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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 2009

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

OCTOBER 2, 2009

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: SEPTEMBER 2009

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2009

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, the Honorable Elijah E. Cummings, presiding.

Representatives present: Cummings and Brady.

Senators present: Klobuchar.

Staff present: Gail Cohen, Nan Gibson, Colleen Healy, Michael Neal, Annabelle Tamerjan, Andrew Wilson, Chris Frenze, and Robert O'Quinn.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM MARYLAND

Representative Cummings. The Committee will come to order. Good morning.

I'm pleased to welcome back, Commissioner Hall, this morning, though I wish that my presiding over this hearing had come under different circumstances.

As many of you already know, Chair Maloney could not be here today, due to her husband's tragic passing over the weekend. I'm sure the Committee members will join me and my staff in expressing our deepest sympathies. Our thoughts and our prayers are with the Congresswoman and her family during these very, very difficult days.

I ask unanimous consent to keep the hearing record open, so that Chairman Maloney may include remarks for the record, when she resumes her duties. Without objection, so ordered.

Representative Cummings. Despite 7.2 million jobs lost in the current recession, 9.8 percent unemployment, job losses have moderated since January. As today's numbers show, it will be a long road to recovery, but we are finally seeing selected signs of recovery.

After the first quarter of 2009, when the real Gross Domestic Product fell by 6.4 percent; the second quarter numbers reveal that GDP fell by only 0.7 percent. Additionally, the Institute for Supply Management's monthly index shows an expansion in the manufacturing sector for the second consecutive month, after contracting from February of 2008 to July of 2009.

Finally, yesterday, I participated in an extraordinary hearing of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, looking

at the Administration's progress in getting our projects funded with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

At that hearing, Secretary Ray LaHood, our former House colleague, presented tremendous evidence of the benefits created by the stimulus, both in terms of improved infrastructure and true economic recovery.

The transportation portion of the stimulus alone has created an estimated 122,000 jobs already.

I want to highlight a few things presented by Secretary LaHood, as well as to congratulate the Secretary, President Obama, and all the local transportation agencies that have made the progress possible.

Secretary LaHood spoke of nearly $20 billion in stimulus funds obligated for projects through the Federal Highway Administration. Specifically, he briefed us on the $128-million, third phase of the Interstate 215 widening project in San Bernardino, California, which is on its way to creating 2,000 jobs in its first year.

He also noted that Atlanta's Mass Transit Administration received $10.9 million as a part of the transit investment for greenhouse gas and energy reduction program. The Atlanta program will renovate a bus maintenance facility with photovoltaic solar power cells, creating energy savings, better working conditions for employees, and many new jobs.

Another success story is the Federal Maritime Administration, an agency that falls under our jurisdiction at the Coast Guard Subcommittee, upon which I sit and chair. As part of the stimulus Small Shipyard Grant Program, the Maritime Administration has already issued for grants for $98 million of its total $100 million allocated for dry docks, steelworking machinery, and other infrastructure improvements.

Finally, though not part of the stimulus, the Car Allowance Rebate System, better known as "Cash for Clunkers," is estimated to have created or saved between 40,000 and 120,000 jobs in the second half of 2009, and not just the auto dealership jobs, but the whole United States economy was given a boost by nearly 700,000 cars being sold at 21,000 dealerships across our nation.

So as we await Commissioner Hall's testimony on the September employment statistics, I'd like to close with the acknowledgement that, despite the progress we've made through the transportation portion of the stimulus, we know how far we still have to go.

When we faced the most dire of circumstances, we took immediate action to provide for those most at risk. However, now we must build off of that success and work toward a real long-term recovery.

[The prepared statement of Representative Cummings appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 28.]

With that, I yield to Mr. Brady.

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

Representative Brady. Thank you, Mr. Cummings. Like you, on behalf of the Republican members and the staff of the Joint Economic Committee, we would like to express our profound sympathy to our Chairman, Carolyn Maloney, and her family, for the loss of

her husband, Cliff. We will all keep her and her family in our thoughts and in our prayers.

I'm pleased to join in welcoming Commissioner Hall to the Committee this morning. The loss of 263,000 payroll jobs and an increasing unemployment rate to 9.8 percent is bad news for American workers and their families.

Unemployment is a severe hardship. Even if the recession is near its trough, the high unemployment rate is likely to persist for many months, if not years. A jobless recovery is no recovery for American workers and their families.

Last January, top Obama Administration economists predicted that if Congress were to pass the stimulus bill, the unemployment rate would not exceed eight percent. Congress did enact the Obama bill, but, unfortunately, as we see once again, the stimulus plan did not perform as the Administration had predicted.

Nevertheless, we are all looking for encouraging signs that the economy, while contracting, is decelerating that contraction. Financial market conditions seem to be improving, stock prices are up, and job losses at least are slowing.

However, personal consumption remains anemic, and business and residential investment continue to fall. These factors contribute to a very weak and stressed labor market.

Like others, I'm hopeful that the current recession may have run its course. Given the normal lag time between monetary actions and the appearance of their effects in the rest of the economy, the Federal Reserve's injection of $1.3 trillion into the financial markets between September and December of last year should boost real economic growth during the second half of this year.

However, liquidity injections or fiscal stimulus, for that matter, cannot turn a recovery into a long and strong expansion. As the Chief Executive and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Pimco, Mr. El-Erian noted that temporary government interventions are unsustainable sugar highs. For the U.S. economy to enjoy a sustained expansion, instead of slipping back into W-shaped recession, the private sector, the private sector must once again become the driver of economic growth.

However, the balance sheets of U.S. families remain damaged from the collapse of housing prices and excessive debts accumulated during the bubble years. The growth of personal consumption is likely to remain tepid, as families increase their savings rates to repair their balance sheets.

Although housing prices may be stabilizing, the large inventory of foreclosed homes is likely to restrain housing investment for some time. Therefore, a vigorous and sustained expansion will depend on a major turnaround in both business investment and net exports.

With regard to business investments and net exports, the economic policies of the Obama Administration and the priorities of the Congressional Democrats are quite troubling.

Business people make investment decisions based on their expectations of risk and return. In turn, government policies affect these perceptions.

Unfortunately for the American people, the White House and Congressional Democrats have simultaneously decreased the ex-

pected return and increased risk associated with new business investment, through their actions and inactions.

As a result, many firms are delaying investment decisions. Since new business investment propels job creation, first in manufacturing equipment, designing the software, building the structures, and then in hiring new employees to operate the equipment, the business investment created, these delays add to unemployment and they delay the recovery.

Higher income tax rates and higher taxes on capital gains and dividends will begin in 2011. Congress has not yet moved, though it is the end of the year, to extend the Research and Development Tax Credit and the Homeowners Tax Credit, as well as increase the net operating loss carryback time from two to five years.

These tax policies slash expected returns, causing firms to forgo job-creating investments. For example, one major corporation, which spends close to $10 billion per year on R&D to pursue cutting-edge technology, may lay off some of its researchers if Congress does not act to renew the R&D Tax Credit soon.

Confusion about Cap-and-Tax and healthcare legislation adds to uncertainty, further depressing business investment. Business people fear the additional energy costs associated with the Cap-and-Tax bill that passed the House, and aren't sure of what the Senate may do.

The multiple healthcare bills of the Democrats leave business people confused about what additional taxes firms, especially small businesses, may pay, or what regulatory burdens they may now bear.

The prospect for a sustained boost from net exports is also dim. The Doha Round of trade liberalization negotiations at the WTO remains stalled. Three pending free-trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea have not been acted upon, although recent studies show that they could cumulatively create 500,000 new jobs within the country—our country.

Moreover, the President has proposed a number of very counterproductive tax increases on U.S. multinational corporations that create American jobs through foreign sales of our American-made goods and services. In one corporation, for example, American sales generate only 25 percent of their revenues, but nearly one-half of its jobs are located in the United States.

The President's international tax proposals are, in my view, naive. They would reduce U.S. exports and jobs in export-related industries.

The U.S. economy must move from the sugar high of unsustainable government intervention, to sound, private-sector-led growth. Given the ongoing weaknesses in personal consumption and the housing sector, business investment in net exports must lead the way if the unemployment rate is to fall substantially.

Ironically, many of the policies in Washington today are undermining these two private-sector drivers of job creation, perhaps condemning American workers and their families to a very weak, jobless recovery.

I yield back.

[The prepared statement of Representative Brady appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 28.]

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much. The Chair recognizes Senator Klobuchar.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and on behalf of the Senate, I would also like to offer my deepest condolences to Chairwoman Maloney and her family. To lose her husband that suddenly, in a faraway place, I can only imagine how difficult this is for her, and our thoughts and prayers are with her family.

As I was listening to Congressman Brady, I was thinking back to January, when we were losing 700,000 jobs a month, and I was thinking back to the policies that got us there. We had eight years where, basically—there's plenty of blame to go around, but deals that no one understood, Wall Street did things that everyone agrees now were wrong, and we got to the point in this country, where, what was it someone said, Wall Street sneezed and Main Street got a pneumonia.

That's what's been happening in this country, so when I look at what got us there, again, I think that both sides of the aisle—I wasn't here—should have been doing much more about subprimes and regulating those mortgage rates.

But I am much more interested in looking forward, and, from what I've heard from economists, this idea—and we've seen it in countries all over the world—of stimulating the economy is part of the solution, but, also, getting the credit markets going again and then fiscal responsibility on behalf of this country, and having middle-class families facing doubling of their insurance premiums for healthcare, cannot be the answer here, and that's why we're tackling this difficult problem.

What I want to look at here today, is just where this rate is going. We have seen again, some tapering off of the unemployment in this country. We know there are certain sectors—I know the area in Minnesota, in northern Minnesota, mining and home construction, logging, has particularly suffered, but I will be interested in asking more about the trends we seek across this country.

We also are struggling in Congress right now, Commissioner Hall, with the extension of unemployment benefits. The House passed a bill that limited the extension to states that have 8.5 percent unemployment.

Coming from an area where we have some regions that are significantly below that and some areas of our state that are significantly above that, I don't believe that that is the answer. So, in the Senate, we're looking at how we can extend unemployment benefits to all states, to get at some of the people from my state that I've heard from in recent months.

Someone who wrote in recently from Woodbury: "I've applied to over 500 jobs since last July and have personally walked into over 60 companies with resumes in hand. Companies don't even get back to me regarding my letter and resume submissions."

We are discouraged and we are isolated, so we have to remember that, while we are starting to see some recovery and there have been some dramatic changes and signs of hope all over this coun-

try, which are good for our economy, and the stock market is doing a little better right now, there are still many people out there out of work and I am looking forward to hearing about the recent data, the trends that it shows, so we can look at the facts and not just the political rhetoric. Thank you very much.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, Ms. Klobuchar.

Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the United States Department of Labor. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is an independent national statistical agency that collects and processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential data to the American public, United States Congress and other federal agencies, state and local governments, business, and labor.

Dr. Hall also served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers for two years under President George W. Bush, and, prior to that, he was Chief Economist for the United States Department of Commerce.

Dr. Hall also spent ten years at the U.S. International Trade Commission. He received his B.A. Degree from the University of Virginia and his M.S. and Ph.D. Degrees in Economics from Purdue University.

It's good to be with you again, Dr. Hall. We will hear from you now.

STATEMENT OF DR. KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; 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, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC

Commissioner Hall. Let me start by saying that on behalf of all of us at the Bureau of Labor Statistics, I join with the members of the Committee in offering our condolences to Congresswoman Maloney and her family. They have our deepest sympathy, and our thoughts and prayers are with them.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data we released this morning.

Job losses continued in September, and the unemployment rate continued to trend up, reaching 9.8 percent. Non-farm payroll employment fell by 263,000 over the month, and losses have now averaged 307,000 per month since May.

Payroll employment has fallen for 21 consecutive months, with declines totalling 7.2 million. In September, notable job losses occurred in construction, manufacturing, government, and retail trade.

Construction employment decreased by 64,000 in September. Job losses averaged 66,000 per month from May through September, compared with an average of 117,000 lost per month from November 2008 through April.

Employment in manufacturing declined by 51,000 in September. Job losses in factories averaged 53,000 per month over the past three months, about one-third of the average monthly decline from October through June.

In September, retail trade employment fell by 39,000. The industry has lost an average of 29,000 jobs per month since April, down from an average loss of 68,000 for the prior six-month period. Employment in government decreased by 53,000 in September. Much of the decline was in local government.

Employment continued to increase in healthcare, by 19,000 in September. The average monthly job gain thus far in 2009 is 22,000 compared with an average monthly gain of 30,000 during 2008.

Turning now to some of the measures from our household survey, the unemployment rate continued to trend up in September. The jobless rate has doubled since the start of the recession, to 9.8 percent.

A total of 15.1 million persons were unemployed in September, twice the number as at the start of the recession. The number of long-term unemployed rose to 5.4 million in September. This group has grown more than fourfold since the start of the recession.

In September, the employment-to-population ratio continued to decline. At 58.8 percent, the ratio has fallen by 3.9 percentage points since the recession began, and is at its lowest level since January of 1984.

Among the employed, there were 9.2 million persons working part-time in September who would have preferred full-time work. While the number of such workers has been little changed since March, it has nearly doubled since the start of the recession.

In keeping with standard practice, we are announcing the preliminary estimate for the next benchmark revision to payroll employment. The benchmark process annually revises the payroll survey's sample-based employment estimates to incorporate universe employment counts derived primarily from unemployment insurance tax reports.

Preliminary tabulations indicate that the estimate of total nonfarm payroll employment for March of this year will require a downward revision of approximately 824,000 jobs or 6/10ths of one percent.

The historical average for the benchmark revision over the prior ten years has been plus or minus 2/10ths of one percent. Most of the additional job loss occurred in the first quarter of 2009, when payroll employment was declining most steeply, and it appears to be due, in part, to an increase in the number of business closings.

The final benchmark revision will be incorporated into the payroll survey, with the publication of January data on February 5, 2010. The historical data series will be revised at that time.

In summary, the labor market remained weak in September. Payroll employment fell and the unemployment rate continued to trend up.

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.]

Representative Cummings. Dr. Hall, thank you very much. The falling of wages, what is the significance of that, Dr. Hall?

Commissioner Hall. The falling of wages, surely, of real wages, would be an indication of a weak labor market, and, certainly, that has implications beyond that, because, of course, consumers' buying

power doesn't grow so quickly that way, and so that can have further implications.

Typically, in recessions, nominal wages continue to rise, and they have continued to rise, but the rise in nominal wages has slowed a bit; it's only about 2.5 percent right now.

Representative Cummings. Now, the national unemployment rate is 9.8 percent; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And for whites, it's—for white people, it's 9 percent; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And, for African Americans, it's 15.4 percent; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. That's correct.

Representative Cummings. And Hispanic is 12.7 percent; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. For men, it's 10.3 percent?

Commissioner Hall. For men, total, it's 11 percent.

Representative Cummings. Eleven percent?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And how about for women?

Commissioner Hall. That's 8.4 percent.

Representative Cummings. Last month, the Council of Economic Advisers released their first report on the effects of the Recovery Act. According to them, government stimulus created between 300,000 and 500,000 jobs in the second quarter of this year, and just as many jobs in the first two months of the third quarter.

As I mentioned in my opening statement, I was in a hearing with Secretary of Transportation LaHood yesterday, who said that many transportation projects had started because of the stimulus, and these projects were creating jobs. If I heard you correctly, you said that there was a decline in construction jobs. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct.

Representative Cummings. Well, let me ask you this: Do you see any evidence of increasing employment in construction and other sectors affected by the transportation in September's numbers?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, it's hard for us to tease that out because we're so based on getting this current level.

Representative Cummings. Right.

Commissioner Hall. And our surveys really aren't designed to capture the impact of particular policy issues. We're actually mostly surveying establishments and just asking what their payroll levels are. We don't, at any time, try to ask establishments what their levels would have been.

Representative Cummings. I got you. So the CEA also said that the stimulus created jobs in the temporary employment services, retail trade, and manufacturing. Is there any evidence of this in the September numbers, or would that fall into the same category you just said?

Commissioner Hall. It does fall into the same category, but I will say that temporary help services, the job loss there, has moderated a fair amount.

Representative Cummings. And what is the significance of that?

Commissioner Hall. Well, one of the significances of that is that's a leading indicator, and often, when changes in temporary help services, whether the job loss increases or decreases, like it has been lately, that's generally a sign of improvement or possible future improvement.

Representative Cummings. Recently, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported its advance estimate for second-quarter GDP, reporting that the GDP declined by 0.7 percent in the second quarter of 2009. In addition to this glimmer of hope, they reported that personal consumption expenditures rose each month from May through August.

Are any sectors experiencing more job creations than job losses, currently, or are there any signs that any sector will start expanding in the near future? Essentially, what is the good news, if any, to take from this report?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The job loss this month was actually fairly reasonably concentrated in four sectors: construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and government. Outside those four sectors, the other major sectors either had very small job loss or approximately zero job loss, so that actually is a good sign that the job loss is not so broad as it was, say, six months ago.

Representative Cummings. And those four categories that you stated now, what did you say about those?

Commissioner Hall. That's where most of the job loss this month was concentrated. Almost 80 percent of the job loss was in either construction, manufacturing, or retail trade or government.

Representative Cummings. And what's the significance of the losses in government?

Commissioner Hall. Well, for government, the notable thing about government was the job loss was focused in local government. In fact, the job loss is kind of accelerating in recent months, and it has been local government. Of the 53,000 jobs lost in government, 37,000 were in local government.

Representative Cummings. So that means that our local folks, in cities and local towns, are suffering, is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Were there any surprises? I mean, what about state government?

Commissioner Hall. State governments, they are losing jobs, as well, but not quite at the pace of local governments. We lost about 10,000 jobs in state government this month.

Representative Cummings. I see. My time is up. I now yield to Mr. Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. If I may, I'd like to say one thing at the outset: A long-time public servant of this Committee has recently decided to retire and deserves to be recognized. That's House Republican Staff Director, Chris Frenze.

Chris has been a tremendous asset to both my office and to this Congressional body. He joined the Joint Economic Committee staff in 1981, and served under 12 different JEC Chairmen in his 28-plus years of service.

