

The Natelson Company, Inc./McClure Consulting, LLC
Economic & Demographic Trends Newsletter
Supplemental Statistical Report on Employment Trends – May 2005

Employment growth in the United States during 2004 was strong, with the magnitude of this growth dependent on the measure of employment. The US government uses two methods for estimating employment – a household survey and an establishment survey. The seasonally adjusted change in US jobs over the last two plus years is substantially different in these two measures of total employment (*the indicated numbers are in thousands*) –

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hsld.</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hsld.</u>	<u>Est.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Hsld.</u>	<u>Est.</u>
Jan 03	+988	+94	Jan 04	+72	+159	Jan 05	+85	+146
Feb 03	-129	-159	Feb 04	-147	+83	Feb 05	-97	+262
Mar 03	-18	-110	Mar 04	+74	+353	Mar 05	+357	+110
Apr 03	+278	-20	Apr 04	+237	+324	Apr 05	+598	+274
May 03	-73	-28	May 04	+201	+235			
Jun 03	+168	-14	June 04	+312	+96			
Jul 03	-69	-45	July 04	+481	+85			
Aug 03	+89	-25	Aug 04	+19	+198			
Sep 03	-49	+67	Sept 04	-131	+119			
Oct 03	-549	+88	Oct 04	+300	+312			
Nov 03	+1,438	+83	Nov 04	+466	+137			
Dec 03	-54	+8	Dec 04	-137	+157			
Year 03	+2,020	-61	Year 04	+1,747	+2,258			

For the 12 months of 2004, the establishment survey reported an increase of 2.3 million jobs while the household survey reported an increase of 1.7 million jobs. In January 2005, the establishment survey indicated a gain of 146,000 jobs and the household survey showed a gain of 85,000 jobs. In February 2005, the establishment survey indicated a gain of 262,000 jobs while the household survey showed a loss of 97,000 jobs. In March 2005, both surveys showed employment gains: the household survey indicated a gain of 357,000 jobs, which was more than triple the gain of 110,000 jobs indicated by the establishment survey. In April 2005, the household survey showed a gain of nearly 600,000 jobs, more than double the gain of 274,000 indicated by the establishment survey. Most economists believe that the economy must create about 150,000 jobs a month to absorb new entrants to the labor force. The more detailed industry and geographic US Department of Labor employment data used in the remainder of this report are based on the establishment survey.

The detailed employment data series provided by the US Dept. of Labor that we use in these supplemental statistical reports are not seasonally adjusted to account for monthly changes within industries (e.g., summer increases in agriculture and food processing caused by growing cycles). For this reason, this report presents year-earlier rather than month-earlier comparisons.

Sectors gaining jobs in the year ending in March 2005 were professional and business services (+606,000), healthcare and social assistance (+305,900), leisure and hospitality (+245,000), construction (+253,000), financial activities (+166,000), retail trade (+102,200), local government (+99,000), transportation and warehousing (+112,800), wholesale trade (+73,900), private education services (+65,100), state government (+56,000), natural resources and mining (+34,000), manufacturing (+28,000), energy utilities (+7,000), and information services (+300). The one sector eliminating jobs in the year ending in March was the federal government (-8,000).

The following 62 manufacturing industries posted job gains of more than 1,000 workers between March 2004 and March 2005 –

Machine shops	16,300	Folding paperboard boxes	2,500
Misc. fabricated metal products	9,400	Retail bakeries	2,500
Surgical and medical instruments	8,900	Engineered wood members and trusses	2,400
Aircraft	8,400	Steel foundries	2,300
Other aircraft parts and equipment	7,700	Wood windows and doors	2,100
Wood kitchen cabinets and countertops	6,500	Nonferrous metal foundries	2,100
Motor vehicle bodies	6,300	Power transmission/misc. engine equip.	2,100
Plate work	6,300	Animal food	2,100
Wood containers and pallets	5,100	Iron and steel forging	2,000
Construction machinery	5,100	Fluid power valves and hose fittings	2,000
All other general purpose machinery	4,800	Misc. medicinal and biological products	2,000
Industrial process variable instruments	4,600	Asphalt paving/roofing/other coal products	1,900
Ready-mix concrete	4,500	Fluid milk	1,900
Search, detection, and navigation instruments	4,300	Carpet and rug mills	1,800
Other cement and concrete products	4,300	Fruit and vegetable canning	1,800
Wood office furniture/woodwork	4,300	Dental laboratories	1,700
Mining and oil and gas field machinery	4,000	Light trucks and utility vehicles	1,600
Heavy duty trucks	3,900	Clay building material and refractories	1,500
Signs	3,700	Prefabricated metal bldgs. and components	1,500
Farm machinery and equipment	3,600	Iron foundries	1,500
Truck trailers	3,500	Cookies, crackers, pasta and tortillas	1,200
Miscellaneous paperboard containers	3,400	Miscellaneous metalworking machinery	1,100
Aircraft engines and engine parts	3,300	Boat building	1,100
Ship building and repairing	3,300	Ice cream and frozen desserts	1,100
Sheet metal work	3,200	Motor vehicle seating and interior trim	1,100
Manufactured and mobile homes	3,200	Railroad rolling stock	1,000
Other plastics products	3,100	Broadcast/wireless communications equip.	1,000
Semiconductors and related devices	3,000	Fabricated structural metal products	1,000
Current-carrying wiring devices	3,000	Commercial bakeries	1,000
Cut stock and other millwork	2,800	Nonpackaging plastics film and sheet	1,000
Other transportation equipment	2,700	Petroleum refineries	1,000

The following 66 manufacturing industries lost at least 1,000 jobs between March 2004 and March 2005 –

