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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2009

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2009

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2009

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, DC.

The committee met at 9:30 a.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair), presiding.

Senators present: Klobuchar, Casey, Brownback, and Risch.

Representatives present: Maloney, Brady, and Burgess.

Staff present: Gail Cohen, Eleni Constantine, Nan Gibson, Colleen Healy, Aaron Kabaker, Nolan Berry, Doug Branch, James Gilroy, Rachel Greszler, Jeff Schlagenhauf, Colm Willis, Jeff Wrase, Ted Boll, Gordon Brady, Chris Frenze, Bob Keleher, and Robert O'Quinn.

Chairman Maloney. The Committee will come to order.

Commissioner Hall, we thank you for testifying today and we also thank your colleagues for joining you, and we will go forward.

I would like to first give an opening statement and see if other members would like to be recognized for an opening statement.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY, CHAIR, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

The newest job numbers today told Americans something they already knew: things are bad. They are bad all over. In almost every sector of the economy and in almost every section of the country things are bad and Americans are hurting.

These numbers add to the overwhelming evidence for getting a recovery package to the President's desk fast. In today's report we see that even the bright spots are dim. According to the figures just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nearly 3.6 million jobs have been lost since the recession began in December, including the nearly 600,000 jobs shed in January.

Given the steady stream of mass layoffs, a credit freeze, and a decline in consumer spending, the writing was already on the wall for a devastating 13th month of job losses. The job losses were widespread throughout our economy and employers cut jobs at a faster pace last month.

My home State of New York, even though the unemployment rate is lower than the national record, has been especially hard hit with the highest number of announced layoffs in the country last month, almost 48,000 jobs were lost.

The Labor Department announced yesterday that initial jobless claims surged to a 17-year high of 626,000 last week, and that the

number of people on the unemployment rolls ticked up to nearly 4.8 million, the most since records began in 1967.

We now hear that the growing rolls of the unemployed are colliding head-on with states who cannot afford to efficiently process their claims. More than 2 million homes have gone into foreclosure, and millions of other homeowners find themselves owing more to the bank than their homes are worth.

Because of these job losses, millions have also lost their health insurance; and an estimated $6 trillion in personal wealth has simply evaporated since the economic crisis began.

Alarm bells are sounding and our economic recovery package must make its way to the President as soon as possible. The current economic crisis requires bold solutions that address the magnitude of our economic woes and the American recovery and reinvestment plan will do just that.

These jobless numbers today underscore once again that there is no issue that is more important for this government to address than saving and creating jobs. Our recovery package will create or save an estimated 4 million jobs and will make key investments in our future.

We will create jobs across a variety of sectors over the next several years which will soften the downturn and foster a solid economic recovery that benefits all Americans.

First and foremost we will help families in need by increasing Food Stamp benefits for some 30 million Americans, expanding Unemployment Benefits for 18 million Americans, and preserving health care benefits for 20 million Americans.

We have an historic opportunity to make the investments necessary to modernize our public infrastructure, transition to a clean energy economy, and make us more competitive in the future. America's schools, roads, bridges, and water systems are in disrepair and this is creating a drag on economic growth.

Our plan also supports working families by providing a $1000 Making Work Pay tax cut for 95 percent of workers and their families. These families will go out and spend the money, not save it, and help jumpstart local economic recovery.

Now is the time to put aside the differences we might have in economic theories and put the needs of our country first. Now is the time to save our economy, not defend the failed policies of the past. We need to stand together for the good of our Nation.

President Obama and the Democrats are ready to embark on a bold, common sense plan to turn this economy around, to address the fierce urgency of now, and to get this country back on its feet. Today's numbers underline the need to act and the need to act now. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Representative Maloney appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 26.]

Chairman Maloney. I will now recognize my colleague, Senator Brownback, for five minutes.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. SAM BROWNBACK, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS

Senator Brownback. Thank you very much, Chairwoman Maloney. I appreciate that. I appreciate the hearing and, Commis-

sioner Hall, I appreciate being able to hear from you—although I do not like the information that we are getting. This is a very difficult and another very bad month. The Unemployment numbers are up another 598,000 with an unemployment rate of 7.6 percent during the month of January. This is all very unwelcome news. I think most would say it is probably expected, but certainly not welcome.

There is no question that our economy and the people of the Nation are hurting, and hurting badly. I wish I could say that I am looking forward to your testimony, but this is news we could do without.

I know that Commissioner Hall is here to testify on the data in today's report and is not here to offer us projections about future results or policy prescriptions for what ails us. That isn't the job of the BLS Commissioner, so I hope we can all avoid the temptation to rewrite your job description today.

There is no question that our economy needs help. Passage of a stimulus package is essential. It is necessary for this economy. Passage of a massive spending bill that permanently adds to the size of government is not. We need to put gas in the tank, not sugar. Unfortunately, the stimulus bill passed by the House and the one under consideration by the Senate fail both tests.

I think the thing that actually makes me the saddest about this is this is totally avoidable. We easily could have had a normal process on a truncated schedule and come up with a bill. In the Senate I know that we could have gotten 75 votes for it if we could have had a normal appropriations process. I'm on the Appropriations Committee, Ranking Member.

I got the bill 24 hours ahead of the vote. No input. I got—we had an hour-and-forty-minute markup hearing in the Appropriations Committee. No amendments. And that is the bill. It is a spending bill, not a stimulus bill.

I think really what we should do at this point in time is to send it back to the committees for a set period of time, for two weeks, and say that everything in the bill must be stimulative, at least on a 2-to-1 ratio of $2 of economic yield per $1 of activity, and then bring it back.

We are going to be in this stew for a period of time that we are in right now in the economy, and we need to work on this together. This is a $1 trillion bill, and we do not have many bullets that size.

We need to hit the target with it. There is a good deal of economic research that analyzes data as opposed to building models on Keynesian assumptions that government can spend our way into prosperity.

Research by President Obama's Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors—this is his chair—Christina Romer and her husband find a tax multiplier of about three to one, a dollar of tax cuts raises the gross domestic product by about $3. This is his Council of Economic Advisors' chief.

Andrew Mountford of the University of London and Harald Uhlig of the University of Chicago analyzed U.S. quarterly data from 1955 to 2000. They considered three policy scenarios:

A deficit-financed government spending increase;

A deficit-financed tax cut; and

A balanced-budget increase in government spending.

And all this spending we are looking at on both the tax and the spending side is all deficit. Their findings:

"We find that deficit-financed tax cuts work best among these three scenarios to improve GDP, with a maximal . . . multiplier of five dollars of total additional GDP per each dollar of the total cut in government revenue fine years after the shock."

Another economist at the IMF, Olivier Blanchard, and Roberto Perotti find that, quote:

"In most cases [of tax and spending changes in the U.S.] the multipliers are small, often close to one," on spending, and that ". . . both increases in taxes and increases in government spending have a strong negative effect on private investment spending."

Now I am not opposed to all government spending in this. I think we can—I think we clearly need to do things on Food Stamps, and health care. People are out of jobs and they are hurting and we need to help in that category.

I think we need to do some things on infrastructure. I just think the economic models clearly point out that the stimulative effect is not in those categories. I think we need to help people where they are hurting, and we need to do that.

I think we can do some of the infrastructure things that have multiplier effects to them, but at the end of the day what our experience has shown is that if you want to stimulate the economy you get money back into people's pockets.

The thing that you were talking about, the $1000 per person, I think those are the sort of ideas that are good that we can use, but not $450 billion of grab-bag government spending.

We really need to get this right. I am ready to work to get it right. I think the process to get it right is to send it back to committees for a short period of time to actually get a product we can agree on.

I look forward to hearing what your numbers say that we can look at into the future, and a particular category so that we can target these. Senator Mikulski and I got an amendment through to make tax exempt interest on buying a new car in 2009. My guess is that the auto industry numbers are big and that this is one that we can actually get automobiles sold with. I have had three people say they will buy one this next year, or look to buying one with this provision.

I think those are the sort of tax provisions that we can do to try to stimulate targeted categories where employment has been falling.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you so much.

[The prepared statement of Senator Brownback appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 27.]

Chairman Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. AMY KLOBUCHAR, A U.S. SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Madam Chair, and I want to congratulate you on leading this committee in the 111th Congress.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you.

Senator Klobuchar. I look forward to working with you as we tackle some of these enormous problems that we face.

I want to also thank you for holding this hearing, and thank Dr. Horrigan, Commissioner Hall, and Mr. Rones for joining us today to discuss the most recent evidence that our Nation is in the midst of a financial and economic crisis of historic proportions with Americans facing record job losses and the largest loss of wealth since the Great Depression.

Today's report further reveals that America is trapped in a vicious cycle where consumers are afraid to spend, businesses are unable to invest, leading to more workers losing their jobs and income, which further reduces consumer spending. And working families are bearing the brunt of this vicious cycle.

Since 2000—and these figures actually predate the severe economic downturn—the average American family has lost something like $1200 in their average salaries when adjusted for inflation. At the same time, their expenses have increased by more than $4500.

So the bottom line is that the average middle class family has suffered a net annual income loss of something like $6500 over the last eight years.

In my State of Minnesota, the unemployment rate rose to 6.9 percent last month, the highest it has been in over 20 years. Over the past months I traveled across my State on a Main Street Jobs Tour to hear directly from Minnesotans about how they have been effected by this crisis.

While I know we are going to hear the numbers from all of you, the stories are just as important. I heard from a father with three young daughters under the age of 10. After they go to bed, he and his wife sit at the kitchen table and put their heads in their hands and just wonder how they are going to make it.

I heard from a special education teacher who lost her job due to the economy who has been watching her Mutual Funds and other investments shrink. She is now forced to rent out her house.

I heard from a Minnesotan who inherited just a little bit of money from her father that she was going to spend on her daughter's wedding, and then to see it all get lost in the Stock Market.

And I have heard from Veterans who are being hit particularly hard by the current unemployment situation, members who bravely served overseas and are now standing in unemployment lines back at home.

In 2007, unemployment among Veterans aged 18 to 24 was 11.2 percent, more than twice the national rate that year. A separate report by the Department of Veterans Affairs found that nearly one in five Veterans who sought work within one to three years after their discharge from the Armed Forces remained jobless.

It is unbelievable that we couldn't do more to help the men and women who protect this country to find a way to provide for themselves or their families upon returning home.

As layoff rates are expected to continue to increase for U.S. companies and prices for everything from college tuition to health care to food continue to rise, it looks like we will likely have to brace ourselves for continued increases in unemployment.

Despite all this, after travelling my State for the last few months I believe that the American People still have faith in our Nation. They know that our economy has great potential, and many, many of them have faith in our new President.

Our immediate challenge is to implement a comprehensive recovery package that will not only provide a short-term boost to our economy but also make the investments necessary to build long-term foundations for prosperity.

Right now, as you know, we are in the midst of long negotiations over the Senate Economic Recovery Plan. I believe this Plan should achieve three critical objectives:

Deliver immediate relief to the middle class, and also provide the safety net with unemployment and some of the changes that need to be made;

Invest in jobs, infrastructure, bridges, roads, building schools, broadband, doing things that create jobs but also give us something to show for it in the long term so that when our economy gets moving again we have the roads in place and the rail in place to bring our goods to market;

Investing in an energy economy that reduces our dependence on foreign oil and instead emphasizes home-grown, renewable energy sources.

That is what the President's Plan is all about, and I do not believe that we can bury our heads in the sand and pretend that these numbers that we are going to hear about today are just going to go away by doing more of the same.

We have to act. I look forward to working with the President, members of the Committee, and my colleagues in the Senate to deliver this recovery package swiftly and responsibly to the American People who are desperate for the assistance that it will provide.

Thank you, Madam Chair, and I look forward to hearing from our witnesses.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you so much.

Congressman Brady.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. KEVIN BRADY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Representative Brady. Chairman Maloney, let me congratulate you, too, on your leadership of the Committee——

The Chairman. Thank you.

Representative Brady [continuing]. And Ranking Member Brownback as well, and we look forward to working with you on obviously an issue that is the number one priority in America, to get the economy going again. So thank you.

I would like to join you in welcoming Commissioner Hall, too, before the Committee as well.

The data show that payroll employment fell by 598,000 jobs January and the job losses were widespread, reflecting the deepening recession and economic hardship facing many families.

The unemployment rate climbed to 7.6 percent, the highest since September of 1992. Clearly there is little to be encouraged about in this report. The question is: Will the controversial stimulus bill going through Congress bring these jobs back?

Unfortunately, the answer is; No. We all want the stimulus to work, but it is slow and costly and too filled with pork to do the job, just as, unfortunately, were many of the eight stimulus packages that Congress has enacted since 1948.

Between 2009 and 2019 the House bill would add $1.2 trillion of Federal debt to the already large and growing burden of public debt on the economy. It would add a bill of $7000 to every household in America over the next 10 years. Clearly we, our children, our grandchildren will be paying for this spending spree for a very long time to come.

And even before the stimulus bill was considered, the Congressional Budget Office warned that the budget deficit would balloon to a record $1.2 trillion again in this year alone. To put it in perspective what is alarming is the publicly held debt as a percent of our economy was projected to increase from 40.8 percent in 2008 to nearly 60 percent by 2011. It is a dangerous and alarming increase in our debt position.

The real budget outlook is actually considerably worse because the CBO baseline does not include a number of items that will further enlarge the deficit. Trillions of dollars of federal bailouts also expose taxpayers. Furthermore, the looming retirement of the Baby Boom generation will cause entitlement spending to accelerate faster and faster in the next few years.

The U.S. fiscal outlook is already undermining financial markets. As *The Financial Times* reported Thursday, the U.S. Treasury opened the floodgates of government bond issuance yesterday. The announcement came amid fears about growing U.S. Government deficits and send the yield on the Benchmark 10-year Treasury Note rising to 2.95 percent. The rise in yields has been pushing 30-year mortgage rates higher, complicating efforts by U.S. authorities to revive the economy.

The key question, as Senator Brownback asked, is whether huge federal spending increases will actually work to stimulate the economy. As economist John Taylor noted in a recent paper presented at the annual American Economic Association meetings, quote, "There is little empirical evidence that government spending is the way to end a recession or accelerate recovery."

It didn't work in Japan, and there is no reason to think it will work now in the United States. Part of the reason to doubt the effectiveness of stimulus spending is that taxpayers know that they will end up paying for the stimulus in higher future taxes and inflation, and will adjust accordingly now, undermining any stimulative effect. One study even found that it is thus possible for responses to expected future policies to exacerbate and prolong recessions.

The prospect of borrowing over a trillion dollars for questionable programs thrown together with little procedural deliberation has rightly given the American People pause. Even if job creation is assumed—and many do not—the cost per job has been estimated at nearly $275,000 a job, far above average taxpayer income.

We do know one thing: There is an absolute certainty that at least the House-passed stimulus will increase deficits and debts by over $1 trillion, the equivalent of all the personal income taxes we

gather in America each year. And there is little indication that it will do much to help the economy.

President Obama has been impressive in his call for GOP ideas, and I have admired his choice to ask for that input. We have given him ideas that would double the amount of jobs we create at half the price, by lowering marginal rates, by putting in pro-growth tax provisions, and moving toward a far smarter and targeted stimulus than we have today.

I will close with this. To date I think there has been a good, healthy debate on Capitol Hill, and again I admire President Obama's call for good ideas from both parties. I am alarmed in recent days that the President's rhetoric is getting too partisan. We have had that for many years. I would gently remind everyone present that no party and no one person has a monopoly on good ideas on Capitol Hill. Let's work together and find a bill that can actually move this economy back in the direction we want.

With that, I yield, Madam Chairman.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 29.]

Chairman Maloney. Senator Casey.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT P. CASEY, Jr., A U.S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Senator Casey. Madam Chair, I congratulate you on the assumption of your duties as Chair of this Committee. We are grateful for your service, and the same goes for Senator Brownback, as Ranking Member.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you.

Senator Casey. I have been saying over the last couple of months that if our economy was analogized to a car, that we're in a ditch and that we have to push ourselves out of that ditch. And I still believe that.

But when you see numbers like this, that we have lost basically 600,000 jobs in a month, I have to ask the question whether or not what we thought was an economy in the ditch might be an economy that has gone over the cliff.

I hope that is not the case, but I believe that if we do not take strong action now—not a month from now, not two months from now—but right now, this week, if not early next week, that that analogy of going over a cliff will in fact be the case.

We cannot allow that to happen. In Pennsylvania we have seen evidence of it. Just in November and December, for example, in our—and the State numbers sometimes lag a month behind the national numbers—but in Pennsylvania it was more than 27,000, plus another 27,000 in December. So in two months, well more than 50,000 jobs lost.

We saw the number yesterday, the national number on unemployment claims, I guess it was 636,000. The three-month number—this is one of the numbers that really struck me—the three-month job loss number is almost 1.8 million jobs. It is hard to comprehend when you think about even the early or mid-point of 2008.

So as Senator Klobuchar said before, this is more than just the numbers, and I know that our panel today is going to add more de-

tail on the numbers, but this is now about the trauma that families are being hit with in the midst of this terrible recession. They are the ones that are paying the price.

Family after family are either losing their job or their home, and in a larger sense losing their hope and optimism. One thing we have to do, in addition to passing something this week to jumpstart this economy, to get this economy at least out of the ditch if not out of something, a larger hole than just being in a ditch, is that we have to do our best to begin to rebuild the trust and the confidence that the American People I think have lost in Congress.

Forget whether they are hopeful or not about their own prospects, they have lost confidence in Congress's ability to do the right thing and to get this right. And part of that is what underlies this debate.

I think the American People, no matter what their opinion of Congress—the House and the Senate—they have great confidence in our new President. And they have a right to expect that we are going to help him get this economy moving, and they want us to help him, and they should want us to help the new President.

He has given us an opportunity to do just that, to jumpstart the economy and also to make investments that will create jobs now, and many years from now, by making investments in healthcare and energy and education, as well as doing the short-term things that we need to jumpstart our economy right now.

So we look forward to the testimony, not because we want to hear these numbers but because we have to understand them if in fact this economy has gone over a cliff. I hope that is not the case, but in my judgment, if we are not there yet, we are very close to that point and that is why we have to act now and get a bill passed this week.

Thank you.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you so much.

Congressman Burgess, and welcome to the Committee.

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I will just say congratulations on being appointed Chairman of the Committee and I look forward to serving with the other Members.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you very much.

Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the U.S. Department of Labor. Before becoming BLS Commissioner, Dr. Hall served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisors. Prior to that he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce. Dr. Hall received his B.A. Degree from the University of Virginia, and his M.S. and Ph.D. Degrees in Economics from Purdue University.

Thank you so much for coming. Please introduce your colleagues and proceed with your testimony.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; ACCOMPANIED BY: DR. MICHAEL HORRIGAN, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER FOR PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; AND MR. PHILIP RONES, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Commissioner Hall. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would like to first introduce the Deputy Commissioner, Phil Rones, on my left, and Associate Commissioner Michael Horrigan on my right.

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data we released this morning.

The labor market continued to weaken dramatically in January. Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 598,000, and the unemployment rate rose from 7.2 to 7.6 percent.

January's sharp drop in employment brings job losses to 3.6 million since the start of the recession in December 2007. About half of the decline occurred in the past three months alone. Job losses in January were large and widespread across the major industry sectors.