He actually first began staffing the employment situation hearings in 1982, beginning with BLS Commissioner Janet Norwood, appointed by President Carter. Today marks his final employment hearing.

Chris represents the very best in public service, and, needless to say, his expertise, vast institutional knowledge, and constant professionalism, will be sorely missed. I and others wish him the very best. Thank you, Chris.

If we could have that chart, we were told again and urged to pass the federal stimulus, and told, assured that it would control unemployment in America.

[The chart was not available at the time of publication.]

This chart shows, the blue line shows what was projected by the White House and the Economic Advisers, if only we passed the stimulus. The red line shows what's actually happened in real life.

We've seen a tremendous increase in unemployment, job losses continue, and, ironically, Christina Romer, Chairman of the Economic Advisers, sat where you sat and testified that job gains would be highest in manufacturing and construction.

And, in your testimony, as it has been for several months, actually, the greater job losses have occurred in manufacturing and construction, the very two areas the stimulus was proclaimed would have a jolt to America's economy.

What I think is happening in real life is that you have one stimulus that's so small compared to the rest of the economy. If the U.S. economy is the size of a football field, the stimulus spending so far is about that of the one-yard line, so it's hard to claim that that's stimulating the economy.

The second problem we've got, is that—I meet each Monday with a number of our businesses in the Houston region to try to determine what they're experiencing and what they're forecasting. And, week-in/week-out, even though they are different groups, they come to the same conclusion, which is that their customers and clients are delaying business and investment decisions, waiting to see what Washington will do.

They're afraid of making key investments in areas where they might later see increased energy taxes, increased utility taxes, increased taxes on capital gains and dividends, increased income and healthcare taxes. They are being—a lot of companies think we sell American products around the world, but the White House and this Congress has proposed to make them absolutely uncompetitive with tax increases that would devastate their jobs.

In my region, the Houston region, we have 340 companies that employ 150,000 people, who depend upon some type of level playing field to sell our U.S. products around this world, and they're not going to make investments if they will be punished for actually selling American throughout the world.

I think that the invisible hand of government, rather than the visible hand of the market, is now dramatically slowing our recovery and delaying those investment decisions. You see that, I think, in unemployment numbers today.

According to the household survey, employment declined by 785,000 in September, and, Commissioner, I'd like to ask you to

put that in perspective. Is that an average or an unusually large monthly decline?

Commissioner Hall. Well, we tend to focus at looking at month-to-month employment changes, and we tend to focus on the Payroll Survey, since it's a bit more accurate on the monthly case.

But I'd say that, certainly, the payroll job loss at 263,000, is a little bit better, but roughly in line with the past five months.

Representative Brady. What have the household surveys been in the past month?

Commissioner Hall. Let me see. The household survey—we have to look the numbers up for one second here.

Representative Brady. Is one of the reasons the unemployment rate did not increase more in September is that those who were no longer in the labor force increased by 807,000?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, there was a decline in the labor force.

Representative Brady. So if those people were staying in there looking for jobs, unemployment would like be somewhat higher?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Brady. The Administration's model simulations claim job growth, even as actual data continued to show job losses. Do you know what was the number of unemployed in September, and how much has it increased from January? What is that number?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The total unemployed in September, was 15.1 million, and that's an increase of about 200,000.

Representative Cummings. The gentleman's time has expired.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Ms. Klobuchar?

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for being here, Commissioner Hall.

I appreciate you going through the four areas in which we've seen job loss. I think some people, with the recovery package, think that all that money went into government workers, and I think it will be interesting for them to know there's actually been a decrease in government workers. Is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's correct.

Senator Klobuchar. And I think that's because most of the money was used in the private sector. A third of it was tax cuts, a third of it was helping with state budget issues, and then a third of it was the spending on roads and bridges and broadband, which still hasn't gone out yet, and other things which essentially went to the private sector, the vast majority of it; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. I believe so.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. The retail trade number, where you've seen a decrease in that, is that—you're talking just about people buying things?

Commissioner Hall. Basically, yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. And I was just reading an article about this, that individual spending has gone down as the savings rate has gone up. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. I believe that's true.

Senator Klobuchar. Do you see this with other recessions that we've had in the past?

Commissioner Hall. That's a good question. I'm not sure I know the answer really well. I believe that's correct. The data doesn't come to mind, but that does sound right; people do tend to sort of repair their balance sheets, so they might, in fact, increase their savings for awhile.

Senator Klobuchar. And then manufacturing, I think we're aware of that issue, and construction, as you've pointed out. Is there a trend in parts of the country?

Say, is the unemployment rate higher in the West or the South, or do you see any trend. I know that when you and I have discussed this before, it has been sort of a patchwork of states; it didn't really have one part of the country that was faring worse.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I can tell you generally about the regions. Of the regions that have been hardest hit in this recession, the hardest-hit region has been the West and then maybe the Midwest. The Northeast has been maybe the least hard-hit.

The West, for example, lost about almost six percent of their jobs, while the Northeast lost about three percent.

Senator Klobuchar. You know, one of the things we're debating right now is an extension of the unemployment benefits, and there's a proposal out there—well, actually, the House-passed proposal says only those unemployed in states that have 8.5 percent or over unemployment, will get an extension.

I got an interesting letter from one of my constituents that said that, well, maybe Minnesota's rate is eight percent, but at her household, it's a hundred percent. And one of things I'm grappling with is that regions, say Wisconsin, next door to us, has an 8.8 percent unemployment rate, we're at eight percent, yet a region that stretches across both states has a similar unemployment rate, and I'm very concerned about this cutoff, that we look at it that way.

It doesn't quite make sense to me. I will say, compared with Wisconsin, we did get one more increase in employment in Minnesota when we hired Brett Favre from over Wisconsin into Minnesota, so that maybe can account for some of the difference.

But I'm just wondering if you've seen this before, and what kind of economic—don't make some joke about "Cash for Clunkers," because he has turned out to be very good. [Laughter.]

All right, so, what I'm wondering about, what I'd like to know, is, in the past, have there been these arbitrary cutoffs, and is this the way we should go when states—what kind of incentive would we be creating in these states?

Commissioner Hall. Well, yeah, I don't want to comment on the policy aspect, about what——

Senator Klobuchar. Oh, please do, Commissioner. [Laughter.]

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I will say, though, that the change in unemployment rates during recessions in states clearly depends on the industry mixes in those states, but there really does seem to be a state level, you know, where some states started with a higher unemployment rate, even before the recession.

So, I don't see a simple story as to which states are going to jump up above the level that you talk about, and which aren't. I don't see a good way of sort of predicting that during a recession.

Senator Klobuchar. Do you know much about the history of these extensions of unemployment benefits, and if they were set at a certain rate, which unemployed get them and which don't?

Commissioner Hall. I don't know very much.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. The changes in temporary services, I think I read somewhere this morning that your numbers are going to show that, actually, they've seen job loss in temporary services. Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, temporary help services lost 2,000 jobs.

Senator Klobuchar. Didn't you tell me before that actually an increase in temporary help can be a sign; that that's what companies do first, they hire these temporary workers, so it can be a good sign that it's going to lead later. So what do you think this means?

Commissioner Hall. Well, this is a moderation, actually, in loss in temporary help. In the last five months, temporary help has lost something around 9,000 jobs a month, and so 2,000 is a little bit of a moderation.

I would say even a moderation in the job loss in temporary help is probably not a bad sign.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, so, in other words, it actually has moderated?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And gotten better, so this argument that companies start hiring temporary workers and then eventually hire permanent workers could still stand true?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much. Dr. Hall, I just want to talk a little bit about how this economy has affected women and people of color.

In particular, in what industries have women and people of color lost the most jobs?

Commissioner Hall. It varies a bit. African Americans have lost a lot of jobs in manufacturing and wholesale trade, in terms of percentage—information services, professional and business services—it's actually been pretty broad.

For Hispanics, it's also been pretty broad, as well, although their notable job loss probably was in construction, more so than other groups.

Representative Cummings. And we—go ahead. Were you finished?

Commissioner Hall. And, you know, there are some areas where there actually hasn't been job loss for certain groups, you know, for example, education and health and leisure and hospitality, for Hispanics. They actually have had some job increase over the past year.

Representative Cummings. One of the most alarming statistics is with regard to African American teen unemployment. I think it was up to 40.8 percent in September, and that was up from 34.7 percent. Is that correct?

And, while you're looking, what is the—if that's accurate, what is the significance of that?

Commissioner Hall. Well, that is accurate.

Representative Cummings. And, normally, I mean, is the teen employment rate significant in regard to—I mean, from what you can tell—to contributing towards a family's stability, financial stability and having the funds to do what they need to do to survive and thrive?

Commissioner Hall. Well, certainly, if African American teens are being hit harder by the recession, and they almost always are, and the unemployment rate starts probably way too high for that group and it's gone up quite a bit, then, absolutely, it probably should have implications for family finances.

Representative Cummings. And do you—can you—do you have any reasonable explanation for that, in other words, why that number—I mean, we're approaching now 50 percent of African American teens, and I assume these are people who are ready, willing, and able to work, don't have jobs.

Commissioner Hall. I don't have a good explanation. I'm not that familiar with economic research literature that might help explain that.

Representative Cummings. I understand. Has the unemployment rate for people of color leveled off, or is it still rising at a fast clip?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, it's slowed down, pretty much like the overall unemployment rate. It's still probably roughly going up, but it's moderated a little bit.

Representative Cummings. And women, in recent decades, an increasing proportion of women who are 55 and older are working. This trend has continued during this recession, while a decreasing proportion of men who are 55 and over are working during this recession. Could there be reasons for the difference, other than simply the recession has hit male-dominated industries harder?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, there might well be something more going on because the differences are fairly surprising.

Representative Cummings. And why do you say that?

Commissioner Hall. Well, the big difference for women who are 55 and older, their unemployment has doubled during this recession, but the employment-to-population ratio, which gives you some idea of the labor force participation, that hasn't gone down for women who are 55 and older.

So, really, what we've seen is an increase in labor force participation by women of that age.

Representative Cummings. Could some of that trend have to do with the fact that many 55–64-year old women, are married to older men who have retired or taken buyouts or are now Medicare-eligible; the younger spouses of women ages 55 to 64 aren't yet eligible for Medicare, though, and because their husbands are no longer working, they no longer have health insurance through a spouse, perhaps these older women are returning to the labor force or postponing retirement, in order to obtain health insurance?

Commissioner Hall. That's quite possible. Our data is not going to tease that out and tell you that for sure, but, certainly, the data is consistent with that.

Representative Cummings. My time has expired. Ms. Klobuchar?

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Commissioner Hall, we've talked before about this dramatic difference between unemployment with varying degrees of education.

And I was looking to see what the trend is here, and I think you've remarked before, that, compared to other recessions—and, correct me if I'm wrong—those without a high school degree were really socked hard with this recession.

What is the employment rate now for—let's start with college graduates—the unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. The unemployment rate for college graduates is 4.9 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. That's 4.9 percent, and then what is the unemployment rate for high school graduates?

Commissioner Hall. That's 10.8 percent, which is more than double.

Senator Klobuchar. And then what is the unemployment rate for those without a high school degree?

Commissioner Hall. Fifteen percent.

Senator Klobuchar. Fifteen percent, and is that relatively the same margin we saw last month, or has there been any change there?

Commissioner Hall. It's pretty similar. The unemployment rate for less than a high school diploma dropped a little bit, but that may not be statistically significant, and there may be some issue of folks dropping out of the labor force, as well.

Senator Klobuchar. Do you have post-college degree unemployment rates for people who have an additional degree?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, we do, but——

Senator Klobuchar. I tricked you this time.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. We don't have the data with us. We can find that.

Senator Klobuchar. I would like to see that. It would be interesting.

Commissioner Hall. Okay.

[The table titled "Employment statues of the civilian noninstitutional population by educational attainment, age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic ethnicity, September 2009" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 62.]

Senator Klobuchar. I mean, there's just that literally you have, you know, not quite double the unemployment rate, if you don't have a high school degree, but almost, and then it's really above the national unemployment rate, even with a high school degree, and then significantly below, if you have a college degree. Is that a correct characterization?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it is.

Senator Klobuchar. And you can see why we are so focused right now and the President is, on trying to make sure that high school students get some college education, and so we're going to continue to pursue that. I think it's very important.

The second thing I always like to ask you about, because I think people are stunned when they learn that our soldiers that have come back from serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, the group that we categorize in the age group who have served in the Armed Services since September 11th, 2001, that their unemployment rate has

been traditionally higher than the unemployment rate of your average citizen in the United States.

So where is that this month?

Commissioner Hall. Well, for Gulf War Era II Veterans, the unemployment rate is 10.6 percent, as opposed to non-Veterans, where it's 9.3 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. And you and I have talked before about how—and this was worse, earlier in the year; is that right, or is it always just slightly above the national unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. It's generally above it. I think——

Senator Klobuchar. It's always above it, I think. I just wonder if it's been more above it.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I'm not sure if it was more. In 2009, it's been about the same gap. I'm not sure about whether in 2008, the gap——

Senator Klobuchar. I think there was somewhere it was—well, it was up further than this percent rate.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Okay.

Senator Klobuchar. But I think people would be surprised by that because we want to make—when those that serve us, come home, we want to make sure they have a job, and it's difficult because those that left in the middle or the beginning of this recession come back and maybe the company they worked for isn't there anymore, or they have significantly reduced their employment, so that's a change.

Another thing I wondered about was the discouraged workers. These are people who work full-time, who would like to work full-time, right, but they can only find a part-time job, or people who—is that the characterization of "discouraged worker," or does it include those that can't find a job at all?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, well, there's a broader category called "marginally attached."

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, so what's—and you always—what's "marginally attached", again?

Commissioner Hall. These are people who want to work, but they haven't looked within the past four weeks, so they aren't counted as in the labor force because they haven't looked lately, but they've looked within the past year.

Senator Klobuchar. So they're not included in this unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. No, they're not.

Senator Klobuchar. So this person I mentioned in my opening statement, who had sent out 60 resumes to 60 places and gone to all these interviews, if, at some point, she just says, I can't do this anymore, and takes a month off from looking, she wouldn't even be included in the unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. That's right. The 9.8 unemployment rate, doesn't include people who were discouraged or were part-time for economic reasons.

Senator Klobuchar. So, how many—when you include, forgetting the marginally attached ones, if you include these people that want to work full-time, but are only working part-time, who have significantly reduced hours and significantly reduced money as a

result, how—what's the unemployment rate, when you include them?

Commissioner Hall. It goes up to 17 percent. This measure includes the marginally attached as well as involuntary part time workers.

Senator Klobuchar. And where is that, compared to the trend of the last year?

Commissioner Hall. That's up significantly. As a change over the year, it's up by almost six percentage points over the past year.

Senator Klobuchar. So, do you think it's possible that some of these people are unemployed, then found part-time jobs, but it's not where they want to be?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's quite possible, yes.

Senator Klobuchar. All right, very good, thank you.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much. Dr. Hall, let me ask you, the last month when you were here or the last time you were here, you sounded relatively and cautiously optimistic. Is that a fair statement?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. How would you describe your position today?

Commissioner Hall. I think this report is very similar to a couple of months ago.

Representative Cummings. That's what I thought.

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Yes.

Commissioner Hall. You know, I was a little more enthusiastic because it was a clear moderation from prior. Now, we're not in an uncommon position where we're at a plateau right now, where the job loss is still significant, but it isn't as high as it was before.

Representative Cummings. Now, this "Cash for Clunkers" program, when you consider that, did you expect to see more or less impact as a result of that, or no impact? I mean, did you have any idea?

I know you don't have a magic ball, but, certainly, when you see all the commercials and hear all the news, you must, considering what you do, I'm sure you had some thoughts.

Commissioner Hall. Well, in August, we did see pickup in employment in automobile dealerships, in particular. We didn't see a lot in the manufacturing of cars, but that wasn't surprising because a lot of those sales were coming out of inventories.

If there winds up being an impact on production of cars, that's likely to come later than when the actual program was going on.

Representative Cummings. So, it would not surprise you if there was at least a slight pickup in the future report or two, with regard to manufacturing, since, I think they said they sold over 700,000 cars?

Commissioner Hall. That's right, although, again, it would be really hard for us to measure that, but that's where I would expect to see some sort of impact.

Representative Cummings. Consumer balance sheets have been severely depleted due to the fall in the stock market and declining home values. State budgets have been hit hard by the decline in income taxes, property taxes, and sales tax revenues.

However, we saw a small increase in personal consumption expenditures in May, June, and July. Will personal consumption spending help expand employment in the retail sector?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, it will. It may not happen immediately, because, sometimes there's a bit of a delay in bringing on employment, so even if consumption picks up, this is part of the lagging effect of the labor markets sometimes, where businesses will take a little time before they bring on employment, even if sales pick up.

Representative Cummings. And in answering one of Ms. Klobuchar's questions, you were talking briefly about saving, and what is the significance of people saving? That means, I guess, that they're not spending, and that doesn't help too much, or does it?

Commissioner Hall. No, in the long run, it can be, obviously, good, because people have to replenish their savings, but, in the short run, it can delay a recovery a little bit because people are being cautious and increasing their savings, rather than spending.

Representative Cummings. In August alone, all retailers saw their sales increase by 2.7 percent, due in large part to a 10.6 percent boost in sales of the auto dealers. Most economists agree that this bump in auto sales was spurred by the "Cash for Clunkers," and we saw retail job losses slow sharply in August.

Do you think that there is going to be a continuing slowing in the retail job area?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, it's hard to say. You know, we lost 39,000 this month. We averaged about 28,000 in loss over the last five months.

I would guess that if consumption and retail sales continue to stay up, that at some point, we'll see an employment impact.

Representative Cummings. So, if President Obama called you right after you got out of this hearing, and said, Dr. Hall, just give me your assessment of where we are, what would you say?

Commissioner Hall. I would say, right now, we're at a bit of a plateau, where job loss is significant, but it's nowhere near what it was early in the year. In fact, I think the job loss now is maybe in the range of something like a normal recession, whereas that six-month period where we had 650,000 jobs lost a month, that was beyond any normal recession; that was—in fact, that was unprecedented.