Women's cut and sew apparel mfg.	11,000	Other hosiery and sock mills	2,100
Nonupholstered wood household furniture	8,900	Flat glass & other pressed & blown glassware	2,100
All other miscellaneous manufacturing	8,500	Curtain and linen mills	2,100
Automobiles	7,300	Lime/gypsum/other mineral products	2,100
Women's cut and sew apparel contractors	6,600	Plastics bottles and laminated plastics	2,000
Broadwoven fabric mills	6,400	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	2,000
Bare printed circuit boards	6,100	Other converted paper products	2,000
Gasoline engine and engine parts	5,000	Alumina and aluminum production	2,000
Petrochemicals and industrial gases	4,700	Men's cut and sew apparel manufacturing	1,900
Motor vehicle metal stamping	4,400	Glass containers	1,900
Office supplies, except paper	4,000	Broadwoven fabric finishing mills	1,900
Other motor vehicle parts	3,900	Audio and video equipment	1,900
Industrial machinery	3,900	Batteries	1,800
Quick printing	3,700	Tobacco and tobacco products	1,800
Other motor vehicle electric equipment	3,600	Pulp mills and paper mills	1,800
Travel trailers and campers	3,400	Computer terminals & other peripheral equip.	1,800
Other cut and sew apparel manufacturing	3,400	Accessories and other apparel	1,700
Motor vehicle power train components	3,300	Frozen specialty food	1,700
Telephone apparatus	2,900	Sporting and athletic goods	1,700
Support activities for printing	2,900	Hardware	1,600
Showcases, partitions, shelving, & lockers	2,700	Office machinery	1,600
Jewelry and silverware	2,500	Automatic environmental controls	1,500
Agricultural chemicals	2,500	Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	1,500
AC, refrigeration, and forced air heating	2,400	Dolls, toys, and games	1,400
Toilet preparations	2,400	Soft drinks	1,300
Other furniture-related products	2,400	Snack food	1,300
Men's cut and sew apparel contractors	2,400	Frozen fruits and vegetables	1,300
Industrial valves and pipe fittings	2,300	Pumps and pumping equipment	1,200
Seafood product preparation and pkg.	2,300	Specialty canning	1,100
Soaps and cleaning compounds	2,300	Polishes and other sanitation goods	1,100
Manifold business forms printing	2,200	Metal heat treating and coating and engraving	1,100
Motors and generators	2,200	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts	1,100
Upholstered household furniture	2,100	Poultry processing	1,000

The 73 individual industries within the services producing sector with job gains over the year ending in March of 2005 were –

Food services and drinking places	241,800	Veterinary services	10,800
Temporary help services	188,700	Other ambulatory health care services	10,500
Credit intermediation & related activities	86,200	Outpatient care centers	10,000
Professional employer organizations	75,500	Software publishers	9,600
General medical and surgical hospitals	67,700	Personal and laundry services	8,800
Local government education	66,800	State government general administration	7,500
Accounting and bookkeeping services	57,500	Data processing and related services	7,000
Offices of physicians	53,500	Other computer-related services	6,800
Architectural and engineering services	50,800	Broadcasting, except Internet	6,700
State government education	45,200	Insurance agencies and brokerages	6,100

Real estate	44,700	Colleges and universities	6,000
Truck transportation	43,400	Internet publishing and broadcasting	5,600
Services to buildings and dwellings	43,100	Water transportation	5,400
Accommodations	42,900	Other hospitals	5,400
Investigation and security services	40,900	Facilities support services	5,300
Home health care services	39,800	State hospitals	5,300
Local government excluding education	32,700	Medical and diagnostic laboratories	5,200
Management & technical consulting svcs.	29,000	Motion picture and video industries	4,100
Securities, commodities, investments	27,900	Transit and ground passenger transportation	4,000
Custom computer programming services	25,900	Legal services	4,000
Membership associations & organizations	25,100	Direct title insurance and insurance carriers	3,800
Nursing and residential care facilities	24,900	Junior colleges	3,000
Elementary and secondary schools	24,800	Repair and maintenance	2,200
Support activities for transportation	24,000	Marketing research and public opinion polling	2,200
Scientific R&D services	23,100	All other support services	1,200
Couriers and messengers	22,500	Telephone answering services	1,200
Warehousing and storage	21,200	Computer facilities management services	1,200
Managing offices	21,100	Pipeline transportation	1,000
Rental and leasing services	18,000	Specialized design services	800
Employment placement agencies	13,900	Psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals	400
Collection agencies	13,300	Other information services	300
Offices of dentists	12,000	Waste management and remediation services	300
Educational support services	11,900	Packaging and labeling services	200
Computer systems design services	11,500	Document preparation services	100
Offices of other health practitioners	11,400	Rail transportation	100
Office administrative services	11,100		

The 29 industries within the services producing sector that lost jobs (or maintained employment levels) over the year ending in March of 2005 were –

Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40,200	Direct property and casualty insurers	2,000
Telecommunications	23,900	Monetary authorities - central bank	1,800
Direct life insurance carriers	10,300	Misc. professional and technical services	1,700
Newspaper publishers	8,600	Sound recording industries	1,500
Air transportation	7,800	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	1,000
Travel arrangement & reservation svcs.	7,700	Book publishers	900
Photographic services	5,400	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	800
Telemarketing bureaus	5,400	Directory and mailing list publishers	700
Other business support services	4,200	ISPs and web search portals	700
Banks and other holding companies	4,100	Advertising and related services	700
Electronic shopping & mail-order houses	4,100	Reinsurance carriers	600
Business service centers	3,600	Periodical publishers	400
Direct health & medical insurance carriers	3,500	Convention and trade show organizers	200
Other publishers	2,800	Credit bureaus	100
Other State government	2,000		

