Net – omega Paper

- LA IDEA DE NET-OMEGA ES EN PRIMER LUGAR LA REALIZACIÓN DEL ANALISIS DE DATOS MACRÓECONOMICOS A GRAN VOLUMEN ASIGNANDO POR SUPUESTO SUS RESPECTIVOS PORCENTAJES A CADA DATO. DE ESTA MANERA EL AHORRO EN ANALISIS DE DATOS SERÁ INCREIBLEMENTE GRANDE Y POR LO TANTO PODRIAMOS REDIRIGIR NUESTRO PRINCIPAL RECURSO (EL TIEMPO) A OTRAS TAREAS.

- EL PRINCIPAL FACTOR QUE MUEVE EL MERCADO DE DIVISAS SON LOS DATOS MACROECONOMICOS Y LA TENDENCIA MACROECONOMICA ASÍ COMO LA INTERACCIÓN DE LAS DISTINTAS MACROECONOMIAS DE LOS PAISES ENTRE ELLAS. POR LO TANTO LA TENDENCIA PRINCIPAL DE UNA DIVISA O UN ACTIVO DE ESTE ESTILO SERÁ PRINCIPALMENTE MARCADA POR DATOS MACROS. ESTO ES LO QUE SE DENOMINA EN LA JERGA DE LOS FONDOS DE INVERSIÓN (ESTRATEGIAS MACROTENDENCIALES)

ESTA ES LA DEFINICIÓN DE ESTA CLASE DE FONDOS PARA MAYOR CLARIDAD:

" **Los fondos Global Macro son aquellos fondos de inversión que** escogen todo tipo de activos **(renta fija, renta variable, divisas, materias primas...)** en función de la visión económica o política de distintos países y/o regiones**. Por tanto, construyen sus carteras en función a sus predicciones de determinados acontecimientos económicos como pueda ser una reunión de un banco central, datos de empleo, proyecciones económicas...** "

- POR SUPUESTO QUE LA IDEA GENERAL DEL ALGORITMO NO ES SOLO ANALIZAR DATOS PERO DESDE MI PUNTO DE VISTA PRIMERO DEBERIAMOS ESTRUCTURAR UN MODELO DE PREDICCIONES PARA PODER DESPUÉS APLICAR ESAS PREDICCIONES AL MERCADO REAL POR LO TANTO CREO QUE LA ESTRUCTURA GENERAL DE UN ALGORITMO DE ESTA CATEGORIA O DE UN MODELO DE ESTA APLICACIÓN DEBERIA SER:

DEFINICIÓN DE PARAMETROS > ENTRADA DE DATOS > PROYECCIÓN/PREDICCIÓN> PUESTA A COMPARACIÓN PREDICCIÓN CON DATOS DE MERCADO = ANALISIS TÉCNICO/ DE SENTIMIENTO > MODELO DE ENTRADA A MERCADO > GESTIÓN > LIQUIDACIÓN >RESULTADO.

PARA ACLARAR VAMOS A ESQUEMATIZAR Y DEFINIR CUAL ES EL MODELO QUE TENGO EN MENTE TENIENDO COMO ESTRUCTURA GENRAL UNA SERIA DE DATOS Y ASIGNANDOLE A CADA CATEGORIA EL MISMO PORCENTAJE CON LA FINALIDAD DE FACILITAR LA CREACIÓN DEL PRIMER MODELO DE PRUEBA.

Table 1D Indicators That Most Influence the U.S. Dollar's Value

Rank	Indicator	Page
1	Employment Situation Report	31
2	International Trade	269
3	GDP	130
4	Current Account	283
5	Industrial Production/Capacity Utilization	170
6	ISM Purchasing Managers Report—Manufacturing	181
7	Retail Sales	93
8	Consumer Prices	305
9	Consumer Confidence and Sentiment Surveys	112
10	Index of Leading Economic Indicators	196

1/ DESEMPLEO

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Summary table B. Establishment data, seasonally adjusted