Manufacturing employment fell by 207,000 over the month, bringing the job loss in this industry to 1.1 million since the start of the recession. Nearly half of the job loss occurred in the past three months.

In January, employment declines were spread throughout the sector but were especially large in fabricated metal products, motor vehicles and parts, and machinery.

Construction shed 111,000 jobs over the month. The pace of job loss in this sector has accelerated in recent months. Employment has declined by 781,000 since the beginning of the recession, with about 40 percent of the decrease occurring in the past three months.

In January, job losses continued throughout most of the service-providing sector. Since the start of the recession this sector has lost 1.8 million jobs, with over half of the decline occurring in the past three months.

Employment in temporary help agencies fell by 76,000 in January and has declined by 605,000 since December 2007. Other large over-the-month job losses occurred in retail trade, transportation and warehousing, financial activities, wholesale trade, and professional and technical services.

Private education and health care added jobs in January. Employment in health care was up by 19,000 over the month compared with an average of 30,000 a month in 2008.

Average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector rose by 5 cents, or 0.3 percent, in January. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.9 percent.

From December 2007 to December 2008, the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index For Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers fell by 0.7 percent.

Measures from our household survey also reflected the weak labor market conditions in January. The unemployment rate rose

from 7.2 to 7.6 percent, bringing the total number of unemployed persons to 11.6 million.

Since December 2007, the rate has risen by 2.7 percentage points with the increase widespread across demographic groups.

In January, the employment-population ratio dropped to 60.5 percent, 2.2 percentage points lower than at the beginning of the recession. This is the lowest level since May 1986. The labor force participation rate at 65.5 percent in January has edged down in recent months.

Also, this morning on our web site the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing monthly estimates of the employment status of persons with a disability. In January, the unemployment rate for these persons was 13.2 percent compared with a rate of 8.3 percent for persons with no disability.

The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability was 20 percent, compared with 65 percent for those with no disability. The collection of these important data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy.

Summarizing labor market developments for January, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 598,000, and the unemployment rate rose to 7.6 percent. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 3.6 million, with about half of the decrease occurring in the past three months.

My colleagues and I would now be glad to answer your questions.

[The prepared statement of Commissioner Hall appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 30.]

Chairman Maloney. Thank you very much.

This is bad news across the board: 13 months of growing numbers of unemployment. Have you ever seen this many bad employment reports in a row, 13 months of unemployment? Has it ever been this bad before?

Commissioner Hall. That's a good question, whether we have had 13 months. Thirteen months is a fairly long time. It would be a reasonably long recession at 13 months, if it stopped right now. I think the most remarkable thing is the past three months, and maybe five months, how very bad the numbers have been.

Chairman Maloney. How accelerated it is.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, exactly.

Chairman Maloney. And why do you think it is accelerating at such a point?

Commissioner Hall. You know, I cannot say why it is accelerating. I think it is notable that it is accelerating so dramatically. That has not happened very often. But it is also very, very widespread. And as I mentioned, it is across all industries; it is across demographic groups. As our December data showed, it is across all 50 States, and unemployment rates rose in 363 of 369 metropolitan areas. So it is very wide by any dimension.

A third thing I think is notable is there really are not signs of improvement in this report.

Chairman Maloney. In fact, some economists are predicting a decline in the GDP of 2 to 3 percent. Are you concerned that job losses may reach historic rates?

Commissioner Hall. You know obviously I cannot predict where we are going, but the job loss is very big now. It is as big as we

have had in recent years. And the fact that there are not signs of improvement at this point are certainly concerning.

Chairman Maloney. Building on what you said, the unemployment rate has now risen to 7.6 percent. Is there any way that you can predict when we might see the peak of unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. No, there really is not. In fact, we might see the unemployment rate continue to rise even once the recession is over and we start to get job growth. There may be a period where the unemployment rate continues to rise a bit.

Chairman Maloney. Well the current downturn that began in December of 2007 and is already longer than the last two recessions, based on historical data, how long can we predict that it might take for employment to return to its pre-recession peak?

Commissioner Hall. It is hard to predict. I can tell you, for example, the last recession took an extraordinarily long time. After the last recession it took about four years for the payroll employment level to fully recover.

Chairman Maloney. And the severe slump in housing prices that is cited oftentimes for part of the recession is making it much harder for workers to sell a home, and move, and take another job. Do you see any indication that long-term unemployment rates are being affected by this loss of mobility due to the housing market?

Commissioner Hall. It is hard for us to make a connection with the housing market. I can say that the levels of, and the percentage of, unemployed that are long- term unemployed is very high right now. In fact, typically in expansions that number goes down to somewhere about say 10 percent of the unemployed are long-term unemployed. This past expansion that number never went down like it has in the past, so now when we are seeing this increase in job loss it is taking the long-term unemployed number to actually a rather high level at this point.

Chairman Maloney. Well even the good news was very bad and dim in this report in the two areas that are gaining jobs: education, private education; and health care. Those areas also have slowed.

Was there any good news anywhere in this report? Was there any glimmer of hope, or turnaround? Was there any good news?

Commissioner Hall. No good news comes to mind from this report.

Chairman Maloney. Senator Brownback.

Senator Brownback. I do note what you were saying in education and health care sectors. What was the employment in those sectors?

Commissioner Hall. In education I think we gained about 33,000 jobs. And in health care I think we gained about 19,000 jobs.

Senator Brownback. The reason for me asking that and pointing that out is, in my looking at the stimulus package—this is not about your job—but in my looking at it, those are sectors that have maintained relative stability during this recession thus far in the numbers I have looked at. Is that accurate?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Both those sectors have continued to see some job growth.

Senator Brownback. So that the stimulus, to me you want to target in on sectors that have shown huge weaknesses, not ones

that have had relative stability. And along that line, in the auto and auto parts sector what have we seen for job loss over the 13-month time period? Do you recall that?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I think I have a good data chart for that.

Senator Brownback. Or even if you have within the last three months.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The last three months—sorry I have to do a little math here—the last three months motor vehicle and parts have lost about 75,000 jobs.

Senator Brownback. And those would be concentrated in the major auto-producing states?

Commissioner Hall. It should be, yes.

Senator Brownback. That's one—to me, as we look at this you need to target in on the zones where we have the most problems and try to get the most bang for your buck there. That is why it was talked about making tax-deductible interest on new cars purchased in 2009 as a way to try to stimulate that employment.

It looks like to me in some of these sectors, particularly manufacturing ones, that people were looking at the inventory buildup over the last couple of months, and probably said we are going to start shedding employment because our inventories are starting to build up. Do you—I do not know that you track inventory. Do you?

Commissioner Hall. No, we do not.

Senator Brownback. Okay. I know in the auto industry we have got a major plant in my State in Kansas City, and they were starting to back up on sales, and so they were just slowing the production lines down. Then eventually they took a two- to three-week holiday time period where people were off, not voluntarily, but forced because they did not want to get the inventories of autos built up, and that that goes in this zone.

What happened three months ago? Are there things that you were tracking, or saw? Because you are pointing out that we have had a soft employment picture for 13 months, and then just really—to quote my colleague from Pennsylvania—went over a cliff three months ago. What happened then? I think that is what the Chairwoman was asking, but I wanted—

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I would say up until about five months ago the job loss was really centered in a few industries. It was centered in housing-related industries, construction and such, and in manufacturing somewhat. And what has happened lately is it has just spread to all parts of the economy.

It has sort of mirrored that decline in consumer spending. When consumer spending stops, you have this very, very broad impact on the economy. I think that is what we are seeing.

Senator Brownback. The other figure that comes to my mind is that exports stopped the last quarter of last year. We were having nice growth in exports the first three quarters of last year, and then when the recession went global that that had a broadening impact also on unemployment. Would that be accurate?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it would.

Senator Brownback. Which again to me augurs for us targeting in on key sectors of whatever we can do to get those moving again.

What has happened to construction employment since 2003? I want to look at that period of time in particular because we have had this big bubble of credit in the construction industry. Do you recall? Or is that easily available for you to come up with?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, my colleagues will look up the exact numbers, but my recollection is that there was a very large buildup in construction employment since 2003 and we have now fallen back down to a level actually about where we were in 2003.

Senator Brownback. Okay. So while your numbers are showing a precipitous falloff, it was enormous growth that had taken place?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Yes, in fact the last—we are back down to a level around where we were around in the middle of 2003. The level of employment in construction is back down to that level.

Senator Brownback. Thank you.

Chairman Maloney. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Madam Chair.

Commissioner Hall, if current economic conditions continue or worsen—and I know you talked about how this is very bleak, this report, that there is no good news, that this is such a long period of time—but if current economic conditions continue or worsen, do you believe it is possible for the Nation to experience double-digit unemployment for an extended period?

Commissioner Hall. I would not want to speculate on how—on the future of something like the unemployment rates since certainly we produce that data. I will say, though, that the unemployment rate has been going up, and in the past we have seen at least some moderation of the decline in job loss before the unemployment rate stops going up, and we have not seen that yet.

Senator Klobuchar. So you think it is possible we would go into the double digits?

Commissioner Hall. I think it is possible the unemployment rate will rise. I do not want to speculate too much on exactly how far.

Senator Klobuchar. And I remember at the last hearing, the lengthy one when Senator Casey and I were there a few months ago, where we talked about not just the people who have lost their jobs but the people who have reduced hours. Do you have statistics on that, as well?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And that is not included in the 7.6 percent rate? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Correct.

Senator Klobuchar. Or the 598,000 job loss in January.

Commissioner Hall. Or you think of something like people who are—

Senator Klobuchar. Reduced hours.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Or just reduced hours.

Senator Klobuchar. I just remember that that is something that people, as they are struggling to get by, talked about how difficult it is to keep up; that it was somewhat stunning to know those numbers, as well; that that is very difficult for people who maybe lose some hours and then they cannot afford their health

care, or they lose some hours and they cannot afford to get a car. [Pause.]

Commissioner Hall. I am sorry to be so——

Senator Klobuchar. No, that is fine. In fact, you could look and tell me later, too, if that is easier. Do you want to do that?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And then when we come back around I will ask?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. I can just tell you in general I am sure the hours have been declining. When we have a generally declining labor market, hours decline typically along with employment.

Senator Klobuchar. Maybe your friends there can look and we will continue on.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. The Congressional Budget Office has projected that the economic recovery package the Senate is considering would raise employment by .9 million to 2.5 million at the end of 2009; 1.3 million to 3.9 million at the end of 2010. I know you cannot comment on your thoughts on the economic recovery package that is pending legislation, but do you generally believe that this level of job creation is possible in the next few years with a stimulus recovery package?

Commissioner Hall. Certainly at the end of a recession we obviously get job growth at that sort of numbers. I cannot speak to how it might be related to any legislation, but that level of job growth is certainly possible.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. As I discussed in my opening statement, American Veterans are facing particularly high unemployment. In 2007 unemployment, as I said, among Veterans ages 18 to 24 was 11.2 percent, more than twice the national rate during that year.

A separate report found that nearly 1 in 5 Veterans who sought work within 1 to 3 years after their discharge from the Armed Services remained jobless.

Could you talk about some of the unique challenges Veterans face when they return home from overseas, and if we see an increase in the number of Veterans returning home in the next few years do you see an increase in Veterans' unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I think the pattern of unemployment for Veterans appears to be—as my memory is—it appears to be similar to anybody else who has lost a job, that there can be an extended period of job search before they get jobs back.

And certainly during a recession like this it is particularly difficult for people entering or re-entering the civilian labor market to find work.

Senator Klobuchar. So when you say "job loss," you mean because they went to serve our country they lost their job, and so when they are trying to re-enter at a time when there is suddenly such a drop in jobs it is understandable that this would happen?

Commissioner Hall. Absolutely.

Senator Klobuchar. But it is incredibly—it is double the amount and a cause of great concern.

As you know, state and local governments across the Nation are facing record budget deficits. Can you talk about the impact further cuts in public spending at the state and local level might have on employment?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Typically state and local employment does not start to decline oftentimes until after a recession, once I suppose state and local budgets start to tighten up.

In state employment, for example, I think we have had declines in state employment for the last couple of months. It is still too early to tell if that is a trend now, but if that is true that would be a bit quicker than in past recessions.

Local government employment has actually flattened out the last four or five months. So that is already showing signs of difficulty. In past recessions, local government employment often has not even slowed growth and now we are seeing it flatten out.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you. And you maybe could get me those numbers later.

Commissioner Hall. Okay, we will do that.

Senator Klobuchar. Do you have them?

Mr. Rones. The hours—the average workweek from our Payroll Survey was at 33.3 hours in January. I think that is the lowest on record, although the hours' data have not been falling dramatically the way the employment numbers have, but it's been edging——

Senator Klobuchar. The lowest on record from history?

Mr. Rones. I believe that's——

Senator Klobuchar. Wow.

Mr. Rones [continuing]. The case. Although for most of the last five or six years it has been in the 33 to 34 range. So that is why I said it has been edging down.

Senator Klobuchar. So it has not gone up.

Mr. Rones. It has been edging down. But certainly from our Household Survey we have measures of the number of people who are working part-time even though they would prefer full-time work, and that has gone up just the way the number of unemployed has gone up.

Senator Klobuchar. And just to point out—and I am going beyond my time here—so people understand this, that is not even reflected in that 7.6 percent unemployment rate. So you have these people in astronomical increase, like the seven—up to that levels for people that would like to work full-time but are working part-time. And then you also have people who are having reduced hours at a time when their expenses are going up.

Mr. Rones. Right.

Senator Klobuchar. And none of that is reflected in the unemployment numbers.

Mr. Rones. Right. We have a set of alternative unemployment measures in our news release each month that takes that into account.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Rones.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you so much.

Congressman Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Clearly when someone loses their job in a family it is a remarkably traumatic event. And so there is among the Democrats and

Republicans alike a strong desire to bring these jobs back as quickly as possible.

Let me ask you, because the key for the day is how can we bring these jobs back? That is the key question. You have a unique background as former chief economist of the Economic Advisors for the President and your role here at BLS. One of the centerpieces of the stimulus bill is the making work pay credit, a rebate by another name.

For the average worker, it would give them an extra $1.35 a day in their paycheck. We have lost 45,000 retail jobs this last month. How many retail jobs will be created by that extra $1.35 a day?

Commissioner Hall. In my current role I think I want to avoid speculating on things like that, or doing that sort of forecasting.

Representative Brady. But do you look at jobs numbers? Obviously, because you track them and your role in advising the President in the past, do you have a feel for what types of job creation we will have?

Commissioner Hall. You mean from that particular——

Representative Brady. Um-hmm.

Commissioner Hall. No, I do not, really. This is something I actually have not taken a hard look at.

Representative Brady. Let me ask. You know, consensus by economists is that the second and third quarters will continue to decline with some uptick in the fourth quarter of this year, so everyone agrees 2009 is the key year if you are going to recover these jobs.

In the infrastructure area, another major part of this stimulus but only just a little over one-tenth of this whole stimulus goes to infrastructure, we lost 111,000 construction jobs this last month, yet very little of the infrastructure spending will occur this year. How many jobs this year will be brought back in the construction industry as a result of the stimulus as you view it?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah. Again I—I am in a position where we rely on our objectivity and putting out the data and not forecasting things like that, so I would like to beg off trying to answer that just because of our unique role at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Representative Brady. Small businesses are just such a big job creation machine, yet in the stimulus bill that passed the House there was actually more money allocated to buy new art in America than to help small businesses' expense, new computers, equipment, and machines. Along the same lines do you have at least a general feel for how many small business jobs can be recreated as a result of the stimulus as you see it going forward?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, again I do not want to speculate on that and I certainly have not sat down and done any sort of analysis on the effect of the stimulus.

I can tell you that small businesses are clearly a major source of job growth, especially coming out of a recession.

Representative Brady. Is new art a major source of job growth in America? I love it, but I am just wondering.

Commissioner Hall. That seems unlikely.

Representative Brady. Okay. The final—close to final question is on consumer confidence. The latest poll yesterday shows that

only 37 percent of Americans, barely a third, have confidence and support the stimulus package. In all of our statistics do you see—have you seen any increase in consumer confidence as a result of this stimulus package being discussed and debated in Congress?

Commissioner Hall. I do not watch the consumer confidence numbers. We do not produce those. But I guess I will revert back to what I have said before, there is very little sign of improvement in this report.

Representative Brady. Sure. And I think every Member here has talked about the unemployment number because it is high. Help me put it in perspective.

Today it is 7.6 percent in this report?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Brady. What is the next highest unemployment figure that we have reached in modern times? In 1982 it was at 10.8 percent.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, we have the historical data here. We will take a quick peek.

Representative Brady. Because one of the questions was: Will we reach double-digit unemployment? That is a fair question. Which would take us back to the 1982 era.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The last time we had double-digit unemployment was in the 1980s recession.

Representative Brady. So we are not to that magnitude yet, but——

Commissioner Hall. No.

Representative Brady. But as it moves, those are sort of the benchmarks. Just curious, a final question: What level did Depression-era unemployment reach?

Commissioner Hall. Do we have data going back that far? It was very high. It was about 25 percent, right? It was 24.9 percent.

Representative Brady. Around 24 percent or so.

Commissioner Hall. Right. It was really high.

Representative Brady. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Chairman Maloney. Senator Casey.

Senator Casey. Thank you.

I wanted the panel first to direct your attention to the data on Minority Unemployment. It seems to me from looking at the numbers that, as bad as this recession has been overall for all Americans, that it has had a particularly disproportionate adverse effect on African Americans and Latinos.

I want to make sure I am stating the numbers accurately. The unemployment rate for African Americans and Latinos has jumped about 3.5 percentage points since the recession began, and that would be—and I would ask you just to tell me if I am accurate on this—for African Americans it has gone from 8.4 to 11.9? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Actually the numbers I have are it went from 8.9 to 12.6, but that is the same ballpark, 3.7 percentage points.

Senator Casey. 8.9 to 12.6?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. Okay, and that is over what time period?

Commissioner Hall. That is since the start of the recession.

Senator Casey. So since December of '07?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. Okay. So it is actually higher.

And also for Latinos, 5.7 to 9.2?

Commissioner Hall. Right. The most recent numbers, it has gone from 6.2 to 9.7, about 3.5 percentage points.

Senator Casey. And that is starting from the beginning of the recession?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. Give me that number again? Six point?

Commissioner Hall. 6.2 to 9.7.

Senator Casey. 9.7. And then when you look at it in terms of white unemployment rates only rose about 2.5 percent? Do you know those numbers?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct. It went from 4.4 to 6.9 percent.

Senator Casey. 4.4 to 6.9?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. Okay. That is an obvious differential between minority versus white unemployment. Are those numbers—can you put them in any kind of broad historical context? I do not need an exact number, but is that consistent with recent history when we have had a recession, that the minority unemployment rate would outstrip or outrun the white unemployment rate at that rate?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rates for all these groups have risen more than the last couple of recessions, but you are exactly right. Typically the African American and the Latino unemployment rates rise by more during recessions just generally. In every past recession that has happened.