Representative Cummings. That was like a tsunami-like, I take it?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. Ms. Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much. To follow up more on this savings issue and this lag, does there come some point where consumers, who, I think, smartly, have been saving more money and realizing that they have to protect themselves from economic downturns, but does there come some point where people realize they just have these repairs mounting to their homes, or, in my case, the Saturn, where last winter, you couldn't even get the window up when it was ten degrees below zero, but I still kept it eight years old—is there some point where people realize that they have to replace some of these vehicles or make the repairs on their house, and they start dipping into those savings?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. You know, this is one of the characteristics, I think, of recessions. It's part of why it takes awhile for recessions to work out, as people are repairing their balance sheets and getting comfortable getting back to normal spending levels, but that does always happen.

Senator Klobuchar. You know, Ben Bernanke, the Chair of the Federal Reserve, has been suggesting that our economy may be out of recession. He's predicting some growth, although he still says that we would see, I think he predicted, above nine percent unemployment through the end of 2010. Do you agree with those predictions?

Commissioner Hall. Well, without predicting——

Senator Klobuchar. I forgot, you do not do that; you report.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. I will say that is the way that has worked in the past recessions; that once GDP picks up and income starts to be generated, it does take a little while for the labor market to catch up.

Senator Klobuchar. But I think it is hard for people to understand that, while Wall Street is doing better, the Stock Market is doing better, to explain how the economy may be recovering while job losses really do continue to mount. I mean, there are predictions that we are going to see an increase in the unemployment, so could you explain this?

Commissioner Hall. I think a lot of it has to do with what we have been talking about with consumers. Consumers have to get—I think we need to get consumer confidence back up. Consumers have to get comfortable increasing their spending levels, getting back to spending.

And then businesses have to work through their typical patterns. One of the things that does really happen in the early stages of expansions after recessions is businesses sometimes are slow to bring workers back onboard because they take productivity gains for awhile. That's part of why we get this lagging labor market recovery sometimes.

Senator Klobuchar. You know one of the areas, when we look at government policies that we've undertaken, one of the ones I keep hearing about at home is the First-Time Homebuyers' Tax Credit; that that has been our realtors who are practically cheering that they are able to have, I think in the month of June in Minnesota in the metro area we had a 20 percent increase over the same month a year before in new-home sales—or homes sales, period.

What are you seeing in the housing market? Maybe you do not collect that data, but I know there have been some increases there. But it does not appear to have yet gone into the new-home construction.

Commissioner Hall. Well let me first say that employment in real estate actually increased this month by about 6,000, and I believe that is the first time in awhile——

Senator Klobuchar. Oh, that is interesting.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. An increase in employment.

And it does look like the new-home sales, I have looked at that data, that it is flat and it may be picking up a little bit. There is

an issue of inventories, and once sales pick up then there are existing-home sales of course that start to go on the market.

In terms of the labor market/construction, I can tell you in the past when new-home sales pick up, employment in construction takes a while for that to pick up. In fact, it takes probably between a year and a year-and-a-half for construction employment to start to pick up once home sales, new-home sales start to accelerate.

Senator Klobuchar. All right. Very good. Thank you, very much.

Representative Cummings. Let me ask you this. In talking about new-home sales, I assume there would also at some point be a relationship between new-home sales and certain manufacturing areas such as refrigerators, and stoves, and air conditioners, and things of that nature. When do you expect to see that with regard to what is happening now with the home sales's situation?

Commissioner Hall. I think the story is probably going to be similar. It is a little hard to track all those things with new-home sales because, you know, obviously people just replace refrigerators; they are not always buying a refrigerator for a new home.

I have not looked at the data. I would suppose it tracks reasonably well with new-home construction. Once new-home construction starts to pick up, there will be a broader pick up in some of these related areas.

Representative Cummings. If someone watching this right now has a BS degree and is out of work and they were watching this right now, if you were to tell them where they would have the best chance possibly to get a job—because I am sure there are a lot of people in that position—based upon what you see and what your research shows, what would you say to them? What areas would you tell them that they might want to look in? That is, geographically. And what kind of jobs might they want to look for to have their best chance of getting a job?

Commissioner Hall. That is a good question because it is very hard for me to—it is very hard for me to offer advice on that, in part because I have not looked at that really carefully.

Also——

Representative Cummings. But we do know that there are certain parts of the country where the unemployment rate is low? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Sure. It is lower in some places than others.

Representative Cummings. And wouldn't that have a bearing on any kind of information you might put out to them?

Commissioner Hall. Sure.

Representative Cummings. All right, well why don't you start there.

Commissioner Hall. Okay, I will do that.

I can tell you the states that have the lowest unemployment rate. In general, the Northeast Region has a lower unemployment rate than the rest of the Nation, although it is not a lot lower. It is about 9 percent.

But there are a number of states. There is not a real rhyme or reason to it. I will just mention some of the states. And we have this up on our web site so people can take a look, but: North Da-

kota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Virginia, Montana, Wyoming, are all the states with the lowest unemployment rates right now. And it is a fairly long list of states that have below-average unemployment rates.

Representative Cummings. This whole idea of consumer confidence I think is so easy, Dr. Hall, for us to say that the sky is falling, and if we say the sky is falling it has a tendency to make people believe that the sky is falling, and I think it has a tendency to add to the problem sometimes.

That is, I do not think we should be overly optimistic but I think we need to call it like it is. If we are moving in the right direction, we need to say that so the American People will be clear on that. But we also need to keep in mind, as Ms. Klobuchar has so eloquently stated, where we have come from.

I think it is fair to say that we have come a pretty long way, haven't we?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, we have.

Representative Cummings. And why do you say that?

Commissioner Hall. Well, we really have moved into a, at least for right now, we have moved into a period where the job loss is, again as I said, somewhat like a normal recession. But we really did have a six-month period of job loss that was absolutely unprecedented. In fact, our benchmark revision come January is going to add to that job loss over that period.

We had a lot of businesses closing down, and that is not happening anymore.

Representative Cummings. And based on the data, what are the main differences between the current recession and the two prior recessions? For example, do the characteristics of the workers who are losing jobs in this recession versus those who lost jobs in previous recessions differ?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Recessions do wind up affecting everybody, but this particular recession was so broad and so deep that it probably—it probably impacted all groups more seriously than the past couple of recessions did.

I thought the last recession was rather notable because it was a mild recession, but it was actually a recession where the consumer spending never really turned negative. So consumers actually kept spending through the last recession. In this recession, that has not been the case at all. It is one of the big reasons why this is so much more severe than the past recession.

Representative Cummings. Mr. Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I know we have a lot of national views from up here on employment, again going back to these companies, small, medium, large, that I meet with almost on a weekly basis.

Consistently they say, as I ask them what's happening, what's their experience right now in the economy and what do they see going forward, you know separately they arrive at the exact same conclusions, two of them.

One is, you in Congress are the problem. Our clients and customers are delaying decisions because they see proposals to raise energy costs dramatically, to increase utility costs, to raise health care costs on every size business. They see proposals to raise in-

come taxes on small businesses, and new proposals to really punish our U.S. companies that are trying to market their products around the world.

And again, their clients and customers are frozen because they are waiting to see what this hand of government is going to do. Again, they are convinced we are actually slowing this economic recovery.

Last week I had a manufacturer, a small manufacturer, a pretty good-sized construction company, one was an employment firm that was telling me they're not seeing the orders for part-time employment and rehiring back, not in retail, not in manufacturing. I think your numbers today sort of bear that out. The index of total private aggregate weekly hours declined sharply last month. The total private hours declined overall, including in manufacturing.

They do not see some of those indicators that show that people are making those rehiring decisions. Can you sort of tell us your observations from the numbers today? Private hours are going down, correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, they are.

I would just say that these numbers still do not show a healthy labor market. We are still having significant job loss. And although we have most of the job loss in four sectors, the weakness is still very broad.

So we still have some work to do. We still have some improvement to go before we see the end of the decline in the labor market.

I would just say one thing, as well, because I think of the recession maybe as an illness. There are phases that the economy goes through during a recession. And we have been in a phase where the job loss has been around 300,000—this month it was a little bit less than that—in past recessions there almost always has been a phase where the job loss is around zero, where it stops for awhile and there is a pause, and then the next phase is where you have significant job growth.

If I were trying to be encouraging to folks, I would sort of say that there are normal phases for a recession. I don't want to predict, but in past recessions we have gone through these phases almost every time.

Representative Brady. Tell me, in the economy you testified here recently that our ability to sell our products around the world have been a growing part of the economy up until recently. I think last year it was about 60 percent of all of our new growth. It is sort of the understanding that it is not enough simply to Buy American anymore, we have to sell American products and services throughout the world.

Yet, we have seen a major decline in that. We do not have a Trade agenda right now. Other countries, as our businesses tell us, are passing America by, signing agreements that give advantages to their companies over our American companies. And we have a rash of new proposals, one of which is included in the House health care bill, that actually punishes companies for selling their products around the world.

We had an example at this meeting where one of our companies has a project in Algeria. It employs 28 workers there, but there's almost 400 workers back in Houston that support that project—de-

signed it, proposed it, operate in a sense, monitor it—and they were saying that other countries are aggressively courting our investment. You know, they're opening up their areas to energy, lowering taxes; yet America is doing just the opposite, shutting off our energy resources, increasing potentially energy costs, and actually increasing taxes on our U.S. companies.

Do your numbers track jobs created by selling American products throughout the world?

Commissioner Hall. Well in a sense they do. We can't tell you where the products are sold from these jobs, but the products could go anywhere. They could go in the United States. They could go abroad. They could even go abroad and come back.

Representative Brady. But you don't break out the export jobs, do you? We talked about this before. Is there a way—is there a model where you can in the future, you know, create, or try to make those estimates as you look at—you look at a number of different criteria. Is there a way to start tracking those things?

Commissioner Hall. It is very, very difficult. Because if you think about it, what we are doing is we are sending surveys to establishments. And the people in the establishments may not know where their product is winding up. And that gets to be very difficult to actually track that information.

There are some research studies that could—can and could be done, but with our particular surveys there is really no way for us to separate out the exports.

Representative Brady. Okay. Thanks, Commissioner; Mr. Chairman.

Representative Cummings. Thank you. Ms. Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I was listening to Congressman Brady's questions, and I think he and I share a belief that we do need to do everything we can to promote more American product exports. I actually chair a subcommittee focused on export promotion in the Commerce Committee, and we are having a hearing next week.

But I was thinking about this argument that somehow the problems we are having right now and this unemployment rate is somehow caused by uncertainty about government policy.

So the two major areas we have been discussing right now in Congress are first of all health care. How is the health care sector doing with unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. The health care sector gained about 19,000 jobs this month. The last five months it averaged 24,000 jobs. And even during the worst of the recession, it still gained about 25,000 jobs per month. So it has actually looked relatively recession proof.

Senator Klobuchar. So the major sector that we're having the major debate about and would be arguably facing the greatest uncertainty has actually, in its response to government policies, has actually seen increases in employment?

Commissioner Hall. The health care industry has not shown obvious signs of the recession.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, how about the energy jobs? How are they doing? Because you have not mentioned those before.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Let me see here.

Representative Brady. I'm from Houston. I can tell you how our energy jobs are doing——

Senator Klobuchar. No, I'm just curious.

Representative Brady [continuing]. But we will let the Commissioner answer that.

Senator Klobuchar. Let's look at the entire country. I know in our State we have actually seen increases in some jobs from wind, and solar. We actually have gone up in the energy area.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. I am going to have to get some of that information for you, but we do have data on mining employment and employment related to things like oil exploration, and things like that.

Senator Klobuchar. Because North Dakota, next to us, has one of the lowest unemployment rates? North Dakota? Because I know that they are really an energy bastion right now with the renewables and also the oil.

Commissioner Hall. Yes. And we have had significant job growth related to energy even during the worst of this recession when gasoline prices were high. I think the employment—for example, the employment in mining and logging this month declined by 1,000, but there have been months where for periods it actually grew a bit.

Senator Klobuchar. And when you look at past recessions where we have had—you said to me before that, as Congressman Cummings described it, the tsunami, the effect of this recession, near depression, at the beginning was just somewhat catastrophic compared to other recessions. But as you have described this lengthy recovery which is still going on, it mirrors some other ones—maybe not in the length; it is going to be longer, but you see similar signs? Is that right?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. And did those other recessions have major economic debates hanging over the heads of the citizens? You know, health care, and energy, and those things?

Commissioner Hall. I'm sure they did.

Senator Klobuchar. Well, maybe, but this argument that somehow our problems are caused by the fact that we are debating major issues that are affecting the middle class to me does not quite make sense. But of course you do not have to answer that policy question, Commissioner Hall.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

Senator Klobuchar. I just wanted to end by saying, first of all once again I appreciate the detail that you bring to this Committee. It has given me, and I hope the people who are watching this on C–SPAN or wherever else, some understanding of this issue and the long-term complexities of it.

From my perspective, what you have told us is that we have seen a leveling off of this job loss. However, we are still facing significant issues here. And while we are seeing recovery in certain sectors and in certain parts of the country, we are continuing to see significant unemployed people.

I just, as I always do, want to end with just some of these real-people stories as we look at this extension of Unemployment Benefits' issue. This is in my State that has 8 percent unemployment.

Someone wrote in from Sioux, from Red Wing:

I am worried, as the winter is around the corner now. I have worked all my life, and I am 54 years old. I have now been unemployed for 12 months. Where are we to go? We cannot wait for years.

Then a woman named Barbara from Mahtomedi, Minnesota:

My husband was laid off in March of this year from his union construction job and is currently using his Unemployment Benefits. Two of our adult children are living with us and are looking for work after being laid off. What are we supposed to do? My husband has been looking for a job since March.

So I think we all need to remember that, while some people on Wall Street might be recovering, there are plenty of people on Main Street that are still going to need help.

So thank you very much, Commissioner Hall, and thank you, Dr. Horrigan, and Mr. Rones.

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Ms. Klobuchar.

I want to first of all thank you, Commissioner Hall, for the excellent work that you and your staff do consistently. Before I get to my concluding remarks, I too want to thank Chris Frenze for all of your service. So often, staff folks are unseen, unnoticed, unappreciated, and unapplauded, but they are the ones who make the difference on Capitol Hill and in so many other places, and they bring the balance, and the information, and the things that we need to get our jobs done. And so we wish you well, and we thank you very much for your service. [Applause.]

Also, finally let me say this. Yesterday in our Transportation Committee hearing with Secretary LaHood, one of the things he talked about in the stimulus package, he was getting a lot of complaints from his own Party, his Republican Party.

What he said was: Look, I am going out there and I now see people who have jobs as a result of the Stimulus. A month ago they were drawing Unemployment.

As I listened to Ms. Klobuchar, I am just reminded that there are so many people who are fortunate to have jobs, and there are so many people who have lost their jobs, people that never thought they would be in this position but they are. But the fact still remains that I believe that this President constantly reminds us that he inherited a set of circumstances that were very unfortunate.

As one great philosopher once said, it's not the hand that you're dealt, it's whether you properly rearrange them to work for you. And I believe that that is what we are doing. Will that hand yield the results that we want tomorrow, or the next day, or next month? Probably not. But we do know that we, based upon what I have heard here today and last month, we are on the road there.

One of the things you said, Dr. Hall, and I will finish on this, is that these recessions apparently go up and down, just like an illness. Sometimes you have some good days, sometimes you have some bad days. My father, a former sharecropper, used to say: Life is like a caterpillar. Two steps forward. Three steps back. Five steps forward. Two steps back. But eventually it gets to where it has to go.

I do believe that if I listened to you very carefully in the memory of my father, I think that is how we are proceeding. But at least we are going forward, which is good. So again we thank you, and with that this hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:46 a.m., Friday, October 2, 2009, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

Good morning. While I'm pleased to welcome back Commissioner Hall this morning, I wish my presiding over this hearing had come under different circumstances.

As many of you already know, Chair Maloney could not be here today due to her husband's tragic passing over the weekend.

I'm sure the Committee members will join me and my staff in expressing our deepest sympathies. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Congresswoman and her family during these difficult days.

I ask unanimous consent to keep the hearing record open so that Chair Maloney may include remarks for the record when she resumes her duties.

* * *

Despite 7.2 million jobs lost in the current recession, and 9.8% national unemployment, job losses have moderated since January. As today's numbers show, it will be a long raod to recovery, but we are finally seeing selected signs of recovery.

After the first quarter of 2009 when the real gross domestic product fell by 6.4%, second quarter numbers reveal that GDP fell by only 0.7 percent.

Additionally, the Institute for Supply Management's monthly index shows an expansion in the manufacturing sector for the second consecutive month, after contracting from January 2008 to August 2009.

Finally, yesterday, I participated in an extraordinary hearing of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, looking at the administration's progress in getting out projects funded with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Secretary Ray LaHood, our former House colleague, presented tremendous evidence of the benefits created by the stimulus—both in terms of improved infrastructure and true economic recovery. The transportation portion of the stimulus alone has created an estimated 122,000 jobs already.

I want to highlight a few things presented by Secretary LaHood, as well as congratulate Secretary LaHood, President Obama, and all the local transportation agencies that have made the progress possible.

Secretary LaHood spoke of the nearly $20 billion in stimulus funds obligated for projects through the Federal Highway Administration.

Specifically, he briefed us on the $128 million third phase of the Interstate 215 widening project in San Bernardino, California, which is on its way to creating 2,000 jobs in its first year.

He also noted that Atlanta's mass transit administration received $10.9 million as part of the Transit Investments for Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reduction program.

The Atlanta program will renovate a bus maintenance facility with photovoltaic solar power cells, creating energy savings, better working conditions for employees, and many new jobs.

Another success story is the Federal Maritime Administration, an agency that falls under our jurisdiction at the Coast Guard subcommittee.

As part of the Stimulus' Small Shipyards Grant Program, the Maritime Administration has already issued grants for $98 million of its total $100 million allocated for dry docks, steel working machinery and other infrastructure improvements.

Finally, though not part of the stimulus, the Car Allowance Rebate System (better known as "Cash for Clunkers") raised August retail sales by 2.7 percent.