Over the one-year time frame ending in March 2005, the US economy added 2,141,300 jobs. For the seventh consecutive month, all nine regions* posted job gains over this 12-month period.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numeric Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
West		
Pacific	+362,300	+1.9%
Mountain	+307,100	+3.5%
Midwest		
West North Central	+153,200	+1.6%
East North Central	+134,100	+0.6%
South		
West South Central	+169,500	+1.2%
East South Central	+92,000	+1.2%
South Atlantic	+465,100	+1.9%
Northeast		
Middle Atlantic	+334,800	+1.9%
New England	+123,200	+2.0%

Five regions added a total of 54,800 manufacturing jobs during the year ending in March 2005.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numeric Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
West North Central	+22,000	+1.8%
Pacific	+15,400	+0.8%
East South Central	+7,500	+0.7%
Mountain	+7,500	+1.2%
New England	+2,400	+0.3%

Four regions lost 55,900 manufacturing jobs in the last year, distributed as follows –

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numeric Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Middle Atlantic	(29,800)	(1.8%)
South Atlantic	(15,200)	(0.7%)
East North Central	(8,100)	(0.2%)
West South Central	(2,800)	(0.2%)

* See Attachment A for a list of the states comprising each of the regions referenced in this report.

Over this one-year time frame ending in March 2005, the business and professional services sector added 451,700 jobs in all of the nine regions –

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numeric Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
South Atlantic	+140,300	3.9%
Pacific	+72,500	2.8%
Mountain	+55,200	5.1%
East North Central	+50,600	2.1%
Middle Atlantic	+38,900	1.7%
West South Central	+37,800	2.5%
East South Central	+30,700	4.2%
West North Central	+14,500	1.5%
New England	+11,200	1.5%

Eight of the nine regions lost a total of 40,600 information jobs in the last year, distributed as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numeric Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
East North Central	(8,600)	(2.3%)
Mountain	(7,500)	(3.5%)
Middle Atlantic	(6,500)	(1.3%)
South Atlantic	(4,700)	(0.8%)
West North Central	(5,000)	(2.1%)
Pacific	(4,500)	(0.7%)
East South Central	(3,300)	(2.6%)
New England	(2,400)	(1.5%)
West South Central	(2,600)	(0.8%)

Only one region added jobs in the information sector in the last year –

<u>Region</u>	<u>Numeric Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Pacific	+4,500	0.7%

339 metropolitan areas¹ posted gains in total employment over the year ending in March 2005, 150 of which added at least 2% to their job base in this 12-month period. They were:

<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
St. George	UT	4,500	10.9%	Bakersfield	CA	6,200	3.0%
Ocean City	NJ	3,300	9.2%	Honolulu	HI	12,600	3.0%
Yuma	AZ	4,300	8.5%	Johnson City	TN	2,300	3.0%
Las Vegas-Paradise	NV	60,800	7.7%	Billings	MT	2,100	2.9%
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford	VA	4,600	7.0%	Pocatello	ID	1,100	2.9%
Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach	SC	7,400	6.9%	Pueblo	CO	1,600	2.9%
Idaho Falls	ID	3,000	6.4%	Eugene-Springfield	OR	4,100	2.9%
Prescott	AZ	3,300	6.0%	Salem	OR	4,000	2.9%
Janesville	WI	4,000	6.0%	Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach	FL ⁽¹⁾	20,900	2.9%
Coeur d'Alene	ID	2,700	5.8%	Abilene	TX	1,800	2.9%
Flagstaff	AZ	3,300	5.6%	Colorado Springs	CO	6,900	2.8%
Elkhart-Goshen	IN	6,800	5.5%	Harrisonburg	VA	1,700	2.8%
Mount Vernon-Anacortes	WA	2,300	5.4%	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton	OR	26,400	2.8%
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin	FL	4,300	5.2%	Grand Forks	ND	1,400	2.8%
Merced	CA	2,800	5.0%	Gainesville	FL	3,600	2.8%
Reno-Sparks	NV	9,900	4.9%	Sandusky	OH	1,000	2.7%
Orlando	FL	45,900	4.8%	Hagerstown-Martinsburg	MD	2,600	2.7%
Northern Virginia	VA	56,800	4.7%	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	DC ⁽¹⁾	61,500	2.7%
Farmington	NM	2,200	4.7%	Bremerton-Silverdale	WA	2,200	2.7%
Provo-Orem	UT	7,500	4.7%	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood	TX	3,000	2.7%
Hanford-Corcoran	CA	1,500	4.7%	Florence-Muscle Shoals	AL	1,400	2.7%
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice	FL	13,900	4.7%	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	FL	33,900	2.7%
Wilmington	NC	5,600	4.6%	Columbia	MO	2,300	2.7%
Cape Coral-Fort Myers	FL	9,300	4.6%	Charleston-North Charleston	SC	7,100	2.6%
Punta Gorda	FL	1,800	4.5%	Tacoma	WA ⁽¹⁾	6,600	2.6%
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco	WA	3,700	4.4%	Austin-Round Rock	TX	17,400	2.6%
Greenville	NC	3,000	4.4%	Jacksonville	FL	15,100	2.6%
Greeley	CO	3,200	4.4%	Winchester	VA	1,400	2.6%
Tuscaloosa	AL	3,900	4.4%	Huntsville	AL	4,900	2.6%
Bellingham	WA	3,300	4.3%	Calvert-Charles-Prince George's	MD	9,800	2.5%
Naples-Marco Island	FL	5,200	4.2%	Morgantown	WV	1,400	2.5%
Columbus	IN	1,700	4.2%	Anchorage	AK	3,900	2.5%
Carson City	NV	1,300	4.2%	Roanoke	VA	3,900	2.5%
Casper	WY	1,400	4.0%	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	CA	28,300	2.5%
Wenatchee	WA	1,400	4.0%	Yakima	WA	1,800	2.4%
Boise City-Nampa	ID	9,400	4.0%	Amarillo	TX	2,600	2.4%

¹ As of March 2005, the BLS has deemed 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) large enough to be subdivided into metropolitan divisions. Therefore, direct comparisons may not be made between metro areas in this report and prior GSO mid-month reports. See Attachment B for the individual metropolitan divisions within these 11 MSAs.