Category	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012[p]	Feb. 2012[p]
EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY (Over-the-month change, in thousands)				
Total nonfarm	220	223	284	227
Total private	257	234	285	233
Goods-producing	73	62	83	24
Mining and logging	3	8	10	6
Construction	33	26	21	-13
Manufacturing	37	28	52	31
Durable goods[1]	29	30	42	31
Motor vehicles and parts	2.6	7.4	7.7	5.6
Nondurable goods	8	-2	10	0
Private service-providing[1]	184	172	202	209
Wholesale trade	12.8	14.7	14.5	8.4
Retail trade	5.4	6.8	26.1	-7.4
Transportation and warehousing	25.1	5.1	16.1	10.6
Information	-4	1	-20	-1
Financial activities	3	5	-1	6
Professional and business services[1]	49	72	76	82
Temporary help services	13.8	18.7	32.1	45.2
Education and health services[1]	29	33	37	71
Health care and social assistance	16.1	29.5	43.0	61.1
Leisure and hospitality	57	28	46	44
Other services	5	6	7	-6
Government	-37	-11	-1	-6
WOMEN AND PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES[2]				
Total nonfarm women employees	49.5	49.3	49.3	49.3
Total private women employees	48.1	47.8	47.8	47.8
Total private production and nonsupervisory employees	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7
HOURS AND EARNINGS ALL EMPLOYEES Total private				
Average weekly hours	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.5
Average hourly earnings	$ 22.88	$ 23.25	$ 23.28	$ 23.31
Average weekly earnings	$784.78	$802.13	$803.16	$804.20
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2007=100)[3]	93.2	95.3	95.5	95.7
Over-the-month percent change	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2007=100)[4]	101.7	105.6	106.0	106.4
Over-the-month percent change	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES Total private				
Average weekly hours	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.8
Average hourly earnings	$ 19.33	$ 19.59	$ 19.61	$ 19.64
Average weekly earnings	$649.49	$660.18	$660.86	$663.83
Index of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100)[3]	100.4	102.4	102.7	103.3
Over-the-month percent change	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.6
Index of aggregate weekly payrolls (2002=100)[4]	129.6	134.1	134.6	135.6
Over-the-month percent change	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7

DEBERIAMOS VER ESTOS DATOS DE FORMA NETEADA ES DECIR EL TOTAL MENOS O MAS LOS TRABAJOS CREADOS EN EL GOBIERNO.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours and overtime of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012[p]	Feb. 2012[p]
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS				
Total private................................	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.5
Goods-producing...........................	39.8	40.2	40.4	40.5
Mining and logging......................	44.1	44.7	45.3	45.1
Construction..............................	37.7	38.4	38.6	38.9
Manufacturing............................	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.0
Durable goods...........................	40.8	41.1	41.3	41.4
Nondurable goods.......................	39.9	40.0	40.3	40.3
Private service-providing.................	33.2	33.3	33.3	33.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities...	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.8
Wholesale trade.........................	38.5	38.8	38.8	38.8
Retail trade..............................	31.5	31.9	31.9	32.0
Transportation and warehousing........	38.8	38.3	38.3	38.1
Utilities..................................	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3
Information...............................	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.7
Financial activities.......................	37.1	37.3	37.4	37.3
Professional and business services......	35.7	35.8	35.8	35.8
Education and health services...........	32.7	32.8	32.8	32.8
Leisure and hospitality..................	25.9	26.1	26.1	26.1
Other services...........................	31.7	31.6	31.6	31.6
AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS				
Manufacturing............................	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Durable goods...........................	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Nondurable goods.......................	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3

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p Preliminary

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED IN A WEEK ESTÁ FUERTEMENTE CORRELACIONADO CON EL OUTPUT FINAL DEL GDP Y CAMBIOS EN EL INGRESO PERSONAL. 3 MESES CONSECUTIVOS DE INCREMENTO EN LAS HROAS TRABAJADAS ES UNA SEÑAL DE QUE POSIBLEMENTE LAS EMPRESAS VAYAN A ICNREMENTAR LA TASA DE CONTRATACIÓN., ES DECIR VAN A CONTRATAR MAS.

