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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2009

HEARING

BEFORE THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

NOVEMBER 6, 2009

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 2009

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2009

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

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 9:34 a.m. in Room 106, Dirksen Senate Office Building, The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney (Chair) presiding.

Representatives present: Maloney, Hinchey, Cummings, Snyder, Brady, Burgess, and Campbell.

Senators present: Klobuchar.

Staff present: Gail Cohen, Elisabeth Jacobs, Justin Ungson, Colleen Healy, Robert O'Quinn, Ted Boll, Jeff Schlagenhauf, Lydia Mashburn, and Rachel Greszler.

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

Chair Maloney. The committee will come to order. The Chair recognizes herself for five minutes for an opening statement, and we'll recognize other members, who likewise would like to make an opening statement.

Last week, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that real Gross Domestic Product grew by 3.5 percent in the third quarter, and this is a welcome indication that we are moving toward economic recovery.

Recently, we heard compelling evidence from Christina Romer, Chair of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, that the economy is rebounding, largely because of the Recovery Act that we passed last year.

Despite the progress, this morning's employment report of 190,000 jobs lost, and a unemployment rate of 10.2 percent, is a clear indication of the work we have left to do on behalf of our nation's families.

The current Administration took office just ten short months ago. The economy was facing the worst crisis since the Great Depression. In January alone, over 700,000 jobs were lost.

But job losses of about 600,000 or more per month, started as far back as November of 2008. Those punishing job losses continued for five straight months, and you can see that on the chart.

However, thanks to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, we are seeing signs of recovery. Last week, the White House released reports from stimulus grant recipients. Those grant recipients account for just one-fifth of the total $787 billion in spending

and tax relief, but they alone have directly created or saved over 600,000 jobs.

These numbers confirm we are on track to create or save at least 3.5 million jobs over the life of the Recovery Act, and job creation in the temporary help sector is a leading indicator of progress in the labor market. Since July, temporary help services has added 44,000 jobs—34,000 in October alone. While we have brought the economy back from the brink, we are not where we need to be yet, in terms of job creation.

Although the pace of job loss has slowed substantially in recent months, the labor market continues to shed jobs. More than 15.7 million Americans are unemployed. More than a third of the jobless have been out of work for at least six months, and almost three million workers have been unemployed for a full year or longer.

These long-term unemployment numbers reaffirm the need for extending unemployment benefits, which Congress has passed and the President will soon sign into law. Out-of-work Americans will soon have 14 additional weeks of unemployment benefits to help them weather the ongoing economic storm.

Workers in the hardest-hit states will receive additional weeks of benefits. There are 9.3 million people working part-time because they have been unable to find full-time jobs, an alarming increase since the recession began in December of 2007.

The growth of involuntary part-time work indicates that the job market recovery may be a slow process. As the economy rebounds, firms are likely to increase the hours of workers already on their payrolls, before they begin hiring new workers.

The conversion of a part-time job into a full-time job means that the labor market will improve, while the standard indicators of progress, job creation and the unemployment rate, remain stalled.

We have early indicators that this part-time to full-time conversion is already beginning to happen in some sectors of our economy. The manufacturing sector has increased callbacks, suggesting that workers whose hours had been cut are returning to full-time work.

This is good economic news, but it also foreshadows a long, slow labor market recovery. At the Joint Economic Committee, we estimate that over four million Americans have seen their employment-sponsored health insurance coverage evaporate because of losing a job.

By passing comprehensive health insurance reform, we will help lay the groundwork for assuring that losing a job no longer means losing access to affordable, quality health insurance coverage.

Let there be no doubt that the road to a full labor market recovery will be long, and it will not be easy. We will be discussing ideas that will put Americans back to work, including aid to the states, that will create education and health jobs and infrastructure back, that will boost construction employment, and targeted tax credits that will support small businesses.

Together, we can move this country toward new paths of prosperity for all.

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

Chair Maloney. I yield to Ranking Member, Mr. Brady.

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

Representative Brady. Madam Chairwoman, thank you for this hearing, and, like you, I welcome Dr. Hall before the Committee.

Today's numbers are bad news for American workers. The unemployment rate has reached 10.2 percent, a 26-year high.

The economy has shed another 190,000 payroll jobs in October. The jobless rate for men is at an all-time high of 10.7, an all-time high.

Manufacturing and construction, the area that the White House promised the most job gains would occur, because of the stimulus, have actually shed another 60,000-plus jobs, and, overall, the economy has lost an astounding 2.89 million jobs since the stimulus was passed.

Today's numbers are further proof that the Obama economic policies are a failure. In housing, in stimulus, and financial efforts, America continues to shed jobs.

In comparison to our counterparts in Europe, in Canada, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and, of course, China, whose recoveries are much stronger and much quicker than America's, we are falling behind, we are losing jobs.

A good example is looking at the President's own numbers. At this point, according to the White House, our unemployment rate, due to the stimulus, should be 7.8 percent. Today it is 10.2 percent and rising.

Clearly, we have a problem. Regarding the stimulus claims of 650,000 new jobs created or saved, there have been a series of investigative reports that reveal false reporting and corrupt data, that raise serious questions about the reliability of these White House claims.

These investigations by the *Wall Street Journal*, the Associated Press, *Chicago Tribune*, Dallas Morning News, among others, are disturbing, and reveal numerous cases where job claims were exaggerated by thousands of workers, as many as ten times those actually impacted.

Many jobs were counted twice, if not four times, and thousands don't exist at all. Starting Small, a shoe company in Kentucky, sold nine pairs of boots, the Army Corps of Engineers claimed that nine new jobs were created.

In Texas, one of every four education jobs, supposedly created, were part-time summer jobs. The White House reported over 5,100 such jobs; it turns out to be closer to 25 permanent jobs.

In Illinois, the Stetson University reported 483 jobs created, every part-time work study student was claimed. It turns out that about 18 had full-time employment.

In the Willamette Public Schools—and this one's a kicker—the state claimed that the stimulus had created 166 new jobs, but when the paper and reporters contacted the school superintendent, he said the number should be zero.

One contractor, according to the Associated Press, claimed 4,000 new jobs; it turned out to be a quarter of that. In many instances, workers were given a meager cost-of-living raise, and then reported that hundreds of jobs has been supposedly saved.

Back in the President's own state, one school district was reported to have saved 665 jobs, in a district where they only have 600 workers.

In my state, a Housing Authority received a grant for $26,000, enough to buy a medium-priced car, and reported they had created 450 new jobs. Beaumont, Texas, is using stimulus money to pay for childcare for workers who already have jobs.

And you wonder if these are isolated instances? According to Health and Human Services, nearly nine of ten jobs reported by Head Start programs were inaccurately reported, nearly nine of ten.

This raises disturbing questions about the claims of the White House, and I think it underscores what we've said all along, that this Administration has lost all credibility about stimulus claims and the numbers today, the 10.2 percent and growing unemployment, underscore that.

Madam Chairwoman, I yield back.

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

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Before I recognize Senator Klobuchar, I just want to express our sympathy for the Ft. Hood community. Our prayers go out to the wounded, with hopes for their full and speedy recovery, and our prayers are there for their families, too.

Senator Klobuchar.

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

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, Madam Chair, and thank you. We all share just the tragedy—it's not just a tragedy for these soldiers' families who feel it so deeply; it's for our entire country.

Here they were, having, many of them, come back from battle or heading out to battle, in a place that they thought was safe, and this was just a senseless act of violence, and our thoughts are with them today.

Chair Maloney, nearly two million Americans, including more than 13,000 Minnesotans, face the prospect of exhausting their unemployment benefits by the end of the year. As we know, in the past 28 days alone, over 200,000 Americans lost their unemployment benefits.

That is why I'm glad that this Congress—it took too long for my tastes, but finally has been able to pass a bill that the President will be signing, to extend the unemployment benefits for those Americans who still struggling to find a job.

I think the statistics are that for every job that's out there, there are six unemployed workers, and we know that there are also a number of people who have been looking for jobs, who have given up, and also people who have less hours.

I think I said last month that I read somewhere a quote that when Wall Street gets a cold, Main Street still has pneumonia. That's what's been happening here.

And when we look to the root causes of this, I think Congressman Brady can try to point fingers at this Administration, but I

think you have to go back a lot farther to what got us to where we are today.

There's many people to blame, from the decisions that were made on Wall Street, with highly-leveraged deals that no one understood, to loopholes that were opened up by Congress, to Administration officials in the last Administration, that let things go and let people like Bernie Madoff rip off people by $65 billion, without prosecuting a case or listening to whistleblowers when they came in.

There is plenty of blame to go around. Individuals who decided to buy homes that were too expensive for what they could afford—but, to me, the issue is not pointing blame at either the Republicans or the Democrats or the President; the issue, for me, is going forward and what we do here.

Clearly, as Chairman Maloney pointed out, there are some glimmers of hope in this economy, from the GDP to what we're seeing, at least a stemming of—when you look at the monthly job losses, way back when President Obama took over, to where they are now, my state, the unemployment is now down to 7.3 percent.

I think we should take note that we have a diverse economy that helps, but we've had a major focus on energy and clean energy jobs. In the last decade, our job growth, overall, has been 1.9 percent, but in the clean energy area, 11 percent. Why? We enacted one of the strongest renewable electricity standards in the country, and it's created a whole new generation of jobs.

There are many things at play here, but I do believe that we—what we need to do, is to keep our eye on protecting and creating that safety net for the American people, as well as jump-starting our economy. That means that what we did yesterday with the unemployment benefits—which, by the way, I'm so pleased that we pushed on the Senate and that the House has now voted on—that we include not just states with high unemployment rates, but all states.

As someone who wrote to me a few months ago, said, you know, the unemployment rate in Minnesota, at the time, it was eight percent, may be eight percent, but in my household, it's 100 percent. That's what we've heard across the board, so I'm glad that we were able to agree. The vote in the Senate was 98 to zero, so don't ask me why it took a month and why it was stalled out, but we were able to get that bill passed, along with an extension of the first-time-home-buyers tax credit, which has been very successful with jump-starting the housing market, as well as an additional $6500 tax credit for people that have lived in their homes for five years, and are ready to buy a new home.

So that's what we're dealing with here, and as we talk about the numbers today, you know, Commissioner Hall, I always try to remind people, is that behind the numbers are real people, whether it's 7.3 percent unemployment or, as we're seeing nationally now, 10.2 percent.

People like Jill, from White Bear Lake, Minnesota, who wrote to me, "I am a 38-year old single mother of two. I have been applying for jobs from entry level to management within my field and otherwise, and I have yet to produce anything more than a couple rounds of interviews. That time is ticking away, my boys are looking forward to school starting, so they'll have a good breakfast and

lunch offered to them each day, easing up on our own cupboards, which have been pretty bare. All I want is the opportunity to provide for my family."

We know there are many Americans saying that today, and that's why it was so important, the move that this Congress made this week, to extend unemployment benefits.

Thank you, and I'm looking forward to getting into the nitty-gritty of these statistics, and always remembering that it's real people we're dealing with. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Mr. Campbell.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CAMPBELL, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM CALIFORNIA

Representative Campbell. Thank you, Madam Chair. These numbers tell us that last month, nearly 10,000 Americans lost their jobs, every business day in October, and the unemployment rate is 10.2 percent.

This is very bad news, but it is, frankly, not that surprising, as this Administration and this Congress continue to pursue an ideological job-killing agenda, rather than an agenda trying to reverse this trend and trying to create jobs.

This Administration and this Congress are still pursuing a government-run healthcare plan that even its proponents cannot, with any credibility, make an argument that it would create jobs, when, in fact, it will kill many jobs in one of the sectors in the economy where jobs have held up reasonably well.

There is a global warming energy bill out there, which would artificially raise the cost of domestically-produced energy and evaporate millions more jobs in the energy sectors and all across businesses in America and a so-called stimulus plan that costs nearly $500,000 per job per year, if you accept the number of jobs that the Administration says they created or saved, and, as Mr. Brady clearly pointed out, those numbers are significantly and highly inflated.

No, Madam Chair, every single government job is paid for by jobs in the private sector. If there are not jobs in the private sector to pay taxes, then there are no government jobs.

Jobs need to be created in the private sector, and those are created by independent private businesses. When businesses hire someone, they take a risk.

Now, that's what businesses do; they take risks, but when you hire someone and take that risk, you're expecting to spend some money to hire that person, that your revenue will increase by at least the amount of what you are spending to hire that individual.

Right now, there's a lot of uncertainty out there. There's uncertainty in the general economy, uncertainty in the market.

But this agenda of this Administration and Congress are adding additional uncertainties. Is the cost of hiring that person going to be even higher than their salary and benefits are today? Am I going to have additional taxes on that person? Am I going to have additional cost requirements, lawsuits generated by hiring that person?

If that person uses energy in the businesses, is the cost of that energy going to continue to go up? There are so many additional

uncertainties that I hear from many businesses, both large and small, in my District, that they just aren't sure where their costs, as driven by government policy, are going to go, so that adds to the uncertainties that are out there, and makes them less and less willing to take that risk of hiring another person and putting that person on payroll.

Madam Chair, these numbers are bad. I hope that this is a wakeup call to the Administration and to the Congress, that the number-one priority in this country for all Americans, for both parties, and for the Administration and this Congress, should be jobs, jobs, and, again, jobs. I yield back.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Mr. Snyder, for five minutes.

Representative Snyder. Madam Chair, in the interest of hearing Commissioner Hall, I think I will defer, although it's taking a lot of my fortitude to resist having a debate with Mr. Campbell about the importance of moving ahead on healthcare reform this weekend, but I will forego that in the interest of this discussion. Thank you.

Chair Maloney. Okay, Mr. Burgess, for five minutes.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MICHAEL C. BURGESS, M.D., A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM TEXAS

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chair, and I thank Dr. Hall, the Commissioner, and the members of the panel for being here with us today.

Like Mr. Campbell, I wish there were better news to report to the American people. You know, two weeks ago, we had a hearing in the Joint Economic Committee where we were told that the third-quarter earnings were so improved that we could now tentatively, hesitantly, timidly, but assuredly say that the recession was behind us.

I couldn't help but feeling what we'd done was advanced fourth quarter earnings to the third quarter through the miracle of Cash for Clunkers, and we'll have to await those numbers at the end of the fourth quarter to see if this was true recovery or just a manufactured recovery.

Elizabeth Warren, this morning, on one of the news shows, stated that we'd saved the people at the very top and forgot the folks at the bottom. You know, I can't help but feel that we don't need another federal program, we don't need another federal policy, we certainly don't need a second or third or fourth stimulus, whichever it would be, but I agree with Mr. Campbell, we do need to stop punishing success in this country.

And the longer we do it, the longer we are going to see reports like the ones we have before us this morning. I think Congress needs to realize that the reason that unemployment continues to go up is because of the actions we've taken.