<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce	FL	4,700	4.0%	Grand Junction	CO	1,300	2.4%
Winston-Salem	NC	8,100	4.0%	Indianapolis	IN	20,900	2.4%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale	AZ	65,800	4.0%	Brownsville-Harlingen	TX	2,800	2.4%
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville	FL	7,900	3.9%	Green Bay	WI	3,900	2.4%
Morristown	TN	1,900	3.9%	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach	FL	3,900	2.4%
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr	TX	7,100	3.9%	Santa Fe	NM	1,400	2.3%
Fond du Lac	WI	1,800	3.8%	Erie	PA	3,000	2.3%
Bend	OR	2,200	3.8%	Stockton	CA	4,600	2.3%
Dover	DE	2,300	3.8%	Wichita	KS	6,500	2.3%
Longview	TX	3,200	3.8%	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall	FL ⁽¹⁾	23,600	2.3%
Des Moines	IA	10,800	3.7%	Denver-Aurora	CO	26,400	2.3%
Medford	OR	2,800	3.6%	Santa Cruz-Watsonville	CA	2,100	2.3%
Rapid City	SD	2,000	3.6%	Salisbury	MD	1,200	2.3%
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers	AR	6,600	3.6%	Ocala	FL	2,100	2.3%
Mobile	AL	5,900	3.5%	Logan	UT-ID	1,100	2.3%
Tucson	AZ	12,400	3.5%	Kansas City	MO	21,700	2.3%
Bowling Green	KY	1,900	3.4%	South Bend-Mishawaka	IN-MI	3,200	2.2%
El Centro	CA	1,400	3.4%	Jacksonville	NC	900	2.2%
Panama City-Lynn Haven	FL	2,400	3.4%	Charlottesville	VA	2,000	2.2%
Oshkosh-Neenah	WI	3,000	3.4%	Wausau	WI	1,500	2.2%
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach	FL ⁽¹⁾	18,400	3.4%	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett	WA ⁽¹⁾	28,700	2.2%
Great Falls	MT	1,100	3.4%	Dothan	AL	1,300	2.2%
Sioux Falls	SD	4,000	3.3%	Kansas City	MO	11,800	2.2%
Redding	CA	2,100	3.3%	Ogden-Clearfield	UT	3,900	2.2%
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent	FL	5,400	3.3%	Kingston	NY	1,400	2.2%
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	ME ⁽²⁾	6,100	3.3%	Joplin	MO	1,600	2.1%
Modesto	CA	4,900	3.3%	Wilmington	DE ⁽¹⁾	7,200	2.1%
Auburn-Opelika	AL	1,600	3.2%	Sherman-Denison	TX	900	2.1%
Hot Springs	AR	1,200	3.2%	Fort Collins-Loveland	CO	2,600	2.1%
Pascagoula	MS	1,700	3.2%	Trenton-Ewing	NJ	4,700	2.1%
Fargo	ND	3,400	3.2%	Jackson	TN	1,200	2.0%
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord	NC	24,100	3.2%	Raleigh-Cary	NC	8,900	2.0%
Yuba City	CA	1,200	3.1%	Richmond	VA	12,100	2.0%
Olympia	WA	2,900	3.1%	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro	TN	14,200	2.0%
Bismarck	ND	1,700	3.1%	Clarksville	TN	1,600	2.0%
Salt Lake City	UT	17,400	3.1%	Pittsfield	MA ⁽¹⁾	700	2.0%
Camden	NJ ⁽¹⁾	15,800	3.0%	Tyler	TX	1,700	2.0%
Lakeland	FL	6,000	3.0%	Vallejo-Fairfield	CA	2,400	2.0%
Boulder	CO	4,700	3.0%	Appleton	WI	2,200	2.0%

Notes:

(1) Metropolitan Division

(2) NECTA Division. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based.

51 metropolitan areas suffered total job losses over the year ending in March 2005. Of these, 18 lost at least 1.0% of their job base. They are –

<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn	MI ⁽¹⁾	9,200	-1.1%	Elmira	NY	600	-1.5%
Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy	MI ⁽¹⁾	13,300	-1.1%	Bay City	MI	600	-1.5%
Hinesville-Fort Stewart	GA	200	-1.2%	Lima	OH	900	-1.6%
Kokomo	IN	600	-1.2%	Lake Charles	LA	1,600	-1.8%
Bloomington-Normal	IL	1,100	-1.2%	Muncie	IN	1,100	-2.0%
Niles-Benton Harbor	MI	800	-1.3%	Parkersburg-Marietta	WV	1,500	-2.0%
Sumter	SC	500	-1.3%	Monroe	MI	900	-2.1%
Rocky Mount	NC	800	-1.3%	Springfield	OH	1,200	-2.3%
Dalton	GA	1,000	-1.3%	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux	LA	4,500	-5.4%

Notes:

(1) Metropolitan Division

(2) NECTA Division. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based.