Not just auto sales—*all retail sales*—were boosted by the nearly 700,000 cars sold at 21,000 dealerships across America.

So, as we await Commissioner Hall's testimony on the September employment statistics, I'd like to close with something Chairman Oberstar said at yesterday's hearing:

We are taking people off of unemployment rolls and onto payrolls, and replacing unemployment checks with paychecks.

We know how far we have to go—there are 263,000 new reasons this month to redouble our efforts toward getting folks back to work.

But it's equally as important to acknowledge where we have had success—like the transportation piece of the stimulus—and identify what we can do to build off that success for a long-term recovery.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN

I am pleased to join in welcoming Commissioner Hall before the Committee this morning.

The loss of 263,000 payroll jobs and the increase in the unemployment rate to 9.8 percent is bad news for American workers and their families. Unemployment is a

severe hardship. Even if the recession is near its trough, the high unemployment rate is likely to persist for many months, if not years. A jobless recovery is not a real recovery for American workers and their families.

Last January top Obama Administration economists predicted that if the Congress were to pass the stimulus bill, the unemployment rate would not exceed 8.0 percent. Congress did enact the Obama bill, but unfortunately as we see once again the stimulus plan did not perform as the Administration had predicted.

Nevertheless, there are some encouraging signs that the economic contraction is decelerating. Financial market conditions are improving, stock prices are up, and job losses are slowing. However, personal consumption remains anemic, and business and residential investment continue to fall. These factors contribute to a very weak labor market.

I am hopeful that the current recession may have run its course. Given the normal lag time between monetary actions and the appearance of their effects in the rest of the economy, the Federal Reserve's injection of $1.3 trillion into financial markets between September and December of last year should boost real GDP growth during the second half of this year.

However, liquidity injections, or fiscal stimulus for that matter, cannot turn a recovery into a long and strong expansion. As the Chief Executive and Co-Chief Investment Officer of Pimco Mohamed El-Erian noted, temporary government interventions are unsustainable "sugar highs." For the U.S. economy to enjoy a sustained expansion instead of slipping back into a "W-shaped" recession, the private sector must once again become the driver of economic growth.

However, the balance sheets of U.S. families remain damaged from the collapse of housing prices and the excessive debts accumulated during the bubble years. The growth of personal consumption is likely to remain tepid as families increase their savings rate to repair their balance sheets. Although housing prices may be stabilizing, the large inventory of foreclosed homes is likely to restrain housing investment for some time. Therefore, a vigorous and sustained expansion will depend upon a major turnaround in both business investment and net exports.

With regard to business investment and net exports, the economic policies of the Obama Administration and the priorities of Congressional Democrats are quite troubling. Business people make investment decisions based on their expectations of risk and return. In turn, government policies affect these perceptions.

Unfortunately for the American people, the Obama Administration and Congressional Democrats have simultaneously decreased the expected return and increased risk associated with new business investment through their actions and inactions. As a result, many firms are delaying investment decisions. Since new business investment propels job creation, first in manufacturing the equipment, designing the software, and building the structures and then in hiring new employees to operate the equipment and facilities that business investment created, these delays add to unemployment.

Higher income tax rates and higher taxes on capital gains and dividends will begin in 2011. Congress is blocking extensions of the research and development tax credit and the homebuyer's tax credit, as well as an increase in the net operating loss carry-back time from two to five years. These tax policies slash expected returns, causing firms to forgo job-creating investments. For example, one major corporation, which spends close to $10 billion dollars per year on R&D to pursue the cutting edge technology, may lay off some of its researchers if Congress does not renew the R&D tax credit.

Confusion about "cap and tax" and healthcare legislation adds to uncertainty, further depressing business investment. Business people fear the additional energy costs associated with the "cap and tax" bill that passed the House and are unsure what the Senate may do. The multiple healthcare bills of the Democrats leave business people confused about what additional taxes firms, especially small businesses, may pay or what regulatory burdens they may bear.

The prospects for a sustained boost from net exports are also dim. The Doha Round of trade liberalization negotiations at the World Trade Organization remains stalled. Three completed free-trade agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea have not been acted upon.

Moreover, President Obama has proposed a number of counterproductive tax increases on U.S. multinational corporations that create American jobs through foreign sales of American-made goods and services. In one U.S. multinational corporation, for example, American sales generate only 25 percent of its revenues, but nearly one-half of its jobs are located in the United States. Obama's international tax proposals are extremely naive. They would reduce U.S. exports and jobs in export-related industries.

The U.S. economy must move from the "sugar high" of unsustainable government intervention to sound private sector-led growth. Given the ongoing weakness in personal consumption and the housing sector, business investment and net exports must lead the way if the unemployment rate is to fall substantially. Ironically, most of the policies of the Obama Administration and Congressional Democrats are undermining these two private-sector drivers of job creation, perhaps condemning American workers and their families to a very weak, jobless recovery.

Dr. Hall, I look forward to your testimony.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEITH HALL, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

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

Job losses continued in September, and the unemployment rate continued to trend up, reaching 9.8 percent. Nonfarm payroll employment fell by 263,000 over the month, and losses have averaged 307,000 per month since May. Payroll employment has fallen for 21 consecutive months, with declines totaling 7.2 million. In September, notable job losses occurred in construction, manufacturing, government, and retail trade.

Construction employment decreased by 64,000 in September. Job losses averaged 66,000 per month from May through September, compared with an average of 117,000 per month from November 2008 through April.

Employment in manufacturing declined by 51,000 in September. Job losses in factories averaged 53,000 per month over the past 3 months, about one-third the average monthly decline from October through June.

In September, retail trade employment fell by 39,000. The industry has lost an average of 29,000 jobs per month since April, down from an average loss of 68,000 for the prior 6-month period. Employment in government decreased by 53,000 in September. Much of the decline was in local government.

Employment continued to increase in health care (19,000). The average monthly job gain thus far in 2009 is 22,000, compared with an average monthly gain of 30,000 during 2008.

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were up by one cent in September to $18.67. This followed a gain of 7 cents in August. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent. From August 2008 to August 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined by 1.9 percent.

Turning now to some measures from our household survey, the unemployment rate continued to trend up in September. The jobless rate has doubled since the start of the recession to 9.8 percent. A total of 15.1 million persons were unemployed in September, twice the number at the start of the recession.

The number of long-term unemployed rose to 5.4 million in September. This group has grown more than four-fold since the start of the recession.

In September, the employment-population ratio continued to decline. At 58.8 percent, the ratio has fallen by 3.9 percentage points since the recession began and is at its lowest level since January 1984.

Among the employed, there were 9.2 million persons working part time in September who would have preferred full-time work. While the number of such workers has been little changed since March, it has nearly doubled since the start of the recession.

In keeping with standard practice, we are announcing the preliminary estimate for the next benchmark revision to payroll employment. The benchmark process annually revises the payroll survey's sample-based employment estimates to incorporate universe employment counts derived primarily from unemployment insurance tax reports.

Preliminary tabulations indicate that the estimate of total nonfarm payroll employment for March 2009 will require a downward revision of approximately 824,000, or six-tenths of one percent. The historical average for the benchmark revision over the prior 10 years has been plus or minus two-tenths of one percent. Most of the additional job loss occurred in the first quarter of 2009, when payroll employment was declining most steeply, and appears to be due in part to an increase in the number of business closings.

The final benchmark revision will be incorporated into the payroll survey with the publication of January data on February 5, 2010. Historical data series will be revised at that time.

In summary, the labor market remained weak in September. Payroll employment fell, and the unemployment rate continued to trend up.

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

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NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EDT) Friday, October 2, 2009

USDL-09-1180

Technical information:
Household data: (202) 691-6378 • cpsinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cps
Establishment data: (202) 691-6555 • cesinfo@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/ces

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – SEPTEMBER 2009

Nonfarm payroll employment continued to decline in September (-263,000), and the **unemployment rate** (9.8 percent) continued to trend up, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The largest job losses were in construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and government.

Chart 1. Unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, September 2007 – September 2009

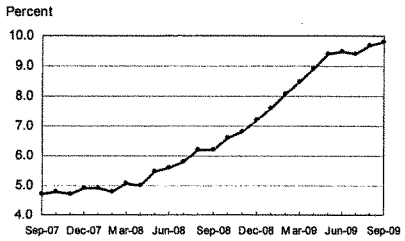
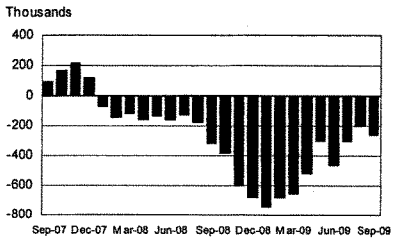


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, September 2007 – September 2009



Household Survey Data

Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of **unemployed persons** has increased by 7.6 million to 15.1 million, and the **unemployment rate** has doubled to 9.8 percent. (See table A-1.)

Unemployment rates for the **major worker groups**—adult men (10.3 percent), adult women (7.8 percent), teenagers (25.9 percent), whites (9.0 percent), blacks (15.4 percent), and Hispanics (12.7 percent)—showed little change in September. The unemployment rate for Asians was 7.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted. The rates for all major worker groups are much higher than at the start of the recession. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

Among the unemployed, the number of **job losers** and persons who completed temporary jobs rose by 603,000 to 10.4 million in September. The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) rose by 450,000 to 5.4 million. In September, 35.6 percent of unemployed persons were jobless for 27 weeks or more. (See tables A-8 and A-9.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** declined by 0.3 percentage point in September to 65.2 percent. The **employment-population ratio**, at 58.8 percent, also declined over the month and has decreased by 3.9 percentage points since the recession began in December 2007. (See table A-1.)

In September, the number of persons working **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed at 9.2 million. The number of such workers rose sharply throughout most of the fall and winter but has been little changed since March. (See table A-5.)

About 2.2 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in September, an increase of 615,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) These individuals were not in the labor force, 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. (See table A-13.)

Among the marginally attached, there were 706,000 **discouraged workers** in September, up by 239,000 from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Discouraged workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them. The other 1.5 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in September had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey for reasons such as school attendance or family responsibilities.

Establishment Survey Data

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** declined by 263,000 in September. From May through September, job losses averaged 307,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 645,000 per month from November 2008 to April. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 7.2 million. (See table B-1.)

In September, **construction** employment declined by 64,000. Monthly job losses averaged 66,000 from May through September, compared with an average of 117,000 per month from November to April. September job cuts were concentrated in the industry's nonresidential components (-39,000) and in heavy construction (-12,000). Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.5 million.

Employment in **manufacturing** fell by 51,000 in September. Over the past 3 months, job losses have averaged 53,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 161,000 from October to June. Employment in manufacturing has contracted by 2.1 million since the onset of the recession.

In the service-providing sector, the number of jobs in **retail trade** fell by 39,000 in September. From April through September, retail employment has fallen by an average of 29,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 68,000 for the prior 6-month period.

Government employment was down by 53,000 in September, with the largest decline occurring in the non-education component of local government (-24,000).

Employment in **health care** continued to increase in September (19,000), with the largest gain occurring in ambulatory health care services (15,000). Health care has added 559,000 jobs since the beginning of the recession, although the average monthly job gain thus far in 2009 (22,000) is down from the average monthly gain during 2008 (30,000).

Employment in **transportation and warehousing** continued to trend down in September. The number of jobs in **financial activities, professional and business services, leisure and hospitality**, and **information** showed little or no change over the month.

In September, the **average workweek** for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour to 33.0 hours. Both the manufacturing workweek and factory overtime decreased by 0.1 hour over the month, to 39.8 and 2.8 hours, respectively. (See table B-2.)

In September, **average hourly earnings** of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls edged up by 1 cent, or 0.1 percent, to $18.67. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent, while average weekly earnings have risen by only 0.7 percent due to declines in the average workweek. (See table B-3.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for July was revised from -276,000 to -304,000, and the change for August was revised from -216,000 to -201,000.

The Employment Situation for October is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 6, 2009, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Aug.-Sept. change
	II 2009	III 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,912	154,362	154,504	154,577	154,006	-571
Employment	140,591	139,518	140,041	139,649	138,864	-785
Unemployment	14,321	14,844	14,462	14,928	15,142	214
Not in labor force	80,547	81,730	81,366	81,509	82,316	807
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.7	9.8	0.1
Adult men	9.7	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.3	.2
Adult women	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.8	.2
Teenagers	22.7	25.1	23.8	25.5	25.9	.4
White	8.4	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.0	.1
Black or African American	14.9	15.0	14.5	15.1	15.4	.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.0	12.7	12.3	13.0	12.7	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	132,125	p 131,189	131,411	p 131,210	p 130,947	p -263
Goods-producing [1]	19,041	p 18,586	18,713	p 18,581	p 18,465	p -116
Construction	6,303	p 6,101	6,162	p 6,102	p 6,038	p -64
Manufacturing	12,008	p 11,775	11,836	p 11,770	p 11,719	p -51
Service-providing [1]	113,084	p 112,603	112,698	p 112,629	p 112,482	p -147
Retail trade [2]	14,814	p 14,728	14,747	p 14,738	p 14,700	p -39
Professional and business service	16,731	p 16,609	16,624	p 16,605	p 16,597	p -8
Education and health services	19,213	p 19,294	19,262	p 19,308	p 19,311	p 3
Leisure and hospitality	13,180	p 13,165	13,177	p 13,163	p 13,154	p -9
Government	22,585	p 22,445	22,475	p 22,456	p 22,403	p -53
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.1	p 33.1	33.1	p 33.1	p 33.0	p -0.1
Manufacturing	39.5	p 39.9	39.9	p 39.9	p 39.8	p -.1
Overtime	2.8	p 2.9	2.9	p 2.9	p 2.8	p -.1
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	99.7	p 98.9	99.2	p 99.0	p 98.5	p -0.5
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.52	p $18.64	$18.59	p $18.66	p $18.67	p $0.01
Average weekly earnings, total private	612.50	p 616.36	615.33	p 617.65	p 616.11	p -1.54

[1] Includes other industries, not shown separately.
[2] Quarterly averages and the over-the-month change are calculated using unrounded data.
[3] Data relate to private production and nonsupervisory workers.
p = preliminary.

Preliminary Estimates of Benchmark Revisions to the Establishment Survey

In accordance with usual practice, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is announcing its preliminary estimates of the upcoming annual benchmark revision to the establishment survey employment series. The final benchmark revision will be issued on February 5, 2010, with the publication of the January 2010 Employment Situation news release.

Each year, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey employment estimates are benchmarked to comprehensive counts of employment for the month of March. These counts are derived from state unemployment insurance tax records that nearly all employers are required to file. For national CES employment series, the annual benchmark revisions over the last 10 years have averaged plus or minus two-tenths of one percent of total nonfarm employment. The preliminary estimate of the benchmark revision indicates a downward adjustment to March 2009 total nonfarm employment of 824,000 (0.6 percent).

Table B shows the March 2009 preliminary benchmark revisions by major industry sector. As is typically the case, many of the individual industry series show larger percentage revisions than the total nonfarm series, primarily because statistical sampling error is greater at more detailed levels than at a total level.

Table B. National Current Employment Statistics March 2009 preliminary benchmark revisions by major industry sector

Industry	Benchmark revision	Percent benchmark revision
Total nonfarm	-824,000	-0.6
Total private	-855,000	-.8
Mining and logging	-23,000	-3.2
Construction	-152,000	-2.5
Manufacturing	-67,000	-.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	-282,000	-1.1
Information	-36,000	-1.3
Financial activities	-9,000	-.1
Professional and business services	-111,000	-.7
Education and health services	-57,000	-.3
Leisure and hospitality	-76,000	-.6
Other services	-42,000	-.8
Government	31,000	.1

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 15.6 percent of the labor force in 2008.

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 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 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.

Technical Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonfarm payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with state agencies. The sample includes about 160,000 businesses and government agencies covering approximately 400,000 individual worksites. The active sample includes about one-third of all nonfarm payroll workers. The sample is drawn from a sampling frame of unemployment insurance tax accounts.

For both surveys, the data for a given month relate to a particular week or pay period. In the household survey, the reference week is generally the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month. In the establishment survey, the reference period is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

Household survey. The sample is selected to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population. Based on responses to a series of questions on work and job search activities, each person 16 years and over in a sample household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid employees during the reference week; worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or worked without pay at least 15 hours in a family business or farm. People are also counted as employed if they were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed* if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the reference week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons laid off from a job and expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed. The unemployment data derived from the household survey in no way depend upon the eligibility for or receipt of unemployment insurance benefits.

The civilian labor force is the sum of employed and unemployed persons. Those not classified as employed or unemployed are *not in the labor force*. The *unemployment rate* is the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. The *labor force participation rate* is the labor force as a percent of the population, and the *employment-population ratio* is the employed as a percent of the population.

Establishment survey. The sample establishments are drawn from private nonfarm businesses such as factories, offices, and stores, as well as federal, state, and local government entities. *Employees on nonfarm payrolls* are those who received pay for any part of the reference pay period, including persons on paid leave. Persons are counted in each job they hold. *Hours and earnings* data are for private businesses and relate only to production workers in the goods-producing sector and nonsupervisory workers in the service-providing sector. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Differences in employment estimates. The numerous conceptual and methodological differences between the household and establishment surveys result in important distinctions in the employment estimates derived from the surveys. Among these are:

- The household survey includes agricultural workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers among the employed. These groups are excluded from the establishment survey.
- The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed. The establishment survey does not.
- The household survey is limited to workers 16 years of age and older. The establishment survey is not limited by age.
- The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because individuals are counted only once, even if they hold more than one job. In the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job and thus appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; seasonal fluctuations may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. For example, the large number of youth entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place relative to May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Most seasonally adjusted series are independently adjusted in both the household and establishment surveys. However, the adjusted series for many major estimates, such as total payroll employment, employment in most supersectors, total employment, and unemployment are computed by aggregating independently adjusted component series. For example, total unemployment is derived by summing the adjusted series for four major age-sex components; this differs from the unemployment estimate that would be obtained by directly adjusting the total or by combining the duration, reasons, or more detailed age categories.

