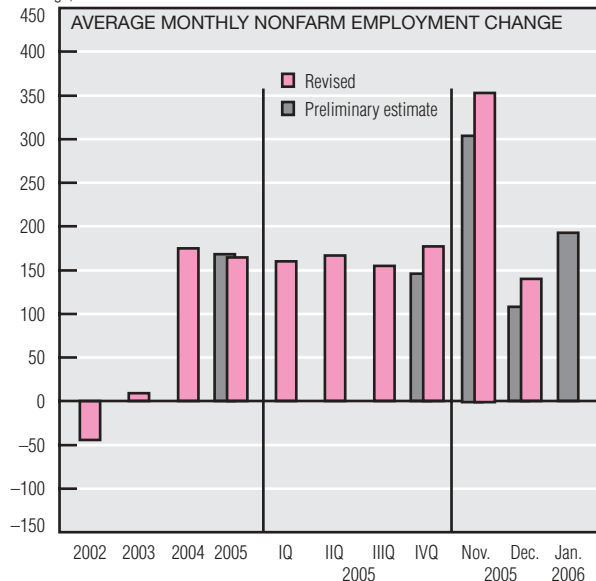


Labor Markets

Change, thousands of workers



Labor Market Conditions

	Average monthly change (thousands of employees, NAICS)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	Jan. 2006
Payroll employment	-45	9	175	165	193
Goods producing	-76	-42	28	21	58
Construction	-8	10	26	24	46
Manufacturing	-67	-51	0	-7	7
Durable goods	-48	-32	9	1	7
Nondurable goods	-19	-19	-9	-8	0
Service providing	32	51	147	143	135
Retail trade	-9	-4	17	14	-2
Financial activities ^a	6	7	8	12	21
PBS ^b	-17	23	40	42	24
Temporary help svcs.	2	12	13	15	14
Education & health svcs.	40	30	33	30	39
Leisure and hospitality	12	19	26	21	26
Government	21	-4	13	13	-1
	Average for period (percent)				
Civilian unemployment rate ^c	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.7



NOTE: All data are seasonally adjusted.

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. Beginning in January 2006, the data reflect the household survey's revised population controls.

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

Unemployment by Worker's Last Industry, 2005

	Thousands of persons	Unemployment rate (percent)
Nonagricultural, private wage and salary workers	5,989	5.2
Mining	20	3.1
Construction	712	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,137	5.4
Transportation and utilities	232	4.1
Information	163	5.0
Financial activities	272	2.9
Professional and business services	792	6.2
Education and health services	627	3.4
Leisure and hospitality	921	7.8
Other services	301	4.8

Nonfarm payrolls grew by 193,000 in January, reflecting the annual benchmarking process and updated seasonal factors. November's increase was revised to 354,000 jobs and December's to 140,000.

The construction industry was particularly strong in December, with net growth of 46,000 jobs; it grew by 345,000 jobs over the year. Food services and drinking places (31,000), health care (29,000), and financial activities (21,000) added jobs at rates higher than their 2005 averages. In January, accounting services lost jobs,

while the number in manufacturing and retail changed only slightly.

The national unemployment rate was 4.7% in January, down from 4.9% in December. The labor force participation rate (66.0%) and the employment-to-population ratio (62.9%) showed little or no change over the month. Long-term jobless persons—those without work for 27 weeks or more—fell to 1.2 million or 16.3% of all unemployed persons, down from 21.0% a year earlier.

Unemployment rates by industry measure the number of jobless people

by the industry of the person's last job. Although overall unemployment can be thought of as a measure of labor force slack, industries cannot rely on workers returning to their previous industry. Breaking down the jobless numbers by industry shows which industries have recently shed workers. In 2005, unemployment rates exceeded 7% in construction and in leisure and hospitality. Mining and the financial services industries enjoyed unemployment rates of about 3%.