in November, after ranging from 4.9% to 5.1% for the previous six months. The employment-to-population ratio, which has varied only slightly in the last four months, was essentially unchanged at 62.8%.

Beginning in October, the household survey included questions

designed to identify Hurricane Katrina evacuees. The survey indicated that 900,000 persons 16 and older had been forced out of their homes by the storm in August; by November, half of them had returned home. Of the 55.2% of evacuees who were classified as being in the labor force, 20.5% were unemployed. However, the unemployment rate among those who had returned home was 12.5%.