For both the household and establishment surveys, a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology is used in which new seasonal factors are calculated each month, using all relevant data, up to and including the data for the current month. In the household survey, new seasonal factors are used to adjust only the current month's data. In the establishment survey, however, new seasonal factors are used each month to adjust the three most recent monthly estimates. In both surveys, revisions to historical data are made once a year.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the "true" population values they represent. The exact difference, or *sampling error*, varies depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the "true" population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

For example, the confidence interval for the monthly change in total employment from the household survey is on the order of plus or minus 430,000. Suppose the estimate of total employment increases by 100,000 from one month to the next. The 90-percent confidence interval on the monthly change would range from -330,000 to 530,000 (100,000 +/- 430,000). These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes, but rather that there is about a 90-percent chance that the "true" over-the-month change lies within this interval. Since this range includes values of less than zero, we could not say with confidence that employment had, in fact, increased. If, however, the reported employment rise was half a million, then all of the values within the 90-percent confidence interval would be greater than zero. In this case, it is likely (at least a 90-percent chance) that an employment rise had, in fact, occurred. At an unemployment rate of around 5.5 percent, the 90-percent confidence interval for the monthly change in unemployment is about +/-280,000, and for the monthly change in the unemployment rate it is about +/-.19 percentage point.

In general, estimates involving many individuals or establishments have lower standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) than estimates which are based on a small number of observations. The precision of estimates is also improved when the data are cumulated over time such as for quarterly and annual averages. The seasonal adjustment process can also improve the stability of the monthly estimates.

The household and establishment surveys are also affected by *nonsampling error*. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information on a timely basis, mistakes made by respondents, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

For example, in the establishment survey, estimates for the most recent 2 months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. It is only after two successive revisions to a monthly estimate, when nearly all sample reports have been received, that the estimate is considered final.

Another major source of nonsampling error in the establishment survey is the inability to capture, on a timely basis, employment generated by new firms. To correct for this systematic underestimation of employment growth, an estimation procedure with two components is used to account for business births. The first component uses business deaths to impute employment for business births. This is incorporated into the sample-based link relative estimate procedure by simply not reflecting sample units going out of business, but imputing to them the same trend as the other firms in the sample. The second component is an ARIMA time series model designed to estimate the residual net birth/death employment not accounted for by the imputation. The historical time series used to create and test the ARIMA model was derived from the unemployment insurance universe micro-level database, and reflects the actual residual net of births and deaths over the past 5 years.

The sample-based estimates from the establishment survey are adjusted once a year (on a lagged basis) to universe counts of payroll employment obtained from administrative records of the unemployment insurance program. The difference between the March sample-based

employment estimates and the March universe counts is known as a benchmark revision, and serves as a rough proxy for total survey error. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries. Over the past decade, absolute benchmark revisions for total nonfarm employment have averaged 0.2 percent, with a range from 0.1 percent to 0.6 percent.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

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]					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,360	236,087	236,322	234,360	235,452	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322
Civilian labor force	154,509	154,897	153,617	154,621	155,081	154,926	154,504	154,577	154,006
Participation rate	65.9	65.6	65.0	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.5	65.5	65.2
Employed	145,310	140,074	139,079	145,029	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864
Employment-population ratio	62.0	59.3	58.9	61.9	59.7	59.5	59.4	59.2	58.8
Unemployed	9,199	14,823	14,538	9,592	14,511	14,729	14,462	14,928	15,142
Unemployment rate	6.0	9.6	9.5	6.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
Not in labor force	79,851	81,190	82,706	79,739	80,371	80,729	81,366	81,509	82,316
Persons who currently want a job	4,895	5,728	5,650	5,140	5,881	5,884	5,990	5,609	5,922
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,414	114,288	114,411	113,414	113,953	114,060	114,173	114,288	114,411
Civilian labor force	82,654	82,704	81,769	82,885	82,724	82,529	82,310	82,526	82,268
Participation rate	72.9	72.4	71.5	73.1	72.6	72.4	72.1	72.2	71.9
Employed	77,501	74,341	73,435	77,249	74,033	73,777	73,703	73,519	73,180
Employment-population ratio	68.3	65.0	64.2	68.1	65.0	64.7	64.6	64.3	64.0
Unemployed	5,153	8,363	8,335	5,636	8,691	8,751	8,607	9,007	9,088
Unemployment rate	6.2	10.1	10.2	6.8	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0
Not in labor force	30,760	31,583	32,642	30,529	31,229	31,532	31,863	31,761	32,143
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,741	105,651	105,780	104,741	105,299	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780
Civilian labor force	79,307	79,132	78,661	79,392	79,395	79,291	79,045	79,231	79,018
Participation rate	75.7	74.9	74.4	75.8	75.4	75.2	74.9	75.0	74.7
Employed	74,844	71,728	71,225	74,503	71,593	71,387	71,319	71,204	70,887
Employment-population ratio	71.5	67.9	67.3	71.1	68.0	67.7	67.6	67.4	67.0
Unemployed	4,463	7,403	7,437	4,889	7,802	7,904	7,726	8,027	8,131
Unemployment rate	5.6	9.4	9.5	6.2	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3
Not in labor force	25,434	26,519	27,119	25,349	25,904	26,121	26,485	26,420	26,762
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	120,946	121,799	121,911	120,946	121,499	121,594	121,696	121,799	121,911
Civilian labor force	71,855	72,192	71,848	71,735	72,357	72,397	72,194	72,051	71,738
Participation rate	59.4	59.3	58.9	59.3	59.6	59.5	59.3	59.2	58.8
Employed	67,809	65,733	65,644	67,780	66,537	66,419	66,339	66,131	65,684
Employment-population ratio	56.1	54.0	53.8	56.0	54.8	54.6	54.5	54.3	53.9
Unemployed	4,046	6,460	6,203	3,956	5,820	5,978	5,855	5,920	6,054
Unemployment rate	5.6	8.9	8.6	5.5	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4
Not in labor force	49,091	49,607	50,064	49,210	49,142	49,197	49,503	49,748	50,174
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,518	113,405	113,522	112,518	113,089	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522
Civilian labor force	68,635	68,830	68,947	68,385	69,112	69,060	68,985	68,923	68,703
Participation rate	61.0	60.7	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.5
Employed	65,149	63,091	63,398	65,008	63,895	63,810	63,789	63,662	63,318
Employment-population ratio	57.9	55.6	55.8	57.8	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.1	55.8
Unemployed	3,486	5,739	5,549	3,377	5,217	5,249	5,196	5,261	5,385
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.3	8.0	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8
Not in labor force	43,883	44,575	44,575	44,133	43,976	44,130	44,311	44,481	44,819
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,101	17,031	17,020	17,101	17,064	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020
Civilian labor force	6,567	6,935	6,008	6,844	6,573	6,575	6,474	6,423	6,285
Participation rate	38.4	40.7	35.3	40.0	38.5	38.6	38.0	37.7	36.9
Employed	5,317	5,255	4,456	5,518	5,082	4,999	4,933	4,783	4,659
Employment-population ratio	31.1	30.9	26.2	32.3	29.8	29.3	28.9	28.1	27.4
Unemployed	1,250	1,680	1,552	1,326	1,491	1,576	1,541	1,640	1,626
Unemployment rate	19.0	24.2	25.8	19.4	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9
Not in labor force	10,534	10,096	11,012	10,257	10,491	10,478	10,570	10,608	10,735

[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]					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	189,916	191,086	191,244	189,916	190,667	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244
Civilian labor force	125,853	126,290	125,311	125,844	126,423	126,199	125,997	126,118	125,599
Participation rate	66.3	66.1	65.5	66.3	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.7
Employed	119,294	115,173	114,496	118,964	115,561	115,202	115,123	114,922	114,251
Employment-population ratio	62.8	60.3	59.9	62.6	60.6	60.4	60.3	60.1	59.7
Unemployed	6,559	11,118	10,815	6,880	10,862	10,997	10,874	11,197	11,349
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.8	8.6	5.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0
Not in labor force	64,063	64,796	65,933	64,072	64,244	64,601	64,947	64,968	65,645
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,645	65,506	65,286	65,718	65,786	65,732	65,643	65,674	65,609
Participation rate	76.1	75.4	75.1	76.2	75.9	75.8	75.6	75.6	75.4
Employed	62,400	59,896	59,578	62,125	59,820	59,656	59,701	59,576	59,329
Employment-population ratio	72.3	68.9	68.5	72.0	69.0	68.8	68.8	68.6	68.2
Unemployed	3,245	5,610	5,708	3,593	5,946	6,076	5,941	6,098	6,281
Unemployment rate	4.9	8.6	8.7	5.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	54,809	54,971	55,006	54,543	55,192	55,068	54,987	55,045	54,770
Participation rate	60.5	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.7	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.0
Employed	52,421	50,763	51,055	52,233	51,385	51,304	51,245	51,250	50,914
Employment-population ratio	57.9	55.7	56.0	57.7	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.2	55.8
Unemployed	2,388	4,207	3,951	2,310	3,807	3,765	3,742	3,796	3,856
Unemployment rate	4.4	7.7	7.2	4.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,399	5,813	5,019	5,583	5,465	5,400	5,367	5,399	5,220
Participation rate	41.2	44.6	38.6	42.6	41.9	41.4	41.2	41.5	40.1
Employed	4,473	4,513	3,863	4,605	4,356	4,243	4,176	4,096	4,008
Employment-population ratio	34.2	34.7	29.7	35.2	33.4	32.5	32.0	31.5	30.8
Unemployed	926	1,300	1,156	978	1,108	1,156	1,191	1,303	1,212
Unemployment rate	17.2	22.4	23.0	17.5	20.3	21.4	22.2	24.1	23.2
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,939	28,290	28,330	27,939	28,184	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330
Civilian labor force	17,756	17,658	17,436	17,733	17,737	17,700	17,684	17,584	17,442
Participation rate	63.6	62.4	61.5	63.5	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.2	61.6
Employed	15,767	15,005	14,771	15,709	15,095	15,103	15,111	14,929	14,755
Employment-population ratio	56.4	53.0	52.1	56.2	53.6	53.5	53.5	52.8	52.1
Unemployed	1,989	2,653	2,665	2,024	2,642	2,597	2,573	2,655	2,687
Unemployment rate	11.2	15.0	15.3	11.4	14.9	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4
Not in labor force	10,183	10,632	10,894	10,206	10,446	10,517	10,568	10,706	10,888
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,021	7,951	7,785	8,000	8,000	7,929	7,896	7,921	7,809
Participation rate	71.4	69.7	68.1	71.2	70.5	69.8	69.4	69.5	68.3
Employed	7,126	6,682	6,583	7,049	6,656	6,633	6,645	6,578	6,518
Employment-population ratio	63.4	58.6	57.6	62.7	58.7	58.4	58.4	57.7	57.0
Unemployed	895	1,269	1,203	952	1,345	1,297	1,251	1,343	1,291
Unemployment rate	11.2	16.0	15.5	11.9	16.8	16.4	15.8	17.0	16.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,003	8,957	9,029	8,931	9,000	9,042	9,045	8,955	8,942
Participation rate	64.2	63.1	63.5	63.7	63.6	63.8	63.8	63.1	62.9
Employed	8,122	7,833	7,820	8,097	7,993	8,018	7,988	7,889	7,828
Employment-population ratio	57.9	55.1	55.0	57.8	56.5	56.6	56.3	55.5	55.0
Unemployed	881	1,124	1,209	834	1,007	1,024	1,057	1,066	1,114
Unemployment rate	9.8	12.5	13.4	9.3	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	732	749	622	802	736	729	744	708	691
Participation rate	27.3	27.9	23.2	29.9	27.4	27.1	27.7	26.4	25.8
Employed	519	489	369	563	446	453	479	462	409
Employment-population ratio	19.3	18.2	13.8	21.0	16.6	16.9	17.8	17.2	15.3
Unemployed	213	260	253	239	290	276	265	246	282
Unemployment rate	29.1	34.7	40.7	29.8	39.4	37.9	35.7	34.7	40.8

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]					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,820	10,931	10,826	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	7,179	7,252	7,097	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.4	66.3	65.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,904	6,709	6,570	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	63.8	61.4	60.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	276	542	527	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	3.8	7.5	7.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,640	3,679	3,729	(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]					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,369	33,017	33,110	32,369	32,753	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110
Civilian labor force	22,160	22,417	22,413	22,259	22,438	22,347	22,526	22,341	22,469
Participation rate	68.5	67.9	67.7	68.8	68.5	68.1	68.4	67.7	67.9
Employed	20,470	19,511	19,680	20,506	19,595	19,623	19,745	19,433	19,625
Employment-population ratio	63.2	59.1	59.4	63.4	59.8	59.8	60.0	58.9	59.3
Unemployed	1,691	2,906	2,733	1,752	2,843	2,724	2,781	2,908	2,844
Unemployment rate	7.6	13.0	12.2	7.9	12.7	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.7
Not in labor force	10,209	10,599	10,697	10,111	10,315	10,491	10,400	10,675	10,641
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,773	12,788	12,809	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84.7	83.2	83.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,892	11,209	11,297	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	78.9	73.0	73.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	881	1,578	1,512	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.9	12.3	11.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,298	8,470	8,571	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.3	58.3	58.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,760	7,536	7,655	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.6	51.9	52.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	538	934	916	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	6.5	11.0	10.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,089	1,160	1,033	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	35.5	37.0	32.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	818	766	729	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	26.7	24.4	23.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	271	394	305	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	24.9	34.0	29.5	(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					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,177	12,240	12,262	12,165	12,210	12,363	12,461	12,360	12,303
Participation rate	47.1	47.0	47.1	47.0	45.9	46.3	48.5	47.5	47.3
Employed	11,081	10,433	10,580	10,977	10,321	10,447	10,537	10,432	10,462
Employment-population ratio	42.9	40.1	40.6	42.5	38.8	39.2	41.0	40.1	40.2
Unemployed	1,097	1,807	1,682	1,187	1,889	1,916	1,925	1,928	1,841
Unemployment rate	9.0	14.8	13.7	9.8	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,415	37,926	37,957	38,264	38,757	38,694	38,362	38,184	38,098
Participation rate	62.6	61.6	61.9	62.4	63.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	62.1
Employed	36,197	34,391	34,147	35,851	34,881	34,898	34,760	34,469	33,994
Employment-population ratio	59.0	55.9	55.7	58.5	56.8	57.0	56.7	56.0	55.4
Unemployed	2,218	3,535	3,810	2,413	3,875	3,796	3,602	3,715	4,105
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.3	10.0	6.3	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.8
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,054	36,588	36,693	36,952	36,860	36,646	36,564	36,601	36,665
Participation rate	72.0	71.2	70.6	71.8	71.7	71.0	70.6	71.2	70.6
Employed	35,253	33,485	33,704	35,053	34,013	33,713	33,679	33,608	33,539
Employment-population ratio	68.5	65.1	64.9	68.1	66.2	65.3	65.1	65.4	64.5
Unemployed	1,802	3,103	2,989	1,898	2,847	2,933	2,885	2,993	3,126
Unemployment rate	4.9	8.5	8.1	5.1	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	45,140	45,868	45,958	45,183	45,500	45,527	45,691	45,840	45,928
Participation rate	77.6	77.1	77.4	77.6	77.8	77.7	76.8	77.0	77.4
Employed	43,961	43,495	43,676	44,011	43,332	43,368	43,546	43,686	43,696
Employment-population ratio	75.5	73.1	73.6	75.6	74.1	74.1	73.2	73.4	73.6
Unemployed	1,178	2,373	2,283	1,172	2,167	2,158	2,145	2,154	2,231
Unemployment rate	2.6	5.2	5.0	2.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9

[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					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,276	2,241	2,073	2,199	2,173	2,165	2,148	2,103	2,010
Wage and salary workers	1,415	1,368	1,256	1,323	1,256	1,232	1,230	1,247	1,179
Self-employed workers	834	847	805	824	882	896	876	830	808
Unpaid family workers	28	26	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonagricultural industries	143,034	137,833	137,006	142,851	138,296	137,812	137,675	137,358	136,795
Wage and salary workers	133,660	128,493	127,769	133,582	129,298	128,939	128,939	128,285	127,712
Government	21,204	20,665	20,954	21,183	21,247	21,446	21,367	21,133	21,002
Private industries	112,456	107,828	106,816	112,407	108,054	107,498	107,591	107,219	106,779
Private households	820	859	790	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other industries	111,636	106,969	106,026	111,591	107,238	106,631	106,728	106,375	105,990
Self-employed workers	9,293	9,269	9,154	9,178	8,990	8,891	8,801	9,034	9,010
Unpaid family workers	81	71	83	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,701	8,835	8,255	6,292	9,084	8,989	8,798	9,076	9,179
Slack work or business conditions	3,983	6,497	6,101	4,418	6,794	6,783	6,849	6,941	6,960
Could only find part-time work	1,467	1,917	1,918	1,514	1,922	1,980	1,835	2,044	2,025
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,582	16,921	18,898	19,275	18,872	18,718	19,018	18,814	18,621
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,621	8,712	8,134	6,167	8,928	8,845	8,647	8,945	9,004
Slack work or business conditions	3,919	6,406	5,998	4,279	6,681	6,699	6,733	6,844	6,734
Could only find part-time work	1,465	1,900	1,910	1,541	1,909	1,969	1,776	2,020	2,021
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,242	16,590	18,574	18,930	18,502	18,358	18,621	18,436	18,285