Summary table A. Household data, seasonally adjusted
[Numbers in thousands]

Category	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Change from: Jan. 2012-Feb. 2012
Employment status					
Civilian noninstitutional population............	238,851	240,584	242,269	242,435	166
Civilian labor force...........................	153,302	153,887	154,395	154,871	476
Participation rate...........................	64.2	64.0	63.7	63.9	0.2
Employed...................................	139,551	140,790	141,637	142,065	428
Employment-population ratio...............	58.4	58.5	58.5	58.6	0.1
Unemployed................................	13,751	13,097	12,758	12,806	48
Unemployment rate........................	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	0.0
Not in labor force............................	85,550	86,697	87,874	87,564	-310
Unemployment rates					
Total, 16 years and over.......................	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.3	0.0
Adult men (20 years and over)................	8.8	8.0	7.7	7.7	0.0
Adult women (20 years and over).............	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7	0.0
Teenagers (16 to 19 years)...................	23.9	23.1	23.2	23.8	0.6
White...	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.3	-0.1
Black or African American....................	15.4	15.8	13.6	14.1	0.5
Asian (not seasonally adjusted)..............	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.3	–
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity..................	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.7	0.2
Total, 25 years and over.......................	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.0	0.0
Less than a high school diploma.............	13.7	13.8	13.1	12.9	-0.2
High school graduates, no college...........	9.5	8.7	8.4	8.3	-0.1
Some college or associate degree...........	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.3	0.1
Bachelor's degree and higher................	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	0.0

EN ESTA TABLA CREO QUE PDEMOS RESUMIR EL EMPLOYMENT STATUS CON LA TASA DE PARTICIPACION QUE ES EL RATIO ENTRE CIVILIAN NON INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION Y CIVIIAN LABOR FORCE Y CON EL EMPLOYMENT RATIO QUE ES EL RATIO ENTRE DE NEUVO CIVILIAN NON INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION Y LA TASA DE EMPLEO. LUEGO CLARAMENTE AÑADIR LA TASA DE DESEMPLEO Y CON ESTAS TRES METRICAS PODRIAMOS CONCLUIR CON ESTA PRIMERA TABLA.

POR LO TANTO EN ESTA PRIMERA TABLA:

- PARTICIPATION RATE: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/graph/?g=1rfrr

- EMPLOYMENT-POPULATIN RATIO: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/graph/?g=1tqJ9

- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: https://fred.stlouisfed.org/graph/?g=1r90u

DE ESTA MANERA PODEMOS TENER UN SNAPSHOT RAPIDO DE CUAL ES LA SITUACION DE DESEMPLEO EN TERMINOS DE ACTIVIAD. POR EJEMPLO A MAYOR TASA DE PARTICIPACIÓN MAYOR INTENCION POR PARTE DEL CIUDADANO PARA BUSCAR EMPLEO Y ESO ES BUENO AL IGUAL QUE EL RATIO DE EMPLEO CUANTO MAYOR SEA EL EMPLEO EN COMAPRACIÓN CON EL TOTAL MEJOR. EN EL CASO DEL DESEMPLEO LO QUE QUEREMOS VER SON TASAS BAJAS Y POR LO TANTO PARTE DEL DESEMPLEO SE PUEDE VER INFLUENCIADO POR ESTAS DOS METRICAS UNA DISMINUCIÓN EN LOS RATIOS ANTERIORES PUEDE DAR CABIDA A UNA MAYOR TASA DE DESEMPLEO.

CABE DESTACAR QUE TODOS ESTOS DATOS SON HOUSEHOLD NO ESTABLISHMENT ES DECIR DESDE EL PUNTO DE VISTA DE LAS FAMILIAS.

LA TASA DE EMPLEO O EL RATIO EMPLEO-POPULATION ESTA INVERSAMENTE CORRELACIONADO CON LA TASA DE DESEMPLEO AQUÍ VEMOS UN EJEMPLO DESDE 1950