In some of the legislation that we're working on today and this weekend, we're creating an environment in which employers are genuinely frightening. From the Consumer Product Improvement Act that we passed in December of last year, to this Financial Protection Act, from the energy tax, domestically-produced energy tax in the Cap-and-Trade bill, to this healthcare bill that is before Congress this weekend, we continue to unbalance and destabilize the

very environment that employers are expected then to take those risks and go out and hire those individuals and create those new jobs.

But they don't know what we're going to do to them next, and, certainly, our track record so far is nothing to give them any comfort.

Now, Mark Twain once said, "No man's life, liberty, or property is ever safe when the United States Congress is in session." His words were true a hundred years ago; they are true today.

And we continue to produce these gargantuan bills without any regard to what we're doing to the environment that employers have to exist in to create jobs. These gargantuan bills that are laden—laden with unintended consequences.

I reference the Consumer Product Safety Act that we passed, H.R. 4040, that was passed in December of last year, a necessary piece of legislation. We were all concerned about lead in toys, but we passed a lead standard that no one could even measure.

Now we have libraries and secondhand shops and even printers' ink companies that are unsure of what the future holds for them, and so they're holding back on their inventories, they're holding back on their hiring.

In my District, I've heard from multiple motorcycle dealers who have had to sequester their inventory, lest some child pull the battery out of a motorcycle, consume it, and die of lead poisoning.

The healthcare bill that we've got before us this weekend, I think Mr. Campbell is right, the one sector of the economy besides the Federal Government, federal employment, the one sector that's growing, is in healthcare. And we're going to change that.

And as we look at the statistics in front of us today, we see that unemployment has hurt men worse than women. Women are disproportionately represented in the healthcare sector. The healthcare sector employs more women than men, so perhaps, indeed, Congress will be an equal opportunity offender in this case, and we will allow that catch-up to occur in the unemployed—the gender discrepancy that's in the reported unemployment rates.

We do have to help the unemployed. Again, quoting Elizabeth Warren this morning, on one of the news shows, "We helped out Wall Street, and we left everyone else hanging."

This time, the Administration needs to be focused, and we do need to help Main Street. I'll yield back the balance of my time.

Chair Maloney. The gentleman yields back. There seems to be a little revisionist history here. When President Obama took office, we were losing 700,000 jobs per month, from November 2008 to roughly March 2009, and this month's job report is under 200,000.

That's not good. Every job lost is a tragedy, particularly to that individual and their families, but we are moving in the right direction with 3.5 GDP and an improved job loss.

Mr. Hinchey.

OPENING STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE MAURICE D. HINCHEY, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Representative Hinchey. Well, thank you very much, Madam Chairman, and thank you, gentlemen, for the analysis that you do

on the circumstances that we are obliged to deal with here. We thank you very much for the information that you are providing.

This increase in the unemployment rate to 10.2 percent, which is up four-tenths of one percent, is, as I remember, the highest we've had since the 1980s, during the Reagan Administration, and so this is something that really needs to be dealt with and dealt with effectively.

The deep economic circumstances that we're confronting have now been with us for at least 22 months, beginning in December of 2007, when this deep recession occurred during the Bush Administration. The actions that have been taken indicate that there is a substantial amount of effectiveness because the unemployment rate is not climbing as rapidly as it was, and the situation that we're confronting is becoming a bit more milder.

This is something that we are going to have to understand and to deal with effectively. As we know from experience of economic circumstances such as this, including those dating back to the early 1930s, it is essential for the government of this country to deal with the economic conditions that we're facing.

There's no question that the government, back several years ago, had a major responsibility for the conditions that we're confronting now, particularly with that huge wasteful spending of billions and billions and billions of dollars in Iraq in that illegal way.

Nevertheless, the situation that we're dealing with today is critical and must continue to be dealt with. It's very obvious the stimulus bill which was passed has had a major positive effect.

It has brought about an increase in jobs and increase in general economic conditions. That program has to continue.

We know that only about 25 or 30 percent of that stimulus bill has actually been spent so far. More of that has to get out there, and to be dealt with effectively in the context of this recession, which we inherited and have now an obligation to deal with effectively.

So, we thank you very much for the information that you are providing because it is absolutely essential to this Congress to continue to struggle to deal with this issue effectively.

One of the issues that we're attempting to bring about now, of course, is this healthcare bill. The passage of this healthcare bill is, in and of itself, going to have a positive effect on the economic circumstances that we're dealing with.

It's going to promote jobs and it's going to broaden the economic development that we've initiated over the course of these last seven or eight months.

So, this has got to continue. We have got to have the strength to understand that investments internally in this country are absolutely essential to the maintenance of the economic circumstances here, and we haven't had adequate investment internally in this country in decades, and this is something that we have to continue to do, until this economy is brought back to its normal circumstances.

We've also got to deal with this banking situation, which manipulated the economic conditions that we're confronting.

So we thank you very much for all the information that you are providing to us, and the very, very important work that you do on

a regular basis, and the information that you provide to us in this way every single month.

Thank you very much. Let's just see if this Congress is going to continue to be strong enough to deal with this issue, and to stimulate this economy and bring it back to normality. Thanks very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Mr. Cummings, for five minutes.

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

Representative Cummings. Thank you very much, Madam Chair. I want to thank you very much for holding this hearing. Certainly all of our condolences go to the soldiers and their families at Ft. Hood, Texas.

This terrible tragedy, as President Obama has said, is something no soldier should have to endure on American soil. However, the heroism displayed at the scene by Army personnel and others, instantly turning to the injured, is a testimony to the courage and the readiness of the American military.

The continued job losses suffered this past month are a stark reminder that, despite the progress we have achieved, we're still in the midst of the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression.

Americans, as we say over and over again, are out of work through no fault of their own. They stand ready, willing, and able to work, and yet they have no place to report to in the morning.

In my home state of Maryland, there are 25,000 people ready to go to work. To make matters worse, earlier this week, Black & Decker, one of the few remaining Fortune 500 companies in the state, announced plans to merge with Stanley Tool Works, and despite a move that will combine two of the largest toolmakers in America, the people in my state may lose hundreds, even thousands of jobs from this corporate combination.

There are, however, green shoots in the economy. The stock market, despite dropping significantly since this recession began, has entered recovery. The Dow topped 10,000 points earlier this year, and, according to the *New York Times*, moved up 192 points yesterday, on reports of two consecutive months of retail sales increases, as well as lower-than-expected initial jobless claims.

We know that jobs are the trailing indicator. They will not begin to return until employers believe we have recovered.

The market acts as a barometer on that recovery, and indicators are hopeful. Both housing prices and stock portfolios are moving upward, and the thought of retirement brings hope for many, not fear.

In the meantime, we have a duty as Congress to take the actions necessary to ensure recovery for all Americans. Yesterday, we continued our commitment to doing just that.

After receiving Senate amendments to a bill introduced by Mr. McDermott to extend unemployment insurance benefits, the House approved the measure by an overwhelming margin. The 403 to 12 vote was a comment on our priorities as a representative government. We can and we will provide for our constituents.

Further, tomorrow we will attempt to make a truly historic proclamation about the nation's future and what we know to be an essential part of that future.

I look forward to casting my vote for a healthcare system that keeps our nation healthy, keeps our citizens solvent, and places the priorities of Main Street above all.

As happy as I was yesterday to ratify the actions of our counterparts here in the Senate to extend unemployment benefits, I know tomorrow will make me as proud as I have been at any point in my 13 years in the Congress.

Along with hearings like this one, these are other actions that reinforce why we are here and what our responsibilities are to our constituents and, indeed, to our country.

I welcome Dr. Hall's testimony and a productive discussion on the state of the labor force and the challenges remaining before us, and, with that, Madam Chair, I yield back.

Chair Maloney. Thank you so much. I join you in welcoming Commissioner Hall. Dr. Keith Hall is the Commissioner of Labor Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor.

Prior to that, he served as Chief Economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers. Prior to that, he was Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Commerce.

He also served ten years at the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Welcome, Commissioner Hall, and you are recognized for as much time as you may consume. Thank you.

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

Commissioner Hall. Thank you. Madam Chair and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to discuss the employment and unemployment data we released this morning.

In October, the unemployment rate rose to 10.2 percent, the highest rate since April of 1983, and non-farm payroll employment declined by 190,000. Since the start of the recession, payroll employment has fallen by 7.3 million.

Job losses have averaged 188,000 over the past three months. The declines were much smaller and less widespread than they were last Fall and Winter; nevertheless, some industries are still experiencing notable employment declines.

In October, construction lost 62,000 jobs; manufacturing, 61,000 jobs; and retail trade, 40,000 jobs.

In construction, October job losses were concentrated among nonresidential specialty trades and heavy construction. Earlier in the recession, the residential components of construction accounted for the majority of job losses in the industry.

In manufacturing, there were notable job cuts in machinery, nonmetallic minerals, computer products and printing, in October.

Retail job losses were concentrated in sporting goods and bookstores and in department stores. Earlier in the downturn, large job losses were spread across a wider range of retail industries.

One of the few industries where employment continued to grow during the recession has been healthcare, which added 29,000 jobs in October.

The employment in temporary help services rose by 34,000 over the month, the first significant increase in that industry since the start of the recession.

Turning to measures from the Survey of Households, the unemployment rate increased from 9.8 to 10.2 percent over the month. Since the recession began, the jobless rate has increased by 5.3 percentage points, while the number of unemployed has more than doubled to 15.7 million.

The numbers of long-term unemployed remain high. In October, 5.6 million workers had been jobless for six months or more.

Among the employed, there were 9.3 million persons working part-time in October, who would have preferred full-time work. The number of such workers has doubled since the start of the recession.

Among those outside the labor force, that is, persons neither working nor looking for work, the number of discouraged workers in October was 808,000, up from 484,000 a year earlier.

These individuals are not currently looking for work, because they believe no jobs are available for them.

In summary, non-farm payroll employment fell by 190,000 in October and the unemployment rate rose to 10.2 percent. My colleagues would now be glad to answer your questions.

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

Chair Maloney. Thank you, Commissioner Hall. What are the bright spots in this month's jobs report?

Commissioner Hall. I would say that, although 190,000 jobs is significant and is not a trivial loss, the last three months, the loss has been more moderate than the prior three months or the prior six months before that.

The last three months, job losses averaged 188,000, and that is significantly lower than the unprecedented six-month period where we lost about 645,000 jobs per month.

It's less widespread, the job loss. The job loss this month was concentrated in construction, manufacturing, and retail trade.

However, most other industries still aren't producing jobs. Even though they're not losing jobs, they're sort of on hold and not really gaining jobs, either.

In terms of bright spots, one of the reasons that I mentioned temporary help is that in the temporary help industry, although it's a one-month increase and we shouldn't read too much into that, that can be a leading indicator of coming job growth, but, obviously, we'll have to wait and see.

Chair Maloney. Are there any indicators that overall job losses will continue to slow in coming months?

Commissioner Hall. Well, we seem to have been in a phase for the last three months, where the job loss was remarkably steady in those three particular industries that I mentioned.

I think, going forward, again, I think maybe the temp help is the best piece of news, potentially, going forward, and, then, of course, if you look at some of the non-labor-market data, some of that is consistent with an eventually-strengthening labor market. Industrial production was up, the GDP numbers strong, especially the consumer spending portion of that, and that was encouraging, and then, of course, initial EOI claims, while they continued, the level dropped a bit.

Chair Maloney. Are there any signs that in certain industries they're going to start expanding in the near future? Do you see any indicators in that direction?

Commissioner Hall. I would say that for most industries, with the exception of, of course, healthcare and education, we either seem to be losing jobs or most have been in a holding pattern, so it's really hard to say whether they're going to start showing increases in the future.

Chair Maloney. And what is the typical amount of time, after a contraction ends, before labor markets start showing signs of recovery?

Commissioner Hall. Well, signs of recovery can lag a bit. In the last two recessions, the labor market lagged a fair amount, although I would say, though, there was much less lag in one sense. Once the last two recessions ended, it was a matter of a few months before there was a significant moderation in job loss, although job loss didn't end for quite a while.

And then prior to the last two recessions, the labor market did start showing growth fairly soon after the end of the recession, so I'd say that the answer is that it depends.

The last few recessions, it was fairly lagging, but in some prior recessions, it wasn't.

Chair Maloney. Recently, some economists have estimated that it will take 10.7 million jobs created to get us back to the pre-recession unemployment rate, and, assuming that jobs are created at 2.8 million jobs per year, which was the best job creation record for any Administration, achieved by President Clinton, how long would you expect it to take to get back to full employment?

Commissioner Hall. Let me first say that there's no guarantee where the unemployment rate is eventually going to go down to. So, what's considered the full employment unemployment rate seems to be something that isn't constant over long periods of time, so we don't know what the unemployment rate is eventually going to go down to after this recession is over.

But to answer your question, we're talking about in excess of three years.

Chair Maloney. Wow. Thank you. My time is expired. Mr. Brady.

Representative Brady. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I would note that we probably ought not be revising history on this panel, although Reagan apparently didn't inherit a recession from Carter, Bush did—or Obama did from Bush. We probably ought to pick one side and one story and stick to it.

I think the American public is tired of excuses. The truth is, this is President Obama's stimulus, it is his budget, it is his bailout, it

is his housing programs, and it's time, I think, to take responsibility for those actions.

I think that earlier this week we saw two gubernatorial candidates run on a blame-Bush platform and they'll not be taking the oath of office in their statehouses any time soon. The truth is, right now, we are seeing hundreds of thousands of jobs lost.

Before I ask Commissioner Hall about some of the corrupt data within the stimulus reports, I want to ask, obviously, the size of the increase in the unemployment rate is devastating news. The loss of payroll jobs also exceeds expectations, yet, other countries, some of whom started with a higher unemployment rate than us, have lower unemployment rates than we do today.

What is it about this Administration's policies, where our growth in jobs is poor, by comparison?

Commissioner Hall. I wouldn't want to comment on a policy sort of question like that, what's the impact of current policy, since I want to try to stick to sort of the current state of the economy.

Representative Brady. Okay, how about the role of increase in male unemployment? It's at an historical high for both adult men and men 16 years and over. When was the last time—do you know of any time where we've had unemployment that high for men, especially, as you noted, manufacturing and construction, which was supposed to be boosted by the stimulus, is seeing, again, more and more, 60 some thousand more jobs lost? What does that say about the economy?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I don't have the data in front of me to focus on adult men, but the job loss has been very substantial. Right now, the job loss has been about 5.3 percent of the payroll jobs.

That is the biggest job loss since the 1945 recession.