[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					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	145,310	140,074	139,079	145,029	140,570	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864
16 to 19 years	5,317	5,255	4,456	5,518	5,082	4,999	4,933	4,783	4,659
16 to 17 years	2,007	1,949	1,582	2,023	1,795	1,732	1,718	1,715	1,623
18 to 19 years	3,311	3,306	2,874	3,525	3,260	3,251	3,225	3,057	3,075
20 years and over	139,993	134,819	134,623	139,511	135,488	135,197	135,108	134,866	134,206
20 to 24 years	13,501	13,015	12,516	13,625	12,842	12,774	12,790	12,749	12,669
25 years and over	126,492	121,804	122,106	125,950	122,650	122,539	122,455	122,148	121,629
25 to 54 years	99,534	94,896	94,802	99,086	95,394	95,391	95,297	94,992	94,404
25 to 34 years	31,491	30,018	29,921	31,352	29,955	30,018	30,079	29,970	29,796
35 to 44 years	33,397	31,445	31,413	33,250	31,681	31,734	31,613	31,500	31,270
45 to 54 years	34,646	33,433	33,468	34,485	33,758	33,639	33,606	33,522	33,338
55 years and over	26,958	26,908	27,305	26,863	27,256	27,147	27,158	27,156	27,225
Men, 16 years and over	77,501	74,341	73,435	77,249	74,033	73,777	73,703	73,519	73,180
16 to 19 years	2,657	2,613	2,210	2,746	2,440	2,390	2,383	2,314	2,293
16 to 17 years	945	991	775	958	851	821	826	838	792
18 to 19 years	1,712	1,622	1,435	1,797	1,580	1,576	1,562	1,473	1,504
20 years and over	74,844	71,728	71,225	74,503	71,593	71,387	71,319	71,204	70,887
20 to 24 years	7,114	6,723	6,371	7,153	6,574	6,582	6,546	6,511	6,431
25 years and over	67,731	65,005	64,854	67,365	65,001	64,855	64,828	64,727	64,484
25 to 54 years	53,424	50,842	50,506	53,136	50,672	50,640	50,600	50,544	50,215
25 to 34 years	17,243	16,376	16,255	17,112	16,082	16,194	16,231	16,222	16,111
35 to 44 years	18,096	16,925	16,863	18,001	17,002	16,926	16,898	16,839	16,764
45 to 54 years	18,085	17,541	17,387	18,023	17,588	17,520	17,470	17,482	17,340
55 years and over	14,307	14,163	14,348	14,230	14,329	14,214	14,228	14,183	14,269
Women, 16 years and over	67,809	65,733	65,644	67,780	66,537	66,419	66,339	66,131	65,684
16 to 19 years	2,660	2,642	2,246	2,772	2,642	2,609	2,550	2,468	2,366
16 to 17 years	1,061	958	807	1,065	944	911	892	877	830
18 to 19 years	1,599	1,685	1,439	1,728	1,681	1,675	1,663	1,584	1,571
20 years and over	65,149	63,091	63,398	65,008	63,895	63,810	63,789	63,662	63,318
20 to 24 years	6,387	6,292	6,145	6,472	6,268	6,193	6,244	6,238	6,238
25 years and over	58,762	56,799	57,253	58,585	57,649	57,684	57,627	57,421	57,146
25 to 54 years	46,110	44,053	44,295	45,951	44,722	44,751	44,697	44,448	44,189
25 to 34 years	14,248	13,642	13,666	14,240	13,873	13,825	13,847	13,748	13,685
35 to 44 years	15,301	14,520	14,549	15,249	14,679	14,808	14,714	14,661	14,506
45 to 54 years	16,561	15,892	16,081	16,462	16,170	16,118	16,136	16,040	15,999
55 years and over	12,652	12,746	12,957	12,634	12,927	12,933	12,929	12,973	12,956
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,953	43,859	43,762	45,887	44,255	44,294	43,992	43,943	43,716
Married women, spouse present	35,955	34,672	34,924	35,864	35,391	35,464	35,377	35,199	34,857
Women who maintain families	9,312	8,777	8,866	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	120,213	113,863	111,991	119,661	113,318	112,942	112,598	112,262	111,448
Part-time workers [3]	25,097	26,211	27,088	25,411	27,195	27,374	27,799	27,600	27,479
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,724	6,772	7,098	7,612	7,292	7,160	7,284	7,099	7,060
Percent of total employed	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1

[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]					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	9,592	14,928	15,142	6.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
16 to 19 years	1,326	1,640	1,626	19.4	22.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9
16 to 17 years	561	616	619	21.7	23.4	25.1	25.4	26.4	27.6
18 to 19 years	763	1,019	984	17.8	22.9	23.7	23.0	25.0	24.2
20 years and over	8,266	13,288	13,516	5.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.1
20 to 24 years	1,644	2,266	2,215	10.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.1	14.9
25 years and over	6,680	11,085	11,402	5.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.6
25 to 54 years	5,508	9,078	9,467	5.3	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1
25 to 34 years	2,072	3,479	3,522	6.2	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.6
35 to 44 years	1,830	2,789	3,033	5.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.8
45 to 54 years	1,606	2,810	2,913	4.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.0
55 years and over	1,186	1,968	1,992	4.2	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8
Men, 16 years and over	5,636	9,007	9,088	6.8	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0
16 to 19 years	747	980	957	21.4	26.7	26.2	27.0	29.8	29.5
16 to 17 years	290	356	349	23.2	26.1	25.8	27.7	29.8	30.6
18 to 19 years	460	626	592	20.4	27.8	26.9	27.0	29.8	28.3
20 years and over	4,889	8,027	8,131	6.2	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3
20 to 24 years	970	1,319	1,307	11.9	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.9
25 years and over	3,955	6,766	6,930	5.5	9.0	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.7
25 to 54 years	3,283	5,619	5,813	5.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.4
25 to 34 years	1,267	2,111	2,212	6.9	11.9	11.4	11.1	11.5	12.1
35 to 44 years	1,068	1,770	1,796	5.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.7
45 to 54 years	948	1,739	1,805	5.0	7.7	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.4
55 years and over	672	1,146	1,117	4.5	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3
Women, 16 years and over	3,956	5,920	6,054	5.5	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4
16 to 19 years	579	659	669	17.3	18.6	21.8	20.5	21.1	22.0
16 to 17 years	271	260	269	20.3	20.7	24.4	23.2	22.9	24.5
18 to 19 years	303	393	392	14.9	17.5	20.4	18.8	19.9	20.0
20 years and over	3,377	5,261	5,385	4.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8
20 to 24 years	674	947	908	9.4	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.7
25 years and over	2,725	4,319	4,472	4.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3
25 to 54 years	2,225	3,458	3,654	4.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.6
25 to 34 years	805	1,368	1,310	5.3	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.1	8.7
35 to 44 years	762	1,019	1,237	4.8	7.0	7.2	6.7	6.5	7.9
45 to 54 years	658	1,071	1,108	3.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5
55 years and over [2]	516	919	876	3.9	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,863	3,338	3,474	3.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4
Married women, spouse present	1,296	2,023	2,131	3.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.8
Women who maintain families [2]	830	1,225	1,166	8.2	11.0	11.7	12.6	12.2	11.6
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	8,063	13,109	13,338	6.3	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.7
Part-time workers [4]	1,589	1,841	1,879	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4

[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					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	4,699	9,316	9,170	5,348	9,546	9,649	9,560	9,818	10,421
On temporary layoff	904	1,526	1,283	1,396	1,832	1,762	1,680	1,718	1,916
Not on temporary layoff	3,795	7,790	7,887	3,952	7,714	7,886	7,880	8,100	8,506
Permanent job losers	2,814	6,406	6,474	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Persons who completed temporary jobs	980	1,384	1,413	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Job leavers	1,075	909	955	982	910	822	886	829	864
Reentrants	2,624	3,386	3,285	2,587	3,180	3,335	3,312	3,307	3,255
New entrants	801	1,212	1,127	822	956	947	967	1,085	1,112
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	51.1	62.8	63.1	54.9	65.4	65.4	64.9	65.3	66.6
On temporary layoff	9.8	10.3	8.8	14.3	12.6	11.9	11.4	11.4	12.2
Not on temporary layoff	41.3	52.6	54.3	40.6	52.9	53.5	53.5	53.9	54.3
Job leavers	11.7	6.1	6.6	10.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.5
Reentrants	28.5	22.8	22.6	26.6	21.8	22.6	22.5	22.0	20.8
New entrants	8.7	8.2	7.8	8.4	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8
Job leavers	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6
Reentrants	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
New entrants	.5	.8	.7	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7

[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					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,851	2,867	2,847	2,864	3,275	3,204	3,233	3,026	2,966
5 to 14 weeks	2,840	4,322	3,558	3,083	4,321	4,066	3,557	4,120	3,910
15 weeks and over	3,508	7,633	8,133	3,662	7,002	7,833	7,860	7,816	8,380
15 to 26 weeks	1,491	2,572	2,671	1,621	3,054	3,452	2,916	2,828	2,942
27 weeks and over	2,018	5,061	5,462	2,041	3,948	4,381	4,965	4,988	5,438
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	19.1	25.1	27.2	18.7	22.5	24.5	25.1	24.9	26.2
Median duration, in weeks	10.3	15.5	18.1	10.3	14.9	17.9	15.7	15.4	17.3
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	31.0	19.3	19.6	29.8	22.4	21.2	22.0	20.2	19.4
5 to 14 weeks	30.9	29.2	24.5	32.1	29.6	26.9	24.2	27.5	25.6
15 weeks and over	38.1	51.5	55.9	38.1	48.0	51.9	53.7	52.2	54.9
15 to 26 weeks	16.2	17.4	18.4	16.9	20.9	22.9	19.9	18.9	19.3
27 weeks and over	21.9	34.1	37.6	21.2	27.0	29.0	33.8	33.3	35.6

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	
	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	145,310	139,079	9,199	14,538	6.0	9.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	53,104	52,186	1,539	2,859	2.8	5.2
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,364	21,772	648	1,188	2.8	5.2
Professional and related occupations	30,741	30,414	890	1,671	2.8	5.2
Service occupations	24,544	24,533	1,810	2,556	6.9	9.4
Sales and office occupations	35,287	33,274	2,074	3,367	5.6	9.2
Sales and related occupations	16,232	15,519	984	1,521	5.7	8.9
Office and administrative support occupations	19,055	17,755	1,091	1,846	5.4	9.4
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,941	13,264	1,288	2,210	7.9	14.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,063	916	92	156	8.0	14.6
Construction and extraction occupations	8,744	7,468	946	1,605	9.8	17.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,134	4,880	250	449	4.6	8.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,434	15,822	1,666	2,388	8.7	13.1
Production occupations	8,830	7,677	830	1,264	8.6	14.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,605	8,145	836	1,125	8.9	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	
	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	9,199	14,538	6.0	9.5
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,328	11,697	6.1	9.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	25	76	2.8	10.7
Construction	970	1,594	9.9	17.1
Manufacturing	984	1,876	6.0	11.9
Durable goods	688	1,280	6.5	13.1
Nondurable goods	296	596	5.1	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,277	1,809	6.2	9.0
Transportation and utilities	337	538	5.8	9.5
Information	166	362	5.0	11.2
Financial activities	380	657	4.0	7.1
Professional and business services	951	1,596	6.9	11.3
Education and health services	835	1,257	4.1	6.0
Leisure and hospitality	1,029	1,469	8.2	11.4
Other services	374	462	5.8	7.1
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	84	150	5.8	11.1
Government workers	573	928	2.6	4.2
Self employed and unpaid family workers	414	636	3.9	5.9

[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					
	Sept. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.3	4.9	5.3	2.4	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.0	9.6	9.5	6.2	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.2	10.0	9.9	6.5	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.2
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	6.9	10.9	10.8	7.2	10.6	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.1
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	10.6	16.5	16.1	11.2	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.8	17.0

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	
	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009	Sept. 2008	Sept. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	79,851	82,706	30,760	32,642	49,091	50,064
Persons who currently want a job	4,895	5,650	2,133	2,725	2,763	2,925
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,604	2,219	793	1,224	811	995
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	467	706	265	478	203	228
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,137	1,513	529	746	608	768
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,724	7,098	3,997	3,426	3,727	3,672
Percent of total employed	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.5	5.6
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,199	3,667	2,417	1,872	1,782	1,795
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,844	1,753	638	604	1,206	1,149
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	299	246	194	162	105	84
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,335	1,382	717	769	618	612

[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						
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009p
Total nonfarm	137,119	131,127	131,003	131,306	136,732	132,178	131,715	131,411	131,210	130,947	-263
Total private	114,761	109,883	109,727	109,108	114,197	109,573	109,182	108,936	108,754	108,544	-210
Goods-producing	21,608	19,013	18,990	18,837	21,247	19,041	18,829	18,713	18,581	18,465	-116
Mining and logging	807	725	718	719	794	731	721	715	709	708	-1
Logging	59.1	51.7	53.0	53.8	56.5	51.3	51.4	51.1	51.3	51.3	.0
Mining	748.0	673.2	665.2	665.1	737.7	679.6	669.3	663.8	657.3	656.4	-.9
Oil and gas extraction	166.5	167.5	166.6	166.3	166.3	168.1	168.9	165.5	165.4	166.1	.7
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	236.5	223.6	222.2	221.0	230.2	219.4	217.4	215.6	215.4	215.1	-.3
Coal mining	82.6	78.6	79.3	78.8	82.5	81.4	80.3	79.0	79.3	79.0	-.3
Support activities for mining	345.0	282.1	276.4	277.8	341.2	292.1	285.0	282.7	276.5	275.2	-1.3
Construction	7,388	6,439	6,406	6,287	7,131	6,310	6,231	6,162	6,102	6,038	-64
Construction of buildings	1,669.7	1,464.5	1,463.8	1,427.3	1,625.0	1,451.2	1,433.4	1,415.1	1,408.9	1,388.5	-20.4
Residential building	832.3	715.9	714.6	703.2	806.5	705.0	699.6	689.6	685.2	677.8	-7.4
Nonresidential building	837.4	748.6	749.2	724.1	818.5	746.2	733.8	725.5	723.7	710.7	-13.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,025.7	912.6	912.4	901.3	960.2	876.1	862.1	854.4	848.3	836.4	-11.9
Specialty trade contractors	4,692.7	4,061.6	4,029.9	3,958.6	4,545.4	3,983.1	3,935.9	3,892.4	3,844.7	3,812.9	-31.8
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,065.2	1,784.5	1,776.2	1,749.4	2,000.1	1,736.1	1,716.7	1,706.9	1,691.7	1,685.8	-5.9
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,627.5	2,277.1	2,253.7	2,209.2	2,545.3	2,247.0	2,219.2	2,185.5	2,153.0	2,127.1	-25.9
Manufacturing	13,413	11,849	11,866	11,831	13,322	12,000	11,877	11,836	11,770	11,719	-51
Production workers	9,625	8,302	8,337	8,323	9,543	8,409	8,316	8,301	8,258	8,228	-30
Durable goods	8,429	7,234	7,234	7,202	8,392	7,372	7,271	7,248	7,193	7,150	-43
Production workers	5,930	4,935	4,948	4,929	5,898	5,034	4,957	4,957	4,916	4,890	-26
Wood products	454.8	371.8	373.6	371.0	446.4	373.5	367.1	364.3	362.1	360.4	-1.7
Nonmetallic mineral products	469.0	415.2	414.9	412.1	460.2	410.7	406.1	405.5	403.4	401.5	-1.9
Primary metals	442.9	357.0	357.5	356.8	441.1	367.8	360.3	358.8	357.5	354.7	-2.8
Fabricated metal products	1,525.8	1,290.8	1,293.7	1,284.8	1,519.4	1,325.9	1,308.8	1,295.1	1,286.8	1,276.9	-9.9
Machinery	1,182.4	1,000.5	998.1	989.0	1,183.1	1,032.0	1,016.3	1,003.2	997.9	989.0	-8.9
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,247.7	1,138.1	1,127.9	1,117.3	1,246.5	1,156.1	1,142.4	1,134.5	1,125.2	1,117.8	-7.4
Computer and peripheral equipment	182.8	162.4	160.8	159.3	182.8	164.2	162.7	162.4	160.4	159.5	-.9
Communications equipment	129.2	126.6	125.2	124.8	129.2	127.4	126.5	126.3	125.4	125.4	.0
Semiconductors and electronic components	431.7	371.3	368.5	365.0	431.0	382.8	375.6	371.0	367.9	364.8	-3.1
Electronic instruments	442.7	425.0	421.4	416.9	442.5	427.2	424.4	422.2	419.7	416.9	-2.8
Electrical equipment and appliances	423.7	374.9	373.4	374.6	422.6	378.4	377.0	374.0	372.9	373.9	1.0
Transportation equipment[1]	1,579.1	1,307.4	1,323.0	1,332.7	1,572.6	1,335.3	1,309.6	1,339.0	1,320.8	1,317.1	-3.7
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	847.1	634.9	655.6	665.4	839.7	654.2	633.3	665.1	651.4	647.9	-3.5
Furniture and related products	472.2	388.4	382.6	376.4	470.3	394.4	388.1	382.7	378.4	373.7	-4.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	631.2	589.5	589.4	586.9	629.4	597.4	595.1	590.9	588.2	585.1	-3.1
Nondurable goods	4,984	4,615	4,632	4,629	4,930	4,628	4,606	4,588	4,577	4,569	-8
Production workers	3,695	3,367	3,389	3,394	3,645	3,375	3,359	3,344	3,342	3,338	-4
Food manufacturing	1,518.5	1,492.7	1,512.0	1,508.7	1,484.3	1,471.7	1,473.8	1,473.9	1,475.5	1,473.5	-2.0
Beverages and tobacco products	205.3	194.3	194.8	196.0	199.3	190.5	190.0	189.4	189.9	189.8	-.1
Textile mills	148.5	121.9	123.0	123.3	147.5	126.1	124.5	122.5	122.4	121.7	-.7
Textile product mills	145.5	124.8	124.6	126.6	145.5	127.0	126.7	125.9	125.6	126.0	.4
Apparel	200.4	166.6	168.5	168.3	197.3	170.2	165.8	166.7	165.1	163.9	-1.2
Leather and allied products	34.8	30.3	30.8	30.8	34.3	31.5	30.8	31.3	30.6	30.3	-.3
Paper and paper products	441.9	410.1	407.4	406.1	441.9	410.5	409.1	407.2	406.0	405.6	-.4
Printing and related support activities	589.2	515.1	514.9	515.1	587.6	529.6	522.8	518.4	514.6	512.5	-2.1
Petroleum and coal products	120.2	118.0	117.8	117.3	117.9	114.5	114.5	114.3	114.3	114.6	.3
Chemicals	844.7	811.4	806.6	803.0	844.3	814.9	811.0	807.4	804.4	802.8	-1.6
Plastics and rubber products	734.9	629.3	631.8	633.8	729.7	641.4	637.1	631.3	629.0	627.9	-1.1