Source: tradingeconomics.com

US Employment Rate   US Unemployment Rate
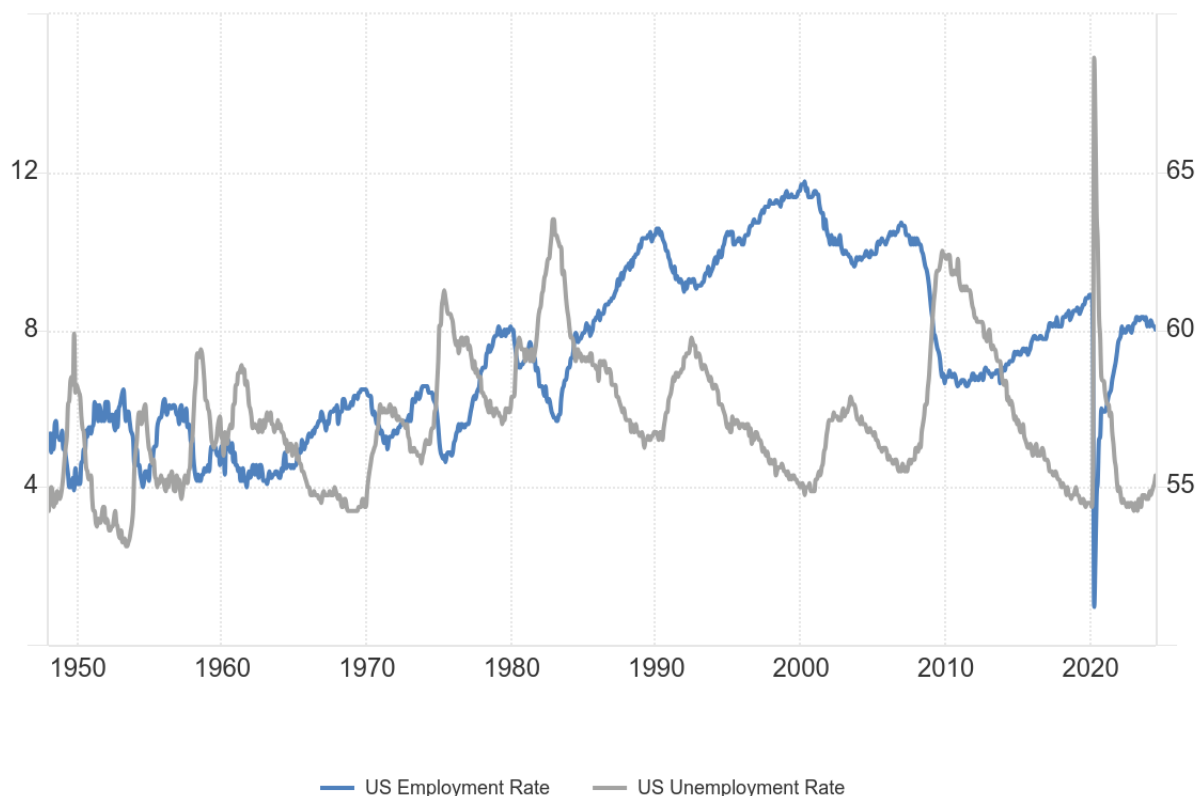
LA DIFERENCIA PRINCIPAL ENTRE ENTRE HOUSEHOLD Y ESTABLISHMENT DATA ES QUE LAS ENCUESTAS EN EL PRIMERO SE HACEN A LAS CASAS DIRECTAMENTE O A LAS FAMILIAS POR DARLE OTRO NOMBRE Y POR LO TANTO ESTÁN SUJETAS A MENTIRAS O APROXIMACIONES MUY POBRES.

MIENTRAS QUE POR LA OTRA PARTE EL ESTABLISHMENT DATA SE HACE DIRECTAMENTE A LAS EMPRESAS Y TIENE MAYOR RANGO DE MUESTREO POR LO QUE SON MAS FIABLES.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-8. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status
[In thousands]