196 metropolitan areas posted manufacturing employment gains in the year ending in March of 2005, 109 of which added at least 2% to their manufacturing workforce –

<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Flagstaff	AZ	600	20.0%	Bellingham	WA	300	3.7%
Janesville	WI	2,700	18.6%	Dothan	AL	300	3.7%
St. George	UT	400	14.8%	Naples-Marco Island	FL	100	3.7%
Hanford-Corcoran	CA	500	14.7%	Fargo	ND	300	3.5%
Laredo	TX	200	13.3%	Amarillo	TX	400	3.4%
Las Cruces	NM	400	11.8%	Terre Haute	IN	400	3.4%
Merced	CA	1,100	10.9%	Salt Lake City	UT	1,700	3.3%
Salisbury	MD	500	10.9%	Lebanon	PA	300	3.3%
Midland	TX	200	10.5%	Valdosta	GA	200	3.3%
Tuscaloosa	AL	1,200	9.1%	Michigan City-La Porte	IN	300	3.3%
Pascagoula	MS	1,300	8.4%	Carson City	NV	100	3.2%
Coeur d'Alene	ID	300	7.5%	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington	MN	6,400	3.2%
Bismarck	ND	200	7.4%	Fresno	CA	800	3.2%
Bend	OR	400	7.3%	Manchester	NH ⁽²⁾	300	3.2%
Modesto	CA	1,500	7.1%	Prescott	AZ	100	3.1%
Peoria	IL	1,900	6.9%	Grand Junction	CO	100	3.0%
Abilene	TX	200	6.9%	Colorado Springs	CO	600	3.0%
Sherman-Denison	TX	400	6.5%	Springfield	IL	100	2.9%
Barnstable Town	MA ⁽²⁾	200	6.3%	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro	TN	2,400	2.9%
Olympia	WA	200	6.3%	Battle Creek	MI	400	2.9%
Grand Forks	ND	200	6.1%	Denver-Aurora	CO	2,000	2.8%
Elkhart-Goshen	IN	3,700	6.1%	Anderson	IN	200	2.8%
Bremerton-Silverdale	WA	100	5.9%	Jackson	TN	300	2.8%
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	CA	400	5.8%	Jacksonville	FL	900	2.7%
Medford	OR	400	5.8%	Seattle-Bellevue--Everett	WA ⁽¹⁾	3,900	2.7%
Decatur	IL	600	5.8%	Albany	GA	200	2.7%
Morgantown	WV	200	5.7%	Pittsfield	MA ⁽²⁾	100	2.6%

<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Wichita Falls	TX	400	5.6%	Rapid City	SD	100	2.6%
Chico	CA	200	5.4%	Orlando	FL	1,100	2.6%
Provo-Orem	UT	900	5.3%	Portland-South			
Huntington-Ashland	WV	500	5.3%	Portland-Biddeford	ME ⁽²⁾	400	2.6%
Sacramento--Arden-				Morristown	TN	400	2.6%
Arcade--Roseville	CA	2,400	5.2%	Odessa	TX	100	2.6%
Danville	IL	300	5.2%	Portsmouth	NH ⁽²⁾	100	2.6%
Cape Coral-Fort Myers	FL	300	5.0%	Portland-Vancouver-			
Las Vegas-Paradise	NV	1,100	4.8%	Beaverton	OR	3,000	2.6%
Fond du Lac	WI	500	4.8%	Honolulu	HI	300	2.5%
Eugene-Springfield	OR	900	4.8%	Hagerstown-			
Lima	OH	500	4.8%	Martinsburg	MD	300	2.5%
Goldsboro	NC	300	4.8%	Waterloo-Cedar Falls	IA	400	2.5%
Wenatchee	WA	100	4.8%	Warner Robins	GA	100	2.5%
Des Moines	IA	900	4.7%	Fort Walton Beach-			
Wausau	WI	800	4.6%	Crestview-Destin	FL	100	2.4%
Bowling Green	KY	400	4.5%	Yakima	WA	200	2.3%
Joplin	MO	700	4.4%	Springfield	MO	400	2.2%
Reno-Sparks	NV	600	4.3%	Rome	GA	200	2.2%
Appleton	WI	1,000	4.3%	Johnstown	PA	100	2.2%
South Bend-Mishawaka	IN	900	4.2%	Tacoma	WA ⁽¹⁾	400	2.2%
Sioux Falls	SD	500	4.2%	Columbus	IN	300	2.1%
Mount Vernon-				Ocala	FL	200	2.1%
Anacortes	WA	200	4.1%	Bloomington	IN	200	2.1%
Oshkosh-Neenah	WI	900	4.0%	Deltona-Daytona			
Roanoke	VA	700	4.0%	Beach-Ormond Beach	FL	200	2.1%
Winston-Salem	NC	1,200	3.9%	Blacksburg-			
Wichita	KS	2,200	3.8%	Christiansburg-Radford	VA	300	2.1%
Northern Virginia	VA	1,000	3.7%	Cleveland-Elyria-			
Cincinnati-Middletown	OH	4,600	3.7%	Mentor	OH	3,100	2.1%
				Florence	SC	300	2.1%
				Virginia Beach-			
				Norfolk-Newport News	VA	1,200	2.0%
				Stockton	CA	400	2.0%
				Green Bay	WI	600	2.0%

Notes:

(1) Metropolitan Division

(2) NECTA Division. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based.