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						
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009p
Service-providing	115,511	112,114	112,013	112,469	115,485	113,137	112,886	112,698	112,629	112,482	-147
Private service-providing	93,153	90,870	90,737	90,271	92,950	90,532	90,353	90,223	90,173	90,079	-94
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,233	25,173	25,155	25,076	26,257	25,308	25,258	25,174	25,152	25,092	-60
Wholesale trade	5,954.1	5,699.3	5,677.4	5,659.0	5,947.2	5,695.7	5,680.3	5,666.8	5,654.0	5,649.1	-4.9
Durable goods	3,050.0	2,850.5	2,840.0	2,824.2	3,047.2	2,861.8	2,848.1	2,836.8	2,827.1	2,820.7	-6.4
Nondurable goods	2,049.4	2,008.5	1,995.3	1,992.2	2,044.1	1,996.6	1,994.0	1,992.2	1,987.3	1,986.1	-1.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	854.7	840.3	842.1	842.6	855.9	837.3	838.2	837.8	839.6	842.3	2.7
Retail trade	15,210.4	14,738.6	14,747.1	14,636.0	15,278.2	14,811.6	14,791.5	14,747.0	14,738.2	14,699.7	-38.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,837.4	1,692.1	1,694.1	1,686.1	1,818.4	1,681.6	1,673.9	1,669.9	1,673.4	1,666.3	-7.1
Automobile dealers	1,175.2	1,050.1	1,053.8	1,050.0	1,164.8	1,050.2	1,042.6	1,040.4	1,044.1	1,038.9	-5.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	534.5	478.4	477.7	477.6	538.4	486.3	484.7	483.9	480.4	479.2	-1.2
Electronics and appliance stores	541.8	506.2	506.9	506.5	547.1	517.0	515.7	513.1	513.5	512.1	-1.4
Building material and garden supply stores	1,243.5	1,207.0	1,183.6	1,164.1	1,248.4	1,186.3	1,181.1	1,175.3	1,169.0	1,165.4	-3.6
Food and beverage stores	2,840.3	2,840.0	2,832.2	2,807.0	2,846.5	2,828.0	2,828.8	2,823.5	2,821.4	2,815.3	-6.1
Health and personal care stores	995.2	983.7	983.0	977.0	998.9	984.7	984.3	984.1	983.9	980.4	-3.5
Gasoline stations	840.1	842.7	846.2	833.4	834.8	829.0	829.9	830.3	833.5	828.9	-4.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,460.9	1,411.9	1,417.9	1,391.1	1,478.5	1,426.8	1,420.1	1,414.4	1,407.1	1,408.7	1.6
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	643.3	580.7	599.0	608.1	641.6	607.0	605.1	605.4	605.8	605.3	-.5
General merchandise stores[1]	2,994.0	2,993.4	2,996.8	2,976.1	3,045.8	3,041.8	3,045.1	3,032.8	3,034.6	3,031.3	-3.3
Department stores	1,505.0	1,487.8	1,500.3	1,488.5	1,541.9	1,526.0	1,528.6	1,523.3	1,528.1	1,525.9	-2.2
Miscellaneous store retailers	848.3	801.0	805.0	793.5	844.3	805.8	804.8	797.6	799.0	790.3	-8.7
Nonstore retailers	431.1	401.5	404.7	415.5	435.5	417.3	418.0	416.7	416.6	416.5	-.1
Transportation and warehousing	4,509.5	4,165.5	4,161.2	4,218.0	4,471.3	4,233.5	4,218.4	4,193.9	4,193.6	4,178.2	-15.4
Air transportation	485.9	466.6	467.0	465.1	483.2	466.7	463.9	462.9	463.6	462.3	-1.3
Rail transportation	227.5	212.9	212.4	212.4	227.6	214.6	212.2	212.2	213.2	212.3	-.9
Water transportation	66.7	58.1	58.9	58.0	64.5	57.2	56.5	55.7	56.2	56.1	-.1
Truck transportation	1,398.0	1,282.0	1,283.7	1,279.3	1,378.1	1,277.4	1,269.5	1,264.6	1,261.3	1,257.7	-3.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation	423.3	348.4	342.0	411.0	414.4	405.4	413.0	407.0	406.7	402.8	-3.9
Pipeline transportation	42.9	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.1	42.5	42.3	41.8	42.5	43.1	.6
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	31.7	36.9	36.1	34.0	27.1	28.5	27.7	28.7	28.5	29.2	.7
Support activities for transportation	590.5	533.6	535.4	534.9	589.5	545.6	537.8	532.5	533.9	534.1	.2
Couriers and messengers	570.1	544.0	542.9	543.1	572.9	550.5	551.5	547.8	549.0	546.3	-2.7
Warehousing and storage	672.9	640.8	639.9	637.2	670.9	645.1	644.0	640.7	638.7	634.3	-4.4
Utilities	559.1	569.9	568.9	562.9	560.5	567.5	567.8	566.1	565.7	565.0	-.7
Information	2,975	2,847	2,831	2,816	2,986	2,858	2,845	2,834	2,826	2,826	0
Publishing industries, except Internet	875.4	797.4	788.6	786.1	876.6	808.6	801.8	795.6	787.9	786.8	-1.1
Motion picture and sound recording industries	376.5	390.9	387.1	379.2	381.7	381.3	379.3	380.3	382.9	384.3	1.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	313.6	289.2	288.1	289.1	313.0	294.2	291.9	290.2	288.6	288.5	-.1
Telecommunications	1,017.8	978.9	977.1	971.3	1,021.6	986.4	981.6	978.2	976.0	974.7	-1.3
Data processing, hosting and related services	258.3	254.4	255.7	255.4	259.6	253.8	254.4	254.8	257.0	256.1	-.9
Other information services	133.0	135.8	134.4	134.4	133.6	133.2	135.5	135.3	134.0	135.2	1.2
Financial activities	8,115	7,803	7,761	7,707	8,115	7,784	7,751	7,737	7,712	7,702	-10
Finance and insurance	5,982.5	5,769.7	5,739.6	5,711.7	5,994.3	5,781.6	5,760.5	5,748.0	5,729.8	5,721.0	-8.8
Monetary authorities - central bank	22.3	20.4	20.5	20.4	22.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3	.0
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,715.6	2,614.9	2,598.9	2,580.3	2,722.4	2,613.5	2,604.0	2,602.1	2,592.4	2,585.0	-7.4
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,811.3	1,778.2	1,774.6	1,759.6	1,814.8	1,774.4	1,772.7	1,770.0	1,767.0	1,763.6	-3.4
Commercial banking	1,356.0	1,329.0	1,324.8	1,316.2	1,359.0	1,327.9	1,324.2	1,323.5	1,321.0	1,319.2	-1.8
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	849.5	784.6	780.2	779.5	851.4	791.7	786.4	782.3	780.5	780.5	.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,304.3	2,262.7	2,252.8	2,244.7	2,307.6	2,268.3	2,261.9	2,256.5	2,249.6	2,248.6	-1.0
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	90.8	87.1	87.2	86.8	90.6	87.8	87.9	86.9	87.0	86.6	-.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,132.0	2,033.1	2,020.9	1,995.4	2,120.6	2,002.7	1,990.6	1,988.6	1,981.9	1,981.3	-.6
Real estate	1,480.3	1,422.9	1,415.7	1,406.4	1,474.5	1,405.1	1,396.3	1,396.4	1,392.5	1,398.0	5.5
Rental and leasing services	623.2	582.1	577.4	561.5	617.7	569.2	566.5	564.6	562.1	555.9	-6.2
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.5	28.1	27.8	27.5	28.4	28.4	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.4	.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						
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009[p]	Sept. 2009[p]	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009[p]	Sept. 2009[p]	Change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009[p]
Professional and business services	17,824	16,744	16,754	16,727	17,675	16,756	16,655	16,624	16,605	16,597	-8
Professional and technical services[1]	7,762.8	7,581.7	7,549.0	7,500.8	7,834.4	7,652.4	7,615.6	7,598.9	7,582.6	7,576.6	-6.0
Legal services	1,151.8	1,141.8	1,131.3	1,117.7	1,160.2	1,136.9	1,131.7	1,128.2	1,128.1	1,126.1	-2.0
Accounting and bookkeeping services	874.1	867.1	863.0	857.1	945.6	938.0	936.8	934.8	934.3	928.3	-6.0
Architectural and engineering services	1,448.0	1,342.4	1,337.3	1,327.3	1,441.4	1,350.3	1,335.9	1,324.5	1,320.6	1,321.1	.5
Computer systems design and related services	1,458.4	1,466.1	1,467.4	1,456.6	1,461.6	1,457.0	1,456.0	1,462.6	1,459.9	1,459.6	-.3
Management and technical consulting services	1,025.2	1,021.3	1,020.2	1,018.2	1,021.0	1,017.9	1,015.7	1,014.9	1,015.6	1,016.0	.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1,889.1	1,828.9	1,828.4	1,813.2	1,887.1	1,829.9	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,818.4	1,814.0	-4.4
Administrative and waste services	8,172.0	7,333.0	7,376.7	7,412.8	7,953.2	7,274.0	7,215.2	7,205.8	7,203.9	7,205.9	2.0
Administrative and support services[1]	7,808.8	6,964.1	7,008.3	7,046.2	7,591.9	6,912.7	6,854.3	6,843.7	6,841.5	6,841.4	-.1
Employment services[1]	3,188.0	2,469.3	2,521.1	2,581.1	3,049.8	2,501.9	2,470.3	2,459.5	2,455.9	2,456.7	.8
Temporary help services	2,390.7	1,750.5	1,789.0	1,844.7	2,264.2	1,780.6	1,750.9	1,745.2	1,738.3	1,736.6	-1.7
Business support services	811.1	772.9	771.4	773.5	818.1	790.5	783.8	783.9	781.9	781.4	-.5
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,917.1	1,882.5	1,867.3	1,840.2	1,843.3	1,786.1	1,771.2	1,769.8	1,767.3	1,766.4	-.9
Waste management and remediation services	363.2	368.9	368.4	366.6	361.3	361.3	360.9	362.1	362.4	364.5	2.1
Education and health services	18,884	18,965	19,000	19,221	18,957	19,215	19,248	19,262	19,308	19,311	3
Educational services	3,008.7	2,783.2	2,776.9	2,997.1	3,055.1	3,077.6	3,082.0	3,072.2	3,076.3	3,059.4	-16.9
Health care and social assistance	15,874.8	16,182.1	16,223.1	16,223.6	15,901.9	16,137.7	16,166.1	16,190.2	16,231.5	16,252.0	20.5
Health care[3]	13,369.3	13,671.7	13,688.6	13,659.3	13,376.0	13,581.1	13,605.8	13,629.1	13,652.1	13,671.3	19.2
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,695.6	5,856.8	5,868.1	5,865.1	5,699.5	5,812.9	5,830.6	5,842.0	5,856.3	5,871.6	15.3
Offices of physicians	2,276.9	2,333.6	2,339.7	2,339.9	2,279.0	2,314.6	2,321.9	2,329.8	2,336.1	2,341.4	5.3
Outpatient care centers	533.0	543.2	544.2	540.7	534.8	539.3	543.5	542.0	543.3	543.6	.3
Home health care services	967.3	1,021.8	1,024.3	1,025.3	966.8	1,013.3	1,016.7	1,018.2	1,021.1	1,025.5	4.4
Hospitals	4,671.0	4,740.7	4,737.4	4,726.8	4,668.9	4,719.1	4,718.9	4,722.4	4,723.0	4,726.6	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,002.7	3,074.2	3,083.1	3,067.4	3,007.6	3,049.1	3,056.3	3,064.7	3,072.8	3,073.1	.3
Nursing care facilities	1,607.9	1,634.5	1,641.0	1,637.4	1,608.9	1,626.8	1,628.9	1,631.4	1,635.9	1,638.0	2.1
Social assistance[1]	2,505.5	2,510.4	2,534.5	2,564.3	2,525.9	2,556.6	2,560.3	2,561.1	2,579.4	2,580.7	1.3
Child day care services	858.4	788.8	810.6	851.6	862.5	860.3	854.3	845.9	856.5	854.8	-1.7
Leisure and hospitality	13,599	13,849	13,785	13,336	13,428	13,195	13,176	13,177	13,163	13,154	-9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,008.1	2,197.6	2,145.7	1,962.3	1,955.3	1,901.8	1,885.5	1,897.8	1,892.9	1,908.4	15.5
Performing arts and spectator sports	412.8	430.1	421.3	408.3	402.9	396.8	393.8	400.0	396.3	398.4	2.1
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	132.6	145.5	142.1	132.0	130.6	130.9	130.8	130.5	130.5	130.4	-.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,462.7	1,622.0	1,582.3	1,422.0	1,421.8	1,374.1	1,360.9	1,367.3	1,366.1	1,379.6	13.5
Accommodation and food services	11,590.7	11,651.7	11,639.4	11,373.5	11,472.4	11,293.6	11,290.0	11,278.8	11,270.3	11,245.8	-24.5
Accommodation	1,880.5	1,846.7	1,839.9	1,739.2	1,841.3	1,728.7	1,721.0	1,715.5	1,713.8	1,699.8	-14.0
Food services and drinking places	9,710.2	9,805.0	9,799.5	9,634.3	9,631.1	9,564.9	9,569.0	9,563.3	9,556.5	9,546.0	-10.5
Other services	5,523	5,489	5,451	5,388	5,532	5,416	5,420	5,415	5,407	5,397	-10
Repair and maintenance	1,227.0	1,163.8	1,162.5	1,157.5	1,221.2	1,158.4	1,157.8	1,155.1	1,155.9	1,150.6	-5.3
Personal and laundry services	1,334.8	1,305.8	1,302.3	1,297.9	1,333.9	1,293.3	1,298.4	1,296.1	1,295.9	1,296.1	.2
Membership associations and organizations	2,961.0	3,019.0	2,986.2	2,932.8	2,977.1	2,964.3	2,963.9	2,963.4	2,955.2	2,950.6	-4.6
Government	22,358	21,244	21,276	22,198	22,535	22,605	22,533	22,475	22,456	22,403	-53
Federal	2,778	2,861	2,842	2,822	2,771	2,860	2,817	2,826	2,824	2,818	-6
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,038.9	2,149.2	2,150.8	2,133.8	2,034.3	2,150.2	2,111.1	2,120.9	2,127.6	2,127.4	-.2
U.S. Postal Service	738.8	711.9	690.7	688.0	736.5	709.5	705.9	705.4	696.0	690.7	-5.3
State government	5,199	4,851	4,880	5,141	5,192	5,189	5,174	5,149	5,150	5,140	-10
State government education	2,387.5	2,034.2	2,064.3	2,344.2	2,373.3	2,386.2	2,377.9	2,357.2	2,354.3	2,338.7	-15.6
State government, excluding education	2,811.0	2,816.8	2,815.9	2,796.9	2,818.9	2,802.5	2,796.3	2,791.4	2,795.9	2,801.4	5.5
Local government	14,381	13,532	13,554	14,235	14,572	14,556	14,542	14,500	14,482	14,445	-37
Local government education	7,890.8	6,813.1	6,894.3	7,785.7	8,075.4	8,078.0	8,070.2	8,015.6	7,998.6	7,985.2	-13.4
Local government, excluding education	6,489.8	6,718.8	6,659.5	6,449.5	6,496.4	6,478.3	6,471.3	6,484.6	6,483.3	6,459.5	-23.8

[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.

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						
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009p
Total private	33.6	33.2	33.6	32.9	33.6	33.1	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.0	-0.1
Goods-producing	40.3	39.5	39.8	38.9	39.9	39.0	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.2	-.1
Mining and logging	44.9	42.8	44.1	43.0	44.5	43.3	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.2	-.2
Construction	38.9	38.8	38.9	36.5	38.3	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.9	37.5	-.4
Manufacturing	40.9	39.6	40.1	40.0	40.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.8	-.1
Overtime hours	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	-.1
Durable goods	41.0	39.6	40.2	39.9	40.6	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.9	39.8	-.1
Overtime hours	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	-.2
Wood products	39.1	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.4	36.9	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.8	.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.8	42.6	42.4	41.9	41.9	40.5	40.8	41.5	41.1	40.8	-.3
Primary metals	42.3	39.7	40.8	39.9	41.8	40.0	39.7	40.1	40.4	39.9	-.5
Fabricated metal products	41.3	39.1	39.7	39.3	40.9	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	-.1
Machinery	42.3	39.4	39.7	39.2	42.1	39.9	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.6	-.2
Computer and electronic products	41.2	39.8	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.3	-.1
Electrical equipment and appliances	41.3	38.5	39.0	38.9	41.0	39.3	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	.1
Transportation equipment	41.2	40.7	42.1	42.1	40.9	40.0	40.4	41.9	41.6	41.8	.2
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	41.5	39.2	41.4	41.5	40.9	38.0	39.0	40.6	40.7	40.8	.1
Furniture and related products	37.8	38.1	38.1	36.9	37.4	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.4	37.5	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.2	38.9	38.3	38.7	38.0	37.9	38.3	38.4	38.4	.0
Nondurable goods	40.7	39.7	40.0	40.2	40.2	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.8	-.1
Overtime hours	4.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	-.1
Food manufacturing	41.1	39.7	40.3	40.4	40.3	40.0	39.9	39.6	40.1	39.9	-.2
Beverages and tobacco products	38.0	35.0	35.8	36.5	38.2	36.5	35.3	35.0	35.4	35.9	.5
Textile mills	39.7	37.6	38.1	37.7	38.9	36.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.3	-.2
Textile product mills	38.3	38.4	38.5	38.9	38.1	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.3	38.7	.4
Apparel	35.7	36.4	35.7	35.3	35.9	36.1	35.6	36.2	35.6	36.0	.4
Leather and allied products	37.5	33.0	34.0	32.5	37.5	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.6	32.9	-.7
Paper and paper products	43.0	42.0	41.9	42.6	42.4	41.2	41.8	42.2	41.9	42.1	.2
Printing and related support activities	38.8	38.0	38.5	38.9	38.3	37.6	38.1	38.5	38.6	38.6	.0
Petroleum and coal products	46.1	44.1	44.2	44.5	45.2	43.4	43.4	43.2	44.2	43.9	-.3
Chemicals	41.5	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.3	-.1
Plastics and rubber products	41.1	40.0	40.5	40.3	40.7	39.8	39.8	40.4	40.3	40.3	.0
Private service-providing	32.3	32.1	32.5	31.9	32.3	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.4	33.1	33.3	33.1	33.2	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.9	.1
Wholesale trade	38.0	37.3	38.0	37.2	38.1	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.4	-.2
Retail trade	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.1	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.5	36.4	36.8	37.0	36.4	36.0	35.8	36.3	36.3	36.8	.5
Utilities	43.0	41.7	41.9	41.7	42.7	42.1	41.9	41.9	42.0	41.5	-.5
Information	37.0	36.4	36.9	36.4	36.9	36.5	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	-.1
Financial activities	35.7	35.7	36.7	35.6	36.0	36.0	35.9	35.9	36.1	35.9	-.2
Professional and business services	34.7	34.5	35.3	34.2	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.6	-.1
Education and health services	32.5	32.3	32.5	32.2	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	.0
Leisure and hospitality	25.0	25.3	25.6	24.5	25.2	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.6	-.1
Other services	30.7	30.5	30.8	30.3	30.7	30.5	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	.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.