Representative Brady. One of the reputations you have, and this Agency does, the Bureau has, is providing reliable data. Knowing, of course, that unreliable data underscores policy and credibility of the Bureau, we are seeing a lot of corrupt data coming out of the stimulus claims. What would you put in place, what policies would you put in place, to create reliable data, so that the American public isn't misled, that these numbers aren't falsified or misreported?

How can we create a stimulus reporting process that actually tells the truth?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I wouldn't want to comment on or offer advice on policy matters, on something like that.

I can say that the Bureau, because we're an independent agency and we have a—we're very proud of our reputation as being objective, we try to focus on the basic state of the economy as it is now. All of our surveys, for the most part, focus on the current state of the economy, and we typically don't try and we certainly don't try in these surveys to separate out the effects from policy versus other things that are affecting the labor market.

Representative Brady. Would it be helpful—I hadn't thought of this—would it be helpful to have an independent agency looking at these stimulus reports? Clearly, the panel, the way it's composed today, is basically run through the White House. They've lost credibility on this issue.

Would an independent look at these stimulus numbers, maybe give the American public a little more assurance that they're accurate?

Commissioner Hall. Well, again, I wouldn't want to comment on that. I can say that the Federal Economic Statistical Agencies work very hard to be independent and offer our best objective estimates of things.

But I wouldn't want to comment on what should be done.

Representative Brady. All right, thank you, Commissioner. I appreciate it.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Senator Klobuchar.

Senator Klobuchar. Thank you very much, and, thank you, Commissioner Hall.

As you know, we just passed, as several of the members here have mentioned, the unemployment benefit bill, which we felt was very important to continue the safety net for workers who, through no fault of their own, are unable to find work.

Could you discuss why that's important, as you look through history, to have that safety net in place, and why this type of benefit can carry some bigger bang for the buck than some other things we could be doing?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I think I'm in the same boat as the last few questions, where I don't want to comment on policy or what would be an appropriate policy for something like an unemployment benefit insurance.

Senator Klobuchar. Do you know if, through history, if we have extended them in cases like this, even when there was less unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. Oh, I believe that is true, yes.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay. One of the things I usually do is ask you some focus questions, which I'm sure I will do this morning, but I wanted, as a new line of questions here, as I've heard increasingly from small businesses about the difficulties that they're having, and that's why a number, 32 Senators, we recently sent a letter to the President asking him to help small businesses obtain the credit that they need. Do you have any numbers on the unemployment situation with small businesses?

Commissioner Hall. We do. It's not real current. These surveys don't have enough detail for that, but we do have some that lag behind a few quarters, and we do have some data on that.

We've probably got it through maybe the first quarter.

Chair Maloney. Do you want to just send it to me?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I'd be glad to.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, thank you. You went through some of the hardest-hit sectors of the economy. I think you mentioned retail, manufacturing, and construction. Where have we seen increases?

Commissioner Hall. We had increases in temporary help services, and we had an increase in education and health services. Those were the main ones.

There were some increases, but they weren't necessarily significant, and, by that, I mean statistically significant.

Senator Klobuchar. How about the parts of the country? I know we always talk about that, with Michigan. Is Michigan still

having the most difficulty, sort of the manufacturing states, and have you seen any improvements?

As I mentioned, our state actually has gone down to 7.3 percent after a high of 8.4 percent.

Commissioner Hall. Let me see.

Senator Klobuchar. And do you continue to see that kind of polka-dot, as opposed to regional issues where certain states seem to be doing better, but they're not as much concentrated in regions?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. I would say that we still see sort of the polka-dot, you know, where different states have sort of different experiences.

One of the issues that sometimes happens is our sample in particular states means the unemployment rate jumps around a little bit, so you don't want to read too much into one or two months. I don't mean to speak just to Minnesota for this.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, very good. What are the some of the states with the highest unemployment rates?

Commissioner Hall. The highest unemployment rate is Michigan. That's 15.3 percent last month.

Senator Klobuchar. And this is the last month's results?

Commissioner Hall. Right. Michigan, Nevada, Rhode Island, California, South Carolina, Oregon, District of Columbia, Florida, these are double-digits. I know I'm reading off a long list.

Senator Klobuchar. No, that's fine; it's helpful.

Commissioner Hall. It's a long list. There's Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee.

Senator Klobuchar. And then what are the states with the lowest unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Iowa, so you can see there's no real regional pattern.

Senator Klobuchar. Right, exactly. One of the things that you mentioned, which I think is most disturbing for people, is just the marginal unemployment rates or the people that—discouraged workers, the people that have been looking for a job and then have sort of given up.

So if you add those people in—can you also add in the people that have had their hours reduced—where are we really?

Commissioner Hall. Well, that's our broadest measure of underutilization. The unemployment rate that I quoted is just one. We have actually six different measures of labor underutilization.

The broadest one includes people who are part-time, who want to be full-time; and people who were discouraged and they've dropped out of the labor force, but they want to work, but they're just discouraged that they can't find a job. When you include those two groups, the unemployment rate—or the labor underutilization rate, goes up to 17.5 percent.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, and of that 17.5 percent, we know that—well, what number—10.2 percent is the classic unemployed people who are looking for work and can't find it, and then what part of it is our part-time workers?

Commissioner Hall. Part-time, for economic reasons, I can give you the number. There are about 9.2 million people who are in that boat.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, and then the discouraged workers, the ones that have—can't find the work right now? I'm just trying to figure out, go from 10.2 to 17.5, right?

Commissioner Hall. Sure, sure, yes.

Senator Klobuchar. So, of that difference, is it, like, half of these part-time people or half discouraged or what's the breakdown?

Commissioner Hall. The marginally attached is about 2.4 million, and the part-time is around 9.3 million.

Senator Klobuchar. Okay, and so most of it is people that have had their hours reduced?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Senator Klobuchar. All right, thank you very much.

Chair Maloney. Okay, thank you. Mr. Campbell.

Representative Campbell. Thank you, Madam Chair. First, a regional question: California's unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. It is 12.2 percent.

Representative Snyder. Is that for September?

Commissioner Hall. Yes, that's the month before. The state-level data lags a month, so this is September data.

Representative Snyder. Thank you.

Representative Campbell. Thank you, thank you for the clarification.

Following up on the Senator, I'm trying to understand this as well. You mentioned in your testimony that there are 808,000 discouraged workers. Are those people included in the 10.2, or have they dropped out of the base?

Commissioner Hall. They've dropped out of the base; they're not included in the 10.2.

Representative Campbell. Okay, so that's where you're saying that 17.5 percent of the workforce is either the 10.2 percent unemployed or they have dropped out of the workforce, because they're discouraged, either now or this month or previously, or they are significantly underemployed; is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Campbell. Okay, so that means, really—how long have we been keeping statistics like that? Because, basically, that's saying that nearly one out of five people in this country is either out of work or significantly underemployed.

Commissioner Hall. We've had that full measure only since 1994, I believe, but we have kept data on the people who are involuntary part-time. We've kept that number for a long time. We've kept that for a number of years.

Representative Campbell. And where is then that, on an historical basis—I mean, obviously, since 1994, I'm sure this 17.5 is going to be the highest we've ever recorded since that period, since we had a strong economy from, you know, '94 to 2006 or 2008, really, so where—how does that underemployed, part-time, involuntary part-time currently relate to its historical levels?

Commissioner Hall. That has increased—it may have increased more than any other recession. It certainly increased more than in any other modern recession, so it's gone up tremendously.

Representative Campbell. Okay, all right. You mentioned manufacturing losing jobs, but yet there's been a lot of publicity in

the last couple of weeks about this manufacturing index ticking over. I believe it's 50 or something. So how do you reconcile—I understand that job losses can and job losses can trail, but how do you reconcile the fairly significant losses in the manufacturing sector with all this kind of Wall Street publicity that manufacturing is getting better?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, those two things don't often—don't work differently for too long, my point being that if the manufacturing numbers continue to stay strong, I do expect to see that certainly the job loss in manufacturing should moderate.

It's not uncommon—I don't know that we're in this position—it's not uncommon, during the early stages of an expansion, to have productivity gains, which means, basically, that output increases faster than the labor market hours increase, so it wouldn't be surprising to see that get out ahead of the labor market.

Representative Campbell. Another thing—and I supported the unemployment benefit bill yesterday on the floor, but there's been a lot of—I've heard a lot of anecdotal reports that many people don't really start looking for a job until their unemployment benefits run out, and that extensions in unemployment benefits actually exacerbate the unemployment situation.

Is there any statistical evidence of that, or is it all anecdotal?

Commissioner Hall. I believe I've seen some statistical evidence of that. I don't know that we have it, but I believe I've seen some economic work on that in the past.

If you like, we can see what we can find on that?

Representative Campbell. Yeah, I'd be curious.

So, based on what you've seen or you know, there is some evidence that that, in fact, is the case, so that if we do extend unemployment benefits by 12 months, that we actually are to some degree perpetuating the unemployment of those people?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, I don't know; I don't know that I would characterize it that way, either, but—and this is just from my memory. I do believe, though, that the reemployment rates do go up near the end of benefits.

One of the issues, though, of course, is, when people are getting back to work, are they getting back in jobs that they really want? So there's an issue there about that.

Representative Campbell. Final question: I don't know if you have a thought on this, but when we looked up here, I mean, the Obama Administration totally blew their estimates on unemployment by, like, 30 percent, on what it would be now or what it was before.

Why did they blow it so bad?

Commissioner Hall. Having not been part of their forecasts, I——

Representative Campbell. Then, a final question would be, most estimates were that unemployment wasn't going to be this—that you weren't going to come in here with 10.2 today, that you would come in with 9.9 or something like that.

Any thoughts on what went wrong, just in the last month?

Commissioner Hall. No, actually, there's not an obvious explanation to me. The unemployment rate is a pretty reliable number, as is the payroll jobs numbers, so my experience sometimes is, if

our two surveys, anyway, start to tell a little bit of a different story, give it a little time and they'll start to tell the same story, but that remains to be seen now.

Chair Maloney. Thank you. Congressman Snyder.

Representative Snyder. Following on to Mr. Campbell about the jump, given that this is a report for October, is there any seasonal variation? I mean our state certainly had a pretty wet construction season in September. Is there any seasonal variation that accounts for that jump?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah, we do seasonally adjust our numbers, and what we're looking for when we seasonally adjust them is what normally happens at this time of year, so almost any number that we quote is relative to what we sort of expect from normal seasonal patterns.

Representative Snyder. You had talked a bit ago, I guess it was also with Mr. Campbell—I know, in your—if I have a small family business and I work at it 20 hours a week, like a little antique shop or something, and I guess your surveyors call me up and I say, yeah, I was putting in my usual 20 hours a week, didn't make a dime, nobody bought an antique from me, you still count me as being employed, is that correct?

Commissioner Hall. We've got two different surveys: The payroll survey takes advantage of the unemployment insurance records. That's where we survey establishments that pay unemployment insurance.

What you describe sounds like somebody who's maybe not paying unemployment insurance, but our other survey, the one that we use to calculate the unemployment rate, is the household survey, where we get people on the phone.

And under that circumstance, we would count that person as employed.

Representative Snyder. Employed, even though he didn't make any money.

Have you had to adjust how you look at this, since we have had more and more Internet-based businesses? I mean, I know a lot of folks that get out there and tinker on the Internet in terms of going to garage sales and putting stuff online and selling stuff. It's more of a hobby. My guess is that none of them would think that that's much of a business, but, according to your numbers, if they did more than 15 hours a week, that would count as a business for them and that would be employment. Is that correct? Have you had to——

Commissioner Hall. There wouldn't be an hours restriction. I think it's just a matter of, if I'm correct, a matter of whether they answer the phone survey as to whether they're employed or not.

Representative Snyder [continuing]. All right, well, I was going by the information you put here. I thought that it said Household Survey. "People are classified as employed, if they work without pay at least 15 hours in a family business."

Commissioner Hall. Oh, okay.

Representative Snyder. And so if I have—if I go to garage sales and pick up textbooks and put them online and I spend six hours at the garage sales and six hours packaging books and three hours counting my money, that's 15 hours.

Mr. Rones. That category is really designed for family members who are working in a family business, so, for instance, if you had a restaurant and your son worked there for——

Representative Snyder. So it would not be for the sole practitioner of an Internet business.

Mr. Rones [continuing]. Right. So that person, if the intent is to run that as a business, and as any business person would know, you know, sometimes you make money and sometimes you don't, when you have a business, but if the intent is to—if you perceive that as a job, and the intent is to run that as a business, then there's no hours restriction on that.

Representative Snyder. As to the question about healthcare, healthcare is one of those countercyclical industries. What happens three years from now when we're at whatever we consider full employment in the United States, do people start quitting their nurse's aid jobs and their orderly jobs and their custodian jobs in the nursing home, can go get a construction job, and so we start seeing the Help Wanted signs go up? What happens?

We've had several months now where we've got jobs added to healthcare. What happens when we get to full expansion?

Commissioner Hall. You know, we don't have enough surveys that follow people, the same people, over time. That's actually one of the very difficult things for us to do. We just don't have that sort of longitudinal survey, so it's hard for us to know, for example, when the healthcare jobs stop, if they don't grow as quickly during an expansion. It's hard for us to know exactly what happened to those folks.

Representative Snyder. All right.

Commissioner Hall. They just sort of drop off.

Representative Snyder. We're having the same phenomenon, I guess, in Arkansas, that Senator Klobuchar has in her state, which is, Arkansas's unemployment rate went from 7.4 to 7.1, and, of course, we don't have the number yet for September.

I guess, just a technical—I guess we're one of the spots, and I would like to think that we're the canary that tells us that maybe we're going to head in the right direction as a country, but, just technically, why do the state rates come out a couple weeks later? Why don't they all come out at the same time?

Commissioner Hall. A lot of it is that our national numbers, we do—this is a very high-volume survey, and we turn it around very quickly, and so what we're doing, is, we're focusing on the national number first.

To give you an idea——

Representative Snyder. It's the same data, though.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. It's the same data, exactly.

Mr. Rones. The data that we report today from the Household Survey come directly from the Household Survey. We basically process them, put the report together in a couple of days, and report it to you.

The state unemployment rates take that as an input to a statistical model. There's not enough sample in the survey itself, state-by-state. We use that as an input to a model, so at this point, now we're starting to develop the state models.

We're working with the state labor market information shops to do that, so it takes a couple weeks beyond when we put these national data out, to put the state unemployment statistics out.

Representative Snyder. Thank you, gentlemen, thank you, Madam Chair.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much. Congressman Burgess.

Representative Burgess. Thank you. Dr. Hall, just to go back to some of the things that Mr. Campbell was asking you, my office also would be interested in that data on whether or not reemployment rates begin to increase or improve at the end of the benefit stream, so if you could make that generally available to the Committee, I think that would be very helpful.