Senator Casey. And so just to recap on where we are now, the African American unemployment rate right now is 12.6? That is the latest number?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. And the Latino unemployment rate right now is 9.7?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. And for whites it would be 6.9?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Casey. Okay. I wanted to take a look at one of our charts. Our staff here does a great job of preparing them, so I want to use at least one. It is obviously not good news. Could you just talk about what that depicts? I mean, it is obvious it is a decline, but can you just kind of provide a summary of what that means?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. You will see for the first half of this time period, maybe a little bit more than half, you have significant job loss but it is not a huge job loss. And it is sort of centered in a few industries. And then you have about two months of a significant uptick where you have job loss at over 300,000 jobs, and that got much broader. Now the past three months we have had job loss of over 500,000, nearly 600,000 job loss.

So you have a pretty significant deepening and broadening of the deterioration in the labor market.

Senator Casey. And there may not be one month, but I guess where it started to really break away is August–September? What is the best way to describe where it began to really—

Commissioner Hall. I would say it was in two stages. For August and September it jumped up to over 300,000 jobs lost. And then since then it has been well over 500,000 a month job loss.

Senator Casey. The last thing—and I have about 30 seconds—is on Unemployment Insurance. I guess for the third quarter of 2008 you have got about 15 states that have—15 states as well as Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and D.C.—who have Unemployment Insurance Benefit exhaustion rates of more than 40 percent. Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. I believe that is correct. We do not collect that data, but I believe that is correct.

Senator Casey. The concern that I have—and I guess I will not make it a question because we are out of time—but the concern that I and a lot of people would have is not just that you are getting numbers very high and benefit exhaustion rates, is can our current system of Unemployment Insurance Benefits handle the tsunami or the flood of these Unemployment claims? I will end with that question. It is rhetorical because I think we know. We can only speculate about the answer, but that is pretty frightening.

Thank you very much.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you, Senator. You raised a very important point. I am hearing it at offices in my District in Massachusetts. A friend called and told me that they line up early in the morning, and by the time that they can get in all the people in line cannot even take the slots that are available that day. So that is a huge concern that is confronting men and women in our country.

Congressman Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Dr. Hall, Representative Brady in his opening statement talked a little bit about the overall cost of this bill. I am going to make my comments in reference to the House-passed bill because the Senate bill is still a moving target and we do not know where that is going to end up, but we were talking about a package that I think was $819- or $820 billion, and people have written that if you include the cost of capital into that figure that it is in excess of $1.2 trillion. I am concerned because the small part of the bill that my committee of jurisdiction got to mark up on Energy and Commerce dealt with increases in Medicaid funding, increases in COBRA funding.

It seems as if you look at those types of funding, and there are big funding cliffs that occur—12 months for the COBRA, payments 18 or 24 months for the Medicaid payments—and if you looked at extending those costs out beyond those cliffs, we are probably talking about a total package with the extension of those costs and the cost of capital, we are probably talking about a bill that may in fact be in excess of $3 trillion, which I think would fit anyone's definition of truly explosive spending.

What I am concerned about is that we do not seem to be acknowledging with just say concentrating on the increase in the Federal match for Medicaid for states with that funding cliff, that is equivalent to a balloon payment on a note. In fact, it starts to

look a lot like some of the subprime loans that were made that got us into this difficulty in the first place.

I realize that is a little bit out of your area of jurisdiction, but would you care to comment on that?

Commissioner Hall. I think that is pretty far into the policy woods for me to comment on.

Representative Burgess. But again going back to Representative Brady's earlier remarks, the total cost of this bill is undoubtedly going to have an effect upon the economy, and I do not know if we—well I will just say this to the people on the Dias—I do not know if we have been honest with ourselves and with the American People about how much money we are actually spending, borrowing, printing, however we propose to get that, and it does almost resemble the types of predatory lending that was going on that sparked the housing crisis that began this problem in the first place.

I do not think we have been honest about the total cost of ownership to the government for expanding these programs, and in fact is this a good deal or a bad deal for the taxpayer? I do not know that we have made that case.

Let me just shift gears for a moment with the time I have left. On your section provided by the Department of Labor under the Frequently Asked Questions about Employment Unemployment estimates, there is a paragraph that starts out: Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

There is a reasonable answer given there that it is difficult to assess that number, but it looks like the data from the Household Surveys show that foreign-born workers accounted for 15.7 percent of the labor force.

Is it possible to use statistics from the Department of Labor or Homeland Security to know how many people are in the country with a work permit, with a work visa, and extrapolate from that then what percentage, or what part of that 15.7 percent are people are in the country without a work visa?

Commissioner Hall. That is something that we would never do. We just collect the data. We actually never ask the question when we count the employed in the payroll jobs. So I would not know how to make an estimate.

Representative Burgess. But those numbers, in fact to calculate that number, are available if someone were to want to tease them out and run that formula? Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I suspect people have done that.

Representative Burgess. And I do not want this to sound too harsh, but I come from a part of the country where—and I think the comments from Senator Casey, about the minority populations where the unemployment rate is so much higher, clearly we as Members of Congress have a duty to protect those jobs of American citizens first. It was referenced about the low credibility that Congress has, and this is one of those issues that has seriously eroded Congressional credibility over the past several years. And just for the record it seems like something that we might devote some attention to and see if we cannot be better stewards of the Nation's workforce, at least as it revolves around people who are actually legally in this country to work and those who are not. And I yield

back. Or I would yield to the Commissioner if he has a comment to make.

Commissioner Hall. I do not.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you. And Senator Risch.

Senator Risch. Pass.

Chairman Maloney. Pass?

Senator Risch. Yes.

Chairman Maloney. We are going to submit some more questions to the record, but we really need to go forward with some of our meetings that we are having on my side of the aisle in support of moving the economic recovery package forward.

[Committee Insert]*

Chairman Maloney. I would just like to state for the record that we now have job numbers for the entire eight years of the former Administration, the Bush Administration. In the last eight years, payroll jobs are up only 1.6 percent. That is far and away the lowest eight-year gain on record.

In the eight years of Clinton, jobs grew by 20.7 percent.

In the 70 years of available data, jobs have grown at an annual rate of 2.2 percent. For the 62 years before President Bush, the average was 2.4 percent.

I just would like to thank you very much for your service. There may be additional questions that other members would like to get to you, and again these are not good numbers but we appreciate very much your testimony.

Senator Brownback. Madam Chairwoman, could I ask a question that I am going to get to you in writing, but I would like to put you on notice for it?

There is a lot of discussion obviously in our stimulus about spending, and I understand you have some economists that focus on international areas. I am going to have two questions I am going to submit to you and I hope you can answer them.

One is the effect of the Japanese stimulus package that they did on spending. If you have economists that have researched that, I would like to get that number in perspective.

And the second is: Because we have had such a falloff of exports, what you would project, or your economists, if they do project, if we have a declining value of the dollar taking place, or a rising value of the dollar taking place, its impact on projected employment areas.

I think those are two key current issues that we need to look at.

[The chart entitled "Job Losses are Mounting at an Accelerated Rate" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 63.]

Senator Brownback. And I appreciate your notice, too, about the housing bubble that we floated on for quite a period of time in the Clinton and Bush Administrations on those expanded credit numbers, and it seems like that is a big part of what we are dealing with, the bursting of that that has now expanded not just housing but it has gone broad-based all sectors, and it has gone global as well.

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*Information not available at time of printing.

So I think we do not want to reinflate another bubble, but we want to target into places where we can create some jobs and opportunities.

Chairman Maloney. Thank you, Senator. I join you in requesting this information.

I just would like to close with one question about your funding. Do you have enough funding to get the important statistics that we need in order to make the proper policy decisions?

And are there any other labor statistics that you think would be helpful for you to collect to help to make the best possible policies going forward?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Well, as you know we are under a Continuing Resolution holding our funding to 2008 levels. That is not nearly enough for us to continue to produce all our products. So our most important thing is we need to go ahead and get an '09 budget, or if the Continuing Resolution gets extended, we are going to need some help to continue our programs at their current levels.

Chairman Maloney. Are there other statistics and items that you feel you should be focusing on that would help us in making better policy decisions?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I can think of two areas.

One is I would like to see us improve the accuracy of our detailed job and wage trends by occupation. We have some of that data, but we do not have that data over time. I think that would be really important to sort of follow, especially when you get back to job growth, following the impact of job growth where you have good job growth, what kind of job growth you have.

And the other thing is I think we would like to see some better data on new business formation.

Chairman Maloney. Well I hope the Minority will join me in a letter requesting a budget request for them to be able to include this important information in their analysis.

Thank you very, very much for your important report today. The meeting is adjourned. Thank you.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:41 a.m., Friday, February 6, 2009, the meeting of the Committee was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROLYN B. MALONEY

The newest job numbers—with the fourth straight month of job losses over half a million—highlight the misery and disruption that American families have been enduring. As the chart shows, well over 4 million Americans have lost their jobs since the start of this recession—almost half of them in the last 4 months.

This recession looks to be the worst since the Great Depression—and this chart was prepared before the latest bad news. I can't even begin to imagine how deep this recession would have been in the next few months had Congress not passed the recent stimulus bill.

These numbers add further support to the bankruptcy bill pending in the House of Representatives that would allow a homeowners' primary residence to be included in bankruptcy. As millions of Americans have lost their jobs, they have become unable to pay their mortgages. And in many states, the bursting of the housing bubble means that these homeowners owe more than their houses are worth, eliminating the possibility of refinancing a mortgage or selling a house at a high enough price to pay off the existing mortgage, and therefore increasing foreclosures in that state. The housing problem is making a vicious cycle even worse—as more people lose their homes to foreclosure, the stock of unsold houses increases putting more downward pressure on house prices, which leads to more homeowners owing more than their house is worth, which is leading to more foreclosures. And homeowners who have lost their jobs are less mobile when they owe more than their house is worth—taking a job in another area of the country would entail coming up with money to pay off their mortgage or taking a serious hit to their credit rating.

The latest numbers show that almost 1 in 10 mortgage holders in Florida were in foreclosure during the fourth quarter of 2008, and in Nevada, Arizona, California and Ohio more than 1 in 25 mortgage holders are in foreclosure. Not surprisingly, most of those states have unemployment rates much higher than the national average. California recently reported that the unemployment rate in January was 10.1 percent.

Although the housing prevention plan outlined by Secretary Geithner helps some homeowners—interest rates are lowered to homeowners who have limited or no equity in their houses, homeowners who have lost their jobs and will need to sell their houses have been offered no help. If homeowners can lower their payments through bankruptcy proceedings, they may be able to.

According to the figures just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than 3.6 million jobs have been lost since the recession began in December 2007, including the nearly 600,000 jobs shed in January. Given the steady stream of mass layoffs, a credit freeze and a decline in consumer spending, the writing was already on the wall for a devastating 13th month of job losses. The job losses were widespread throughout the economy and employers cut jobs at a faster pace last month.

The Labor Department announced yesterday that initial jobless claims surged to a 17-year high of 626,000 last week and that the number of people on the unemployment rolls ticked up to nearly 4.8 million, the most since records began in 1967. We now hear

that the growing rolls of the unemployed are colliding head-on with states who cannot afford to efficiently process their claims.

More than 2 million homes have gone into foreclosure, and millions of other homeowners find themselves owing more to the bank than their homes are worth. Because of these job losses, millions have also lost their health insurance. And an estimated $6 trillion in personal wealth has simply evaporated since the economic crisis began.

Alarm bells are sounding and our economic recovery package must make its way to the President as soon as possible. The current economic crisis requires bold solutions that address the magnitude of our economic woes, and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Plan will do just that.

These jobless numbers today underscore once again that there is no issue that is more important for this government to address than saving and creating jobs. Our recovery package will create or save an estimated 4 million jobs and will make key investments in our future. We will create jobs across a variety of sectors over the next several years, which will soften the downturn and foster a solid economic recovery that benefits all Americans.

First and foremost, we will help families in need by increasing food stamps benefits for some 30 million Americans, expanding unemployment benefits for 18 million Americans, and preserving health care benefits for 20 million Americans.

We have an historic opportunity to make the investments necessary to modernize our public infrastructure, transition to a clean energy economy, and make us more competitive in the future. America's schools, roads, bridges, and water systems are in disrepair and this is creating a drag on economic growth.

Our plan also supports working families by providing a $1,000 "Making Work Pay" tax cut for 95 percent of workers and their families. These families will go out and spend the money, not save it, and help jumpstart local economies right away.

Now is the time to put aside the differences we might have in economic theories and put the needs of our country first. Now is the time to save our economy, not defend the failed policies of the past. We need to stand together for the good of our nation.

President Obama and the Democrats are ready to embark on a bold, common sense plan to turn this economy around, to address the fierce urgency of now, and to get this country back on its feet. Today's numbers underline the need to act, and to act now.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SENATOR SAM BROWNBACK

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' report that payroll employment declined by another 598,000 jobs and that the unemployment rate rose to 7.6 during the month of January is unwelcome, but not unexpected, news. There is no question that our economy and the people of this nation are hurting, and hurting badly. I wish I could say that I am looking forward to Commissioner Hall's testimony this morning, but candidly this is news that we could all do without.

I know that Commissioner Hall is here to testify on the data in today's report and is not here to offer us projections about future results or policy prescriptions for what ails us. That isn't the job

of the BLS Commissioner, so I hope we can all avoid the temptation to attempt to re-write his job description this morning.

There is no question that our economy needs help. Passage of a stimulus package is essential. Passage of a massive spending bill that permanently adds to the size of government is not. We need to put gas in the tank, not sugar. Unfortunately, the stimulus bill passed by the House and the one under consideration by the Senate both fail the test—and fail it miserably.

We will hear a great deal of discussion about how spending is more effective than tax reduction in stimulating economic activity. Yes, there are a significant number of economists that use their macroeconomic models to generate results to support that notion. However, the results those models generate say more about how the models were constructed than about the economy. These models are more parable than fact. Recent economic research does not support the notion that government spending is the most effective way to stimulate the economy.

In fact, there is a good deal of recent economic research that analyzes data as opposed to building models on Keynesian assumptions.

Research by President Obama's Chair of the Council of Economic Advisors, Christina Romer and her husband find a tax multiplier of about three: a dollar of tax cuts raises the gross domestic product (GDP) by about three dollars.

Andrew Mountford of the University of London and Harald Uhlig of the University of Chicago analyzed U.S. quarterly data from 1955–2000. They considered three policy scenarios: a deficit-financed government spending increase, a deficit-financed tax cut, and a balanced-budget increase in government spending.

Their findings: "We find that deficit-financed tax cuts work best among these three scenarios to improve GDP, with a maximal . . . multiplier of five dollars of total additional GDP per each dollar of the total cut in government revenue five years after the shock." They found that a deficit financed tax cut has a maximal multiplier of 5.33 after 14 quarters, while a deficit financed increase in government spending has a maximal multiplier of only 0.65 after one quarter.

Olivier Blanchard, Chief Economist at the IMF and Roberto Perotti find that "In most cases [of tax and spending changes in the U.S.] the multipliers are small, often close to one," and that ". . . both increases in taxes and increases in government spending have a strong negative effect on private investment spending."

While consumers will save some portion of a tax cut and, equivalently, pay down household debt, it is not sound policy to suggest that individuals taking steps to improve household balance sheets is a negative for the economy. Improved credit quality is an important part of freeing up bank lending. The reduced debt service requirement also increases a household's long term income that is available for consumption. Many of the current so-called stimulus measures involve long-term government spending programs that are advocated as long-term investments in our Nation's infrastructure and future growth. Why is it not prudent to allow families to shore up their balance sheets to provide for their own private financial infrastructures and their families' future growth prospects?

While there has been a great deal of focus placed on financial institutions' balance sheets, household balance sheets have suffered significantly. From the third quarter of 2007 to the 3rd quarter of 2008, the net worth of households and nonprofit organizations has declined by $7.1 trillion or 8.9%.

Household debt declined in the third quarter of 2008 for the first time since the Federal Reserve began tracking this data in 1952.

It should not be surprising that households are moving to shore up their balance sheets. Neither should it be considered a bad thing from an economic perspective, if one takes a long view.

It is also important to note that evidence suggests that consumers are more likely to spend tax reduction that comes in the form of permanent reductions than they are one time stimulus checks.

While it may be timely in the current deep economic downturn to consider stimulus measures, the current proposals are neither targeted toward measures that will provide actual stimulus nor temporary. In fact, the proposals are a giant step toward permanently increasing the size of the federal government. Once spending is in place, it will remain in place.

We owe the American people better. Congress and the Administration need to step back and take the time—not a long time—but the time to craft a true stimulus package.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY

I would like to join in welcoming Commissioner Hall before the Joint Economic Committee this morning. The data released today underscore the need for effective steps to get the economy back on track.

The data show that payroll employment fell by 598,000 in January. The job losses were widespread, reflecting the deepening recession and economic hardship facing many families. The unemployment rate climbed to 7.6 percent last month.

Unfortunately, the policy response to the downturn was a partisan stimulus bill passed by the House to increase federal spending, deficits, and debt by astronomical amounts. Between 2009 and 2019, the House bill would add $1.2 trillion of federal debt to the already large and growing burden of public debt on the economy. The stimulus bill would add more than $3,000 to the share of public debt of every man, woman, and child in the U.S. by 2019. We, our children, and grandchildren will be paying for this spending spree for a long time to come.

Even before the stimulus bill was considered, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projected that the budget deficit would balloon to a record $1.2 trillion in 2009 alone. The publicly held debt as a percent of GDP was projected to increase from 40.8 percent in 2008 to 50.5 percent in 2009, a whopping 10 percentage point increase in only one year. The stimulus bill could push this debt-to-GDP ratio to nearly 60 percent by 2011.

The real budget outlook is actually considerably worse because the CBO baseline does not include a number of items that will further enlarge the deficits. Trillions of dollars of federal bailouts also expose taxpayers. Furthermore, the looming retirement of the baby

boom generation will cause entitlement spending to accelerate faster and faster in the next few years.

The U.S. fiscal outlook is already undermining financial markets. As the *Financial Times* reported Thursday, ". . . The U.S. Treasury opened the floodgates of government bond issuance yesterday . . . the announcement came amid fears about growing U.S. government deficits and sent the yield on the benchmark 10-year Treasury note rising to 2.95 percent . . . The rise in yields has been pushing 30-year mortgage rates higher, complicating efforts by U.S. authorities to revive the economy . . ."

The key question is whether huge federal spending increases will actually work to stimulate the economy. As economist John Taylor noted in a recent paper presented at the annual American Economic Association meetings, "there is little empirical evidence that government spending is a way to end a recession or accelerate a recovery." It didn't work in Japan, and there is no reason to think it will work now in the U.S. Part of the reason to doubt the effectiveness of stimulus spending is that taxpayers know that they will end up paying for the stimulus in higher future taxes and inflation, and will adjust accordingly now, undermining any stimulative effect. One study even found that ". . . It is thus possible for responses to expected future policies to exacerbate and prolong recessions . . ."

The prospect of borrowing over a trillion dollars for questionable programs thrown together with little procedural deliberation has rightly given the American people pause. Even if job creation is assumed, the cost per job has been estimated at well over $200,000, far above average taxpayer income. We do know one thing: there is an absolute certainty that the House-passed stimulus will increase deficits and debt by over $1 trillion. However, there is very little indication that it will do much to help the economy.