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			
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009[p]	Sept. 2009[p]	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009[p]	Sept. 2009[p]
Total private	$18.25	$18.49	$18.60	$18.68	$613.20	$613.87	$624.96	$614.57
Seasonally adjusted	18.21	18.59	18.66	18.67	611.86	615.33	617.65	616.11
Goods-producing	19.63	19.97	19.99	19.97	791.09	788.82	795.60	776.83
Mining and logging	23.19	23.08	23.05	23.12	1,041.23	987.82	1,016.51	994.16
Construction	22.34	22.68	22.75	22.66	869.03	879.98	884.98	827.09
Manufacturing	17.84	18.18	18.21	18.34	729.66	719.93	730.22	733.60
Durable goods	18.80	19.33	19.36	19.49	770.80	765.47	778.27	777.65
Wood products	14.37	15.03	15.12	15.09	561.87	577.15	583.63	574.93
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.94	17.44	17.46	17.46	725.03	742.94	740.30	731.57
Primary metals	20.36	20.18	20.05	20.25	861.23	801.15	818.04	807.98
Fabricated metal products	17.14	17.47	17.52	17.56	707.88	683.08	695.54	690.11
Machinery	18.08	18.37	18.36	18.63	764.78	723.78	728.89	730.30
Computer and electronic products	21.23	21.85	22.03	22.01	874.68	869.63	885.61	889.20
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.99	16.39	16.39	16.48	660.39	631.02	639.21	641.07
Transportation equipment	24.05	25.01	24.79	24.82	990.86	1,017.91	1,043.66	1,044.92
Furniture and related products	14.54	15.22	15.13	15.34	549.61	579.88	576.45	566.05
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.31	16.18	16.23	16.39	595.56	618.08	631.35	627.74
Nondurable goods	16.30	16.51	16.52	16.68	663.41	655.45	660.80	670.54
Food manufacturing	14.15	14.34	14.44	14.62	581.57	569.30	581.93	590.65
Beverages and tobacco products	18.97	20.15	20.28	20.30	720.86	705.25	726.02	740.95
Textile mills	13.72	13.49	13.79	13.90	544.68	507.22	525.40	524.03
Textile product mills	11.81	11.18	11.37	11.31	452.32	429.31	437.75	439.96
Apparel	11.48	11.38	11.28	11.45	409.84	414.23	402.70	404.19
Leather and allied products	12.98	13.69	13.59	13.58	486.75	451.77	462.06	441.35
Paper and paper products	19.04	19.45	19.06	19.46	818.72	816.90	798.61	829.00
Printing and related support activities	16.90	16.54	16.76	16.94	655.72	628.52	645.26	658.97
Petroleum and coal products	28.25	29.69	29.61	29.89	1,302.33	1,309.33	1,308.76	1,330.11
Chemicals	19.77	20.35	20.27	20.31	820.46	844.53	841.21	844.90
Plastics and rubber products	15.94	15.83	15.88	16.01	655.13	633.20	643.14	645.20
Private service-providing	17.90	18.16	18.29	18.39	578.17	582.94	594.43	586.64
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.27	16.39	16.56	16.55	543.42	542.51	551.45	547.81
Wholesale trade	20.20	20.83	21.04	20.92	767.60	776.96	799.52	778.22
Retail trade	13.01	12.99	13.12	13.22	395.50	393.60	396.22	397.92
Transportation and warehousing	18.53	18.64	18.75	18.52	676.35	678.50	690.00	685.24
Utilities	28.95	29.33	29.56	29.70	1,244.85	1,223.06	1,238.56	1,238.49
Information	25.03	25.30	25.66	25.69	926.11	920.92	946.85	935.12
Financial activities	20.42	20.65	20.87	20.90	728.99	737.21	765.93	744.04
Professional and business services	21.31	22.25	22.40	22.42	739.46	767.63	790.72	766.76
Education and health services	19.08	19.47	19.43	19.61	620.10	628.88	631.48	631.44
Leisure and hospitality	10.89	10.96	11.02	11.10	272.25	277.29	282.11	271.95
Other services	16.22	16.17	16.30	16.42	497.95	493.19	502.04	497.53

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

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	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009p	Sept. 2009p	Percent change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009p
Total private:							
Current dollars	$18.21	$18.53	$18.54	$18.59	$18.66	$18.67	0.1
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.21	8.65	8.57	8.59	8.58	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.48	19.84	19.85	19.92	19.91	19.87	-.2
Mining and logging	23.08	23.26	23.28	23.23	23.16	23.13	-.1
Construction	22.09	22.59	22.58	22.60	22.61	22.45	-.7
Manufacturing	17.81	18.11	18.13	18.27	18.25	18.31	.3
Excluding overtime [4]	17.07	17.49	17.51	17.63	17.61	17.69	.5
Durable goods	18.74	19.23	19.22	19.44	19.38	19.44	.3
Nondurable goods	16.28	16.45	16.54	16.54	16.60	16.66	.4
Private service-providing	17.90	18.24	18.25	18.30	18.39	18.41	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.20	16.42	16.38	16.41	16.54	16.50	-.2
Wholesale trade	20.20	20.87	20.79	20.86	20.99	20.95	-.2
Retail trade	12.91	12.97	12.96	12.98	13.10	13.10	.0
Transportation and warehousing	18.47	18.63	18.54	18.58	18.67	18.53	-.7
Utilities	28.86	29.45	29.44	29.48	29.83	29.64	-.6
Information	24.90	25.41	25.45	25.42	25.62	25.57	-.2
Financial activities	20.43	20.75	20.78	20.75	20.86	20.90	.2
Professional and business services	21.47	22.26	22.32	22.42	22.50	22.59	.4
Education and health services	19.04	19.34	19.39	19.45	19.49	19.56	.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.90	10.99	11.05	11.07	11.13	11.12	-.1
Other services	16.20	16.24	16.24	16.29	16.35	16.38	.2

[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 -0.1 percent from July 2009 to Aug. 2009, 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.

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						
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009P	Sept. 2009P	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009P	Sept. 2009P	Percent change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009P
Total private	106.4	100.6	101.6	98.8	105.8	99.8	99.1	99.2	99.0	98.5	-0.5
Goods-producing	98.3	83.1	83.7	81.1	95.3	81.8	80.8	80.9	80.3	79.6	-.9
Mining and logging	145.8	121.0	122.8	120.2	141.2	123.6	122.0	119.5	118.5	118.0	-.4
Construction	111.6	95.8	95.6	87.6	105.3	90.1	88.7	88.0	87.2	85.2	-2.3
Manufacturing	90.3	75.5	76.7	76.4	88.7	76.0	75.4	76.0	75.6	75.2	-.5
Durable goods	91.3	73.4	74.7	73.9	90.0	74.5	73.4	74.3	73.7	73.1	-.8
Wood products	77.9	61.6	62.1	60.9	74.7	59.3	59.2	59.1	58.5	58.6	.2
Nonmetallic mineral products	94.2	81.0	80.9	79.2	90.1	76.3	75.3	76.8	75.9	75.0	-1.2
Primary metals	87.6	62.6	64.9	63.8	86.2	65.8	63.4	64.0	64.4	63.4	-1.6
Fabricated metal products	101.0	78.9	80.4	79.1	99.6	81.3	80.5	79.8	79.6	78.8	-1.0
Machinery	101.2	76.3	76.7	74.9	100.9	80.3	78.9	77.7	77.1	75.8	-1.7
Computer and electronic products	101.3	88.2	88.4	87.8	100.2	90.0	88.6	88.9	88.6	87.7	-1.0
Electrical equipment and appliances	89.4	73.0	73.5	73.4	88.6	75.0	74.2	73.3	73.5	73.6	.1
Transportation equipment	84.5	66.7	70.2	71.2	83.5	66.8	65.9	71.1	69.3	69.9	.9
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	69.6	47.7	52.5	53.8	68.1	47.4	46.7	52.7	51.2	51.4	.4
Furniture and related products	73.1	58.6	57.5	54.4	71.7	59.2	58.2	57.4	55.7	54.8	-1.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	89.8	81.0	82.6	81.1	89.1	81.8	81.3	81.6	81.3	80.9	-.5
Nondurable goods	88.6	78.8	79.9	80.4	86.3	78.7	78.4	78.4	78.6	78.3	-.4
Food manufacturing	105.1	99.3	102.4	102.5	100.4	98.6	98.5	97.6	99.1	98.5	-.6
Beverages and tobacco products	95.2	85.7	89.7	95.4	91.7	86.3	83.5	83.1	86.1	89.7	4.2
Textile mills	48.2	36.5	37.5	37.5	46.7	37.2	37.9	37.2	36.9	36.6	-.8
Textile product mills	69.5	58.7	58.8	61.0	68.8	59.3	58.7	59.3	59.2	60.2	1.7
Apparel	56.5	45.2	45.0	43.9	55.7	46.9	44.3	45.0	43.8	43.5	-.7
Leather and allied products	73.6	54.7	57.2	55.2	71.6	55.6	53.6	57.6	56.6	54.5	-3.7
Paper and paper products	83.6	75.1	74.6	75.5	82.2	73.5	74.5	74.8	74.1	74.2	.1
Printing and related support activities	86.2	73.5	74.2	75.1	84.8	74.7	74.6	74.7	74.4	74.1	-.4
Petroleum and coal products	110.9	94.5	95.9	95.9	104.7	88.9	89.0	89.0	91.4	90.3	-1.2
Chemicals	94.1	89.2	88.9	88.7	93.8	88.2	88.3	88.8	88.4	88.1	-.3
Plastics and rubber products	88.2	71.0	72.1	72.1	86.8	72.5	71.9	71.9	71.4	71.3	-.1
Private service-providing	108.8	105.5	106.7	104.0	108.5	104.7	104.1	104.3	104.2	104.0	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	103.7	98.4	99.0	97.9	103.3	98.5	97.9	97.5	97.4	97.4	.0
Wholesale trade	108.0	101.0	102.5	99.9	108.1	101.8	101.4	100.6	100.9	100.2	-.7
Retail trade	100.5	97.1	96.8	95.5	100.1	96.3	95.8	95.5	95.3	95.1	-.2
Transportation and warehousing	108.2	99.2	100.3	102.2	106.9	100.0	99.0	99.8	99.8	100.8	1.0
Utilities	99.5	97.7	97.6	96.0	99.0	98.3	97.8	97.2	97.3	95.9	-1.4
Information	100.4	94.5	95.1	93.0	100.7	95.3	94.4	94.1	93.7	93.4	-.3
Financial activities	106.9	103.3	105.6	101.3	107.9	103.6	102.9	102.8	103.0	102.1	-.9
Professional and business services	114.2	105.8	108.3	104.6	113.3	106.4	105.3	105.1	105.1	104.6	-.5
Education and health services	115.9	116.1	117.0	117.2	116.4	117.4	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.7	.0
Leisure and hospitality	110.3	114.0	114.8	105.9	109.7	105.7	105.5	105.5	105.4	104.9	-.5
Other services	99.4	98.6	98.8	95.8	99.6	97.0	96.4	96.7	96.5	96.2	-.3

[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 month's 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.

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						
	Sept. 2008	July 2009	Aug. 2009[p]	Sept. 2009[p]	Sept. 2008	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009[p]	Sept. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Aug. 2009-Sept. 2009[p]
Total private	129.7	124.2	126.3	123.3	128.7	123.6	122.8	123.2	123.4	122.8	-0.5
Goods-producing	118.2	101.6	102.5	99.2	113.7	99.4	98.2	98.7	97.9	96.8	-1.1
Mining and logging	196.6	162.4	164.6	161.6	189.5	167.2	165.1	161.4	159.7	158.7	-.6
Construction	134.6	117.3	117.4	107.2	125.6	109.9	108.2	107.4	106.5	103.3	-3.0
Manufacturing	105.4	89.7	91.4	91.6	103.3	90.1	89.4	90.8	90.3	90.0	-.3
Durable goods	107.2	88.6	90.3	89.9	105.3	89.5	88.0	90.2	89.2	88.7	-.6
Nondurable goods	102.1	91.9	93.2	94.8	99.3	91.5	91.6	91.7	92.2	92.2	.0
Private service-providing	133.5	131.4	133.8	131.1	133.2	130.9	130.3	130.8	131.4	131.3	-.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	120.4	115.1	116.9	115.6	119.3	115.4	114.4	114.2	114.9	114.7	-.2
Wholesale trade	128.5	124.0	127.0	123.1	128.7	125.1	124.1	123.6	124.7	123.7	-.8
Retail trade	112.1	108.1	108.8	108.2	110.8	107.1	106.4	106.2	107.0	106.8	-.2
Transportation and warehousing	127.2	117.3	119.3	120.1	125.2	118.2	116.4	117.7	118.2	118.5	.3
Utilities	120.2	119.6	120.4	119.0	119.3	120.8	120.1	119.6	121.2	118.7	-2.1
Information	124.4	118.3	120.8	118.3	124.1	119.9	119.0	118.4	118.9	118.2	-.6
Financial activities	135.0	131.9	136.3	131.0	136.2	132.9	132.2	131.8	132.8	132.0	-.6
Professional and business services	144.8	140.0	144.3	139.6	144.7	140.9	139.8	140.2	140.8	140.6	-.1
Education and health services	145.4	148.6	149.4	151.0	145.7	149.3	149.5	150.1	150.8	151.3	.3
Leisure and hospitality	136.4	141.9	143.7	133.5	135.8	131.9	132.4	132.6	133.2	132.5	-.5
Other services	117.5	116.2	117.3	114.6	117.5	114.8	114.0	114.7	115.0	114.9	-.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[p] = preliminary.
NOTE: The index of aggregate weekly payrolls are calculated by dividing the current month's 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.

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	20.5
2009	22.1	20.8	19.6	21.8	29.3	25.8	30.3	p 34.9	p 31.9			
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	20.8
2009	18.6	14.2	15.1	15.3	20.3	22.0	22.0	p 24.2	p 28.0			
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	24.4
2009	21.6	17.2	15.1	15.3	15.9	16.6	15.9	p 20.1	p 21.6			
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	28.2
2009	24.0	22.0	19.9	18.1	17.5	17.2	16.2	p 15.7	p 14.9			
	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	10.2
2009	6.0	9.6	10.8	16.3	11.4	12.0	24.1	p 28.3	p 22.9			
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	11.4
2009	6.0	3.6	3.6	7.8	8.4	12.0	8.4	p 12.0	p 22.3			
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	9.6
2009	9.0	4.8	4.8	6.0	4.8	4.8	7.2	p 8.4	p 9.0			
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	45.8	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	15.1
2009	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	p 4.8	p 4.8			

[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.

Table 10. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by educational attainment, age, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic ethnicity, September 2009 (Source: Current Population Survey) — Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years	25 years and over						
		Total	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years		Total	25 to 64 years					65 years and over
							Total	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
	Total, both sexes, Unemployment rate											
Total	9.5	25.8	26.2	25.7	15.1	8.1	8.2	10.1	8.3	7.4	6.4	6.7
Less than a high school diploma	17.2	28.0	26.1	32.8	27.1	13.7	14.1	17.8	13.9	12.4	10.0	8.4
Less than 1 year of high school	11.8	26.3	33.1	23.6	11.3	11.4	11.7	14.3	11.1	12.3	7.9	8.5
1-3 years of high school	20.2	28.8	26.2	37.0	29.7	15.5	16.1	20.8	16.3	12.6	11.2	7.9
4 years of high school, no diploma	16.4	19.5	20.5	19.0	35.8	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.6	12.1	13.8	11.8
High school graduates, no college	11.7	28.2	31.1	27.9	18.1	10.0	10.2	13.7	10.4	9.1	7.2	6.7
Some college or associate degree	9.0	17.7	15.4	17.8	12.4	8.1	8.1	10.4	8.0	6.7	7.2	8.8
Some college, no degree	9.9	17.4	10.8	17.7	12.8	8.8	8.8	11.3	8.9	7.5	6.8	9.4
Associate Degree	7.4	27.8	48.0	23.3	10.9	7.0	7.0	8.7	6.7	5.4	7.9	7.1
Occupational program	7.4	31.2	48.0	23.1	7.8	7.3	7.3	9.1	7.6	4.7	8.9	7.9
Academic program	7.4	23.4	–	23.4	13.2	6.8	6.8	8.3	6.0	6.1	7.1	6.3
College graduates	5.2	14.8	–	23.0	9.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.7
Bachelor's degree	6.0	21.4	–	29.8	9.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.0
Master's degree	4.2	–	–	–	10.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.1	6.0
Professional degree	1.3	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.4
Doctoral degree	3.0	–	–	–	40.0	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.8