I was also struck that there really was not an ability for you to follow some of this data longitudinally. It seems like that would be helpful, but I guess just given the constraints of how you collect the data you cannot do that?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

One of our difficulties is that we actually pay states to collect data for us. And while states can with the data they have collected they can follow people longitudinally somewhat, once they cross state borders we lose track of them.

Representative Burgess. I see. Since we are talking about states, I am going to ask the obvious question, too: The Texas unemployment rate?

Commissioner Hall. 8.2 percent in September.

Representative Burgess. Which is obviously very significant.

On the issue of the figure of the people who were unemployed, or long-term unemployed, discouraged, stopped looking for work, and that is a startling number. Let me just be sure I understand. Is that number additive to the baseline 10.2 percent? Or does that include the 10.2 percent?

Commissioner Hall. It is slightly different in that the 10.2 percent is based on the labor force. When we get to 17.5 percent we are actually expanding. We are not using the labor force for—we are adding the labor force to the marginally attached to the labor force, people who are not normally part of the labor force.

Representative Burgess. So for the average person who was nominally interested in how the economy is doing and what is happening as far as recovery is concerned, what is a better figure for them to follow month to month?

Commissioner Hall. To be honest, I would look at both.

Representative Burgess. Look at both?

Commissioner Hall. They generally tell the same story, but it is one of the reasons why we do these different measures of labor utilization. You can get interesting information from both measures.

Representative Burgess. Well certainly the under-employed and discouraged/stopped looking for work is a much more startling number than even, as bad as the 10.2 percent, as Mr. Campbell said almost 1 of every 5 Americans now are falling into that under-employed or discouraged/stopped looking for work is significant.

On some of the things that were brought up during my opening statement and the opening statements of others, the things that we are doing legislatively, the things we are doing in the regulatory

environment, the things that employers, whether they are small or large employers, where they try to look out over the horizon, they are unsettled.

What are we going to do with domestically produced energy? What is going to happen to the price of domestically produced energy? What are we going to do as far as the payroll tax if we enact an employer-mandate, or even an individual mandate on health insurance? Do you get a sense that is—that is having any effect on employers looking at adding or creating jobs within their respective places of employment?

Commissioner Hall. I would not want to comment on that. It is hard to get a feel for something like that when we are collecting real basic data.

Representative Burgess. Well I thought that was going to be your answer, and I appreciate the position that you take. I will just offer.

This was some very recent polling data collected by a group called Woman Trend that surveyed primarily women-owned businesses which are—may have a higher propensity of small businesses, and the question asked about federal legislation proposed to require small business owners with payrolls greater than $500,000 to provide health insurance to their employees or face penalties, as a small business owner which of the following would you need to do?

And 20 percent said reduce the number of employees at their company, 19 percent said not hire any new employees. So 40 percent of those employers felt that it would affect their decisions as to whether or not to hire or add jobs at their places of employment.

I have no other data for energy, financial regulation, but I do know that I see a steady stream of constituents into my office who voice such concerns of, yeah, I would like to do something in my business because things may be picking up in our area, but I don't know what you guys—meaning Congress—are going to do.

Now we have seen some stuff from the Stimulus Bill last week. The big push was to articulate the number of jobs created by the Stimulus. Many of those highway construction jobs really seemed to be hit-or-miss.

Historically do you have a sense, when we do a highway reauthorization bill, which we are supposed to do this year but which we will not do, do you see an effect on jobs created or saved when we do a highway reauthorization bill?

Commissioner Hall. We are very much focused on just getting the overall number correct. And frankly there are thousands of things that could be at play in what has affected a number from month to month. So it is really hard for—would be hard for me—I would be very reluctant to sort of attribute changes to——

Representative Burgess. But we do this on a recurring six-year cycle, and I just wondered if you had ever observed a trend with Congress passing the highway reauthorization.

Commissioner Hall [continuing]. Yeah, there might be a trend in the data. It's not something, the sort of work that we would naturally do.

There might be somebody who might have done some work with our data on that, but I don't know.

Representative Burgess. Are you able to define a job saved in economic terms?

Commissioner Hall. Inherently the notion of jobs saved, you're sort of dealing with a counter-factual. You know, what would have been the data without something happening? And we are very much focused on just what the data is, not on that sort of approach.

Representative Burgess. So we do not have a figure for jobs saved in your analysis?

Commissioner Hall. Well for what we do with our surveys, no. We are only focusing on actual job counts.

Representative Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I yield back.

Chair Maloney. Thank you, very much.

Mr. Hinchey for five minutes.

Representative Hinchey. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

And thank you very much for all the information that you are providing. It is very useful to us, and actually very essential.

I was interested in what you were saying on a number of things, including the numbers of unemployment for the various states. What is the situation in New York?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate in New York is 8.9 percent.

Representative Hinchey. 8.9? And that was up from 8 point——

Commissioner Hall. It has actually been steady for a couple of months at 8.9.

Representative Hinchey [continuing]. Steady at 8.9? Yeah, okay. The number I had was 8.8, but 8.9 is the actual number.

Commissioner Hall. Yeah. Sometimes there is a little difference because, if you're looking at the State. Sometimes the states release a number that is a little bit different from our number.

Representative Hinchey. Okay. Could you give us an indication of the change in unemployment in the context of this economic recession since it began in the end of 2007?

Commissioner Hall. Would you like just an overall picture? Or would you like a characterization of the job loss?

Representative Hinchey. An overall picture.

Commissioner Hall. Okay.

Representative Hinchey. If you could do that.

Commissioner Hall. Sure. Since the recession began we have lost 7.3 million jobs, and that is about 5.3 percent of the payroll jobs in the country. And this has been a 22-month recession. So what you have is the longest recession, and maybe the second-biggest percentage decline in payroll jobs of any recession.

Representative Hinchey. And the rate of decline in employment since December of 2007 has fluctuated, and as I understand it based upon well, for example, this little chart here, the drop in unemployment rate reached its maximum in January of '09. And apparently since then the unemployment rate has continued, but it has continued at a slower rate.

[The chart titled "Monthly Change in Nonfarm Payrolls" appears in the Submissions for the Record on page 60.]

What is the situation there?

Commissioner Hall. Yeah. I would say for this recession about the first eight months I think at the time I would have characterized it as a mild recession, maybe borderline recession.

Then we had about six months of almost unprecedented job loss. That was 645,000 jobs per month at the very worst part which is a huge job loss.

Since then we have had about three months of moderation, then another three months of moderation. At least the last three months we have been at a job loss level of about 188,000 per month over the last three months.

So it is significant, and it is job loss that is consistent with a recession anyway, but it is certainly a moderation over where it was.

Representative Hinchey. So the moderation is something that is interesting and has some significance to it in and of itself.

Have you done any kind of an analysis or examination of the significance of the so-called Stimulus Bill with regard to the moderation of this unemployment?

Commissioner Hall. We haven't, and our surveys just are not designed to pick up something like that.

Representative Hinchey. Pardon me?

Commissioner Hall. Our surveys that we base this data on, they just are not designed to pick up something like what you are asking.

Representative Hinchey. They are not designed to pick up something like that?

Commissioner Hall. Well, I mean the effects of the Stimulus are in our numbers somewhere, but our surveys are not designed to sort of pull out the Stimulus effect from other things that are going on in the economy.

You know, just to put it in perspective, our payroll jobs survey, we are measuring over 130 million payroll jobs every month.

It is a large survey. We are sending it out to over 400 thousand establishments that represent about 40 million people. And we turn it around in an average of about 12 days. So we are doing quite a lot to get a very good, accurate measure of the monthly jobs. To be able to try to separate out the Stimulus's effect from other effects, we just could not do it with our current survey.

Representative Hinchey. Okay. One of the interesting things that you pointed out, however, was that healthcare generated 29,000 jobs in October, and then subsequent to that you said that also education had been positive in generating a number of jobs.

And of course the so-called Stimulus Bill focused on those two areas of the economy, health care and education, in addition to a number of other things. But most of the funding that has gone out so far—I think it is roughly 30 percent—do you have any close analysis of that? Have you looked at that?

Commissioner Hall. No, we have not.

Representative Hinchey. You don't? Okay. My estimation is it is something in the neighborhood of 30 percent of the Stimulus Bill that has actually gone out into play, leaving 70 percent of it to be used over the course of hopefully the next several months.

The impact of that Stimulus Bill seems to have had positive effects on health care and education. Do you have any analysis of that? Or are you just seeing that, yes, there was a concentration on healthcare and education of the Stimulus Bill and there was also an increase in jobs in those areas, but you don't make any connection between the two?

Commissioner Hall. No, we haven't tried to make a connection.

Representative Hinchey. You have not made a connection? Okay.

Well thanks very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cummings.

Representative Cummings. Yes. What is our rate in Maryland?

Commissioner Hall. The unemployment rate is 7.2 percent.

Representative Cummings. Let me first of all thank you very much for your testimony. As usual you have done an outstanding job.

Mr. Hall, some industries such as construction and manufacturing have been seeing sharp job losses for some time. Construction has been losing jobs since January of 2007, wiping out all of the jobs gained during the housing boom.

This summer, however, construction job losses appeared to be slowing. Did this trend continue through October?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. The job loss of 62,000, it's been in the same range now for about six months. But at the worst it was about almost double that.

Representative Cummings. And were these losses concentrated in residential or nonresidential building?

Commissioner Hall. Lately the concentration has been in nonresidential.

Representative Cummings. And I notice, on another note, that retail trade—and you have here, department stores in particular I'm looking at—I think you say in your report that they lost 11,000 jobs? Is that right? Is that accurate, on page 2 of your report?

Commissioner Hall. On retail trade actually we have a loss of 40,000.

Representative Cummings. 40,000?

Commissioner Hall. Yes.

Representative Cummings. And I know——

Commissioner Hall. Oh, I'm sorry. Yes, the department store is 11,000, yes.

Representative Cummings [continuing]. Just the department stores, yes.

Commissioner Hall. Yes, I'm sorry.

Representative Cummings. Now consumer confidence. You would think that that would probably be linked to that figure? Is that right? Is that a reasonable conclusion?

Commissioner Hall. It is, although I will say that with my experience it is not closely linked. Big changes in consumer confidence really effect spending. Sometimes consumer confidence can move for maybe non-economic reasons that does not translate into higher or lower sales. But they are clearly linked.

Representative Cummings. Now, Dr. Hall, can you discuss the differing unemployment rates across the education backgrounds? For example, what is the unemployment rate for those without a high school diploma? Those with a high school diploma? Those with a college degree?

Commissioner Hall. Sure. For those without a high school diploma, the unemployment rate is currently 15.5 percent. High school graduates but not college, 11.2 percent. Some college, 9 percent. And bachelor's degree and higher, 4.7 percent. So it is a very large difference.

Representative Cummings. Interesting. And going back to my question that I always ask you, if you were—if the President were to call you today, right after this hearing, and ask you what the situation was in the country, in a 30-second explanation what would you tell him?

Commissioner Hall. I would say the labor market continues to shed jobs, a significant number of jobs. And the bright spot, if it is a bright spot, is that the job loss has moderated over the last three months.

Representative Cummings. And if he asked you what seems to be, if the trend continues at the rate we are going, knowing that you do not have a crystal ball, but just based upon your expertise in looking at these trends over the years, what would you say?

Commissioner Hall. I would say that recessions do seem to have phases where the job loss moves in phases, but there is no guarantee that we are in a phase right now where the job loss is significant but not nearly as bad as it was before. Going forward, it would be hard to say.

If some of the non-labor market data continues to look a bit stronger like it does now, I would think that eventually it would start to impact the labor market and we would start to see a moderation in job loss further.

Representative Cummings. Now with regard to unemployment benefits, I know you are not trying to do policy, but logic tells us that if we have people who were getting no money and then we—you know, because they have lost their jobs—and then we have people who are getting unemployment benefits, in other words some money, that this should have some type of effect on unemployment with regard to other industries. Do you follow what I am saying? In other words, people will be spending? Is that a logical conclusion?

Commissioner Hall. Yes. Although I have no expertise in the effects of the Unemployment Insurance Program, but logically that makes sense.

Representative Cummings. Thank you, very much.

Chair Maloney. Thank you very much, Commissioner Hall, for being here with us today to talk about the labor market, and we will continue to focus on this important monthly review, and we appreciate your time, and this meeting is adjourned.

Commissioner Hall. Thank you.

[Whereupon, at 10:55 a.m., Friday, November 6, 2009, the hearing was adjourned.]

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROLYN MALONEY, CHAIR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Last week, the Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that real gross domestic product grew by 3.5 percent in the third quarter. This is a welcome indication that we are moving toward economic recovery.

Despite the progress, this morning's employment report of 190,000 jobs lost and an unemployment rate of 10.2 percent is a clear indicator of the work we have left to do on behalf of our nation's families.

The current Administration took office just ten short months ago. The economy was facing the worst crisis since the Great Depression.

In January alone, 741,000 jobs were lost. But jobs losses of about 600,000 or more per month started as far back as November of 2008. Those punishing job losses continued for 5 straight months.

However, thanks to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, we are seeing signs of recovery.

Last week, the White House released reports from stimulus grant recipients. Those grant recipients account for just one-fifth of the total $787 billion in spending and tax relief, but they alone have directly created or saved nearly 650,000 jobs.

These numbers confirm we are on-track to create or save at least 3.5 million jobs over the life of the Recovery Act. And, job creation in the temporary help sector is a leading indicator of progress in the labor market. Since July, temporary help services has added 44,000 jobs—34,000 in October alone.

While we have brought the economy back from the brink, we are not where we need to be yet in terms of job creation.

Although the pace of job loss has slowed substantially in recent months, the labor market continues to shed jobs. More than 15.7 million Americans are unemployed.

More than a third of the jobless have been out of work for at least six months.

And almost 3 million workers have been unemployed for a full-year or longer.

These long-term unemployment numbers reaffirm the need for extending unemployment benefits, which Congress has passed and the President will sign into law soon.

Out-of-work Americans will soon have 14 additional weeks of unemployment benefits to help them weather the ongoing economic storm. Workers in the hardest-hit states will receive additional weeks of benefits.

9.3 million people are working part-time because they have been unable to find full-time jobs—an alarming increase since the recession began in December 2007.

The growth of involuntary part-time work indicates that the job market recovery may be a slow process.

As the economy rebounds, firms are likely to increase the hours of workers already on their payrolls, before they begin hiring new workers.

The conversion of a part-time job into a full-time job means that the labor market will improve while the standard indicators of progress—job creation and the unemployment rate—remain stalled.

We have early indicators that this part-time to full-time conversion is already beginning to happen in some sectors of the economy.

The manufacturing sector has increased "callbacks," suggesting that workers whose hours had been cut are returning to full work schedules.

This is good economic news—but it also foreshadows a long, slow labor market recovery.