A much better approach would be long-term marginal tax rate reductions to improve incentives to work, save, and invest. As Christina Romer, President Obama's chair of the Council of Economic Advisers has written, "tax cuts have very large and persistent positive output effects." The Republican tax package offered in the Ways and Means Committee included a number of pro-growth tax provisions. We proposed cutting the marginal income tax rates in the bottom two brackets by five percentage points, tax deduction for small business, income tax relief for taxpayers receiving unemployment benefits, and a tax incentive for qualifying home buyers. This approach offers a much better prospect for economic growth than a tidal wave of new wasteful federal spending.

This bloated spending stimulus bill is in trouble and there is still time to consider a better course of action. Instead of burdening the economy with more deficit spending and debt, let's reduce the burden of government and improve the prospects for economic growth.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEITH HALL

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data we released this morning.

The labor market continued to weaken dramatically in January. Total nonfarm payroll employment fell by 598,000, and the unemployment rate rose from 7.2 to 7.6 percent. January's sharp drop in employment brings job losses to 3.6 million since the start of the recession in December 2007 (as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research). About half of the decline occurred in the past 3 months. Job losses in January were large and widespread across the major industry sectors.

Manufacturing employment fell by 207,000 over the month, bringing the job loss in this industry to 1.1 million since the start of the recession. Nearly half of the loss occurred in the past 3 months. In January, employment declines were spread throughout the sector but were especially large in fabricated metal products (−37,000), motor vehicles and parts (−31,000), and machinery (−22,000).

Construction shed 111,000 jobs over the month. The pace of job loss in this sector has accelerated in recent months. Employment has declined by 781,000 since the beginning of the recession, with about 40 percent of the decrease occurring in the past 3 months.

In January, job losses continued throughout most of the service-providing sector. Since the start of the recession, this sector has lost 1.8 million jobs, with over half of the decline occurring in the past 3 months. Employment in temporary help agencies fell by 76,000 in January and has declined by 605,000 since December 2007. Other large over-the-month job losses occurred in retail trade (−45,000), transportation and warehousing (−44,000), financial activities (−42,000), wholesale trade (−31,000), and professional and technical services (−29,000).

Private education and health care added jobs in January. Employment in health care was up by 19,000 over the month compared with an average of 30,000 a month in 2008.

Average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector rose by 5 cents, or 0.3 percent, in January. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.9 percent. From December 2007 to December 2008, the seasonally adjusted Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) fell by 0.7 percent.

Measures from our household survey also reflected the weak labor market conditions in January. The unemployment rate rose from 7.2 to 7.6 percent, bringing the total number of unemployed persons to 11.6 million. Since December 2007, the rate has risen by 2.7 percentage points, with the increase widespread across demographic groups.

In January, the employment-population ratio dropped to 60.5 percent, 2.2 percentage points lower than at the beginning of the recession. This is the lowest level since May 1986. The labor force participation rate, at 65.5 percent in January, has edged down in recent months.

This morning, on our Web site, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing monthly estimates of the employment status of persons with a disability. In January, the unemployment rate for these persons was 13.2 percent, compared with a rate of 8.3 percent for persons with no disability (not seasonally adjusted). The employment-population ratio for persons with a disability was 20.0

percent, compared with 65.0 percent for those with no disability. The collection of these important data is sponsored by the Department of Labor's Office of Disability Employment Policy.

Before closing, I would note there were routine annual adjustments to the data from our two surveys. The establishment survey data released today reflect the incorporation of annual benchmark revisions. Each year, we re-anchor our sample-based survey estimates to full universe counts of employment, primarily derived from administrative records of the unemployment insurance tax system. Household survey data for January reflect updated population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Further information about the impact of these adjustments is contained in our news release and on our website.

Summarizing labor market developments for January, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 598,000, and the unemployment rate rose to 7.6 percent. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, job losses have totaled 3.6 million, with about half of the decrease occurring in the last 3 months.

My colleagues and I now would be glad to answer your questions.

News

United States Department of Labor

Bureau of Labor Statistics — Washington, D.C. 20212

Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378
http://www.bls.gov/cps/

Establishment data: (202) 691-6555
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Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 A.M. (EST), Friday, February 6, 2009.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment fell sharply in January (-598,000) and the unemployment rate rose from 7.2 to 7.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Payroll employment has declined by 3.6 million since the start of the recession in December 2007; about one-half of this decline occurred in the past 3 months. In January, job losses were large and widespread across nearly all major industry sectors.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, February 2006 – January 2009

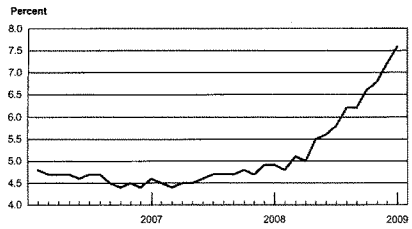
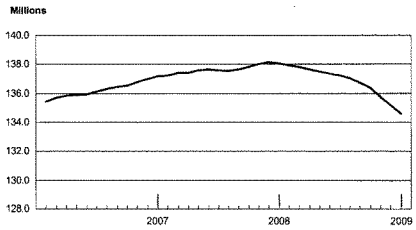


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment, seasonally adjusted, February 2006 – January 2009



Establishment and Household Data Changes

The establishment survey data in this release have been revised as a result of the annual benchmarking process and the updating of seasonal adjustment factors. See the note beginning on page 6 for more information on the revisions.

In addition, household survey data for January 2009 reflect updated population estimates. See the note on page 7 for more information. Also, January 2009 industry data shown in table A-11 of this release have been converted to the 2007 Census Industry Classification System. Historical data have not been revised.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Dec.-Jan. change
	III 2008	IV 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,650	154,648	154,620	154,447	153,716	([1])
Employment	145,299	144,046	144,144	143,338	142,099	([1])
Unemployment	9,350	10,602	10,476	11,108	11,616	([1])
Not in labor force	79,460	80,177	80,208	80,588	81,023	([1])
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	6.0	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.6	0.4
Adult men	5.8	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.6	.4
Adult women	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	.3
Teenagers	19.7	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8	.0
White	5.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.9	.3
Black or African American	10.7	11.5	11.3	11.9	12.6	.7
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	7.8	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.7	.5
ESTABLISHMENT DATA [2]	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	137,004	p 135,762	135,755	p 135,178	p 134,580	p -598
Goods-producing [3]	21,343	p 20,814	20,814	p 20,564	p 20,245	p -319
Construction	7,170	p 6,953	6,939	p 6,853	p 6,742	p -111
Manufacturing	13,388	p 13,068	13,082	p 12,920	p 12,713	p -207
Service-providing [3]	115,661	p 114,948	114,941	p 114,614	p 114,335	p -279
Retail trade [4]	15,331	p 15,129	15,126	p 15,043	p 14,998	p -45
Professional and business service	17,730	p 17,494	17,488	p 17,382	p 17,261	p -121
Education and health services	18,932	p 19,038	19,044	p 19,089	p 19,143	p 54
Leisure and hospitality	13,452	p 13,351	13,344	p 13,313	p 13,285	p -28
Government	22,543	p 22,538	22,543	p 22,533	p 22,539	p 6
	Hours of work [5]					
Total private	33.6	p 33.4	33.4	p 33.3	p 33.3	p 0.0
Manufacturing	40.8	p 40.2	40.2	p 39.9	p 39.8	p -.1
Overtime	3.6	p 3.2	3.2	p 3.0	p 2.9	p -.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [5]					
Total private	106.1	p 104.1	104.1	p 103.3	p 102.6	p -0.7
	Earnings [5]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.16	p $18.34	$18.34	p $18.41	p $18.46	p $0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private	610.90	p 612.66	612.56	p 613.05	p 614.72	p 1.67

[1] Changes in household data levels are not shown due to the introduction of updated population controls. See the note on page 7 for more information.

[2] Establishment data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors. See the note on page 6 for more information.

[3] Includes other industries, not shown separately.

[4] Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.

[5] Data relate to private production and nonsupervisory workers.

p = preliminary.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Both the number of unemployed persons (11.6 million) and the unemployment rate (7.6 percent) rose in January. Over the past 12 months, the number of unemployed persons has increased by 4.1 million and the unemployment rate has risen by 2.7 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

The unemployment rate continued to trend upward in January for adult men (7.6 percent), adult women (6.2 percent), whites (6.9 percent), blacks (12.6 percent), and Hispanics (9.7 percent). The jobless rate for teenagers was unchanged at 20.8 percent. The unemployment rate for Asians was 6.2 percent in January, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs increased to 7.0 million in January. This measure has grown by 3.2 million during the last 12 months. (See table A-8.)

The number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) was little changed at 2.6 million in January. Over the past 12 months, the number of long-term unemployed was up by 1.3 million. The number of persons unemployed less than 5 weeks rose to 3.7 million in January. (See table A-9.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

The civilian labor force participation rate, at 65.5 percent in January, has edged down in recent months. The employment-population ratio declined by 0.5 percentage point to 60.5 percent over the month, and by 2.4 percentage points over the year. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons who worked part time for economic reasons (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was essentially unchanged in January at 7.8 million; however, this measure was up by 3.1 million over the past 12 months. Included in this category are persons who 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)

About 2.1 million persons (not seasonally adjusted) were marginally attached to the labor force in January, about 400,000 more than 12 months earlier. These individuals wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. They were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Among the marginally attached, there were 734,000 discouraged workers in January, up by about 270,000 from a year earlier. Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The other 1.4 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in January had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities. (See table A-13.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonfarm payroll employment fell sharply (-598,000) in January. Since the recession began in December 2007, 3.6 million jobs have been lost, with about half of the decrease occurring in the last 3 months. In January, employment declined in nearly all major industries, while health care and private education added jobs. (See table B-1.)

Manufacturing employment fell by 207,000 in January, the largest 1-month decline since October 1982. In January, durable goods manufacturing lost 157,000 jobs, with notable decreases in fabricated metal products (-37,000), motor vehicles and parts (-31,000), and machinery (-22,000). Employment in nondurable goods manufacturing declined by 50,000 over the month.

Construction lost 111,000 jobs in January. Employment in the industry has fallen by about 1.0 million since peaking in January 2007. Employment fell across most component industries over the month.

The temporary help industry lost 76,000 jobs in January. Since its recent peak in December 2006, temporary help employment has declined by 695,000. Professional and technical services lost 29,000 jobs in January.

Retail trade employment fell by 45,000 in January and by 592,000 since a peak in November 2007. In January, employment declined in automobile dealerships (-14,000), building material and garden supply stores (-10,000), department stores (-9,000), and furniture and home furnishing stores (-7,000). Over the month, wholesale trade employment fell by 31,000.

Transportation and warehousing lost 44,000 jobs in January and 202,000 since the start of the recession. Most of the decline occurred over the last 5 months. In January, employment fell in truck transportation (-25,000), support activities for transportation (-9,000), and couriers and messengers (-4,000).

Employment in financial activities declined by 42,000 over the month and by 388,000 since a peak in December 2006. In January, job losses occurred in securities, commodity contracts, and investments (-15,000) and in credit intermediation (-10,000).

Health care employment continued to trend up in January with a gain of 19,000. Employment gains in the industry averaged 30,000 a month in 2008. Employment in private education rose by 33,000 over the month.

The change in total nonfarm employment for November was revised from -584,000 to -597,000, and the change for December was revised from -524,000 to -577,000. Monthly revisions result from additional sample reports and the monthly recalculation of seasonal factors. This month, the annual benchmarking process also contributed to these revisions.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

In January, the average workweek for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls remained at 33.3 hours, seasonally adjusted. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime decreased by 0.1 hour over the month, to 39.8 and 2.9 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers on nonfarm payrolls fell by 0.7 percent in January. The manufacturing index declined by 2.1 percent over the month. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

In January, average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents, or 0.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. This followed gains of 7 cents in December and 6 cents in

November. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings increased by 3.9 percent, and average weekly earnings rose by 2.7 percent. (See table B-3.)

The Employment Situation for February 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 6, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

Revisions to Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with annual practice, the establishment survey data have been revised to reflect comprehensive universe counts of payroll jobs, or benchmarks. These counts are derived principally from unemployment insurance tax records compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program for March 2008. As a result of the benchmark process, all not seasonally adjusted data series were subject to revision from April 2007 forward, the time period since the last benchmark was established. In addition, with this release, the seasonally adjusted establishment survey data from January 2004 forward were subject to revision due to the introduction of updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B presents revised total nonfarm employment data on a seasonally adjusted basis for January through December 2008. The revised data for April 2008 forward incorporate the effect of applying the rate of change measured by the sample to the new benchmark level, as well as updated net business birth/death model adjustments and new seasonal adjustment factors. The November and December 2008 revisions also reflect the routine incorporation of additional sample receipts into the November final and December second preliminary estimates. The total nonfarm employment level for March 2008 was revised downward by 89,000 (17,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis). The previously published level for December 2008 was revised downward by 172,000 (311,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis).

An article that discusses the benchmark and post-benchmark revisions, as well as all revised historical Current Employment Statistics (CES) data, can be accessed through the CES homepage at http://www.bls.gov/ces/. Information on the revisions released today also may be obtained by calling (202) 691-6555.

Table B. Revisions in total nonfarm employment, January-December 2008, seasonally adjusted
(In thousands)

Year and month	Levels		Over-the-month changes		
	As previously published	As revised	As previously published	As revised	Difference
2008					
January	138,002	138,080	-76	-72	4
February	137,919	137,936	-83	-144	-61
March	137,831	137,814	-88	-122	-34
April	137,764	137,654	-67	-160	-93
May	137,717	137,517	-47	-137	-90
June	137,617	137,356	-100	-161	-61
July	137,550	137,228	-67	-128	-61
August	137,423	137,053	-127	-175	-48
September	137,020	136,732	-403	-321	82
October	136,597	136,352	-423	-380	43
November	136,013	135,755	-584	-597	-13
December [p]	135,489	135,178	-524	-577	-53

[p] = preliminary.

Adjustments to Population Estimates for the Household Survey

Effective with data for January 2009, updated population estimates have been used in the household survey. Population estimates for the household survey are developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each year, the Census Bureau updates the estimates to reflect new information and assumptions about the growth of the population during the decade. The change in population reflected in the new estimates results primarily from adjustments for net international migration, updated vital statistics information, and some methodological changes in the estimation process.

In accordance with our usual practice, BLS will not revise the official household survey estimates for December 2008 and earlier months. To show the impact of the population adjustment, however, differences in selected December 2008 labor force series based on the old and new population estimates are shown in table C. The adjustment decreased the estimated size of the civilian noninstitutional population in December by 483,000, the civilian labor force by 449,000, and employment by 407,000; the new population estimates had a negligible impact on unemployment rates and other percentage estimates. Data users are cautioned that these annual population adjustments affect the comparability of household data series over time. Estimates of large levels, such as total labor force and employment are impacted most. Table D shows the effect of the introduction of new population estimates on the changes in selected labor force measures between December 2008 and January 2009. More detailed information on the population adjustments and their effect on national labor force estimates are available at http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps09adj.pdf.

Table C. Effect of the updated population controls on December 2008 estimates by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total	Men	Women	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino ethnicity
Civilian noninstitutional population	-483	-295	-188	-242	-43	-170	-319
Civilian labor force	-449	-289	-160	-267	-38	-121	-264
Employed	-407	-260	-146	-239	-33	-116	-238
Unemployed	-42	-28	-14	-28	-5	-6	-27
Unemployment rate	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

NOTE: Detail for men and women may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates for the above race groups (white, black or African American, and Asian) do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race.

Table D. December 2008-January 2009 changes in selected labor force measures, with adjustments for population control effects

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Dec.-Jan. change, as published	2009 population control effect	Dec.-Jan. change, after removing the population control effect [1]
TOTAL			
Civilian noninstitutional population	-296	-483	187
Civilian labor force	-731	-449	-282
Participation rate	-.2	-.1	-.1
Employed	-1,239	-407	-832
Employment-population ratio	-.5	.0	-.5
Unemployed	508	-42	550
Unemployment rate	.4	.0	.4

[1] This Dec.-Jan. change is calculated by subtracting the population control effect from the published over-the-month change.

Frequently Asked Questions about Employment and Unemployment Estimates

Why are there two monthly measures of employment?

The household survey and establishment survey both produce sample-based estimates of employment and both have strengths and limitations. The establishment survey employment series has a smaller margin of error on the measurement of month-to-month change than the household survey because of its much larger sample size. An over-the-month employment change of 107,000 is statistically significant in the establishment survey, while the threshold for a statistically significant change in the household survey is about 400,000. However, the household survey has a more expansive scope than the establishment survey because it includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the establishment survey. The household survey also provides estimates of employment for demographic groups.

Are undocumented immigrants counted in the surveys?

Neither the establishment nor household survey is designed to identify the legal status of workers. Thus, while it is likely that both surveys include at least some undocumented immigrants, it is not possible to determine how many are counted in either survey. The household survey does include questions about whether respondents were born outside the United States. Data from these questions show that foreign-born workers accounted for 15.7 percent of the labor force in 2007 and 47.7 percent of the net increase in the labor force from 2000 to 2007.

Why does the establishment survey have revisions?

The establishment survey revises published estimates to improve its data series by incorporating additional information that was not available at the time of the initial publication of the estimates. The establishment survey revises its initial monthly estimates twice, in the immediately succeeding 2 months, to incorporate additional sample receipts from respondents in the survey and recalculated seasonal adjustment factors. For more information on the monthly revisions, please visit http://www.bls.gov/ces/cesrevinfo.htm.

On an annual basis, the establishment survey incorporates a benchmark revision that re-anchors estimates to nearly complete employment counts available from unemployment insurance tax records. The benchmark helps to control for sampling and modeling errors in the estimates. For more information on the annual benchmark revision, please visit http://www.bls.gov/web/cesbmart.htm.

Does the establishment survey sample include small firms?

Yes; about 40 percent of the establishment survey sample is comprised of business establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The establishment survey sample is designed to maximize the reliability of the total nonfarm employment estimate; firms from all size classes and industries are appropriately sampled to achieve that goal.

Does the establishment survey account for employment from new businesses?

Yes; monthly establishment survey estimates include an adjustment to account for the net employment change generated by business births and deaths. The adjustment comes from an econometric model that forecasts the monthly net jobs impact of business births and deaths based on the actual past

values of the net impact that can be observed with a lag from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The establishment survey uses modeling rather than sampling for this purpose because the survey is not immediately able to bring new businesses into the sample. There is an unavoidable lag between the birth of a new firm and its appearance on the sampling frame and availability for selection. BLS adds new businesses to the survey twice a year.

Is the count of unemployed persons limited to just those people receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

No; the estimate of unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons who are without jobs and are actively seeking and available to work are included among the unemployed. (People on temporary layoff are included even if they do not actively seek work.) There is no requirement or question relating to unemployment insurance benefits in the monthly survey.

Does the official unemployment rate exclude people who have stopped looking for work?

Yes; however, there are separate estimates of persons outside the labor force who want a job, including those who have stopped looking because they believe no jobs are available (discouraged workers). In addition, alternative measures of labor underutilization (discouraged workers and other groups not officially counted as unemployed) are published each month in the Employment Situation news release.