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Feb. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries....................	2,097	2,042	2,030	2,247	2,257	2,262	2,349	2,208	2,185
Wage and salary workers[1]	1,233	1,259	1,238	1,337	1,317	1,359	1,429	1,376	1,353
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.........	849	765	767	901	864	849	874	800	814
Unpaid family workers.............................	15	18	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonagricultural industries...........................	135,996	137,902	138,654	137,388	138,167	138,304	138,411	139,491	139,945
Wage and salary workers[1]	127,336	129,299	130,204	128,610	129,531	129,604	129,662	130,569	131,365
Government...	20,985	20,519	20,772	20,874	20,516	20,434	20,616	20,583	20,617
Private industries....................................	106,351	108,780	109,432	107,731	108,977	109,159	109,064	109,966	110,778
Private households................................	688	569	621	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other industries....................................	105,663	108,211	108,811	107,003	108,177	108,485	108,407	109,353	110,138
Self-employed workers, unincorporated.........	8,573	8,491	8,343	8,666	8,553	8,628	8,587	8,769	8,477
Unpaid family workers.............................	87	112	106	–	–	–	–	–	–
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[2]									
All industries									
Part time for economic reasons[3]	8,749	8,918	8,455	8,383	8,790	8,469	8,098	8,230	8,119
Slack work or business conditions..............	6,051	6,025	5,790	5,661	5,839	5,578	5,305	5,372	5,446
Could only find part-time work..................	2,402	2,479	2,338	2,410	2,538	2,496	2,419	2,551	2,404
Part time for noneconomic reasons[4]	18,669	18,958	19,358	18,280	18,401	18,363	18,372	18,636	18,827
Nonagricultural industries									
Part time for economic reasons[3]	8,633	8,747	8,302	8,293	8,664	8,358	7,952	8,083	7,988
Slack work or business conditions..............	5,974	5,922	5,694	5,595	5,762	5,502	5,199	5,278	5,356
Could only find part-time work..................	2,388	2,464	2,313	2,376	2,566	2,518	2,423	2,563	2,365
Part time for noneconomic reasons[4]	18,321	18,596	18,980	17,930	18,003	17,941	17,969	18,298	18,399

EN ESTA TABLA LOS DATOS IMPORTANTES SON LOS PART TIME JOBS PORQUE NOS VAN A INDICAR PORQUE Y LA CATNIDAD DE LOS MISMOS. UNA MAYOR CANTIDAD DE PART TIME SIGNIFICA QUE NO HAY SUFICIENTE TRABAJO PARA CUBRIR PUESTOS DE FULL TIME Y POR LO TANTO UN INDICADOR DE LA ACTIVIDAD EMPRESARIAL Y ECONÓMICA.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-11. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment
[Numbers in thousands]

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Feb. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.................................	9,212	8,234	7,866	8,337	7,924	7,599	7,602	7,321	7,209
On temporary layoff.................................	1,718	1,892	1,526	1,261	1,226	1,181	1,216	1,284	1,135
Not on temporary layoff...........................	7,495	6,342	6,340	7,076	6,699	6,418	6,386	6,037	6,075
Permanent job losers...........................	6,005	4,948	4,923	5,687	5,308	5,033	5,089	4,807	4,755
Persons who completed temporary jobs......	1,489	1,395	1,416	1,389	1,391	1,385	1,296	1,230	1,320
Job leavers..	888	957	1,032	904	1,068	1,005	953	939	1,031
Reentrants...	3,338	3,276	3,337	3,354	3,387	3,355	3,399	3,325	3,361
New entrants..	1,103	1,074	1,196	1,315	1,291	1,276	1,280	1,253	1,392
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs.................................	63.4	60.8	58.6	59.9	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5
On temporary layoff.................................	11.8	14.0	11.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.2	10.0	8.7
Not on temporary layoff...........................	51.5	46.8	47.2	50.9	49.0	48.5	48.3	47.0	46.7
Job leavers..	6.1	7.1	7.7	6.5	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.9
Reentrants...	23.0	24.2	24.8	24.1	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9
New entrants..	7.6	7.9	8.9	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.7

JOB LEAVERS NOS DICE QUE PORCENTAJE DE GENTE DEJA EL TRABAJO PARA BUSCAR MEJORES SALARIOS DANDO SIGNOS DE OPORTUNIDAD Y BUENA SALUD ECONOMICA Y EL ANTERIOR NOS DICE CUANTAS PERSONAS ECHAN POR FALTA DE TRABAJO ES DECIR UNA SITUACION QUE NO CONSTA DE DESPIDO TEMPORAL.

NIVELES POR DEBAJOD EL 30% INDICAN FORTALEZA Y POR ENCIMA DE 50% DEBILIDAD.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-12. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
[Numbers in thousands]