At the Joint Economic Committee, we estimate that over 4 million Americans have seen their employment-sponsored health insurance coverage evaporate because of losing a job.

By passing comprehensive health insurance reform, we will help lay the groundwork for assuring that losing a job no longer means losing access to affordable, quality health insurance coverage.

Let there be no doubt that the road to a full labor market recovery will be long, and it won't be easy.

We will be discussing ideas that will put Americans back to work—including aid to the states that will create education jobs, an infrastructure bank that will boost construction employment, and targeted tax credits that will support small businesses.

Together, we can launch our nation onto a new path of prosperity for all.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KEVIN BRADY, SENIOR HOUSE REPUBLICAN

I am pleased once again to join in welcoming Dr. Hall before the Committee this morning.

Today's employment report is bad news for American workers. During October, another 190 thousand payroll jobs were lost, and the unemployment rate increased to 10.2 percent. For adult men, their unemployment rate of 10.7 percent is an all-time record since 1948 when this series started.

Last week's preliminary report estimated that real GDP increased by 3.5 percent in the third quarter. Although I am hopeful that economic growth will continue this quarter, I am concerned about very sluggish economic growth next year and the deleterious effects of such a slowdown on jobs and the unemployment rate.

For American workers, a jobless recovery is no recovery. Indeed, I fear that we may well be facing a "job-loss" recovery as U.C.L.A. economist Lee Ohanian recently warned.

The October 2009 Blue Chip forecast predicts that the unemployment rate will average 10 percent or more through the first half of 2010 and will still be 9.6 percent at year-end. Moreover, the Blue Chip forecast also predicts that the unemployment rate will average 8.1 percent in 2012. If this forecast were to prove true, the United States would still have a significantly higher unemployment rate during the next presidential election than when President Obama took office.

In January, two of President Obama's top economists forecast that if the Congress were to enact the Obama stimulus bill, then the unemployment rate would remain at or below 8.0 percent during 2009. However, since President Obama signed the stimulus bill into law on February 17th, the unemployment rate has been far above 8 percent.

Obama Administration officials continue to make extravagant, statistically dubious claims about how many jobs their stimulus plan has allegedly created or saved. In a blog on the White House website on Friday October 30th, Jared Bernstein claimed that the stimulus had created at least 650,000 jobs. This claim rests on a calculation prepared by the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board and posted on Recovery.gov.

On September 10, 2009, the Board's Chairman Earl E. Devaney, who had previously been Inspector General for the Department of the Interior, stated in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Operations:

> *Although the Board and Inspectors General will play a role in data quality—chiefly by reviewing agencies' processes for ensuring quality of the data—the Board's main goal will be one of data integrity. That is, the Board will strive to ensure that the data on Recovery.gov is a true reflection of what recipients report . . . The responsibility for data quality, however, rests with the recipients of the funds and the agencies distributing the funds.*

In other words, the Board will not make sure that the underlying data reported by government agencies and recipients of stimulus funds are accurate and truthful, just that the data, which may be inaccurate or even false, are compiled correctly. This does not give the American people much confidence in any job creation reports posted on Recovery.gov.

Disturbingly, many press reports have alleged that the Administration has counted some jobs that may not be connected to the stimulus at all and counted other jobs multiple times:

- On October 29th, the *Associated Press* reviewed the Administration's claim of 30,000 contract jobs "created or saved." The AP found that the Child Care Association of Brevard County, Florida, reported that it had used $98,669 of stimulus funds to save 129 jobs when the organization actually used these funds to give its 129 employees a 3.9-percent pay raise. The AP also found that East Central Technical College in Douglas, Georgia, reported creating 200 jobs when it had used its stimulus funds to buy trucks and trailers for commercial driving instruction, and a modular classroom and bathroom for a health education program.
- On November 4th, *The Wall Street Journal* reported that the Administration had overstated the number of jobs claimed by at least 20,000. For example, the *Journal* found that a Kentucky shoe store reported saving 9 jobs from an $889.60 contract to supply work boots to the Army Corps of Engineers.
- On November 5th, the *Chicago Tribune* uncovered inaccuracies in the Administration's claim that stimulus funds "created or saved" over 14,000 education jobs in Illinois. For example, one Illinois school district reported saving 473 teaching jobs even though it employs only 290 teachers, while another reported saving 665 jobs even though it employs only 600 workers.

In contrast to these difficult-to-substantiate Administration claims, Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data show that the United States lost a net of 2.9 mil-

lion payroll jobs since the Obama stimulus bill was signed into law. Moreover, the number of payroll jobs has declined in 49 of the 50 states.

Dr. Hall, I look forward to hearing your testimony.

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

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

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

In October, the unemployment rate rose to 10.2 percent, the highest rate since April 1983, and nonfarm payroll employment declined by 190,000. Since the start of the recession, payroll employment has fallen by 7.3 million.

Job losses have averaged 188,000 over the past 3 months. The declines are much smaller and less widespread than they were last fall and winter. Nevertheless, some industries are still experiencing notable employment declines. In October, construction lost 62,000 jobs, manufacturing 61,000, and retail trade 40,000.

In construction, October job losses were concentrated among nonresidential specialty trades and heavy construction. Earlier in the recession, the residential components of construction accounted for the majority of the job losses in the industry. In manufacturing, there were notable job cuts in machinery, nonmetallic minerals, computer products, and printing in October. Retail job losses were concentrated in sporting goods and book stores and in department stores. Earlier in the downturn, large job losses were spread across a wider range of retail industries.

One of the few industries where employment continued to grow during the recession has been health care, which added 29,000 jobs in October. Employment in temporary help services rose by 34,000 over the month, the first significant increase in that industry since the start of the recession in December 2007.

Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers in the private sector were up by 5 cents in October to $18.72. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent. From September 2008 to September 2009, the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined by 1.7 percent.

Turning to measures from the survey of households, the unemployment rate increased from 9.8 to 10.2 percent over the month. Since the recession began, the jobless rate has increased by 5.3 percentage points, while the number of unemployed has more than doubled to 15.7 million.

The number of long-term unemployed remained high. In October, 5.6 million workers had been jobless for 27 weeks or more.

Among the employed, there were 9.3 million persons working part time in October who would have preferred full-time work. The number of such workers has doubled since the start of the recession.

Among those outside the labor force—that is, persons neither working nor looking for work—the number of discouraged workers in October was 808,000, up from 484,000 a year earlier. These individuals are not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them.

In summary, nonfarm payroll employment fell by 190,000 in October, and the unemployment rate rose to 10.2 percent.

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

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NEWS RELEASE

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until 8:30 a.m. (EST) Friday, November 6, 2009

USDL-09-1331

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

Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION – OCTOBER 2009

The **unemployment rate** rose from 9.8 to 10.2 percent in October, and **nonfarm payroll employment** continued to decline (-190,000), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The largest job losses over the month were in construction, manufacturing, and retail trade.

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

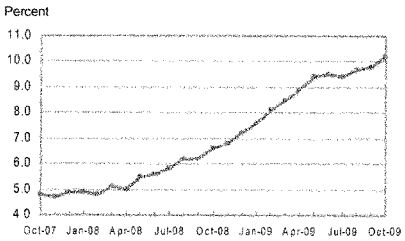
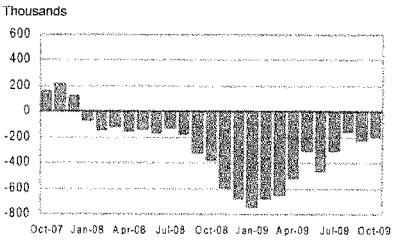


Chart 2. Nonfarm payroll employment over-the-month change, seasonally adjusted, October 2007 – October 2009



Household Survey Data

In October, the number of **unemployed persons** increased by 558,000 to 15.7 million. The **unemployment rate** rose by 0.4 percentage point to 10.2 percent, the highest rate since April 1983. Since the start of the recession in December 2007, the number of unemployed persons has risen by 8.2 million, and the unemployment rate has grown by 5.3 percentage points. (See table A-1.)

Among the **major worker groups**, the unemployment rates for adult men (10.7 percent) and whites (9.5 percent) rose in October. The jobless rates for adult women (8.1 percent), teenagers (27.6 percent), blacks (15.7 percent), and Hispanics (13.1 percent) were little changed over the month. The unemployment rate for Asians was 7.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.)

The number of **long-term unemployed** (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was little changed over the month at 5.6 million. In October, 35.6 percent of unemployed persons were jobless for 27 weeks or more. (See table A-9.)

The **civilian labor force participation rate** was little changed over the month at 65.1 percent. The **employment-population ratio** continued to decline in October, falling to 58.5 percent. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons working **part time for economic reasons** (sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers) was little changed in October at 9.3 million. These individuals were working part time because their hours had been cut back or because they were unable to find a full-time job. (See table A-5.)

About 2.4 million persons were **marginally attached to the labor force** in October, reflecting an increase of 736,000 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 808,000 **discouraged workers** in October, up from 484,000 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 1.6 million persons marginally attached to the labor force in October 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 190,000 in October. In the most recent 3 months, job losses have averaged 188,000 per month, compared with losses averaging 357,000 during the prior 3 months. In contrast, losses averaged 645,000 per month from November 2008 to April 2009. Since December 2007, payroll employment has fallen by 7.3 million. (See table B-1.)

Construction employment decreased by 62,000 in October. Monthly job losses have averaged 67,000 during the most recent 6 months, compared with an average decline of 117,000 during the prior 6 months. October job losses were concentrated in nonresidential specialty trade contractors (-30,000) and in heavy construction (-14,000). Since December 2007, employment in construction has fallen by 1.6 million.

Manufacturing continued to shed jobs (-61,000) in October, with losses in both durable and nondurable goods production. Over the past 4 months, job losses in manufacturing have averaged 51,000 per month, compared with an average monthly loss of 161,000 from October 2008 through June 2009. Manufacturing employment has fallen by 2.1 million since December 2007.

Retail trade lost 40,000 jobs in October. Employment declines were concentrated in sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (-16,000) and in department stores (-11,000). Employment in **transportation and warehousing** decreased by 18,000 in October.

Health care employment continued to increase in October (29,000). Since the start of the recession, health care has added 597,000 jobs.

Temporary help services has added 44,000 jobs since July, including 34,000 in October. From January 2008 through July 2009, temporary help services had lost an average of 44,000 jobs per month.

The **average workweek** for production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.0 hours in October. The manufacturing workweek rose by 0.1 hour to 40.0 hours, and factory overtime increased by 0.2 hour over the month. (See table B-2.)

In October, **average hourly earnings** of production and nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 5 cents, or 0.3 percent, to $18.72. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.4 percent, while average weekly earnings have risen by only 0.9 percent due to declines in the average workweek. (See table B-3.)

The change in total nonfarm payroll employment for August was revised from -201,000 to -154,000, and the change for September was revised from -263,000 to -219,000.

The Employment Situation for November is scheduled to be released on Friday, December 4, 2009, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Upcoming Changes to The Employment Situation News Release

Effective with the release of January 2010 data on February 5, 2010, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will introduce several changes to The Employment Situation news release text and tables. Two new summary tables—one for the household survey and one for the establishment survey—will replace the current table A. In addition, three new household data tables will provide information on the employment status of veterans, persons with a disability, and the foreign born. Also, the establishment data tables have been largely redesigned to include information on all employee hours and earnings, women workers, and production and nonsupervisory workers. The ordering and format of some tables also will change. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/bls/upcoming_empsit_changes.htm.

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

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Sept.-Oct. change
	II 2009	III 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Labor force status					
Civilian labor force	154,912	154,362	154,577	154,006	153,975	-31
Employment	140,591	139,518	139,649	138,864	138,275	-589
Unemployment	14,321	14,844	14,928	15,142	15,700	558
Not in labor force	80,547	81,730	81,509	82,316	82,575	259
	Unemployment rates					
All workers	9.2	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.2	0.4
Adult men	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.7	.4
Adult women	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	8.1	.3
Teenagers	22.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	27.6	1.7
White	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.5	.5
Black or African American	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.7	.3
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	12.0	12.7	13.0	12.7	13.1	.4
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Employment					
Nonfarm employment	132,125	p 131,235	131,257	p 131,038	p 130,848	p -190
Goods-producing [1]	19,041	p 18,588	18,583	p 18,469	p 18,340	p -129
Construction	6,303	p 6,095	6,096	p 6,028	p 5,966	p -62
Manufacturing	12,008	p 11,784	11,781	p 11,736	p 11,675	p -61
Service-providing [1]	113,084	p 112,647	112,674	p 112,569	p 112,508	p -61
Retail trade [2]	14,814	p 14,718	14,726	p 14,682	p 14,642	p -40
Professional and business service	16,731	p 16,621	16,618	p 16,621	p 16,639	p 18
Education and health services	19,213	p 19,301	19,312	p 19,329	p 19,374	p 45
Leisure and hospitality	13,180	p 13,167	13,163	p 13,161	p 13,124	p -37
Government	22,585	p 22,470	22,487	p 22,447	p 22,447	p 0
	Hours of work [3]					
Total private	33.1	p 33.1	33.1	p 33.0	p 33.0	p 0.0
Manufacturing	39.5	p 39.9	39.9	p 39.9	p 40.0	p .1
Overtime	2.8	p 3.0	3.0	p 3.0	p 3.2	p .2
	Indexes of aggregate weekly hours (2002=100) [3]					
Total private	99.7	p 98.9	99.0	p 98.5	p 98.3	p -0.2
	Earnings [3]					
Average hourly earnings, total private	$18.52	p $18.64	$18.66	p $18.67	p $18.72	p $0.05
Average weekly earnings, total private	612.50	p 616.36	617.65	p 616.11	p 617.76	p 1.65

[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.