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]					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	232,616	235,035	234,739	232,616	234,360	234,612	234,828	235,035	234,739
Civilian labor force	152,828	154,349	153,445	153,873	154,621	154,878	154,620	154,447	153,716
Participation rate	65.7	65.7	65.4	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.7	65.5
Employed	144,607	143,350	140,436	146,317	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099
Employment-population ratio	62.2	61.0	59.8	62.9	61.9	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.5
Unemployed	8,221	10,999	13,009	7,555	9,592	10,221	10,476	11,108	11,616
Unemployment rate	5.4	7.1	8.5	4.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
Not in labor force	79,788	80,686	81,293	78,744	79,739	79,734	80,208	80,588	81,023
Persons who currently want a job	4,977	5,180	5,866	4,870	5,140	5,065	5,393	5,488	5,643
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,493	113,769	113,573	112,493	113,414	113,546	113,660	113,769	113,573
Civilian labor force	81,656	82,226	81,725	82,408	82,885	82,892	82,666	82,338	81,863
Participation rate	72.6	72.3	72.0	73.3	73.1	73.0	72.7	72.4	72.1
Employed	76,860	75,548	73,763	78,228	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092
Employment-population ratio	68.3	66.4	64.9	69.5	68.1	67.8	67.4	66.7	66.1
Unemployed	4,796	6,678	7,962	4,180	5,636	5,954	6,089	6,491	6,771
Unemployment rate	5.9	8.1	9.7	5.1	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3
Not in labor force	30,837	31,543	31,848	30,085	30,529	30,654	30,994	31,431	31,710
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	103,866	105,083	104,902	103,866	104,741	104,869	104,978	105,083	104,902
Civilian labor force	78,463	79,071	78,741	78,907	79,392	79,380	79,335	78,998	78,585
Participation rate	75.5	75.2	75.1	76.0	75.8	75.7	75.6	75.2	74.9
Employed	74,387	73,088	71,556	75,474	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613
Employment-population ratio	71.6	69.6	68.2	72.7	71.1	70.8	70.5	69.7	69.2
Unemployed	4,075	5,984	7,185	3,433	4,889	5,088	5,290	5,714	5,972
Unemployment rate	5.2	7.6	9.1	4.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6
Not in labor force	25,403	26,012	26,162	24,959	25,349	25,489	25,643	26,085	26,318
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	120,123	121,266	121,166	120,123	120,946	121,066	121,168	121,266	121,166
Civilian labor force	71,172	72,122	71,721	71,464	71,735	71,986	71,954	72,109	71,853
Participation rate	59.2	59.5	59.2	59.5	59.3	59.5	59.4	59.5	59.3
Employed	67,747	67,802	66,674	68,089	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007
Employment-population ratio	56.4	55.9	55.0	56.7	56.0	55.9	55.8	55.7	55.3
Unemployed	3,425	4,320	5,047	3,375	3,956	4,267	4,387	4,618	4,845
Unemployment rate	4.8	6.0	7.0	4.7	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7
Not in labor force	48,951	49,143	49,445	48,659	49,210	49,080	49,214	49,157	49,313
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	111,739	112,825	112,738	111,739	112,518	112,633	112,731	112,825	112,738
Civilian labor force	67,913	69,042	68,654	67,982	68,385	68,700	68,753	68,891	68,584
Participation rate	60.8	61.2	60.9	60.8	60.8	61.0	61.0	61.1	60.8
Employed	64,943	65,204	64,123	65,101	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298
Employment-population ratio	58.1	57.8	56.9	58.3	57.8	57.7	57.6	57.5	57.0
Unemployed	2,970	3,838	4,531	2,881	3,377	3,725	3,851	4,031	4,286
Unemployment rate	4.4	5.6	6.6	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2
Not in labor force	43,826	43,784	44,085	43,757	44,133	43,933	43,978	43,935	44,154
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,012	17,126	17,098	17,012	17,101	17,110	17,118	17,126	17,098
Civilian labor force	6,452	6,235	6,051	6,984	6,844	6,799	6,531	6,557	6,547
Participation rate	37.9	36.4	35.4	41.1	40.0	39.7	38.2	38.3	38.3
Employed	5,277	5,058	4,758	5,742	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188
Employment-population ratio	31.0	29.5	27.8	33.8	32.3	31.5	30.4	30.3	30.3
Unemployed	1,175	1,177	1,293	1,241	1,326	1,408	1,335	1,363	1,359
Unemployment rate	18.2	18.9	21.4	17.8	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8
Not in labor force	10,560	10,891	11,047	10,028	10,257	10,311	10,587	10,568	10,551

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	188,787	190,351	190,225	188,787	189,916	190,085	190,221	190,351	190,225
Civilian labor force	124,577	125,588	125,099	125,362	125,844	126,298	126,029	125,634	125,312
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	65.8	66.4	66.3	66.4	66.3	66.0	65.9
Employed	118,505	117,409	115,320	119,888	118,964	118,722	118,226	117,357	116,692
Employment-population ratio	62.8	61.7	60.6	63.5	62.6	62.5	62.2	61.7	61.3
Unemployed	6,072	8,179	9,779	5,474	6,880	7,577	7,803	8,277	8,621
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.5	7.8	4.4	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.9
Not in labor force	64,210	64,763	65,126	63,425	64,072	63,787	64,193	64,718	64,913
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,098	65,424	65,218	65,480	65,718	65,792	65,762	65,331	65,126
Participation rate	76.0	75.6	75.5	76.4	76.2	76.2	76.1	75.5	75.4
Employed	62,020	60,965	59,787	62,939	62,125	61,972	61,761	61,101	60,683
Employment-population ratio	72.4	70.5	69.2	73.5	72.0	71.8	71.5	70.7	70.2
Unemployed	3,078	4,459	5,431	2,541	3,593	3,821	4,001	4,230	4,443
Unemployment rate	4.7	6.8	8.3	3.9	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,211	55,033	54,882	54,203	54,543	54,891	54,810	54,878	54,786
Participation rate	60.2	60.6	60.5	60.2	60.2	60.6	60.4	60.5	60.4
Employed	52,081	52,199	51,494	52,162	52,233	52,178	52,014	51,846	51,601
Employment-population ratio	57.8	57.5	56.7	57.9	57.7	57.6	57.3	57.1	56.9
Unemployed	2,130	2,833	3,388	2,041	2,310	2,714	2,796	3,031	3,185
Unemployment rate	3.9	5.1	6.2	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,268	5,131	4,999	5,679	5,583	5,615	5,457	5,425	5,400
Participation rate	40.4	39.1	38.2	43.5	42.6	42.9	41.6	41.4	41.3
Employed	4,403	4,245	4,039	4,787	4,605	4,572	4,451	4,409	4,408
Employment-population ratio	33.7	32.4	30.9	36.7	35.2	34.9	34.0	33.6	33.7
Unemployed	864	886	960	892	978	1,043	1,006	1,016	993
Unemployment rate	16.4	17.3	19.2	15.7	17.5	18.6	18.4	18.7	18.4
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,640	28,059	28,052	27,640	27,939	27,982	28,021	28,059	28,052
Civilian labor force	17,501	17,720	17,629	17,728	17,733	17,768	17,708	17,796	17,791
Participation rate	63.3	63.2	62.8	64.1	63.5	63.5	63.2	63.4	63.4
Employed	15,856	15,649	15,274	16,104	15,709	15,762	15,703	15,674	15,546
Employment-population ratio	57.4	55.8	54.4	58.3	56.2	56.3	56.0	55.9	55.4
Unemployed	1,645	2,071	2,355	1,624	2,024	2,006	2,005	2,122	2,245
Unemployment rate	9.4	11.7	13.4	9.2	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.6
Not in labor force	10,139	10,339	10,423	9,912	10,206	10,214	10,313	10,263	10,261
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	7,850	7,981	7,962	7,917	8,000	7,961	7,954	7,999	7,979
Participation rate	70.7	70.7	70.6	71.3	71.2	70.7	70.5	70.8	70.7
Employed	7,129	6,879	6,702	7,259	7,049	7,019	6,989	6,930	6,850
Employment-population ratio	64.2	60.9	59.4	65.4	62.7	62.3	62.0	61.4	60.7
Unemployed	721	1,102	1,260	658	952	942	965	1,069	1,129
Unemployment rate	9.2	13.8	15.8	8.3	11.9	11.8	12.1	13.4	14.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,882	9,031	8,957	8,941	8,931	9,016	9,069	9,060	9,022
Participation rate	64.0	64.2	63.6	64.4	63.7	64.2	64.5	64.4	64.1
Employed	8,220	8,264	8,121	8,282	8,097	8,213	8,249	8,256	8,194
Employment-population ratio	59.2	58.7	57.7	59.7	57.8	58.5	58.7	58.7	58.2
Unemployed	662	767	836	659	834	804	820	804	828
Unemployment rate	7.4	8.5	9.3	7.4	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	769	708	710	871	802	790	685	736	790
Participation rate	29.0	26.3	26.4	32.8	29.9	29.4	25.5	27.4	29.4
Employed	507	506	451	564	563	531	464	488	502
Employment-population ratio	19.1	18.8	16.7	21.2	21.0	19.8	17.3	18.1	18.6
Unemployed	262	202	259	307	239	260	221	248	288
Unemployment rate	34.0	28.5	36.5	35.3	29.8	32.9	32.2	33.7	36.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, and age — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted [1]					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,660	10,873	10,745	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	7,167	7,223	7,023	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	67.2	66.4	65.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,935	6,857	6,588	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	65.1	63.1	61.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	231	365	435	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	3.2	5.1	6.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,493	3,651	3,722	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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]					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	31,643	32,649	32,417	31,643	32,369	32,465	32,558	32,649	32,417
Civilian labor force	21,561	22,221	21,868	21,739	22,259	22,187	22,074	22,134	21,931
Participation rate	68.1	68.1	67.5	68.7	68.8	68.3	67.8	67.8	67.7
Employed	20,011	20,129	19,453	20,352	20,506	20,232	20,168	20,096	19,800
Employment-population ratio	63.2	61.7	60.0	64.3	63.4	62.3	61.9	61.6	61.1
Unemployed	1,550	2,093	2,415	1,387	1,752	1,955	1,906	2,038	2,132
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.4	11.0	6.4	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.7
Not in labor force	10,083	10,428	10,549	9,904	10,111	10,278	10,484	10,515	10,486
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,376	12,752	12,524	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.0	83.8	83.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,606	11,558	11,146	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.7	76.0	73.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	770	1,194	1,378	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.2	9.4	11.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,107	8,430	8,366	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.2	58.8	58.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,531	7,765	7,566	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.1	54.2	53.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	575	665	800	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.1	7.9	9.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,078	1,039	978	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	36.1	33.5	31.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	874	805	741	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	29.3	26.0	24.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	205	234	238	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	19.0	22.6	24.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[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: Persons whose ethnicity is identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-4. Employment status of the civilian population 25 years and over by educational attainment

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,340	12,136	12,192	12,274	12,165	12,390	12,185	12,108	12,024
Participation rate	46.2	46.5	46.6	45.9	47.0	48.3	47.2	46.4	45.9
Employed	11,228	10,719	10,437	11,334	10,977	11,106	10,899	10,793	10,577
Employment-population ratio	42.0	41.1	39.9	42.4	42.5	43.3	42.2	41.4	40.4
Unemployed	1,112	1,417	1,755	940	1,187	1,284	1,286	1,315	1,446
Unemployment rate	9.0	11.7	14.4	7.7	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.9	12.0
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,390	38,838	39,009	38,274	38,264	38,428	38,271	38,656	38,675
Participation rate	62.9	62.7	62.9	62.7	62.4	62.6	62.3	62.5	62.4
Employed	36,324	35,815	35,394	36,502	35,851	35,939	35,643	35,683	35,599
Employment-population ratio	59.5	57.9	57.1	59.8	58.5	58.5	58.1	57.6	57.4
Unemployed	2,066	3,023	3,616	1,772	2,413	2,489	2,628	2,972	3,075
Unemployment rate	5.4	7.8	9.3	4.6	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.0
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	36,108	36,867	36,366	36,451	36,952	36,820	37,120	37,049	36,693
Participation rate	71.7	71.7	71.4	72.4	71.8	71.5	71.6	72.0	72.0
Employed	34,679	34,819	33,870	35,120	35,053	34,867	35,077	34,969	34,433
Employment-population ratio	68.9	67.7	66.5	69.7	68.1	67.7	67.7	68.0	67.6
Unemployed	1,428	2,048	2,496	1,331	1,898	1,954	2,043	2,080	2,260
Unemployment rate	4.0	5.6	6.9	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.2
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	44,633	45,202	45,132	44,650	45,183	45,454	45,232	45,182	45,208
Participation rate	78.1	77.9	77.6	78.1	77.6	77.7	77.7	77.9	77.8
Employed	43,651	43,619	43,269	43,711	44,011	44,044	43,794	43,517	43,474
Employment-population ratio	76.4	75.2	74.4	76.5	75.6	75.3	75.3	75.0	74.8
Unemployed	982	1,583	1,863	939	1,172	1,410	1,438	1,665	1,735
Unemployment rate	2.2	3.5	4.1	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8

[1] Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
[2] Includes persons with bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees.
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-5. Employed persons by class of worker and part-time status

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,032	2,068	1,988	2,205	2,199	2,177	2,206	2,191	2,149
Wage and salary workers	1,128	1,162	1,106	1,254	1,323	1,313	1,267	1,264	1,233
Self-employed workers	886	883	860	931	824	827	915	925	903
Unpaid family workers	18	23	22	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Nonagricultural industries	142,575	141,282	138,449	144,097	142,851	142,566	141,901	141,047	139,952
Wage and salary workers	133,509	132,518	129,888	134,764	133,582	133,694	132,983	132,082	131,110
Government	20,905	21,415	21,142	20,946	21,183	21,539	21,431	21,395	21,237
Private industries	112,604	111,103	108,746	113,828	112,407	112,170	111,542	110,684	109,997
Private households	787	782	749	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Other industries	111,817	110,321	107,997	113,015	111,591	111,279	110,677	109,863	109,217
Self-employed workers	8,990	8,701	8,520	9,233	9,178	8,852	8,816	8,940	8,816
Unpaid family workers	76	62	41	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,340	8,250	8,829	4,738	6,292	6,848	7,323	8,038	7,839
Slack work or business conditions	3,857	6,340	6,909	3,222	4,418	4,953	5,399	6,020	5,766
Could only find part-time work	1,088	1,562	1,593	1,153	1,514	1,514	1,585	1,617	1,667
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,804	19,719	19,051	19,563	19,275	19,083	18,886	18,922	18,864
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,235	8,110	8,675	4,645	6,167	6,742	7,209	7,932	7,705
Slack work or business conditions	3,789	6,250	6,797	3,152	4,279	4,889	5,304	5,938	5,660
Could only find part-time work	1,084	1,553	1,583	1,141	1,541	1,499	1,579	1,619	1,658
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,490	19,405	18,734	19,249	18,930	18,808	18,635	18,642	18,567

[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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-6. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Characteristic	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	144,607	143,350	140,436	146,317	145,029	144,657	144,144	143,338	142,099
16 to 19 years	5,277	5,058	4,758	5,742	5,518	5,390	5,196	5,194	5,188
16 to 17 years	1,908	1,743	1,547	2,120	2,023	1,933	1,791	1,779	1,741
18 to 19 years	3,369	3,314	3,210	3,617	3,525	3,469	3,408	3,413	3,441
20 years and over	139,330	138,292	135,679	140,575	139,511	139,267	138,948	138,144	136,911
20 to 24 years	13,448	13,320	12,709	13,793	13,625	13,528	13,443	13,374	13,050
25 years and over	125,882	124,972	122,970	126,678	125,950	125,833	125,422	124,748	123,911
25 to 54 years	99,592	97,781	95,921	100,211	99,086	98,803	98,373	97,651	96,693
25 to 34 years	31,221	30,885	30,060	31,577	31,352	31,122	31,070	30,864	30,449
35 to 44 years	33,748	32,731	32,034	33,933	33,250	33,176	32,883	32,691	32,308
45 to 54 years	34,623	34,165	33,827	34,702	34,485	34,505	34,420	34,097	33,936
55 years and over	26,291	27,191	27,049	26,467	26,863	27,029	27,049	27,096	27,218
Men, 16 years and over	76,860	75,548	73,763	78,228	77,249	76,938	76,577	75,847	75,092
16 to 19 years	2,473	2,460	2,207	2,754	2,746	2,646	2,531	2,562	2,479
16 to 17 years	819	797	695	954	958	895	800	847	818
18 to 19 years	1,654	1,663	1,512	1,795	1,797	1,751	1,728	1,712	1,654
20 years and over	74,387	73,088	71,556	75,474	74,503	74,292	74,045	73,285	72,613
20 to 24 years	7,049	6,760	6,458	7,317	7,153	6,974	6,965	6,863	6,723
25 years and over	67,338	66,328	65,098	68,066	67,365	67,372	67,039	66,456	65,879
25 to 54 years	53,459	52,031	50,844	54,040	53,136	53,090	52,740	52,128	51,480
25 to 34 years	17,086	16,784	16,189	17,364	17,112	17,064	16,979	16,789	16,461
35 to 44 years	18,162	17,581	17,226	18,328	18,001	17,962	17,816	17,663	17,452
45 to 54 years	18,211	17,666	17,429	18,348	18,023	18,065	17,944	17,676	17,567
55 years and over	13,879	14,297	14,253	14,027	14,230	14,282	14,299	14,328	14,399
Women, 16 years and over	67,747	67,802	66,674	68,089	67,780	67,720	67,567	67,491	67,007
16 to 19 years	2,804	2,598	2,551	2,988	2,772	2,744	2,665	2,632	2,709
16 to 17 years	1,089	946	853	1,166	1,065	1,038	990	932	923
18 to 19 years	1,714	1,651	1,699	1,822	1,728	1,718	1,680	1,701	1,787
20 years and over	64,943	65,204	64,123	65,101	65,008	64,975	64,902	64,860	64,298
20 to 24 years	6,398	6,560	6,250	6,476	6,472	6,553	6,478	6,510	6,327
25 years and over	58,544	58,644	57,872	58,612	58,585	58,460	58,383	58,292	58,032
25 to 54 years	46,132	45,750	45,077	46,172	45,951	45,713	45,634	45,523	45,213
25 to 34 years	14,135	14,101	13,871	14,213	14,240	14,058	14,091	14,075	13,988
35 to 44 years	15,586	15,150	14,808	15,605	15,249	15,215	15,067	15,027	14,856
45 to 54 years	16,412	16,499	16,398	16,354	16,462	16,440	16,476	16,421	16,369
55 years and over	12,412	12,894	12,795	12,440	12,634	12,747	12,750	12,769	12,819
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,831	45,215	44,425	46,105	45,887	45,787	45,610	45,182	44,712
Married women, spouse present	35,662	35,835	35,325	35,631	35,864	35,590	35,649	35,632	35,375
Women who maintain families	9,032	8,987	8,751	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	119,332	116,422	113,815	121,350	119,661	119,304	118,413	116,865	115,794
Part-time workers [3]	25,275	26,927	26,621	25,018	25,411	25,452	25,577	26,250	26,200
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,398	7,432	7,258	7,585	7,612	7,551	7,410	7,352	7,441
Percent of total employed	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2