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Feb. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks....................	2,263	2,923	2,366	2,408	2,676	2,510	2,669	2,486	2,541
5 to 14 weeks..........................	3,801	3,106	3,454	3,080	3,285	2,896	2,858	2,884	2,807
15 weeks and over....................	8,478	7,512	7,609	8,208	7,869	7,766	7,628	7,498	7,397
15 to 26 weeks........................	2,420	1,915	2,199	2,195	2,029	2,087	2,039	1,980	1,971
27 weeks and over....................	6,058	5,597	5,411	6,014	5,839	5,680	5,588	5,518	5,426
Average (mean) duration, in weeks[1]	36.7	38.2	39.1	37.4	39.2	40.9	40.8	40.1	40.0
Median duration, in weeks..........................	20.6	19.2	19.3	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.0	21.1	20.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Less than 5 weeks....................	15.6	21.6	17.6	17.6	19.4	19.1	20.3	19.3	19.9
5 to 14 weeks..........................	26.1	22.9	25.7	22.5	23.8	22.0	21.7	22.4	22.0
15 weeks and over....................	58.3	55.5	56.7	59.9	56.9	59.0	58.0	58.3	58.0
15 to 26 weeks........................	16.6	14.1	16.4	16.0	14.7	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.5
27 weeks and over....................	41.7	41.3	40.3	43.9	42.2	43.1	42.5	42.9	42.6

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EN ESTA TABLA LOS DATOS MAS RELEBVANTES SON LOS DE 5 SEMANAS Y 15 5 MIDE EL CICLO A CORTO PLAZO Y 15 MAS A MEDIO PLAZO ADEMÁS EL DE 15 SEMANAS SUELE SER UN BUEN INDICADRO DE RECESIÓN.

HOUSEHOLD DATA
Table A-15. Alternative measures of labor underutilization
[Percent]

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Feb. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force..............	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force..................	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate).................	9.5	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers..................	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.9
U-5 Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other persons marginally attached to the labor force, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force................	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8
U-6 Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force................	16.7	16.2	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	14.9

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NOTE: Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those 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 past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. 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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

ESTO SON TASAS DE DESEMPLEO RECALCULADAS CON OTRAS METRICAS PARA DARNOS OTRA IMAGEN DEBERIAMO SELECCIONAR LA QUE MAS CONVENGA A NUESTRO PROPOSITO O SELECCIONAR TODAS PARA HACER UNA MEDIA.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued
[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted				Change from: Jan.2012 - Feb.2012p
	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012p	Feb. 2012p	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012p	Feb. 2012p	
Retail trade - Continued									
Electronics and appliance stores............	524.5	541.8	516.2	509.5	530.6	514.8	513.4	513.9	0.5
Building material and garden supply stores...	1,084.3	1,108.2	1,086.7	1,099.2	1,131.6	1,141.8	1,143.0	1,143.4	0.4
Food and beverage stores...................	2,781.0	2,874.5	2,838.4	2,822.7	2,811.2	2,848.5	2,854.1	2,856.8	2.7
Health and personal care stores.............	970.6	999.9	988.9	988.1	975.9	984.2	989.5	993.8	4.3
Gasoline stations..........................	808.8	827.2	817.1	815.0	822.2	830.5	828.4	828.0	-0.4
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	1,295.5	1,527.9	1,366.0	1,309.5	1,345.0	1,384.5	1,369.3	1,367.7	-1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores.	568.0	603.2	560.5	561.1	579.2	558.2	553.6	566.0	12.4
General merchandise stores[1]	2,997.2	3,337.1	3,158.8	3,023.1	3,061.2	3,116.0	3,138.8	3,103.4	-35.4
Department stores.......................	1,505.0	1,734.6	1,626.9	1,523.0	1,538.0	1,567.1	1,593.0	1,568.0	-25.0
Miscellaneous store retailers................	751.9	778.0	750.0	757.6	762.1	761.5	766.1	770.1	4.0
Nonstore retailers...........................	418.9	466.9	441.7	430.4	428.0	435.7	439.2	439.5	0.3
Transportation and warehousing..............	4,202.5	4,435.0	4,294.6	4,293.8	4,261.4	4,321.8	4,337.9	4,348.5	10.6
Air transportation..........................	452.2	455.1	455.8	454.7	454.0	456.1	457.8	456.0	-1.8
Rail transportation.........................	223.4	231.4	230.8	231.0	225.0	231.7	232.2	232.3	0.1
Water transportation.......................	61.2	63.0	64.1	64.6	64.3	63.3	65.6	66.3	0.7
Truck transportation.......................	1,248.3	1,315.6	1,292.2	1,295.5	1,284.2	1,318.1	1,321.3	1,331.5	10.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation.	446.2	449.3	447.1	445.5	435.3	433.5	436.5	435.1	-1.4
Pipeline transportation.....................	42.2	43.5	43.8	43.7	42.3	43.4	43.5	43.7	0.2
Scenic and sightseeing transportation........	20.3	24.4	22.1	23.0	27.3	29.6	30.3	31.0	0.7
Support activities for transportation...........	554.8	575.7	573.4	572.1	557.6	574.1	577.2	575.4	-1.8
Couriers and messengers....................	517.6	618.2	521.0	517.7	526.8	521.9	522.6	524.3	1.7
Warehousing and storage....................	636.3	658.8	644.3	646.0	644.6	650.1	650.9	652.9	2.0
Utilities....................................	551.2	557.1	558.0	558.1	552.9	559.1	559.6	560.4	0.8
Information.................................	2,663	2,660	2,600	2,617	2,674	2,645	2,625	2,624	-1
Publishing industries, except Internet..........	749.2	749.9	739.1	740.3	751.6	746.1	742.0	740.9	-1.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries.	352.1	367.2	330.8	349.0	359.7	363.8	350.3	356.0	5.7
Broadcasting, except Internet..................	283.7	281.0	279.5	278.7	284.5	279.6	279.8	278.4	-1.4
Telecommunications........................	888.2	851.9	846.9	842.5	885.6	846.9	846.6	840.2	-6.4
Data processing, hosting and related services.	241.2	243.7	237.9	241.7	242.7	242.5	240.3	242.2	1.9
Other information services....................	148.7	166.5	165.3	165.1	149.5	166.5	166.2	166.5	0.3
Financial activities..........................	7,624	7,707	7,647	7,656	7,669	7,696	7,695	7,701	6