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]					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	234,612	236,322	236,550	234,612	235,655	235,870	236,087	236,322	236,550
Civilian labor force	155,012	153,617	153,635	154,878	154,926	154,504	154,577	154,006	153,975
Participation rate	66.1	65.0	64.9	66.0	65.7	65.5	65.5	65.2	65.1
Employed	145,543	139,079	139,088	144,657	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275
Employment-population ratio	62.0	58.9	58.8	61.7	59.5	59.4	59.2	58.8	58.5
Unemployed	9,469	14,538	14,547	10,221	14,729	14,462	14,928	15,142	15,700
Unemployment rate	6.1	9.5	9.5	6.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2
Not in labor force	79,601	82,706	82,915	79,734	80,729	81,366	81,509	82,316	82,575
Persons who currently want a job	4,800	5,650	5,621	5,065	5,884	5,990	5,609	5,922	5,995
Men, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	113,546	114,411	114,530	113,546	114,060	114,173	114,288	114,411	114,530
Civilian labor force	82,772	81,769	81,823	82,892	82,529	82,310	82,526	82,268	82,275
Participation rate	72.9	71.5	71.4	73.0	72.4	72.1	72.2	71.9	71.8
Employed	77,428	73,435	73,361	76,938	73,777	73,703	73,519	73,180	72,857
Employment-population ratio	68.2	64.2	64.1	67.8	64.7	64.6	64.3	64.0	63.6
Unemployed	5,344	8,335	8,462	5,954	8,751	8,607	9,007	9,088	9,418
Unemployment rate	6.5	10.2	10.3	7.2	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.4
Not in labor force	30,775	32,642	32,707	30,654	31,532	31,863	31,761	32,143	32,255
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,869	105,780	105,906	104,869	105,412	105,530	105,651	105,780	105,906
Civilian labor force	79,462	78,661	78,857	79,380	79,291	79,045	79,231	79,018	79,108
Participation rate	75.8	74.4	74.5	75.7	75.2	74.9	75.0	74.7	74.7
Employed	74,865	71,225	71,260	74,292	71,387	71,319	71,204	70,887	70,671
Employment-population ratio	71.4	67.3	67.3	70.8	67.7	67.6	67.4	67.0	66.7
Unemployed	4,598	7,437	7,596	5,088	7,904	7,726	8,027	8,131	8,437
Unemployment rate	5.8	9.5	9.6	6.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7
Not in labor force	25,407	27,119	27,050	25,489	26,121	26,485	26,420	26,762	26,798
Women, 16 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	121,066	121,911	122,020	121,066	121,594	121,696	121,799	121,911	122,020
Civilian labor force	72,240	71,848	71,812	71,986	72,397	72,194	72,051	71,738	71,700
Participation rate	59.7	58.9	58.9	59.5	59.5	59.3	59.2	58.8	58.8
Employed	68,115	65,644	65,727	67,720	66,419	66,339	66,131	65,684	65,418
Employment-population ratio	56.3	53.8	53.9	55.9	54.6	54.5	54.3	53.9	53.6
Unemployed	4,125	6,203	6,085	4,267	5,978	5,855	5,920	6,054	6,282
Unemployment rate	5.7	8.6	8.5	5.9	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.8
Not in labor force	48,826	50,064	50,207	49,080	49,197	49,503	49,748	50,174	50,320
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	112,633	113,522	113,636	112,633	113,189	113,296	113,405	113,522	113,636
Civilian labor force	69,059	68,947	68,946	68,700	69,060	68,985	68,923	68,703	68,714
Participation rate	61.3	60.7	60.7	61.0	61.0	60.9	60.8	60.5	60.5
Employed	65,439	63,398	63,541	64,975	63,810	63,789	63,662	63,318	63,152
Employment-population ratio	58.1	55.8	55.9	57.7	56.4	56.3	56.1	55.8	55.6
Unemployed	3,620	5,549	5,404	3,725	5,249	5,196	5,261	5,385	5,562
Unemployment rate	5.2	8.0	7.8	5.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1
Not in labor force	43,575	44,575	44,690	43,933	44,130	44,311	44,481	44,819	44,922
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,110	17,020	17,008	17,110	17,053	17,044	17,031	17,020	17,008
Civilian labor force	6,490	6,008	5,833	6,799	6,575	6,474	6,423	6,285	6,152
Participation rate	37.9	35.3	34.3	39.7	38.6	38.0	37.7	36.9	36.2
Employed	5,239	4,456	4,287	5,390	4,999	4,933	4,783	4,659	4,452
Employment-population ratio	30.6	26.2	25.2	31.5	29.3	28.9	28.1	27.4	26.2
Unemployed	1,251	1,552	1,546	1,408	1,576	1,541	1,640	1,626	1,700
Unemployment rate	19.3	25.8	26.5	20.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6
Not in labor force	10,620	11,012	11,175	10,311	10,478	10,570	10,608	10,735	10,856

[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]					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	190,085	191,244	191,394	190,085	190,801	190,944	191,086	191,244	191,394
Civilian labor force	126,311	125,311	125,339	126,298	126,199	125,997	126,118	125,599	125,694
Participation rate	66.4	65.5	65.5	66.4	66.1	66.0	66.0	65.7	65.7
Employed	119,389	114,496	114,469	118,722	115,202	115,123	114,922	114,251	113,803
Employment-population ratio	62.8	59.9	59.8	62.5	60.4	60.3	60.1	59.7	59.5
Unemployed	6,923	10,815	10,870	7,577	10,997	10,874	11,197	11,349	11,891
Unemployment rate	5.5	8.6	8.7	6.0	8.7	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.5
Not in labor force	63,774	65,933	66,056	63,787	64,601	64,947	64,968	65,645	65,700
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	65,785	65,286	65,313	65,792	65,732	65,643	65,674	65,609	65,634
Participation rate	76.2	75.1	75.0	76.2	75.8	75.6	75.6	75.4	75.4
Employed	62,411	59,578	59,555	61,972	59,656	59,701	59,576	59,329	59,109
Employment-population ratio	72.3	68.5	68.4	71.8	68.8	68.8	68.6	68.2	67.9
Unemployed	3,374	5,708	5,758	3,821	6,076	5,941	6,098	6,281	6,525
Unemployment rate	5.1	8.7	8.8	5.8	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	55,204	55,006	55,217	54,891	55,068	54,987	55,045	54,770	54,947
Participation rate	60.9	60.3	60.5	60.6	60.5	60.4	60.4	60.0	60.2
Employed	52,595	51,055	51,288	52,178	51,304	51,245	51,250	50,914	50,875
Employment-population ratio	58.0	56.0	56.2	57.6	56.4	56.3	56.2	55.8	55.7
Unemployed	2,610	3,951	3,928	2,714	3,765	3,742	3,796	3,856	4,072
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.2	7.1	4.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	5,321	5,019	4,809	5,615	5,400	5,367	5,399	5,220	5,113
Participation rate	40.6	38.6	37.0	42.9	41.4	41.2	41.5	40.1	39.3
Employed	4,383	3,863	3,626	4,572	4,243	4,176	4,096	4,008	3,819
Employment-population ratio	33.5	29.7	27.9	34.9	32.5	32.0	31.5	30.8	29.4
Unemployed	939	1,156	1,183	1,043	1,156	1,191	1,303	1,212	1,294
Unemployment rate	17.6	23.0	24.6	18.6	21.4	22.2	24.1	23.2	25.3
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	27,982	28,330	28,369	27,982	28,217	28,252	28,290	28,330	28,369
Civilian labor force	17,799	17,436	17,491	17,768	17,700	17,684	17,584	17,442	17,509
Participation rate	63.6	61.5	61.7	63.5	62.7	62.6	62.2	61.6	61.7
Employed	15,847	14,771	14,816	15,762	15,103	15,111	14,929	14,755	14,760
Employment-population ratio	56.6	52.1	52.2	56.3	53.5	53.5	52.8	52.1	52.0
Unemployed	1,952	2,665	2,675	2,006	2,597	2,573	2,655	2,687	2,749
Unemployment rate	11.0	15.3	15.3	11.3	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.7
Not in labor force	10,183	10,894	10,879	10,214	10,517	10,568	10,706	10,888	10,860
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,005	7,785	7,909	7,961	7,929	7,896	7,921	7,809	7,897
Participation rate	71.1	68.1	69.1	70.7	69.8	69.4	69.5	68.3	69.0
Employed	7,083	6,583	6,603	7,019	6,633	6,645	6,578	6,518	6,544
Employment-population ratio	62.9	57.6	57.7	62.3	58.4	58.4	57.7	57.0	57.2
Unemployed	923	1,203	1,306	942	1,297	1,251	1,343	1,291	1,353
Unemployment rate	11.5	15.5	16.5	11.8	16.4	15.8	17.0	16.5	17.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	9,021	9,029	8,904	9,016	9,042	9,045	8,955	8,942	8,912
Participation rate	64.3	63.5	62.5	64.2	63.8	63.8	63.1	62.9	62.6
Employed	8,231	7,820	7,803	8,213	8,018	7,988	7,889	7,828	7,806
Employment-population ratio	58.6	55.0	54.8	58.5	56.6	56.3	55.5	55.0	54.8
Unemployed	791	1,209	1,100	804	1,024	1,057	1,066	1,114	1,106
Unemployment rate	8.8	13.4	12.4	8.9	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.5	12.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	772	622	678	790	729	744	708	691	700
Participation rate	28.8	23.2	25.3	29.4	27.1	27.7	26.4	25.8	26.2
Employed	533	369	409	531	453	479	462	409	411
Employment-population ratio	19.9	13.8	15.3	19.8	16.9	17.8	17.2	15.3	15.4
Unemployed	239	253	269	260	276	265	246	282	289
Unemployment rate	30.9	40.7	39.7	32.9	37.9	35.7	34.7	40.8	41.3

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]					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
ASIAN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	10,791	10,826	10,841	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Civilian labor force	7,141	7,097	7,051	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	66.2	65.6	65.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	6,870	6,570	6,520	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	63.7	60.7	60.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	271	527	531	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	3.8	7.4	7.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not in labor force	3,650	3,729	3,790	(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]					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY									
Civilian noninstitutional population	32,465	33,110	33,202	32,465	32,839	32,926	33,017	33,110	33,202
Civilian labor force	22,190	22,413	22,481	22,187	22,347	22,526	22,341	22,469	22,497
Participation rate	68.4	67.7	67.7	68.3	68.1	68.4	67.7	67.9	67.8
Employed	20,327	19,680	19,688	20,232	19,623	19,745	19,433	19,625	19,555
Employment-population ratio	62.6	59.4	59.3	62.3	59.8	60.0	58.9	59.3	58.9
Unemployed	1,863	2,733	2,792	1,955	2,724	2,781	2,908	2,844	2,942
Unemployment rate	8.4	12.2	12.4	8.8	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.7	13.1
Not in labor force	10,275	10,697	10,721	10,278	10,491	10,400	10,675	10,641	10,705
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	12,787	12,809	12,863	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	84 6	83.1	83.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	11,838	11,297	11,333	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	79.3	73.3	73.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	949	1,512	1,531	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.4	11.8	11.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	8,332	8,571	8,628	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	58.4	58.9	59.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	7,721	7,655	7,718	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	54.1	52.6	52.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	611	916	909	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	7.3	10.7	10.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,071	1,033	990	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Participation rate	34.8	32.9	31.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employed	768	729	637	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Employment-population ratio	24.9	23.2	20.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployed	303	305	353	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unemployment rate	28.3	29.5	35.6	(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					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
Less than a high school diploma									
Civilian labor force	12,137	12,262	11,849	12,390	12,363	12,461	12,360	12,303	12,182
Participation rate	47.4	47.1	46.0	48.3	46.3	48.5	47.5	47.3	47.3
Employed	11,007	10,580	10,194	11,106	10,447	10,537	10,432	10,462	10,289
Employment-population ratio	42.9	40.6	39.6	43.3	39.2	41.0	40.1	40.2	40.0
Unemployed	1,130	1,682	1,655	1,284	1,916	1,925	1,928	1,841	1,893
Unemployment rate	9.3	13.7	14.0	10.4	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0	15.5
High school graduates, no college [1]									
Civilian labor force	38,571	37,957	37,729	38,428	38,694	38,362	38,184	38,098	37,898
Participation rate	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.6	63.2	62.5	62.0	62.1	61.8
Employed	36,314	34,147	33,884	35,939	34,898	34,760	34,469	33,994	33,659
Employment-population ratio	59.1	55.7	55.3	58.5	57.0	56.7	56.0	55.4	54.9
Unemployed	2,257	3,810	3,846	2,489	3,796	3,602	3,715	4,105	4,239
Unemployment rate	5.9	10.0	10.2	6.5	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.8	11.2
Some college or associate degree									
Civilian labor force	37,065	36,693	37,047	36,820	36,646	36,564	36,601	36,665	36,890
Participation rate	72.0	70.6	71.1	71.5	71.0	70.6	71.2	70.6	70.8
Employed	35,208	33,704	33,909	34,867	33,713	33,679	33,608	33,539	33,588
Employment-population ratio	68.4	64.9	65.1	67.7	65.3	65.1	65.4	64.5	64.5
Unemployed	1,857	2,989	3,138	1,954	2,933	2,885	2,993	3,126	3,303
Unemployment rate	5.0	8.1	8.5	5.3	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.0
Bachelor's degree and higher [2]									
Civilian labor force	45,639	45,958	46,550	45,454	45,527	45,691	45,840	45,928	46,302
Participation rate	78.0	77.4	77.8	77.7	77.7	76.8	77.0	77.4	77.4
Employed	44,257	43,676	44,431	44,044	43,368	43,546	43,686	43,696	44,110
Employment-population ratio	75.6	73.6	74.3	75.3	74.1	73.2	73.4	73.6	73.7
Unemployed	1,382	2,283	2,120	1,410	2,158	2,145	2,154	2,231	2,192
Unemployment rate	3.0	5.0	4.6	3.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7

[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					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture and related industries	2,203	2,073	2,049	2,177	2,165	2,148	2,103	2,010	2,039
Wage and salary workers	1,328	1,256	1,281	1,313	1,232	1,230	1,247	1,179	1,249
Self-employed workers	853	805	748	827	896	876	830	808	738
Unpaid family workers	23	12	19	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonagricultural industries	143,340	137,006	137,039	142,566	137,812	137,675	137,358	136,795	136,245
Wage and salary workers	134,388	127,769	128,093	133,694	128,939	128,939	128,285	127,712	127,350
Government	21,720	20,954	21,375	21,539	21,446	21,367	21,133	21,002	21,192
Private industries	112,668	106,816	106,719	112,170	107,498	107,591	107,219	106,779	106,230
Private households	840	790	702	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other industries	111,828	106,026	106,016	111,279	106,631	106,728	106,375	105,990	105,470
Self-employed workers	8,882	9,154	8,879	8,852	8,891	8,801	9,034	9,010	8,929
Unpaid family workers	69	83	67	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME [2]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,267	8,255	8,474	6,848	8,989	8,798	9,076	9,179	9,284
Slack work or business conditions	4,548	6,101	6,309	4,953	6,783	6,849	6,941	6,960	7,013
Could only find part-time work	1,466	1,918	1,955	1,514	1,980	1,835	2,044	2,025	2,042
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,541	18,898	19,135	19,083	18,718	19,018	18,814	18,621	18,714
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	6,157	8,134	8,350	6,742	8,845	8,647	8,945	9,004	9,194
Slack work or business conditions	4,460	5,998	6,203	4,889	6,699	6,733	6,844	6,734	6,907
Could only find part-time work	1,457	1,910	1,947	1,499	1,969	1,776	2,020	2,021	2,022
Part time for noneconomic reasons	19,197	18,574	18,819	18,808	18,358	18,621	18,436	18,285	18,393