[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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-7. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Characteristic	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates [1]					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	7,555	11,108	11,616	4.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
16 to 19 years	1,241	1,363	1,359	17.8	19.4	20.7	20.4	20.8	20.8
16 to 17 years	549	564	473	20.6	21.7	23.1	24.1	24.1	21.4
18 to 19 years	687	806	868	16.0	17.8	18.4	18.3	19.1	20.2
20 years and over	6,314	9,745	10,258	4.3	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.0
20 to 24 years	1,326	1,843	1,801	8.8	10.8	10.6	11.1	12.1	12.1
25 years and over	4,994	7,903	8,490	3.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4
25 to 54 years	4,114	6,526	6,981	3.9	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.7
25 to 34 years	1,649	2,490	2,608	5.0	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.9
35 to 44 years	1,259	2,041	2,255	3.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.5
45 to 54 years	1,207	1,995	2,118	3.4	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.9
55 years and over	870	1,409	1,481	3.2	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2
Men, 16 years and over	4,180	6,491	6,771	5.1	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3
16 to 19 years	747	777	799	21.3	21.4	24.7	24.0	23.3	24.4
16 to 17 years	303	313	295	24.1	23.2	27.3	28.8	27.0	26.5
18 to 19 years	433	468	488	19.4	20.4	21.7	21.2	21.5	22.8
20 years and over	3,433	5,714	5,972	4.4	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.6
20 to 24 years	761	1,137	1,100	9.4	11.9	12.9	12.9	14.2	14.1
25 years and over	2,701	4,545	4,892	3.8	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9
25 to 54 years	2,237	3,770	4,083	4.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.7	7.3
25 to 34 years	924	1,510	1,589	5.1	6.9	7.1	7.5	8.3	8.8
35 to 44 years	681	1,117	1,231	3.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.6
45 to 54 years	632	1,144	1,262	3.3	5.0	4.8	5.6	6.1	6.7
55 years and over	464	775	809	3.2	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,375	4,618	4,845	4.7	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7
16 to 19 years	494	587	559	14.2	17.3	16.5	16.7	18.2	17.1
16 to 17 years	246	251	178	17.4	20.3	19.2	19.7	21.2	16.2
18 to 19 years	254	339	380	12.2	14.9	14.7	15.1	16.6	17.5
20 years and over	2,881	4,031	4,286	4.2	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.2
20 to 24 years	565	707	701	8.0	9.4	8.1	9.2	9.8	10.0
25 years and over	2,293	3,358	3,598	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.8
25 to 54 years	1,877	2,756	2,898	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0
25 to 34 years	724	981	1,018	4.8	5.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8
35 to 44 years	578	924	1,024	3.6	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.4
45 to 54 years	575	852	856	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0
55 years and over [2]	432	583	729	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.4
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,270	2,077	2,330	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0
Married women, spouse present	1,120	1,672	1,750	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Women who maintain families [2]	681	948	1,010	7.0	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.5	10.3
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	6,107	9,537	10,057	4.8	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.0
Part-time workers [4]	1,430	1,632	1,646	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.
[2] Not seasonally adjusted.
[3] Full-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work full time (35 hours or more per week) or are on layoff from full-time jobs.
[4] Part-time workers are unemployed persons who have expressed a desire to work part time (less than 35 hours per week) or are on layoff from part-time jobs.

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. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-8. Unemployed persons by reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,608	6,878	8,633	3,792	5,348	5,811	6,156	6,471	6,980
On temporary layoff	1,614	1,675	2,251	1,036	1,396	1,367	1,413	1,524	1,441
Not on temporary layoff	2,994	5,203	6,382	2,755	3,952	4,443	4,744	4,946	5,539
Permanent job losers	2,110	4,034	4,923	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	884	1,169	1,460	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	838	928	920	828	982	946	940	1,007	917
Reentrants	2,195	2,523	2,791	2,183	2,587	2,650	2,655	2,777	2,751
New entrants	580	670	665	672	822	825	760	829	780
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	56.1	62.5	66.4	50.7	54.9	56.8	58.6	58.4	61.1
On temporary layoff	19.6	15.2	17.3	13.9	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6
Not on temporary layoff	36.4	47.3	49.1	36.9	40.6	43.4	45.1	44.6	48.5
Job leavers	10.2	8.4	7.1	11.1	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.0
Reentrants	26.7	22.9	21.5	29.2	26.6	25.9	25.3	25.1	24.1
New entrants	7.1	6.1	5.1	9.0	8.4	8.1	7.2	7.5	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.0	4.5	5.6	2.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5
Job leavers	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6
Reentrants	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
New entrants	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5

[1] Data not available.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Duration	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,957	3,227	4,137	2,652	2,864	3,108	3,255	3,267	3,658
5 to 14 weeks	2,681	3,390	4,044	2,380	3,083	3,055	3,141	3,398	3,519
15 weeks and over	2,583	4,381	4,828	2,477	3,662	4,109	3,964	4,517	4,634
15 to 26 weeks	1,172	1,869	2,086	1,114	1,621	1,834	1,757	1,927	1,987
27 weeks and over	1,411	2,512	2,742	1,363	2,041	2,275	2,207	2,591	2,647
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16.6	19.5	18.8	17.5	18.7	19.8	18.9	19.7	19.8
Median duration, in weeks	8.5	10.5	10.0	8.7	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.6	10.3
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	36.0	29.3	31.8	35.3	29.8	30.3	31.4	29.2	31.0
5 to 14 weeks	32.6	30.8	31.1	31.7	32.1	29.7	30.3	30.4	29.8
15 weeks and over	31.4	39.8	37.1	33.0	38.1	40.0	38.3	40.4	39.2
15 to 26 weeks	14.3	17.0	16.0	14.8	16.9	17.9	17.0	17.2	16.8
27 weeks and over	17.2	22.8	21.1	18.1	21.2	22.1	21.3	23.2	22.4

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table A-10. Employed and unemployed persons by occupation, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rates	
	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	144,607	140,436	8,221	13,009	5.4	8.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	52,165	52,358	1,164	2,238	2.2	4.1
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	21,749	21,956	509	1,056	2.3	4.6
Professional and related occupations	30,416	30,402	655	1,182	2.1	3.7
Service occupations	23,366	23,850	1,767	2,389	7.0	9.1
Sales and office occupations	36,187	34,192	1,807	2,761	4.8	7.5
Sales and related occupations	16,594	15,773	909	1,323	5.2	7.7
Office and administrative support occupations	19,592	18,419	898	1,438	4.4	7.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,955	13,587	1,453	2,497	8.9	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	905	825	111	251	11.0	23.3
Construction and extraction occupations	8,939	7,673	1,154	1,824	11.4	19.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,112	5,089	188	422	3.5	7.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,934	16,449	1,420	2,432	7.3	12.9
Production occupations	9,155	7,974	633	1,265	6.5	13.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,779	8,474	787	1,167	8.2	12.1

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and persons whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.
NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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	
	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	8,221	13,009	5.4	8.5
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,720	10,787	5.6	9.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	28	59	4.0	7.0
Construction	1,099	1,744	11.0	18.2
Manufacturing	837	1,711	5.1	10.9
Durable goods	454	1,157	4.4	11.2
Nondurable goods	383	554	6.4	10.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,120	1,794	5.4	8.7
Transportation and utilities	271	522	4.4	8.4
Information	169	232	5.1	7.4
Financial activities	285	571	3.0	6.0
Professional and business services	893	1,445	6.4	10.4
Education and health services	576	792	2.9	3.8
Leisure and hospitality	1,176	1,487	9.4	11.5
Other services	264	431	4.4	7.1
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	113	245	9.5	18.7
Government workers	471	652	2.2	3.0
Self employed and unpaid family workers	338	659	3.3	6.5

[1] Persons with no previous work experience are included in the unemployed total.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data. Effective with January 2009 data, industries reflect the introduction of the 2007 Census industry classification system into the Current Population Survey. This industry classification system is derived from the 2007 North American Industry Classification System. No historical data have been revised.

Table A-12. Alternative measures of labor underutilization

(Percent)

Measure	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.7	2.8	3.1	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.0	4.5	5.6	2.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	5.4	7.1	8.5	4.9	6.2	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.7	7.5	8.9	5.2	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.0
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	6.4	8.3	9.7	6.0	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8
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	9.9	13.5	15.4	9.0	11.2	12.0	12.6	13.5	13.9

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 looking currently 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 more information, see "BLS introduces new range of alternative unemployment measures," in the October 1995 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

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

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Total		Men		Women	
	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2008	Jan. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	79,788	81,293	30,837	31,848	48,951	49,445
Persons who currently want a job	4,977	5,866	2,212	2,725	2,765	3,141
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,729	2,130	841	1,124	888	1,006
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	467	734	277	465	190	269
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,262	1,396	564	659	698	737
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,398	7,258	3,652	3,572	3,746	3,687
Percent of total employed	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,126	3,937	2,221	2,081	1,905	1,856
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,631	1,684	496	526	1,135	1,158
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	229	232	163	156	67	75
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,369	1,376	748	795	621	580

[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 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: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.

Table B-1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009p
Total nonfarm	135,840	136,882	135,947	132,341	138,080	136,732	136,352	135,755	135,178	134,580	-598
Total private	113,590	113,852	113,045	109,920	115,689	114,197	113,813	113,212	112,645	112,041	-604
Goods-producing	21,402	20,997	20,474	19,648	21,981	21,247	21,063	20,814	20,564	20,245	-319
Mining and logging	730	799	786	767	748	794	794	793	791	790	-1
Logging	57.8	58.3	56.2	54.4	59.0	56.5	56.6	56.6	55.7	55.8	.1
Mining	672.5	741.1	729.9	712.6	689.1	737.7	737.7	736.8	735.2	734.0	-1.2
Oil and gas extraction	154.0	167.9	169.2	168.6	155.0	166.3	166.5	167.4	169.3	168.8	-.5
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	213.7	233.2	224.6	216.0	224.7	230.2	230.5	230.7	229.5	229.4	-.1
Coal mining	77.3	84.8	85.1	84.0	77.5	82.5	83.1	84.3	84.6	85.0	.4
Support activities for mining	304.8	340.0	336.1	328.0	309.4	341.2	340.7	338.7	336.4	335.8	-.6
Construction	7,053	7,058	6,742	6,306	7,489	7,131	7,066	6,939	6,853	6,742	-111
Construction of buildings	1,665.6	1,609.1	1,572.2	1,473.5	1,728.8	1,625.0	1,609.9	1,588.4	1,575.3	1,534.6	-40.7
Residential building	851.7	793.6	772.8	719.9	887.2	806.5	795.6	781.7	770.3	750.0	-20.3
Nonresidential building	813.9	815.5	799.4	753.6	841.6	818.5	814.3	806.7	805.0	784.6	-20.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	893.6	969.4	898.6	827.2	1,001.7	960.2	952.6	942.5	934.5	931.5	-3.0
Specialty trade contractors	4,494.0	4,479.7	4,271.1	4,004.8	4,758.4	4,545.4	4,503.9	4,408.5	4,342.8	4,275.6	-67.2
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,021.5	1,946.2	1,852.6	1,729.0	2,144.7	2,000.1	1,975.5	1,921.6	1,884.5	1,843.8	-40.7
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,472.5	2,533.5	2,418.5	2,275.8	2,613.7	2,545.3	2,528.4	2,486.9	2,458.3	2,431.8	-26.5
Manufacturing	13,619	13,140	12,946	12,575	13,744	13,322	13,203	13,082	12,920	12,713	-207
Production workers	9,824	9,375	9,194	8,879	9,930	9,543	9,425	9,322	9,178	9,002	-176
Durable goods	8,640	8,254	8,125	7,863	8,710	8,392	8,300	8,216	8,099	7,942	-157
Production workers	6,149	5,775	5,656	5,435	6,209	5,898	5,805	5,741	5,636	5,505	-131
Wood products	483.6	431.0	416.2	394.6	492.7	446.4	438.8	429.8	418.1	404.5	-13.6
Nonmetallic mineral products	470.9	456.4	435.8	415.3	487.5	460.2	458.2	450.1	442.1	436.7	-5.4
Primary metals	451.3	430.4	421.0	412.0	452.0	441.1	438.6	429.8	421.3	412.8	-8.5
Fabricated metal products	1,552.5	1,494.5	1,467.9	1,419.7	1,560.0	1,519.4	1,505.0	1,486.3	1,461.2	1,424.5	-36.7
Machinery	1,187.9	1,167.6	1,157.6	1,121.0	1,192.3	1,183.1	1,179.3	1,162.7	1,152.6	1,130.8	-21.8
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,255.5	1,234.9	1,228.6	1,214.5	1,258.9	1,246.5	1,239.8	1,233.3	1,225.6	1,216.8	-8.8
Computer and peripheral equipment	182.8	181.8	181.2	180.5	183.5	182.8	182.4	181.8	181.0	181.7	.7
Communications equipment	128.0	129.9	129.5	129.4	128.5	129.2	128.6	129.5	128.9	128.4	-.5
Semiconductors and electronic components	440.7	424.0	419.3	410.7	441.4	431.0	428.4	423.2	418.1	412.2	-5.9
Electronic instruments	440.5	438.7	438.2	435.3	442.0	442.5	440.2	438.8	437.8	435.5	-2.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	426.1	418.4	413.1	407.6	428.1	422.6	421.3	417.5	412.7	409.3	-3.4
Transportation equipment[1]	1,670.3	1,541.0	1,519.9	1,446.6	1,686.2	1,572.6	1,531.3	1,532.5	1,505.4	1,464.5	-40.9
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	937.2	817.1	798.3	736.4	951.2	839.7	829.7	809.6	785.4	754.1	-31.3
Furniture and related products	507.0	449.2	441.9	425.1	512.6	470.3	458.8	449.6	441.5	430.1	-11.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	635.0	630.7	622.8	606.1	639.6	629.4	628.5	624.2	618.4	611.9	-6.5
Nondurable goods	4,979	4,886	4,821	4,712	5,034	4,930	4,903	4,866	4,821	4,771	-50
Production workers	3,675	3,600	3,538	3,444	3,721	3,645	3,620	3,581	3,542	3,497	-45
Food manufacturing	1,469.4	1,503.0	1,483.2	1,449.8	1,489.5	1,484.3	1,484.7	1,489.0	1,478.9	1,473.2	-5.7
Beverages and tobacco products	193.6	195.7	193.0	189.3	198.3	199.3	197.2	196.4	196.1	194.7	-1.4
Textile mills	160.5	140.8	136.6	133.4	162.2	147.5	145.6	140.6	137.5	134.4	-3.1
Textile product mills	151.1	144.4	142.4	137.7	152.1	145.5	144.5	143.5	141.9	139.6	-2.3
Apparel	200.6	187.7	181.6	173.0	207.0	197.3	192.8	187.1	182.9	178.7	-4.2
Leather and allied products	34.0	32.7	32.7	32.2	34.3	34.3	33.9	32.6	32.7	32.5	-.2
Paper and paper products	452.7	437.5	436.2	427.0	452.7	441.9	439.7	437.1	435.3	429.3	-6.0
Printing and related support activities	609.8	578.6	569.3	555.7	614.8	587.6	582.3	574.1	566.5	558.8	-7.7
Petroleum and coal products	111.1	117.1	113.9	109.5	115.8	117.9	117.8	117.2	116.8	113.9	-2.9
Chemicals	853.0	841.2	837.0	830.7	857.2	844.3	843.4	842.6	837.7	835.3	-2.4
Plastics and rubber products	743.2	707.5	694.7	673.7	750.0	729.7	721.1	705.9	694.6	680.1	-14.5