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AQUÍ TENEMOS TRES DATOS IMPORTANTES (ENTRE ESTA TABLA Y LA DE AL LADO)

TRUK TRANSPORTATION, TEMPORARY HELP SERVICES, CHILD DAY CARE SERVICES.

EL TRANSPORTE EN CARRETERA ES UN BUEN INDICADOR PORQUE AL FINAL DEL DIA TODOS LOS PRODUCTOS MANUFACTUREREROS SE TRANSPORTAN POR CAMIÓN POR LO QUE UN MAYOR INCREMENTO DE ESTOS PEDIDOS INDICARÁ UN OFRTALECIMIENTO DE LA ECONOMIA Y LA PRODUCCIÓN.

CUANDO LOS PADRES TIENEN TRABAJO EL INCREMENTO DE LAS GAURDERIAS TAMBIÉN SE GENBERA Y POR LO TANTO ES OTRO PERFECTO INDICADOR.

Y EL TRABAJO TEMPORAL ES UNA BUENA METRICA PARA EVALUAR LA SALUD ECONOMICA EN CUANTO A LAS NECESIDADES DE LA EMPRESA.

AQUÍ HAY UN INFORME SEMANAL DEL EMPLEO A NIVEL SEMANAL:

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• Table B-1 Employees on Non-Farm Payrolls by Industry Sector and Selected Industry Detail

ESTABLISHMENT DATA
Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail — Continued
[In thousands]