[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					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	145,543	139,079	139,088	144,657	140,196	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275
16 to 19 years	5,239	4,456	4,287	5,390	4,999	4,933	4,783	4,659	4,452
16 to 17 years	1,930	1,582	1,400	1,933	1,732	1,718	1,715	1,623	1,428
18 to 19 years	3,309	2,874	2,887	3,469	3,251	3,225	3,057	3,075	3,044
20 years and over	140,303	134,623	134,802	139,267	135,197	135,108	134,866	134,206	133,823
20 to 24 years	13,517	12,516	12,385	13,528	12,774	12,790	12,749	12,669	12,431
25 years and over	126,786	122,106	122,417	125,833	122,539	122,455	122,148	121,629	121,444
25 to 54 years	99,467	94,802	95,001	98,803	95,391	95,297	94,992	94,404	94,269
25 to 34 years	31,369	29,921	30,072	31,122	30,018	30,079	29,970	29,796	29,802
35 to 44 years	33,355	31,413	31,144	33,176	31,734	31,613	31,500	31,270	30,966
45 to 54 years	34,743	33,468	33,784	34,505	33,639	33,606	33,522	33,338	33,501
55 years and over	27,319	27,305	27,416	27,029	27,147	27,158	27,156	27,225	27,175
Men, 16 years and over	77,428	73,435	73,361	76,938	73,777	73,703	73,519	73,180	72,857
16 to 19 years	2,563	2,210	2,101	2,646	2,390	2,383	2,314	2,293	2,185
16 to 17 years	881	775	671	895	821	826	838	792	689
18 to 19 years	1,683	1,435	1,430	1,751	1,576	1,562	1,473	1,504	1,490
20 years and over	74,865	71,225	71,260	74,292	71,387	71,319	71,204	70,887	70,671
20 to 24 years	6,954	6,371	6,224	6,974	6,582	6,546	6,511	6,431	6,263
25 years and over	67,911	64,854	65,037	67,372	64,855	64,828	64,727	64,484	64,446
25 to 54 years	53,470	50,506	50,689	53,090	50,640	50,600	50,544	50,215	50,222
25 to 34 years	17,213	16,255	16,405	17,064	16,194	16,231	16,222	16,111	16,210
35 to 44 years	18,073	16,863	16,763	17,962	16,926	16,898	16,839	16,764	16,634
45 to 54 years	18,184	17,387	17,520	18,065	17,520	17,470	17,482	17,340	17,378
55 years and over	14,441	14,348	14,348	14,282	14,214	14,228	14,183	14,269	14,225
Women, 16 years and over	68,115	65,644	65,727	67,720	66,419	66,339	66,131	65,684	65,418
16 to 19 years	2,676	2,246	2,186	2,744	2,609	2,550	2,468	2,366	2,266
16 to 17 years	1,050	807	729	1,038	911	892	877	830	739
18 to 19 years	1,626	1,439	1,457	1,718	1,675	1,663	1,584	1,571	1,555
20 years and over	65,439	63,398	63,541	64,975	63,810	63,789	63,662	63,318	63,152
20 to 24 years	6,563	6,145	6,161	6,553	6,193	6,244	6,238	6,238	6,167
25 years and over	58,876	57,253	57,380	58,460	57,684	57,627	57,421	57,146	56,998
25 to 54 years	45,998	44,295	44,312	45,713	44,751	44,697	44,448	44,189	44,047
25 to 34 years	14,157	13,666	13,667	14,058	13,825	13,847	13,748	13,685	13,592
35 to 44 years	15,281	14,549	14,381	15,215	14,808	14,714	14,661	14,506	14,332
45 to 54 years	16,559	16,081	16,264	16,440	16,118	16,136	16,040	15,999	16,124
55 years and over	12,878	12,957	13,069	12,747	12,933	12,929	12,973	12,956	12,951
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	45,947	43,762	43,510	45,787	44,294	43,992	43,943	43,716	43,388
Married women, spouse present	35,831	34,924	34,822	35,590	35,464	35,377	35,199	34,857	34,754
Women who maintain families	9,431	8,866	8,786	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [2]	120,020	111,991	111,599	119,304	112,942	112,598	112,262	111,448	110,852
Part-time workers [3]	25,523	27,088	27,489	25,452	27,374	27,799	27,600	27,479	27,529
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS									
Total multiple jobholders	7,817	7,098	7,224	7,551	7,160	7,284	7,099	7,060	7,027
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	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]					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
AGE AND SEX									
Total, 16 years and over	10,221	15,142	15,700	6.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2
16 to 19 years	1,408	1,626	1,700	20.7	24.0	23.8	25.5	25.9	27.6
16 to 17 years	582	619	613	23.1	25.1	25.4	26.4	27.6	30.0
18 to 19 years	782	984	1,048	18.4	23.7	23.0	25.0	24.2	25.6
20 years and over	8,813	13,516	14,000	6.0	8.9	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.5
20 to 24 years	1,612	2,215	2,298	10.6	15.2	15.3	15.1	14.9	15.6
25 years and over	7,092	11,402	11,612	5.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.7
25 to 54 years	5,795	9,467	9,528	5.5	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.1	9.2
25 to 34 years	2,245	3,522	3,597	6.7	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8
35 to 44 years	1,887	3,033	3,075	5.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.8	9.0
45 to 54 years	1,662	2,913	2,856	4.6	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9
55 years and over	1,290	1,992	2,055	4.6	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0
Men, 16 years and over	5,954	9,088	9,418	7.2	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.4
16 to 19 years	866	957	981	24.7	26.2	27.0	29.8	29.5	31.0
16 to 17 years	336	349	347	27.3	25.8	27.7	29.8	30.6	33.5
18 to 19 years	486	592	602	21.7	26.9	27.0	29.8	28.3	28.8
20 years and over	5,088	8,131	8,437	6.4	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.7
20 to 24 years	1,037	1,307	1,432	12.9	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.9	18.6
25 years and over	3,972	6,930	6,946	5.6	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.7
25 to 54 years	3,264	5,813	5,749	5.8	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.3
25 to 34 years	1,295	2,212	2,110	7.1	11.4	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.5
35 to 44 years	1,057	1,796	1,878	5.6	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.7	10.1
45 to 54 years	913	1,805	1,761	4.8	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.2
55 years and over	708	1,117	1,197	4.7	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.8
Women, 16 years and over	4,267	6,054	6,282	5.9	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.8
16 to 19 years	542	669	719	16.5	21.8	20.5	21.1	22.0	24.1
16 to 17 years	247	269	265	19.2	24.4	23.2	22.9	24.5	26.4
18 to 19 years	296	392	446	14.7	20.4	18.8	19.9	20.0	22.3
20 years and over	3,725	5,385	5,562	5.4	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1
20 to 24 years	575	908	866	8.1	12.8	13.3	13.2	12.7	12.3
25 years and over	3,120	4,472	4,666	5.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6
25 to 54 years	2,530	3,654	3,779	5.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.6	7.9
25 to 34 years	951	1,310	1,488	6.3	8.5	8.7	9.1	8.7	9.9
35 to 44 years	831	1,237	1,197	5.2	7.2	6.7	6.5	7.9	7.7
45 to 54 years	749	1,108	1,095	4.4	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.4
55 years and over [2]	579	876	853	4.3	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married men, spouse present	1,970	3,474	3,565	4.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6
Married women, spouse present	1,545	2,131	2,196	4.2	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9
Women who maintain families [2]	906	1,166	1,299	8.8	11.7	12.6	12.2	11.6	12.9
FULL- OR PART-TIME STATUS									
Full-time workers [3]	8,659	13,338	13,901	6.8	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1
Part-time workers [4]	1,534	1,879	1,798	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.1

[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					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	5,138	9,170	9,176	5,811	9,649	9,560	9,818	10,421	10,550
On temporary layoff	938	1,283	1,177	1,367	1,762	1,680	1,718	1,916	1,737
Not on temporary layoff	4,199	7,887	7,999	4,443	7,886	7,880	8,100	8,506	8,812
Permanent job losers	3,243	6,474	6,564	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Persons who completed temporary jobs	956	1,413	1,435	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
Job leavers	965	955	938	946	822	885	829	864	906
Reentrants	2,582	3,285	3,376	2,650	3,335	3,312	3,307	3,255	3,433
New entrants	783	1,127	1,058	825	947	967	1,085	1,112	1,090
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	54.3	63.1	63.1	56.8	65.4	64.9	65.3	66.6	66.0
On temporary layoff	9.9	8.8	8.1	13.4	11.9	11.4	11.4	12.2	10.9
Not on temporary layoff	44.3	54.3	55.0	43.4	53.5	53.5	53.9	54.3	55.1
Job leavers	10.2	6.6	6.4	9.2	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Reentrants	27.3	22.6	23.2	25.9	22.6	22.5	22.0	20.8	21.5
New entrants	8.3	7.8	7.3	8.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs	3.3	6.0	6.0	3.8	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9
Job leavers	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6
Reentrants	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
New entrants	.5	.7	.7	.5	.6	.6	.7	.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					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Less than 5 weeks	2,924	2,847	2,956	3,108	3,204	3,233	3,026	2,966	3,147
5 to 14 weeks	2,708	3,558	3,183	3,055	4,066	3,557	4,120	3,910	3,717
15 weeks and over	3,837	8,133	8,408	4,109	7,833	7,880	7,816	8,380	8,834
15 to 26 weeks	1,606	2,671	2,883	1,834	3,452	2,916	2,828	2,942	3,240
27 weeks and over	2,230	5,462	5,526	2,275	4,381	4,965	4,988	5,438	5,594
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	20.4	27.2	28.1	19.8	24.5	25.1	24.9	26.2	26.9
Median duration, in weeks	10.6	18.1	19.3	10.6	17.9	15.7	15.4	17.3	18.7
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	30.9	19.6	20.3	30.3	21.2	22.0	20.2	19.4	20.0
5 to 14 weeks	28.6	24.5	21.9	29.7	26.9	24.2	27.5	25.6	23.7
15 weeks and over	40.5	55.9	57.8	40.0	51.9	53.7	52.2	54.9	56.3
15 to 26 weeks	17.0	18.4	19.8	17.9	22.9	19.9	18.9	19.3	20.6
27 weeks and over	23.6	37.6	38.0	22.1	29.0	33.8	33.3	35.6	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	
	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	145,543	139,088	9,469	14,547	6.1	9.5
Management, professional, and related occupations	53,485	52,981	1,647	2,593	3.0	4.7
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	22,422	21,398	695	1,219	3.0	5.4
Professional and related occupations	31,063	31,583	952	1,374	3.0	4.2
Service occupations	24,697	24,323	1,812	2,705	6.8	10.0
Sales and office occupations	35,369	33,043	2,205	3,415	5.9	9.4
Sales and related occupations	16,380	15,294	1,056	1,608	6.1	9.5
Office and administrative support occupations	18,990	17,748	1,149	1,806	5.7	9.2
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	14,861	13,133	1,421	2,400	8.7	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	976	936	102	144	9.5	13.3
Construction and extraction occupations	8,644	7,604	1,037	1,797	10.7	19.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	5,240	4,593	282	459	5.1	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	17,131	15,610	1,566	2,337	8.4	13.0
Production occupations	8,661	7,486	844	1,269	8.9	14.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	8,470	8,124	722	1,068	7.9	11.6

[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	
	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009
Total, 16 years and over [1]	9,469	14,547	6.1	9.5
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	7,641	11,929	6.4	10.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	15	84	1.7	10.8
Construction	1,078	1,744	10.8	18.7
Manufacturing	1,007	1,884	6.2	12.2
Durable goods	616	1,265	5.9	12.9
Nondurable goods	390	618	6.7	10.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,313	1,919	6.3	9.6
Transportation and utilities	316	480	5.7	8.6
Information	168	261	5.0	8.2
Financial activities	434	646	4.5	7.0
Professional and business services	1,052	1,488	7.5	10.3
Education and health services	797	1,280	3.9	6.0
Leisure and hospitality	1,126	1,604	8.9	12.4
Other services	334	541	5.3	8.5
Agriculture and related private wage and salary workers	97	166	7.1	11.8
Government workers	552	785	2.5	3.5
Self employed and unpaid family workers	396	610	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					
	Oct. 2008	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009	Oct. 2009
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.5	5.3	5.5	2.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.7
U-2 Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.3	6.0	6.0	3.8	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.9
U-3 Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (official unemployment rate)	6.1	9.5	9.5	6.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2
U-4 Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.4	9.9	9.9	6.9	10.0	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.7
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	7.1	10.8	10.8	7.6	10.8	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.6
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	11.1	16.1	16.3	12.0	16.5	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.5

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	
	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE						
Total not in the labor force	79,601	82,915	30,775	32,707	48,826	50,207
Persons who currently want a job	4,800	5,621	2,146	2,711	2,655	2,910
Marginally attached to the labor force [1]	1,637	2,373	872	1,287	765	1,086
Reason not currently looking:						
Discouragement over job prospects [2]	484	808	323	500	161	309
Reasons other than discouragement [3]	1,153	1,565	550	787	603	778
MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS						
Total multiple jobholders [4]	7,817	7,224	3,957	3,579	3,859	3,645
Percent of total employed	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.5
Primary job full time, secondary job part time	4,281	3,931	2,376	2,147	1,905	1,784
Primary and secondary jobs both part time	1,923	1,804	659	624	1,264	1,180
Primary and secondary jobs both full time	288	240	193	155	95	85
Hours vary on primary or secondary job	1,269	1,217	698	640	572	577