139 metropolitan areas suffered manufacturing job losses over the year ending in March 2005. The biggest percentage losses were in –

<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>State</u>	<u># Chg.</u>	<u>% Chg.</u>
Bloomington-Normal	IL	1,200	-16.7%	New York-Wayne-White Plains	NY ⁽¹⁾	11,500	-4.8%
Vero Beach	FL	300	-14.3%	Dayton	OH	2,900	-4.8%
Danville	VA	1,400	-12.2%	Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy	MI ⁽¹⁾	9,000	-4.8%
Charleston	WV	900	-11.8%	Pueblo	CO	200	-4.8%
Sandusky	OH	900	-11.5%	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North	MI	700	-4.8%
Lake Charles	LA	900	-9.7%	Columbus	GA	700	-4.6%
Anniston-Oxford	AL	700	-8.6%	Wilmington	DE ⁽¹⁾	1,200	-4.5%
Flint	MI	2,000	-8.4%	Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	NJ	3,800	-4.5%
Bay City	MI	400	-8.3%	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach	FL ⁽¹⁾	900	-4.5%
Elmira	NY	500	-7.9%	Monroe	MI	400	-4.4%
Kingston	NY	400	-7.8%	El Centro	CA	100	-4.3%
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr	TX	700	-7.7%	Glens Falls	NY	300	-4.3%
Fayetteville	NC	900	-7.6%	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre	PA	1,500	-4.2%
Lincoln	NE	1,200	-7.5%	Toledo	OH	2,200	-4.2%
Harrisonburg	VA	1,000	-7.3%	Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg	MD ⁽¹⁾	900	-4.0%
Salinas	CA	500	-6.9%	Holland-Grand Haven	MI	1,500	-4.0%
Dover	DE	300	-6.8%	Greeley	CO	400	-4.0%
Muncie	IN	500	-6.8%	Yuba City	CA	100	-3.6%
New York City	NY	8,200	-6.7%	Redding	CA	100	-3.6%
El Paso	TX	1,600	-6.6%	New Bedford	MA ⁽²⁾	400	-3.5%
Weirton-Steubenville	OH	600	-6.1%	Corvallis	OR	200	-3.4%
State College	PA	300	-6.0%	Victoria	TX	200	-3.4%
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice	FL	1,100	-6.0%	Ann Arbor	MI	800	-3.4%
Kankakee-Bradley	IL	300	-5.7%	Worcester	MA ⁽²⁾	1,000	-3.4%
Harrisburg-Carlisle	PA	1,400	-5.5%	Lewiston	ID	100	-3.3%
La Crosse	WI	500	-5.4%	Durham	NC	1,400	-3.3%
Macon	GA	500	-5.4%	Greenville	SC	1,500	-3.3%
Greenville	NC	400	-5.4%	Spartanburg	SC	1,000	-3.2%
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn	MI ⁽¹⁾	6,100	-5.4%	Lewiston-Auburn	ME ⁽²⁾	200	-3.2%
Rochester	NY	4,200	-5.3%	Baltimore City	MD	600	-3.2%
Anchorage	AK	100	-5.3%	Newark-Union	NJ ⁽¹⁾	2,900	-3.1%
Niles-Benton Harbor	MI	800	-5.2%	Yuma	AZ	100	-3.0%
Lafayette	LA	400	-5.1%	Richmond	VA	1,400	-3.0%

Notes:

(1) Metropolitan Division

(2) NECTA Division. Areas in the six New England states are Metropolitan New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs), while areas in other states are county-based.

The nation's unemployment rate has ranged from 5.2% to 6.3% over the last two years. The national unemployment rate was 6.0% in December 2002. During 2003, the rate ranged between 5.7% and 6.3%. In January and February of 2004, the rate was 5.6%. It went up to 5.7% in March, and then down again to 5.6% in April, May, and June before declining to 5.5% in July and 5.4% in August and September. In October 2004, the rate rose again to 5.5% as many workers returned to the labor force, but then dropped to 5.4% again in November and December. In January 2005, the rate dropped further to 5.2%, increasing to 5.4% in February while dropping back to 5.2% in March and in April.

April 2005 unemployment rates by occupation, compared to March 2005 rates, are presented below. High skilled and high-wage occupations tend to have much lower rates of unemployment than low-wage production and service occupations. Unemployment rates declined in 7 of these 10 occupations, stayed the same in 2 occupations, and only rose in the Sales occupation category.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Mar. 2005</u>	<u>April 2005</u>	<u>Chg. -Mar./Apr.</u>
Executive, admin., mgmt.	2.4%	2.2%	-0.2%
Professional specialty	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%
Installation, maintenance, & repair	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%
Administrative support	4.9%	4.6%	-0.3%
Sales	4.8%	5.0%	0.2%
Low wage service occupations	6.9%	6.3%	-0.6%
Transportation & materials moving	6.6%	6.2%	-0.4%
Production occupations	7.3%	6.2%	-1.1%
Construction & extraction	10.1%	7.1%	-3.0%
Farming, forestry, and fishing	13.7%	8.8%	-4.9%

State unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted) in March ranged from a low of 2.8% in Hawaii to a high of 7.0% in Mississippi. Rates improved from February 2005 to March in 25 states and rose in 16 states. The best improvements were in Louisiana, Michigan, Alaska, Alabama, and New York. The worst unemployment rate increases were in Arizona and New Mexico.

State	Feb-05	Mar-05	State	Feb-05	Mar-05
Hawaii	3.0%	2.8%	Georgia	5.1%	5.0%
Wyoming	2.9%	3.1%	Colorado	4.9%	5.1%
North Dakota	3.3%	3.3%	Iowa	5.1%	5.1%
Virginia	3.3%	3.3%	West Virginia	5.0%	5.2%
Vermont	3.6%	3.4%	North Carolina	5.4%	5.2%
New Hampshire	3.8%	3.7%	Arkansas	5.5%	5.2%
South Dakota	3.7%	3.7%	Washington	5.5%	5.2%
Nevada	3.9%	3.9%	Kentucky	5.2%	5.3%
Delaware	4.1%	3.9%	Louisiana	6.0%	5.3%
Nebraska	3.9%	4.0%	Pennsylvania	5.2%	5.4%
Idaho	4.1%	4.2%	Kansas	5.4%	5.4%
New Jersey	4.4%	4.3%	California	5.8%	5.4%