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012ᵖ	Feb. 2012ᵖ	Feb. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012ᵖ	Feb. 2012ᵖ	Change from: Jan.2012 - Feb.2012ᵖ
Administrative and waste services - Continued									
Administrative and support services[1]	6,966.6	7,533.7	7,159.7	7,220.3	7,284.4	7,477.0	7,523.1	7,571.5	48.4
Employment services[1]	2,762.8	3,163.4	2,910.7	2,981.2	2,897.9	3,047.9	3,089.5	3,150.6	61.1
Temporary help services................	2,147.1	2,505.8	2,280.5	2,334.8	2,259.3	2,396.3	2,428.4	2,473.6	45.2
Business support services.................	814.6	838.8	823.4	822.1	811.5	819.9	822.2	818.7	-3.5
Services to buildings and dwellings........	1,606.0	1,702.1	1,621.7	1,617.9	1,770.9	1,780.5	1,784.4	1,781.6	-2.8
Waste management and remediation services..................................	353.8	365.5	364.6	364.3	362.8	367.9	371.4	372.9	1.5
Education and health services...................	19,829	20,236	19,985	20,304	19,725	20,079	20,116	20,187	71
Educational services...........................	3,365.0	3,396.8	3,189.6	3,436.8	3,219.9	3,278.9	3,273.1	3,282.2	9.1
Health care and social assistance..............	16,463.7	16,839.2	16,795.2	16,867.3	16,505.0	16,800.3	16,843.3	16,904.4	61.1
Health care[3]	13,872.5	14,204.4	14,183.2	14,235.1	13,917.9	14,185.4	14,228.7	14,277.7	49.0
Ambulatory health care services[1]	6,048.7	6,249.3	6,227.6	6,264.3	6,066.5	6,237.0	6,255.5	6,283.7	28.2
Offices of physicians....................	2,320.0	2,402.3	2,388.6	2,398.4	2,324.8	2,389.9	2,394.2	2,403.7	9.5
Outpatient care centers.................	614.7	639.8	640.9	647.0	615.2	637.9	642.3	646.6	4.3
Home health care services..............	1,119.2	1,160.0	1,159.7	1,168.8	1,124.1	1,160.0	1,166.7	1,171.7	5.0
Hospitals................................	4,686.1	4,775.7	4,784.3	4,797.6	4,697.0	4,774.3	4,791.2	4,806.6	15.4
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,137.7	3,179.4	3,171.3	3,173.2	3,154.4	3,174.1	3,182.0	3,187.4	5.4
Nursing care facilities..................	1,656.9	1,664.7	1,661.1	1,654.0	1,666.8	1,661.4	1,664.9	1,662.5	-2.4
Social assistance[1]	2,591.2	2,634.8	2,612.0	2,632.2	2,587.1	2,614.9	2,614.6	2,626.7	12.1
Child day care services.....................	859.0	854.6	843.7	852.4	846.4	841.5	837.2	841.0	3.8
Leisure and hospitality........................	12,614	13,116	12,826	12,954	13,195	13,464	13,510	13,554	44
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.............	1,704.8	1,746.7	1,698.7	1,719.9	1,903.7	1,911.0	1,926.1	1,925.9	-0.2
Performing arts and spectator sports........	369.3	373.3	357.3	364.1	399.9	392.9	400.2	395.4	-4.8
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions...............................	118.7	128.1	122.3	122.5	130.6	135.4	135.0	134.7	-0.3
Amusements, gambling, and recreation......	1,216.8	1,245.3	1,219.1	1,233.3	1,373.2	1,382.7	1,390.9	1,395.8	4.9
Accommodation and food services.............	10,909.5	11,369.2	11,127.3	11,233.7	11,291.1	11,552.5	11,583.5	11,628.0	44.5
Accommodation.............................	1,690.9	1,734.9	1,706.4	1,716.8	1,774.5	1,802.0	1,802.5	1,806.2	3.7
Food services and drinking places...........	9,218.6	9,634.3	9,420.9	9,516.9	9,516.6	9,750.5	9,781.0	9,821.8	40.8
Other services..................................	5,284	5,336	5,294	5,309	5,337	5,359	5,366	5,360	-6
Repair and maintenance.......................	1,145.1	1,156.9	1,149.6	1,150.9	1,156.1	1,165.3	1,166.8	1,161.5	-5.3
Personal and laundry services..................	1,262.5	1,289.9	1,271.3	1,275.7	1,277.8	1,292.3	1,291.5	1,291.4	-0.1
Membership associations and organizations....	2,876.2	2,889.0	2,872.6	2,882.6	2,903.4	2,901.1	2,907.5	2,907.5	0.0

CADA TABLA DE LAS ANTERIORMENTE PUESTAS DESCRIBE UNA SITUACIÓN PARTICULAR DEL DESEMPLEO. ES POR ASI DECIRLO UN DESGLOSE MAS GRANULADO. CLARAMENTE PODEMOS VER AHORA LA FACILIDAD Y LA VENTAJA QUE NOS DARÁ EL ALGORITMO AL PODER ANALIZAR TODOS ESTOS DATOS DE MANERA RAPIDA Y SENCILLA UNA VEZ PUESTOS LOS DATOS A NIVEL HISTÓRICO.

PODREMOS IDENTIFICAR TENDENCIAS Y SABER TAMBIÉN PORQUE SE HAN GENERADO ESAS TENDENCIAS Y DEBIDO A QUE FACTORES CONCRETOS.