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009p
Service-providing	114,438	115,885	115,473	112,693	116,099	115,485	115,289	114,941	114,614	114,335	-279
Private service-providing	92,188	92,855	92,571	90,272	93,708	92,950	92,750	92,398	92,081	91,796	-285
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,510	26,439	26,485	25,502	26,717	26,257	26,157	26,005	25,858	25,740	-118
Wholesale trade	5,982.7	5,906.6	5,865.5	5,768.5	6,033.9	5,947.2	5,920.1	5,890.3	5,854.2	5,823.2	-31.0
Durable goods	3,094.8	3,008.5	2,986.8	2,942.7	3,113.5	3,047.2	3,026.1	3,004.9	2,981.7	2,962.3	-19.4
Nondurable goods	2,045.5	2,045.3	2,028.9	1,982.7	2,073.3	2,044.1	2,040.5	2,033.6	2,025.2	2,012.7	-12.5
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	842.4	852.8	849.8	843.1	847.1	855.9	853.5	851.8	847.3	848.2	.9
Retail trade	15,458.2	15,503.2	15,599.9	14,867.7	15,571.7	15,278.2	15,216.8	15,126.0	15,043.3	14,998.2	-45.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,870.7	1,763.3	1,729.8	1,698.1	1,901.2	1,818.4	1,792.7	1,770.5	1,745.3	1,731.2	-14.1
Automobile dealers	1,224.5	1,118.7	1,090.3	1,071.0	1,238.4	1,164.8	1,141.7	1,121.2	1,098.3	1,084.8	-13.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores	568.9	537.6	538.9	510.4	564.7	538.4	532.4	522.6	515.4	508.3	-7.1
Electronics and appliance stores	551.4	561.4	561.6	538.3	551.0	547.1	545.1	541.5	538.9	538.9	.0
Building material and garden supply stores	1,214.4	1,218.9	1,197.5	1,162.6	1,277.5	1,248.4	1,245.9	1,235.8	1,228.4	1,218.7	-9.7
Food and beverage stores	2,854.2	2,869.2	2,868.2	2,827.1	2,870.3	2,846.5	2,851.9	2,843.5	2,837.0	2,841.7	4.7
Health and personal care stores	1,013.0	1,000.9	1,009.1	990.7	1,013.0	998.9	995.9	989.4	991.6	989.5	-2.1
Gasoline stations	843.1	835.7	833.4	824.8	853.4	834.8	836.1	836.9	834.4	832.9	-1.5
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,497.1	1,546.1	1,592.3	1,443.4	1,500.3	1,478.5	1,471.5	1,462.2	1,448.2	1,449.6	1.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	681.4	669.9	683.7	634.2	666.2	641.6	641.2	633.1	627.1	624.1	-3.0
General merchandise stores[1]	3,071.8	3,186.2	3,271.5	3,005.7	3,067.8	3,045.8	3,025.5	3,024.5	3,024.5	3,016.2	-8.3
Department stores	1,619.3	1,640.8	1,700.4	1,512.4	1,602.8	1,541.9	1,523.9	1,517.5	1,513.3	1,504.7	-8.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	847.3	854.9	853.0	807.7	863.5	844.3	845.0	838.3	826.9	823.2	-3.7
Nonstore retailers	444.9	459.1	460.9	424.7	442.8	435.5	433.6	427.7	425.6	423.9	-1.7
Transportation and warehousing	4,514.5	4,465.9	4,456.1	4,301.8	4,554.4	4,471.3	4,456.9	4,424.4	4,396.7	4,353.0	-43.7
Air transportation	499.0	479.5	476.4	472.9	503.5	483.2	482.1	481.6	478.6	478.3	-.3
Rail transportation	229.7	228.5	228.5	228.5	231.7	227.6	229.5	229.0	229.3	230.1	.8
Water transportation	65.1	61.8	61.2	58.8	67.6	64.5	63.9	62.6	61.8	60.5	-1.3
Truck transportation	1,391.5	1,368.7	1,346.6	1,286.8	1,418.4	1,378.1	1,370.3	1,358.0	1,343.5	1,318.6	-24.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation	429.6	426.7	426.1	418.8	419.1	414.4	413.8	411.7	411.1	409.1	-2.0
Pipeline transportation	40.3	43.1	43.2	42.8	40.3	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.2	43.1	-.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	22.2	24.4	23.5	21.3	29.0	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.4	-.1
Support activities for transportation	584.0	584.2	581.3	561.6	589.9	589.5	588.0	582.2	579.4	570.8	-8.6
Couriers and messengers	582.8	572.0	601.0	556.9	581.5	572.9	570.5	565.7	562.6	558.2	-4.4
Warehousing and storage	670.3	677.0	668.3	653.4	673.4	670.9	668.4	663.2	659.7	656.9	-2.8
Utilities	554.9	563.2	563.4	564.2	556.8	560.5	562.8	564.0	564.2	565.7	1.5
Information	3,000	2,970	2,954	2,893	3,022	2,986	2,982	2,965	2,941	2,920	-21
Publishing industries, except Internet	894.2	867.0	862.7	844.6	897.6	876.6	872.6	863.6	858.8	851.4	-7.4
Motion picture and sound recording industries	362.4	384.8	379.7	356.9	374.6	381.7	388.7	385.0	376.0	368.6	-7.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	318.9	314.5	310.9	304.1	320.2	313.0	312.9	313.1	308.4	307.0	-1.4
Telecommunications	1,030.7	1,010.5	1,007.5	1,002.5	1,032.1	1,021.6	1,014.5	1,010.2	1,005.0	1,001.2	-3.8
Data processing, hosting and related services	263.2	258.0	256.8	251.7	265.7	259.6	258.9	257.5	256.5	256.7	.2
Other information services	131.0	135.0	136.0	133.3	131.7	133.6	134.1	135.1	136.0	134.7	-1.3
Financial activities	8,166	8,028	8,010	7,908	8,229	8,115	8,088	8,043	8,016	7,974	-42
Finance and insurance	6,045.8	5,945.7	5,926.4	5,878.6	6,069.8	5,994.3	5,978.7	5,948.7	5,926.4	5,898.4	-28.0
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.9	21.4	21.1	20.8	22.1	22.3	22.1	21.5	21.3	21.0	-.3
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,775.5	2,685.8	2,679.4	2,664.4	2,784.8	2,722.4	2,706.4	2,692.8	2,682.6	2,672.2	-10.4
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,821.5	1,803.2	1,805.6	1,799.9	1,825.4	1,814.8	1,811.1	1,806.9	1,806.1	1,802.8	-3.3
Commercial banking	1,356.1	1,349.2	1,351.2	1,346.5	1,359.5	1,359.0	1,356.0	1,352.7	1,352.4	1,349.4	-3.0
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	857.0	844.2	840.6	822.6	861.5	851.4	847.8	842.1	840.0	824.9	-15.1
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,302.1	2,303.3	2,294.3	2,280.3	2,311.6	2,307.6	2,311.0	2,300.9	2,291.9	2,289.4	-2.5
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	89.3	91.0	91.0	90.5	89.8	90.6	91.4	91.4	90.6	90.9	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,120.0	2,082.0	2,083.4	2,029.4	2,159.4	2,120.6	2,109.0	2,093.8	2,089.1	2,075.2	-13.9
Real estate	1,468.2	1,455.4	1,460.2	1,421.4	1,494.9	1,474.5	1,471.2	1,461.7	1,459.9	1,452.2	-7.7
Rental and leasing services	623.8	598.5	594.7	580.0	636.1	617.7	609.7	603.8	600.8	594.5	-6.3
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.0	28.1	28.5	28.0	28.4	28.4	28.1	28.3	28.4	28.5	.1

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009p
Professional and business services	17,674	17,590	17,405	16,895	18,069	17,675	17,612	17,488	17,382	17,261	-121
Professional and technical services[1]	7,844.0	7,820.2	7,846.6	7,796.4	7,819.7	7,834.4	7,844.0	7,827.7	7,807.3	7,778.7	-28.6
Legal services	1,159.6	1,158.2	1,160.6	1,144.6	1,169.8	1,160.2	1,160.2	1,157.7	1,158.2	1,156.9	-1.3
Accounting and bookkeeping services	1,066.8	892.7	953.1	1,031.2	965.9	945.6	946.4	941.0	936.3	928.1	-8.2
Architectural and engineering services	1,429.8	1,435.8	1,417.8	1,384.0	1,452.0	1,441.4	1,437.1	1,428.6	1,421.1	1,411.5	-9.6
Computer systems design and related services	1,418.5	1,475.9	1,476.7	1,462.4	1,425.7	1,461.6	1,466.1	1,467.9	1,467.7	1,464.2	-3.5
Management and technical consulting services	977.4	1,032.9	1,030.3	1,017.1	990.8	1,021.0	1,022.9	1,024.9	1,022.3	1,033.3	11.0
Management of companies and enterprises	1,892.8	1,882.5	1,874.9	1,866.6	1,903.5	1,887.1	1,882.8	1,882.0	1,872.1	1,874.7	2.6
Administrative and waste services	7,936.7	7,886.9	7,683.6	7,232.1	8,345.5	7,953.2	7,884.8	7,778.3	7,702.5	7,607.7	-94.8
Administrative and support services[1]	7,582.9	7,522.7	7,323.3	6,873.9	7,985.1	7,591.9	7,522.0	7,414.2	7,340.9	7,242.9	-98.0
Employment services[1]	3,220.8	2,998.2	2,883.3	2,571.7	3,420.3	3,049.8	2,987.7	2,896.7	2,828.6	2,739.6	-89.0
Temporary help services	2,396.7	2,214.8	2,101.8	1,840.5	2,558.5	2,264.2	2,218.9	2,128.5	2,054.7	1,978.3	-76.4
Business support services	825.5	831.8	833.8	809.6	828.1	818.1	820.8	823.7	818.9	817.4	-1.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,681.4	1,832.6	1,744.3	1,656.8	1,859.4	1,843.3	1,837.4	1,829.4	1,828.2	1,826.4	-1.8
Waste management and remediation services	353.8	364.2	360.3	358.2	360.4	361.3	362.8	364.1	361.6	364.8	3.2
Education and health services	18,488	19,255	19,246	19,019	18,613	18,957	18,981	19,044	19,089	19,143	54
Educational services	2,907.0	3,238.9	3,188.4	3,028.3	2,990.7	3,055.1	3,047.3	3,066.0	3,070.7	3,103.3	32.6
Health care and social assistance	15,581.0	16,016.3	16,057.1	15,991.0	15,622.6	15,901.9	15,934.1	15,977.8	16,018.5	16,039.2	20.7
Health care[3]	13,102.0	13,468.5	13,503.3	13,451.6	13,139.8	13,376.0	13,401.2	13,442.4	13,476.2	13,495.5	19.3
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,554.4	5,744.3	5,758.6	5,730.7	5,575.0	5,699.5	5,706.1	5,727.7	5,741.9	5,752.4	10.5
Offices of physicians	2,229.7	2,297.0	2,305.4	2,295.8	2,234.7	2,279.0	2,283.3	2,289.8	2,294.3	2,301.3	7.0
Outpatient care centers	523.8	538.8	537.1	535.0	524.9	534.8	536.6	536.9	536.8	537.4	.6
Home health care services	933.6	980.0	982.1	976.0	937.4	966.8	968.6	975.6	979.8	980.0	.2
Hospitals	4,564.8	4,698.0	4,706.8	4,695.9	4,574.0	4,668.9	4,681.9	4,692.4	4,702.8	4,711.0	8.2
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	2,982.8	3,026.2	3,037.9	3,025.0	2,990.8	3,007.6	3,013.2	3,022.3	3,031.5	3,032.1	.6
Nursing care facilities	1,609.6	1,618.4	1,622.8	1,614.1	1,613.5	1,608.9	1,611.0	1,614.5	1,618.9	1,617.3	-1.6
Social assistance[1]	2,479.0	2,547.8	2,553.8	2,539.4	2,482.8	2,525.9	2,532.9	2,535.4	2,542.3	2,543.7	1.4
Child day care services	864.8	875.9	875.4	871.6	860.6	862.5	862.3	863.2	864.7	866.3	1.6
Leisure and hospitality	12,905	13,087	13,014	12,663	13,534	13,428	13,395	13,344	13,313	13,285	-28
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,767.9	1,800.9	1,798.9	1,733.6	1,992.8	1,955.3	1,952.0	1,944.0	1,947.6	1,945.9	-1.7
Performing arts and spectator sports	367.8	386.7	388.4	367.4	411.7	402.9	402.5	398.8	403.3	406.8	3.5
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	121.3	126.4	123.8	119.7	132.9	130.6	129.6	130.6	130.8	130.9	.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,278.8	1,287.8	1,286.7	1,246.5	1,448.2	1,421.8	1,419.9	1,414.6	1,413.5	1,408.2	-5.3
Accommodation and food services	11,137.3	11,286.5	11,215.4	10,929.5	11,540.9	11,472.4	11,442.7	11,399.6	11,365.7	11,338.9	-26.8
Accommodation	1,798.2	1,761.8	1,738.8	1,690.7	1,890.8	1,841.3	1,827.9	1,812.1	1,797.0	1,778.9	-18.1
Food services and drinking places	9,339.1	9,524.7	9,476.6	9,238.8	9,650.1	9,631.1	9,614.8	9,587.5	9,568.7	9,560.0	-8.7
Other services	5,445	5,486	5,457	5,392	5,524	5,532	5,535	5,509	5,482	5,473	-9
Repair and maintenance	1,226.6	1,197.4	1,180.9	1,172.0	1,247.1	1,221.2	1,216.4	1,204.7	1,193.4	1,193.3	-.1
Personal and laundry services	1,298.8	1,317.5	1,320.7	1,294.3	1,319.4	1,333.9	1,330.1	1,323.2	1,322.8	1,316.3	-6.5
Membership associations and organizations	2,919.7	2,971.2	2,955.5	2,925.8	2,957.3	2,977.1	2,988.3	2,980.7	2,965.3	2,963.6	-1.7
Government	22,250	23,030	22,902	22,421	22,391	22,535	22,539	22,543	22,533	22,539	6
Federal	2,713	2,779	2,781	2,777	2,737	2,771	2,775	2,783	2,777	2,792	15
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	1,959.3	2,045.7	2,044.0	2,040.8	1,977.7	2,034.3	2,043.5	2,052.4	2,056.2	2,064.2	8.0
U.S. Postal Service	753.8	733.3	737.1	736.5	759.7	736.5	731.9	730.1	721.1	727.6	6.5
State government	5,047	5,365	5,294	5,105	5,157	5,192	5,194	5,197	5,193	5,187	-6
State government education	2,244.4	2,559.7	2,494.2	2,313.4	2,339.7	2,373.3	2,372.8	2,380.3	2,378.6	2,379.8	1.2
State government, excluding education	2,802.8	2,805.5	2,800.1	2,791.6	2,817.7	2,818.9	2,820.7	2,816.4	2,814.3	2,807.5	-6.8
Local government	14,490	14,886	14,827	14,539	14,497	14,572	14,570	14,563	14,563	14,560	-3
Local government education	8,157.0	8,422.7	8,407.1	8,168.0	8,050.1	8,075.4	8,071.6	8,067.6	8,067.8	8,070.6	2.8
Local government, excluding education	6,333.4	6,463.2	6,419.5	6,371.1	6,446.4	6,496.4	6,498.3	6,495.6	6,495.4	6,489.7	-5.7

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.
[3] Includes ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009p
Total private	33.3	33.7	33.2	32.9	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	0.0
Goods-producing	40.0	39.8	39.4	38.8	40.5	39.9	39.8	39.5	39.4	39.3	-.1
Mining and logging	45.1	46.0	44.1	43.6	45.6	44.5	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.4	.1
Construction	37.9	37.9	37.2	37.1	38.8	38.3	38.3	37.7	37.9	37.9	.0
Manufacturing	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.4	41.1	40.5	40.4	40.2	39.9	39.8	-.1
Overtime hours	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	-.1
Durable goods	41.2	40.5	40.5	39.5	41.5	40.6	40.6	40.4	40.0	39.8	-.2
Overtime hours	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	-.2
Wood products	38.2	37.7	36.8	36.2	39.2	38.4	38.1	37.6	36.8	37.3	.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	41.1	41.1	40.5	39.1	42.3	41.9	41.8	40.9	40.9	40.4	-.5
Primary metals	42.5	40.9	40.7	40.2	42.6	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.4	40.3	-.1
Fabricated metal products	41.5	41.1	40.6	39.6	41.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.2	39.9	-.3
Machinery	43.0	41.7	41.6	40.7	42.9	42.1	41.8	41.4	41.2	40.9	-.3
Computer and electronic products	40.1	41.7	41.2	40.4	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.3	40.4	40.7	.3
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.4	40.8	40.8	38.9	41.4	41.0	40.4	40.2	39.8	39.3	-.5
Transportation equipment	42.6	40.8	41.6	40.1	42.7	40.9	41.3	40.9	40.9	40.3	-.6
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	42.1	39.9	40.7	37.8	42.3	40.9	40.6	40.0	39.9	38.3	-1.6
Furniture and related products	37.9	37.0	38.0	37.3	38.5	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.6	.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.5	39.1	38.7	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.6	.2
Nondurable goods	40.4	40.3	40.0	39.3	40.6	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.6	39.7	.1
Overtime hours	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	-.1
Food manufacturing	40.1	40.4	40.1	39.6	40.5	40.3	40.3	39.9	39.7	40.0	.3
Beverages and tobacco products	39.6	38.4	36.5	36.4	40.3	38.2	38.1	37.9	36.8	37.2	.4
Textile mills	38.7	38.0	37.3	36.6	38.9	38.9	38.4	37.7	37.0	37.2	.2
Textile product mills	38.5	38.1	37.7	36.9	38.7	38.1	37.9	37.9	37.2	37.2	.0
Apparel	36.4	36.5	36.1	35.6	36.7	35.9	36.3	36.2	36.1	36.1	.0
Leather and allied products	37.9	34.0	35.4	33.6	38.3	37.5	36.9	34.4	35.0	34.4	-.6
Paper and paper products	44.0	42.5	42.5	41.4	44.0	42.4	42.2	42.1	41.8	41.7	-.1
Printing and related support activities	38.2	38.7	38.6	37.2	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.6	-.5
Petroleum and coal products	43.6	45.1	44.6	45.1	43.9	45.2	45.2	44.4	45.3	45.3	.0
Chemicals	41.6	41.6	41.2	41.0	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.0	41.2	.2
Plastics and rubber products	41.1	40.8	40.5	39.7	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.6	40.0	40.0	.0
Private service-providing	32.0	32.5	32.0	31.8	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	32.8	33.0	32.9	32.5	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.9	.0
Wholesale trade	37.9	38.6	37.7	37.7	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.8	38.1	.3
Retail trade	29.7	29.7	29.9	29.2	30.2	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.7	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.0	36.4	36.5	35.7	36.6	36.4	36.3	36.1	36.3	36.3	.0
Utilities	42.8	42.7	43.0	42.5	43.2	42.7	42.5	42.4	43.0	42.6	-.4
Information	35.9	37.4	36.9	36.8	36.3	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.2	.2
Financial activities	35.4	36.7	35.8	35.9	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.1	36.0	36.2	.2
Professional and business services	34.1	35.3	34.6	34.4	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.8	35.0	.2
Education and health services	32.5	32.7	32.3	32.3	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4	.0
Leisure and hospitality	24.5	25.0	24.5	23.9	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.0	24.9	24.7	-.2
Other services	30.5	30.9	30.5	30.4	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.6	.0

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and logging and manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing industries. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employment on private nonfarm payrolls.

[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p
Total private	$17.81	$18.40	$18.41	$18.49	$593.07	$620.08	$611.21	$608.32
Seasonally adjusted	17.77	18.34	18.41	18.46	598.85	612.56	613.05	614.72
Goods-producing	18.92	19.65	19.76	19.65	756.80	782.07	778.54	762.42
Mining and logging	21.99	23.31	23.55	23.55	991.75	1,072.26	1,038.56	1,026.78
Construction	21.25	22.32	22.54	22.28	805.38	845.93	838.49	826.59
Manufacturing	17.55	17.94	18.06	18.05	717.80	726.57	727.82	711.17
Durable goods	18.45	18.92	19.06	19.04	760.14	766.26	771.93	752.08
Wood products	13.93	14.58	14.66	14.65	532.13	549.67	539.49	530.33
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.98	16.85	16.74	16.76	697.88	692.54	677.97	655.32
Primary metals	20.05	19.98	20.05	19.68	852.13	817.18	816.04	791.14
Fabricated metal products	16.77	17.21	17.40	17.25	695.96	707.33	706.44	683.10
Machinery	17.75	18.18	18.15	18.16	763.25	758.11	755.04	739.11
Computer and electronic products	20.48	21.37	21.42	21.44	821.25	891.13	882.50	866.18
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.68	15.74	15.90	15.79	649.15	642.19	648.72	614.23
Transportation equipment	23.39	24.37	24.58	24.86	996.41	994.30	1,022.53	996.89
Furniture and related products	14.38	14.77	14.91	14.99	545.00	546.49	566.58	559.13
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.91	15.42	15.63	15.64	580.00	593.67	603.32	602.14
Nondurable goods	16.00	16.35	16.44	16.48	646.40	658.91	657.60	647.66
Food manufacturing	13.89	14.17	14.26	14.31	556.99	572.47	571.83	566.68
Beverages and tobacco products	19.68	19.98	19.95	20.18	779.33	767.23	728.18	734.55
Textile mills	13.29	13.69	13.82	13.93	514.32	520.22	515.49	509.84
Textile product mills	11.67	11.59	11.71	11.60	449.30	441.58	441.47	428.04
Apparel	11.44	11.35	11.38	11.37	416.42	414.28	410.82	404.77
Leather and allied products	12.78	13.61	13.47	13.36	484.36	462.74	476.84	448.90
Paper and paper products	18.82	18.89	19.13	19.13	828.08	802.83	813.03	791.98
Printing and related support activities	16.51	16.86	17.01	16.82	630.68	652.48	656.59	625.70
Petroleum and coal products	26.41	28.28	28.17	29.17	1,151.48	1,275.43	1,256.38	1,315.57
Chemicals	19.43	19.77	19.75	19.84	808.29	822.43	813.70	813.44
Plastics and rubber products	15.59	16.13	16.30	16.23	640.75	658.10	660.15	644.33
Private service-providing	17.53	18.10	18.09	18.23	560.96	588.25	578.88	579.71
Trade, transportation, and utilities	15.99	16.26	16.14	16.36	524.47	536.58	531.01	531.70
Wholesale trade	20.01	20.41	20.33	20.43	758.38	787.83	766.44	770.21
Retail trade	12.77	12.85	12.74	12.96	379.27	381.65	380.93	378.43
Transportation and warehousing	18.06	18.69	18.64	18.67	650.16	680.32	680.36	666.52
Utilities	28.64	28.96	29.28	29.20	1,225.79	1,236.59	1,259.04	1,241.00
Information	24.48	25.03	24.86	24.81	878.83	936.12	917.33	913.01
Financial activities	19.95	20.54	20.48	20.47	706.23	753.82	733.18	734.87
Professional and business services	20.70	21.97	22.02	22.21	705.87	775.54	761.89	764.02
Education and health services	18.60	19.10	19.24	19.29	604.50	624.57	621.45	623.07
Leisure and hospitality	10.74	10.93	11.06	10.98	263.13	273.25	270.97	262.42
Other services	15.74	16.24	16.27	16.34	480.07	501.82	496.24	496.74