Maryland	4.2%	4.3%	Indiana	5.7%	5.6%
Florida	4.5%	4.4%	Illinois	5.9%	5.6%
Minnesota	4.2%	4.4%	Texas	6.0%	5.6%
Oklahoma	4.2%	4.4%	Missouri	5.8%	5.7%
Rhode Island	4.4%	4.5%	New Mexico	5.6%	5.9%
Montana	4.5%	4.6%	Tennessee	5.9%	5.9%
Wisconsin	4.9%	4.6%	Oregon	6.6%	6.2%
New York	5.1%	4.6%	Ohio	6.4%	6.3%
Arizona	4.4%	4.7%	Alaska	7.2%	6.7%
Maine	4.7%	4.7%	South Carolina	7.1%	6.8%
Alabama	5.2%	4.7%	Michigan	7.5%	6.9%
Utah	4.8%	4.8%	Mississippi	6.8%	7.0%
Connecticut	4.8%	4.9%	District of Columbia	8.2%	7.8%
Massachusetts	4.9%	4.9%			

Beginning in February, the BLS implemented new procedures for calculating metro area unemployment rates. Their new methodology reflects the following changes:

- *New modeling approach and re-estimation;*
- *2000-based geography and new model-based controls;*
- *2000-based geography and new population controls; and*
- *Subdividing 11 MSAs into metropolitan divisions.*

Due to these changes, the unemployment data presented below for months in the years 2003 to 2005 do not correspond to the data provided in prior mid-month reports (since the prior-year unemployment rates have been re-estimated based on the new methodology).

Just 7 metropolitan areas had unemployment rates under 3% in January, increasing to 9 in February and March of 2004, before more than tripling to 22 in April. The number dropped to 21 in May and 11 in June before growing to 17 in July, 20 in August, 21 in September, and 25 in October. The number dropped to 18 in November, increasing to 19 December. In January and February of 2005, only 2 metropolitan areas had unemployment rates under 3%, increasing to 3 metropolitan areas in March. In March, they were as follows –

Honolulu	HI	2.7%
Harrisonburg	VA	2.8%
Charlottesville	VA	2.9%

At the other extreme, 72 metro areas had unemployment rates of more than 8% in January 2003. This number fell to 67 in February 2003 before dropping to 48 in April and 43 in May. The number with these high unemployment rates then jumped sharply to 73 in June 2003 and 64 in July 2003, then dropped to 50 in August, 39 in September, and 32 in

October 2003, before rising to 40 in November 2003 and then dropping back to 38 in December 2003. In January 2004, the number of metros with unemployment rates in excess of 8% rose sharply to 65, 51 of which were above 9%. The number of metro areas with unemployment rates above 8% declined slightly to 62 in March and then to just 38 in April, before rising to 36 in May, 44 in June, and 49 in July. The number of metros with very high unemployment rates then dropped to 40 in August 2004, 33 in September 2004, and to 29 in October, increasing to 37 in November and 40 in December. In January and February of 2005 the number of metros with very high unemployment rates dropped back to 36 and 37, respectively. The number fell further to 23 in March 2005. The metro areas with very high levels of unemployment in March 2005 were as follows.

El Centro	CA	13.5%	Madera	CA	9.1%
Merced	CA	11.9%	Ocean City	NJ	9.1%
			Saginaw-Saginaw		
Visalia-Porterville	CA	11.8%	Township North	MI	8.7%
Hanford-Corcoran	CA	11.1%	Flint	MI	8.7%
Fresno	CA	10.7%	Yakima	WA	8.7%
Yuba City	CA	10.6%	Lawrence-Methuen-Salem	MA ⁽²⁾	8.5%
Yuma	AZ	10.5%	McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr	TX	8.5%
Bakersfield	CA	10.0%	Stockton	CA	8.4%
Salinas	CA	10.0%	Pine Bluff	AR	8.3%
Sumter	SC	9.4%	Santa Cruz-Watsonville	CA	8.2%
Modesto	CA	9.3%	New Bedford	MA	8.2%
Detroit-Livonia- Dearborn	MI ⁽¹⁾	9.2%			

Notes:

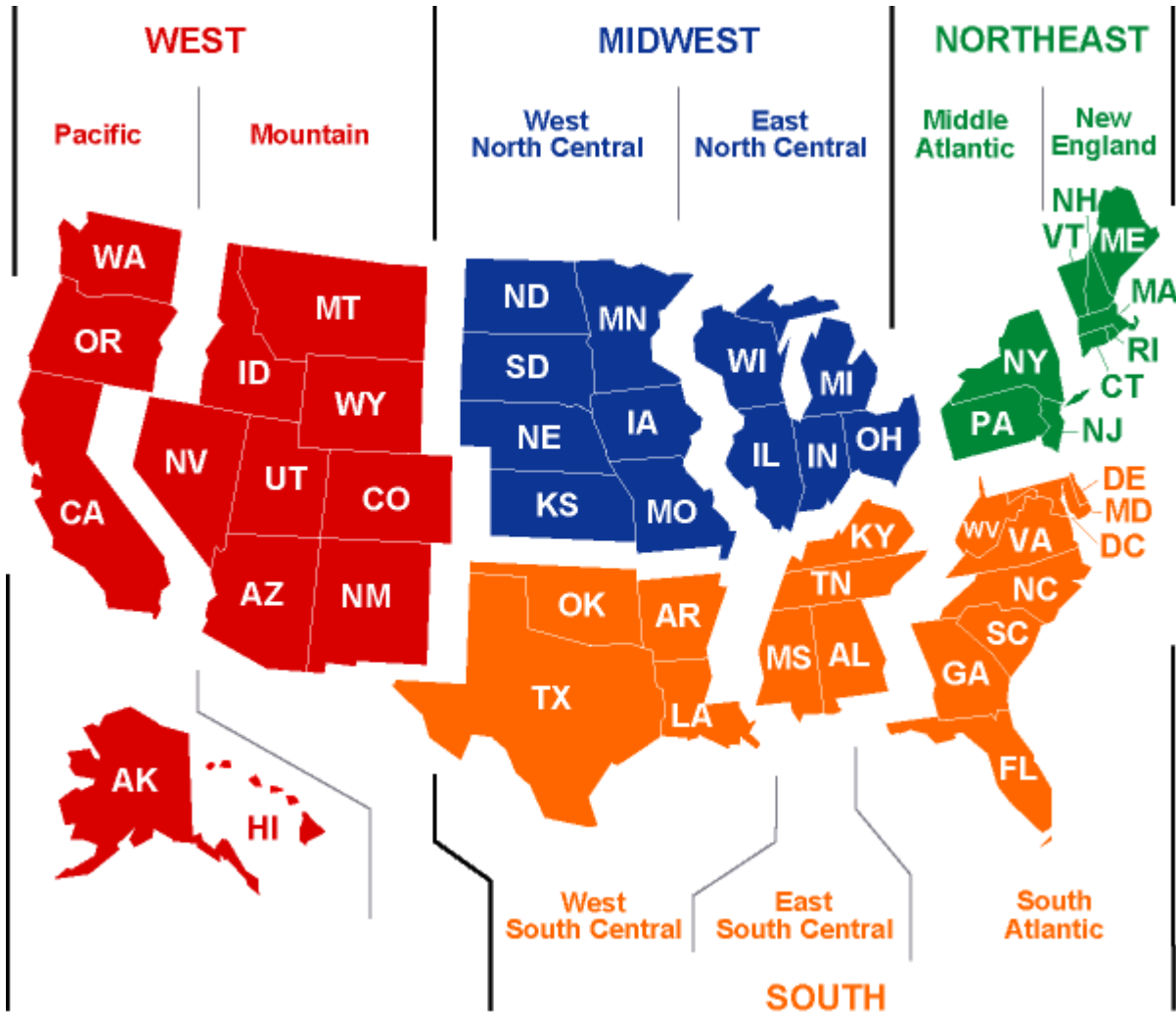
(1) Metropolitan Division

(2) NECTA Division

A significant portion of the unemployment in agricultural areas in the western United States is generated by seasonal, migrant farm workers. At least 11 of the twenty-three metros with unemployment rates over 8% fit this description. Many of these workers collecting unemployment insurance are believed to return to Mexico for several months before returning when farm work opportunities improve.

Attachment A:

U.S. CENSUS REGIONS AND DIVISIONS



Census Bureau Regions and Divisions

REGION 1: NORTHEAST

Division I: New England

Connecticut

Maine

Massachusetts

New Hampshire

Rhode Island

Vermont

Division 2: Middle Atlantic

New Jersey

New York

Pennsylvania

REGION 2: MIDWEST

Division 3: East North Central

Illinois

Indiana

Michigan

Ohio

Wisconsin

Division 4: West North Central

Iowa

Kansas

Minnesota

Missouri

Nebraska

North Dakota

South Dakota

REGION 3: SOUTH

Division 5: South Atlantic

Delaware

District of Columbia

Florida

Georgia

Maryland

North Carolina

South Carolina

Virginia

West Virginia

Division 6: East South Central

Alabama

Kentucky

Mississippi

Tennessee

Division 7: West South Central

Arkansas

Louisiana

Oklahoma

Texas

REGION 4: WEST

Division 8: Mountain

Arizona

Colorado

Idaho

Montana

Nevada

New Mexico

Utah

Wyoming

Division 9: Pacific

Alaska

California

Hawaii

Oregon

Washington

Attachment B:

Metropolitan and NECTA Divisions published by Current Employment Statistics (CES)

There are 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) deemed large enough to be subdivided into metropolitan divisions are as follows.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

Chicago-Naperville-Joliet-Ill.-Ind.-Wis. MSA

Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill. Metropolitan Division

Gary, Ind. Metropolitan Division

Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill.-Wis. Metropolitan Division

Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas Metropolitan Statistical Area

Dallas-Plano-Irving, Texas Metropolitan Division

Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas Metropolitan Division

Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division

Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, Mich. Metropolitan Division

Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, Calif. Metropolitan Division

Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, Calif. Metropolitan Division

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, Fla. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, Fla. Metropolitan Division

Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, Fla. Metropolitan Division

West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, Fla. Metropolitan Division

New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Edison, N.J. Metropolitan Division

Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. Metropolitan Division

New York-Wayne-White Plains, N.Y.-N.J. Metropolitan Division

Newark-Union, N.J.-Pa. Metropolitan Division

Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Camden, N.J. Metropolitan Division

Philadelphia, Pa. Metropolitan Division

Wilmington, Del.-Md.-N.J. Metropolitan Division

San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, Calif. Metropolitan Division

San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, Calif. Metropolitan Division

Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash. Metropolitan Statistical Area

Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash. Metropolitan Division

Tacoma, Wash. Metropolitan Division

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-WV Metropolitan Statistical Area

Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, Md. Metropolitan Division

Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. Metropolitan Division

Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H. Metropolitan NECTA

Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass. NECTA Division

Brockton-Bridgewater-Easton, Mass. NECTA Division

Framingham, Mass. NECTA Division

Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury, Mass.-N.H. NECTA Division

Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, Mass.-N.H. NECTA Division (not published by CES)

Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, Mass.-N.H. NECTA Division

Lynn-Peabody-Salem, Mass. NECTA Division

Nashua, N.H. NECTA Division

Taunton-Norton-Raynham, Mass. NECTA Division (not published by CES)