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-4. Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail, seasonally adjusted

Industry	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008[p]	Jan. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009 [p]
Total private:							
Current dollars	$17.77	$18.21	$18.28	$18.34	$18.41	$18.46	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.27	8.21	8.34	8.55	8.66	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.00	19.48	19.56	19.63	19.70	19.73	.2
Mining and logging	21.83	23.08	23.03	23.28	23.29	23.28	.0
Construction	21.38	22.09	22.17	22.28	22.44	22.41	-.1
Manufacturing	17.52	17.81	17.89	17.94	17.96	18.01	.3
Excluding overtime [4]	16.69	17.07	17.15	17.25	17.31	17.38	.4
Durable goods	18.45	18.74	18.84	18.91	18.93	19.01	.4
Nondurable goods	15.93	16.28	16.35	16.37	16.39	16.43	.2
Private service-providing	17.46	17.90	17.97	18.03	18.11	18.16	.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.00	16.20	16.23	16.29	16.31	16.36	.3
Wholesale trade	19.97	20.20	20.22	20.29	20.28	20.37	.4
Retail trade	12.80	12.91	12.89	12.93	12.94	12.98	.3
Transportation and warehousing	18.11	18.47	18.58	18.66	18.68	18.74	.3
Utilities	28.62	28.86	28.91	28.91	29.13	29.14	.0
Information	24.40	24.90	24.99	24.94	24.90	24.77	-.5
Financial activities	19.99	20.43	20.43	20.41	20.51	20.52	.0
Professional and business services	20.58	21.47	21.63	21.78	21.97	22.09	.5
Education and health services	18.56	19.04	19.08	19.13	19.22	19.24	.1
Leisure and hospitality	10.68	10.90	10.92	10.90	10.94	10.95	.1
Other services	15.79	16.20	16.24	16.29	16.32	16.40	.5

[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 1.3 percent from Nov. 2008 to Dec. 2008, the latest month available.
[4] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
N.A. = not available.
[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production and nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Percent change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009p
Total private	104.0	105.8	103.3	99.2	107.5	105.8	105.0	104.1	103.3	102.6	-0.7
Goods-producing	96.4	93.8	89.8	84.2	100.8	95.3	93.9	92.0	90.4	88.6	-2.0
Mining and logging	131.1	147.2	137.6	132.5	136.7	141.2	140.6	143.2	139.1	140.2	.8
Construction	102.5	103.2	95.7	88.2	112.4	105.3	104.1	100.5	99.6	97.7	-1.9
Manufacturing	92.2	87.1	85.0	80.3	93.7	88.7	87.4	86.0	84.0	82.2	-2.1
Durable goods	95.2	87.9	86.1	80.7	96.8	90.0	88.5	87.1	84.7	82.3	-2.8
Wood products	80.4	70.9	66.7	61.8	84.4	74.7	72.7	70.5	67.0	65.3	-2.5
Nonmetallic mineral products	89.3	88.0	81.7	74.5	95.7	90.1	89.6	86.3	84.2	81.9	-2.7
Primary metals	90.2	81.7	78.9	75.8	90.6	86.2	84.7	81.5	78.3	76.2	-2.7
Fabricated metal products	104.0	98.0	95.0	89.3	105.4	99.6	98.1	96.6	93.6	90.3	-3.5
Machinery	105.3	97.9	96.5	90.8	105.4	100.9	99.6	96.7	95.1	92.3	-2.9
Computer and electronic products	100.9	101.1	98.7	94.9	101.8	100.2	99.3	99.7	96.4	96.0	-.4
Electrical equipment and appliances	89.4	87.8	86.3	81.1	89.8	88.6	87.3	86.1	84.1	82.4	-2.0
Transportation equipment	95.1	81.4	81.4	73.9	96.5	83.5	81.0	81.0	79.0	75.4	-4.6
Motor vehicles and parts [2]	80.0	64.4	63.9	53.9	81.9	68.1	66.3	63.9	61.4	56.2	-8.5
Furniture and related products	79.0	67.0	67.5	63.4	81.3	71.7	69.7	67.4	66.3	64.6	-2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.6	88.0	87.2	84.7	91.9	89.1	89.0	87.1	86.2	85.8	-.5
Nondurable goods	87.5	85.5	83.4	79.7	89.0	86.3	85.7	84.2	82.6	81.8	-1.0
Food manufacturing	99.0	101.8	99.6	96.0	101.5	100.4	100.4	99.3	98.4	98.7	.3
Beverages and tobacco products	87.2	92.6	87.2	85.0	92.0	91.7	91.4	91.6	89.6	90.4	.9
Textile mills	51.2	43.2	40.8	39.2	51.9	46.7	45.3	42.6	40.7	39.9	-2.0
Textile product mills	70.8	68.0	66.3	62.6	72.1	68.8	68.3	67.5	65.5	64.5	-1.5
Apparel	57.3	53.4	51.0	47.5	59.6	55.7	54.9	52.7	51.2	49.6	-3.1
Leather and allied products	70.3	61.5	64.1	59.5	71.6	71.6	69.3	62.0	63.1	61.5	-2.5
Paper and paper products	86.5	81.8	81.5	77.1	86.7	82.2	81.5	80.9	80.0	78.3	-2.1
Printing and related support activities	88.4	84.4	82.1	77.1	89.3	84.8	83.9	82.5	80.7	78.7	-2.5
Petroleum and coal products	95.0	101.0	94.0	87.3	100.3	104.7	102.8	98.6	97.8	93.5	-4.4
Chemicals	95.3	93.6	91.8	90.5	95.7	93.8	94.0	93.4	91.7	91.5	-.2
Plastics and rubber products	89.4	83.3	80.9	76.6	90.4	86.8	85.1	82.9	80.3	78.4	-2.4
Private service-providing	106.3	109.1	107.1	103.4	109.7	108.5	108.2	107.5	107.1	106.7	-.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.9	103.5	103.4	97.8	105.4	103.3	102.4	101.4	100.6	99.9	-.7
Wholesale trade	108.2	108.9	105.5	103.3	110.4	108.1	108.0	107.0	105.5	105.5	.0
Retail trade	99.9	100.4	101.8	94.3	102.3	100.1	98.9	97.9	97.0	96.6	-.4
Transportation and warehousing	106.6	106.6	106.7	100.4	109.4	106.9	106.1	104.5	104.6	103.3	-1.2
Utilities	97.6	99.4	100.0	98.7	98.9	99.0	98.8	98.7	100.3	99.5	-.8
Information	98.4	101.7	99.9	97.0	100.2	100.7	100.8	100.2	99.4	98.7	-.7
Financial activities	105.9	108.9	105.8	104.8	107.8	107.9	107.4	107.3	106.5	106.5	.0
Professional and business services	111.0	114.2	110.5	106.0	115.9	113.3	112.9	112.0	111.0	110.7	-.3
Education and health services	113.3	118.9	117.5	116.2	114.4	116.4	116.5	116.6	117.0	117.3	.3
Leisure and hospitality	101.9	105.9	103.2	97.7	110.7	109.7	109.0	108.2	107.4	106.4	-.9
Other services	97.0	99.3	97.3	95.8	99.2	99.6	99.7	99.1	98.3	98.2	-.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

[2] Includes motor vehicles, motor vehicle bodies and trailers, and motor vehicle parts.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly hours are calculated by dividing the current months 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 and nonsupervisory worker employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-6. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls of production and nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonfarm payrolls by industry sector and selected industry detail

(2002=100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Jan. 2008	Sept. 2008	Oct. 2008	Nov. 2008	Dec. 2008p	Jan. 2009p	Percent change from: Dec. 2008-Jan. 2009p
Total private	123.8	130.0	127.1	122.6	127.6	128.7	128.3	127.6	127.0	126.6	-0.3
Goods-producing	111.7	112.8	108.7	101.3	117.2	113.7	112.5	110.6	109.1	107.0	-1.9
Mining and logging	167.7	199.5	188.4	181.5	173.5	189.5	188.3	193.9	188.5	189.8	.7
Construction	117.6	124.4	116.5	106.1	129.8	125.6	124.7	120.9	120.7	118.3	-2.0
Manufacturing	105.8	102.2	100.4	94.8	107.3	103.3	102.2	100.9	98.7	96.8	-1.9
Durable goods	109.6	103.8	102.4	95.9	111.5	105.3	104.1	102.9	100.1	97.7	-2.4
Nondurable goods	98.9	98.8	96.9	92.9	100.2	99.3	99.1	97.4	95.7	95.0	-.7
Private service-providing	127.8	135.4	132.8	129.3	131.3	133.2	133.4	132.8	133.0	132.8	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	117.4	120.1	119.1	114.2	120.3	119.3	118.6	117.9	117.0	116.6	-.3
Wholesale trade	127.5	131.0	126.4	124.4	129.9	128.7	128.6	127.9	126.0	126.6	.5
Retail trade	109.3	110.6	111.2	104.7	112.2	110.8	109.2	108.5	107.6	107.5	-.1
Transportation and warehousing	122.1	126.4	126.2	118.9	125.7	125.2	125.1	123.7	124.0	122.8	-1.0
Utilities	116.6	120.2	122.2	120.3	118.1	119.3	119.3	119.1	121.9	121.0	-.7
Information	119.3	126.1	122.9	119.1	121.0	124.1	124.7	123.8	122.5	121.1	-1.1
Financial activities	130.6	138.3	134.0	132.6	133.2	136.2	135.6	135.4	135.1	135.1	.0
Professional and business services	136.7	149.3	144.7	140.1	141.9	144.7	145.3	145.1	145.1	145.5	.3
Education and health services	138.5	149.3	148.6	147.3	139.6	145.7	146.2	146.7	147.8	148.4	.4
Leisure and hospitality	124.2	131.4	129.6	121.8	134.3	135.8	135.2	133.9	133.5	132.3	-.9
Other services	111.2	117.5	115.4	114.1	114.2	117.5	117.9	117.6	116.9	117.3	.3

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
p = preliminary.
NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current months estimates of aggregate payrolls by the corresponding 2002 annual average levels. Aggregate payroll estimates are the product of estimates of average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and production and nonsupervisory worker employment. Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Table B-7. Diffusion indexes of employment change

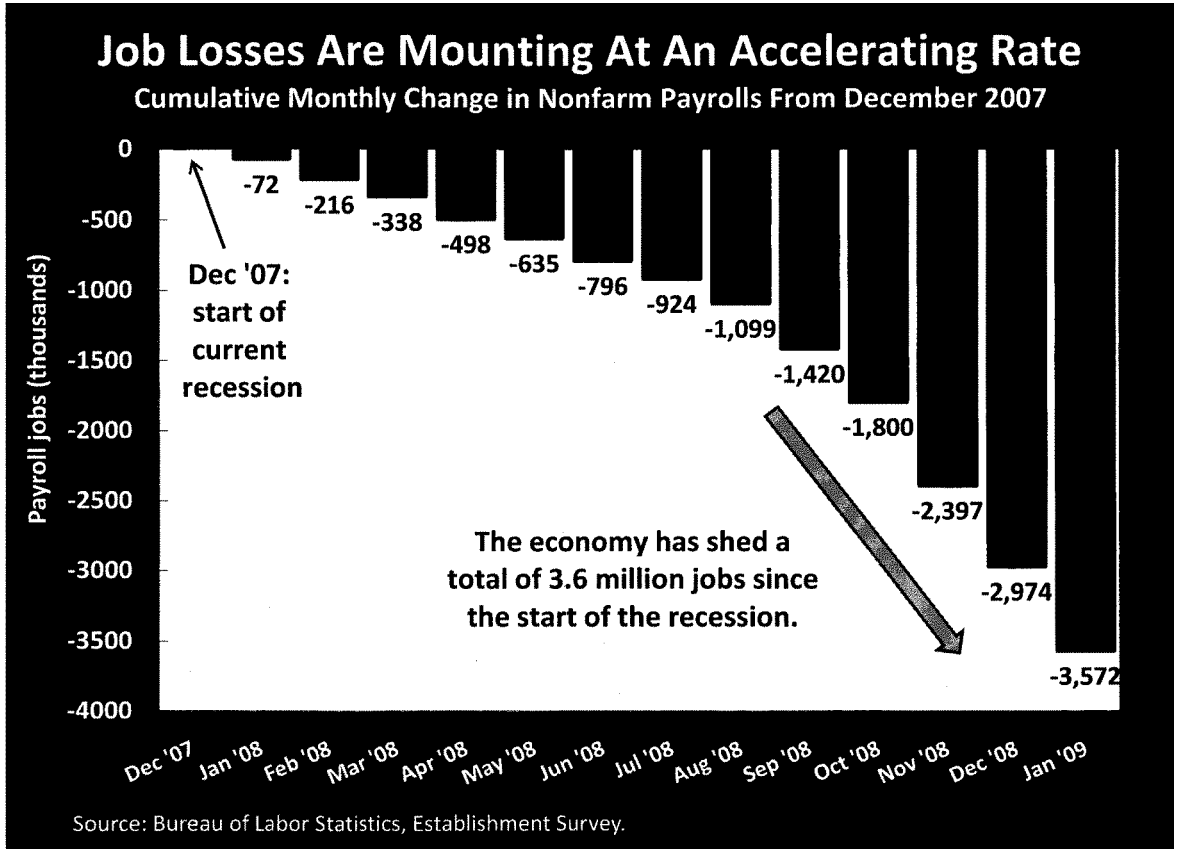
(Percent)

Time span	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Private nonfarm payrolls, 271 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	52.6	60.1	54.1	58.1	56.8	58.3	58.5	59.2	54.2	55.9	62.7	57.6
2006	64.9	62.2	63.8	59.8	49.1	51.8	59.2	55.4	55.7	56.3	59.4	60.7
2007	53.5	55.5	52.4	49.4	55.9	48.3	50.7	46.5	55.9	57.2	59.4	57.9
2008	42.1	40.6	44.1	41.1	42.6	36.9	37.6	39.1	34.7	33.0	27.1	p 25.5
2009	p 25.3											
Over 3-month span:												
2005	51.7	57.2	59.0	59.8	57.9	62.0	60.5	62.9	60.3	55.5	56.3	62.7
2006	67.7	68.6	65.1	65.1	60.5	58.9	55.5	57.0	55.0	54.4	59.0	64.2
2007	62.5	54.8	54.2	54.8	54.1	50.4	52.8	48.7	53.3	53.9	58.3	62.5
2008	57.7	44.8	40.2	39.7	37.3	33.6	33.6	32.8	34.9	33.2	26.9	p 24.4
2009	p 22.9											
Over 6-month span:												
2005	55.4	57.9	58.1	57.0	58.3	60.9	63.1	63.3	61.6	59.6	61.4	62.5
2006	64.6	63.8	67.5	66.2	65.5	66.6	60.3	61.1	57.9	57.9	62.4	59.0
2007	60.3	57.2	60.5	58.3	55.5	56.5	52.8	52.4	56.6	54.4	56.8	59.0
2008	56.6	53.0	50.7	47.4	40.2	33.4	31.0	33.4	30.6	29.0	26.0	p 26.0
2009	p 23.4											
Over 12-month span:												
2005	60.9	60.9	60.0	59.2	58.3	60.3	61.3	63.3	60.7	59.2	59.8	61.8
2006	67.2	65.5	65.9	62.9	65.5	66.8	64.8	64.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	66.2
2007	63.3	59.4	61.1	59.6	59.2	58.3	56.8	57.2	59.4	58.9	58.1	59.6
2008	54.4	56.1	52.6	49.1	50.2	47.8	43.7	42.3	38.0	37.8	32.3	p 28.4
2009	p 25.5											
	Manufacturing payrolls, 83 industries [1]											
Over 1-month span:												
2005	36.7	46.4	42.2	46.4	40.4	33.7	41.0	43.4	45.8	47.6	44.6	47.0
2006	57.8	49.4	53.6	47.0	37.3	50.6	49.4	42.2	40.4	42.8	41.0	44.0
2007	44.6	41.0	30.7	24.7	38.0	32.5	43.4	30.7	39.2	42.8	60.8	48.2
2008	30.7	28.9	37.3	32.5	40.4	25.3	25.9	27.7	22.9	18.7	15.1	p 13.3
2009	p 7.8											
Over 3-month span:												
2005	36.7	43.4	41.0	41.6	35.5	36.1	34.9	36.7	42.2	44.0	38.6	48.8
2006	56.6	57.2	48.2	48.2	44.6	50.0	43.4	45.2	36.7	33.1	35.5	39.2
2007	40.4	33.1	33.1	28.9	29.5	30.1	31.9	28.9	30.7	30.7	39.2	51.2
2008	48.8	33.7	28.3	29.5	26.5	22.9	19.9	16.9	22.3	21.1	15.1	p 11.4
2009	p 8.4											
Over 6-month span:												
2005	33.7	39.8	38.0	36.1	35.5	34.9	39.8	36.1	36.1	38.0	36.7	39.8
2006	45.2	45.2	50.6	48.8	50.6	50.0	45.2	47.0	43.4	42.2	39.8	34.3
2007	37.3	33.1	29.5	28.9	30.7	34.9	28.9	26.5	29.5	28.3	33.7	38.0
2008	34.3	30.1	37.3	35.5	25.3	20.5	17.5	18.1	16.9	13.3	11.4	p 9.6
2009	p 7.8											
Over 12-month span:												
2005	45.2	44.0	42.2	41.0	36.7	35.5	32.5	34.3	33.1	33.7	33.7	38.0
2006	44.0	41.0	41.0	39.8	39.8	45.2	42.2	42.8	47.0	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	p 15.7
2009	p 7.8											

[1] Based on seasonally adjusted data for 1-, 3-, and 6-month spans and unadjusted data for the 12-month span.

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. Data have been revised to reflect March 2008 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors.


Job Losses Are Mounting At An Accelerating Rate
Cumulative Monthly Change in Nonfarm Payrolls From December 2007
Payroll jobs (thousands)
0
-500
-1000
-1500
-2000
-2500
-3000
-3500
-4000
-72
-216
-338
-498
-635
-796
-924
-1,099
-1,420
-1,800
-2,397
-2,974
-3,572
Dec '07: start of current recession
The economy has shed a total of 3.6 million jobs since the start of the recession.
Dec '07
Jan '08
Feb '08
Mar '08
Apr '08
May '08
Jun '08
Jul '08
Aug '08
Sep '08
Oct '08
Nov '08
Dec '08
Jan '09
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Establishment Survey.

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