[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						
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Change from: Sept. 2009-Oct. 2009p
Total nonfarm	137,492	131,046	131,399	132,040	136,352	131,715	131,411	131,257	131,038	130,848	-190
Total private	114,573	109,735	109,143	109,223	113,813	109,182	108,936	108,770	108,591	108,401	-190
Goods-producing	21,375	18,991	18,842	18,698	21,063	18,829	18,713	18,583	18,469	18,340	-129
Mining and logging	805	717	716	708	794	721	715	706	705	699	-6
Logging	59.8	52.9	54.1	53.2	56.6	51.4	51.1	51.2	51.4	50.3	-1.1
Mining	745.0	664.0	662.3	654.8	737.7	669.3	663.8	655.1	653.5	648.2	-5.3
Oil and gas extraction	166.6	166.7	166.5	164.7	166.5	166.9	165.5	165.2	165.9	164.9	-1.0
Mining, except oil and gas[1]	236.5	221.8	220.2	216.2	230.5	217.4	215.6	214.3	214.1	210.9	-3.2
Coal mining	83.9	79.2	78.5	77.2	83.1	80.3	79.0	78.9	78.6	76.9	-1.7
Support activities for mining	341.9	275.5	275.6	273.9	340.7	285.0	282.7	275.6	273.5	272.4	-1.1
Construction	7,307	6,401	6,280	6,215	7,066	6,231	6,162	6,096	6,028	5,966	-62
Construction of buildings	1,654.9	1,460.0	1,425.5	1,421.4	1,609.9	1,433.4	1,415.1	1,406.1	1,387.5	1,378.7	-8.8
Residential building	820.1	715.2	701.8	698.0	795.6	699.6	689.6	685.4	677.9	672.3	-5.6
Nonresidential building	834.8	744.8	723.7	723.4	814.3	733.8	725.5	720.7	709.6	706.4	-3.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,014.1	913.6	903.2	884.1	952.6	862.1	854.4	849.2	836.9	823.2	-13.7
Specialty trade contractors	4,638.2	4,027.6	3,951.0	3,909.8	4,503.9	3,935.9	3,892.4	3,840.2	3,803.6	3,764.0	-39.6
Residential specialty trade contractors	2,033.5	1,774.3	1,748.6	1,737.2	1,975.5	1,716.7	1,706.9	1,691.4	1,686.0	1,676.6	-9.4
Nonresidential specialty trade contractors	2,604.7	2,253.3	2,202.4	2,172.6	2,528.4	2,219.2	2,185.5	2,148.8	2,117.6	2,087.4	-30.2
Manufacturing	13,263	11,873	11,846	11,775	13,203	11,877	11,836	11,781	11,736	11,675	-61
Production workers	9,484	8,342	8,338	8,279	9,425	8,316	8,301	8,265	8,240	8,193	-47
Durable goods	8,325	7,241	7,214	7,175	8,300	7,271	7,248	7,204	7,165	7,121	-44
Production workers	5,829	4,954	4,944	4,906	5,805	4,957	4,957	4,924	4,903	4,866	-37
Wood products	443.2	373.0	371.2	367.0	438.8	367.1	364.3	362.2	361.4	359.6	-1.8
Nonmetallic mineral products	467.2	414.8	411.8	403.1	458.2	406.1	405.5	402.6	400.8	392.8	-8.0
Primary metals	439.1	359.4	359.1	359.3	438.6	360.3	358.8	359.3	357.2	356.5	-.7
Fabricated metal products	1,512.7	1,293.2	1,287.4	1,286.0	1,505.0	1,308.8	1,295.1	1,288.3	1,280.8	1,275.9	-4.9
Machinery	1,178.8	997.9	989.7	983.9	1,179.3	1,016.3	1,003.2	997.5	988.4	978.0	-10.4
Computer and electronic products[1]	1,239.4	1,127.5	1,119.8	1,113.3	1,239.8	1,142.4	1,134.5	1,125.6	1,120.0	1,113.7	-6.3
Computer and peripheral equipment	182.3	160.6	160.2	158.6	182.4	162.7	162.4	160.5	160.3	158.5	-1.8
Communications equipment	130.0	125.4	125.6	125.3	128.6	126.5	126.3	125.7	126.1	125.0	-1.1
Semiconductors and electronic components	426.9	368.1	365.1	361.7	428.4	375.6	371.0	367.6	364.8	362.3	-2.5
Electronic instruments	439.3	421.5	417.6	415.5	440.2	424.4	422.2	420.0	417.5	416.3	-1.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	422.5	373.5	372.9	370.9	421.3	377.0	374.0	372.3	371.9	369.0	-2.9
Transportation equipment[1]	1,528.3	1,330.8	1,338.1	1,333.1	1,531.3	1,309.6	1,339.0	1,330.0	1,325.8	1,324.2	-1.6
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	825.7	663.5	672.1	673.2	829.7	633.3	665.1	661.6	659.1	663.7	4.6
Furniture and related products	459.8	382.4	376.6	370.7	458.8	388.1	382.7	378.2	373.8	369.2	-4.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	633.7	588.6	587.3	587.6	628.5	595.1	590.9	587.7	585.0	581.6	-3.4
Nondurable goods	4,938	4,632	4,632	4,600	4,903	4,606	4,588	4,577	4,571	4,554	-17
Production workers	3,655	3,388	3,394	3,373	3,620	3,359	3,344	3,341	3,337	3,327	-10
Food manufacturing	1,508.1	1,512.4	1,514.4	1,499.2	1,484.7	1,473.8	1,473.9	1,476.4	1,476.8	1,474.0	-2.8
Beverages and tobacco products	201.6	194.6	195.9	195.1	197.2	190.0	189.4	189.8	189.9	190.3	.4
Textile mills	146.4	123.0	122.8	121.4	145.6	124.5	122.5	122.3	121.3	120.0	-1.3
Textile product mills	144.8	124.7	126.6	125.8	144.5	126.7	125.9	125.5	126.0	124.7	-1.3
Apparel	193.4	168.7	168.0	166.2	192.8	165.8	166.7	165.4	164.3	163.7	-.6
Leather and allied products	34.0	30.8	30.7	30.5	33.9	30.8	31.3	30.6	30.2	30.2	.0
Paper and paper products	439.7	407.5	405.7	403.3	439.7	409.1	407.2	405.7	404.9	402.0	-2.9
Printing and related support activities	584.2	514.3	513.7	508.8	582.3	522.8	518.4	513.7	511.1	505.3	-5.8
Petroleum and coal products	118.7	117.7	117.0	115.2	117.8	114.5	114.3	114.0	114.3	113.8	-.5
Chemicals	842.0	804.9	801.9	800.2	843.4	811.0	807.4	803.4	802.3	801.1	-1.2
Plastics and rubber products	725.3	633.1	635.2	634.3	721.1	637.1	631.3	630.4	629.6	628.7	-.9

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						
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]	Oct 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]	Change from: Sept. 2009-Oct. 2009[p]
Service-providing	116,117	112,055	112,557	113,342	115,289	112,886	112,698	112,674	112,569	112,508	-61
Private service-providing	93,198	90,744	90,301	90,525	92,750	90,353	90,223	90,187	90,122	90,061	-61
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,274	25,165	25,068	25,130	26,157	25,258	25,174	25,146	25,080	25,014	-66
Wholesale trade	5,936.3	5,685.7	5,666.0	5,670.3	5,920.1	5,680.3	5,666.8	5,661.0	5,656.4	5,648.0	-8.4
Durable goods	3,032.3	2,841.2	2,825.2	2,823.7	3,026.1	2,848.1	2,836.8	2,828.3	2,822.1	2,814.7	-7.4
Nondurable goods	2,050.9	2,000.8	1,995.8	2,001.2	2,040.5	1,994.0	1,992.2	1,991.6	1,989.8	1,988.6	-1.2
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	853.1	843.7	845.0	845.4	853.5	838.2	837.8	841.1	844.5	844.7	.2
Retail trade	15,269.5	14,748.8	14,621.3	14,684.8	15,216.8	14,791.5	14,747.0	14,726.1	14,681.9	14,642.1	-39.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers[1]	1,805.1	1,694.9	1,687.1	1,679.5	1,792.7	1,673.9	1,669.9	1,674.7	1,667.6	1,665.9	-1.7
Automobile dealers	1,149.3	1,055.0	1,051.2	1,048.1	1,141.7	1,042.6	1,040.4	1,045.6	1,040.3	1,039.9	-.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	538.0	475.8	475.3	486.5	532.4	484.7	483.9	479.6	478.6	479.1	.5
Electronics and appliance stores	550.4	507.4	506.8	509.3	545.1	515.7	513.1	513.0	511.1	505.9	-5.2
Building material and garden supply stores	1,239.9	1,184.0	1,165.3	1,158.7	1,245.9	1,181.1	1,175.3	1,169.7	1,166.3	1,160.5	-5.8
Food and beverage stores	2,846.0	2,833.0	2,805.7	2,805.3	2,851.9	2,828.8	2,823.5	2,821.4	2,814.0	2,812.3	-1.7
Health and personal care stores	996.2	981.3	973.3	980.4	995.9	984.3	984.1	982.2	976.8	978.9	2.1
Gasoline stations	835.9	846.9	835.3	831.2	836.1	829.9	830.3	834.4	830.8	831.8	1.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	1,482.3	1,421.7	1,394.0	1,429.1	1,471.5	1,420.1	1,414.4	1,410.9	1,413.2	1,415.9	2.7
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	650.5	598.9	608.2	590.8	641.2	605.1	605.4	601.8	602.7	586.9	-15.8
General merchandise stores[1]	3,023.1	2,997.1	2,963.6	2,985.4	3,025.5	3,045.1	3,032.8	3,025.7	3,016.2	3,002.9	-13.3
Department stores	1,527.7	1,500.5	1,487.3	1,506.3	1,523.9	1,528.6	1,523.3	1,524.2	1,521.0	1,509.9	-11.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	858.2	803.1	793.8	803.7	845.0	804.8	797.6	797.5	790.8	790.4	-.4
Nonstore retailers	443.9	404.7	412.9	424.9	433.6	418.0	416.7	415.2	413.8	411.6	-2.2
Transportation and warehousing	4,505.9	4,161.7	4,215.5	4,207.8	4,456.9	4,218.4	4,193.9	4,192.3	4,174.6	4,156.2	-18.4
Air transportation	480.5	467.1	465.0	459.2	482.1	463.9	462.9	463.5	462.2	460.9	-1.3
Rail transportation	229.9	212.4	211.5	211.4	229.5	212.2	212.2	213.0	211.3	209.9	-1.4
Water transportation	65.6	58.9	58.7	57.6	63.9	56.5	55.7	56.3	56.6	56.0	-.6
Truck transportation	1,390.3	1,283.7	1,279.4	1,270.7	1,370.3	1,269.5	1,264.6	1,261.2	1,257.3	1,249.8	-7.5
Transit and ground passenger transportation	428.7	341.1	408.4	414.5	413.8	413.0	407.0	405.4	400.5	400.2	-.3
Pipeline transportation	42.8	42.5	43.1	43.0	43.3	42.3	41.8	42.4	43.2	43.3	.1
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	28.5	36.1	33.9	28.8	27.1	27.7	28.7	28.1	28.7	27.8	-.9
Support activities for transportation	594.3	535.1	532.9	535.8	588.0	537.8	532.5	533.0	532.2	529.7	-2.5
Couriers and messengers	568.3	543.0	541.9	544.7	570.5	551.5	547.8	549.0	545.8	546.8	1.0
Warehousing and storage	677.0	641.8	640.7	642.1	668.4	644.0	640.7	640.4	636.8	631.8	-5.0
Utilities	562.5	569.1	565.5	567.4	562.8	567.8	566.1	566.5	567.4	567.8	.4
Information	2,970	2,832	2,820	2,824	2,982	2,845	2,834	2,829	2,832	2,831	-1
Publishing industries, except Internet	873.6	789.5	786.7	782.5	872.6	801.8	795.6	788.5	787.1	780.6	-6.5
Motion picture and sound recording industries	378.5	387.5	380.5	384.1	388.7	379.3	380.3	384.3	386.6	391.0	4.4
Broadcasting, except Internet	313.9	287.9	289.5	290.5	312.9	291.9	290.2	288.7	289.2	289.3	.1
Telecommunications	1,011.3	976.8	973.2	974.3	1,014.5	981.6	978.2	976.7	976.8	977.1	.3
Data processing, hosting and related services	258.4	255.7	255.7	255.0	258.9	254.4	254.8	256.9	256.1	255.2	-.9
Other information services	134.4	134.5	134.3	137.8	134.1	135.5	135.3	134.3	135.8	138.0	2.2
Financial activities	8,082	7,762	7,707	7,703	8,088	7,751	7,737	7,714	7,705	7,697	-8
Finance and insurance	5,969.5	5,738.9	5,711.3	5,711.9	5,978.7	5,760.5	5,748.0	5,729.8	5,722.8	5,716.6	-6.2
Monetary authorities - central bank	21.4	20.5	20.4	20.3	22.1	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.8	.4
Credit intermediation and related activities[1]	2,701.5	2,599.6	2,582.8	2,582.3	2,706.4	2,604.0	2,602.1	2,594.4	2,589.0	2,585.0	-4.0
Depository credit intermediation[1]	1,810.5	1,774.2	1,761.0	1,763.2	1,811.1	1,772.7	1,770.0	1,767.4	1,765.1	1,763.5	-1.6
Commercial banking	1,355.3	1,324.5	1,316.6	1,318.5	1,356.0	1,324.2	1,323.5	1,320.8	1,319.3	1,318.7	-.6
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	846.3	780.7	777.3	779.7	847.8	786.4	782.3	780.5	779.4	779.9	.5
Insurance carriers and related activities	2,309.3	2,251.0	2,244.0	2,242.5	2,311.0	2,261.9	2,256.5	2,247.6	2,247.3	2,243.9	-3.4
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	91.0	87.1	86.8	87.1	91.4	87.9	86.9	87.0	86.7	87.0	.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,112.4	2,023.0	1,996.1	1,991.3	2,109.0	1,990.6	1,988.6	1,984.3	1,982.5	1,980.3	-2.2
Real estate	1,474.4	1,417.9	1,406.9	1,409.2	1,471.2	1,396.3	1,396.4	1,394.9	1,398.5	1,398.7	.2
Rental and leasing services	610.0	577.3	561.7	554.8	609.7	566.5	564.6	562.1	556.6	554.1	-2.5
Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.3	28.1	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.5	.1

See footnotes at the end of table.

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

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Change from: Sept. 2009-Oct. 2009p
Professional and business services	17,825	16,761	16,732	16,854	17,612	16,655	16,624	16,618	16,621	16,639	18
Professional and technical services[1]	7,822.5	7,550.2	7,512.2	7,559.3	7,844.0	7,615.6	7,598.9	7,587.8	7,589.0	7,578.0	-11.0
Legal services	1,160.5	1,131.4	1,118 1	1,119.6	1,160.2	1,131.7	1,128.2	1,127.2	1,125.2	1,119.4	-5 8
Accounting and bookkeeping services	881.1	864.2	860 5	876.1	946.4	936.8	934.8	938.0	933.9	937.7	3.8
Architectural and engineering services	1,447.7	1,338.0	1,327 2	1,325.6	1,437.1	1,335.9	1,324.5	1,320.9	1,321.0	1,313.3	-7.7
Computer systems design and related services	1,473.9	1,466.5	1,460.9	1,477.4	1,466.1	1,456.0	1,462.6	1,461.3	1,464.7	1,469.2	4.5
Management and technical consulting services	1,030.2	1,019.0	1,016.4	1,029.5	1,022.9	1,015.7	1,014.9	1,015.3	1,015.7	1,023.0	7.3
Management of companies and enterprises	1,888.9	1,828.2	1,808.8	1,805.5	1,882.8	1,823.8	1,819.7	1,816.4	1,809.8	1,803.3	-6.5
Administrative and waste services	8,113.5	7,382.4	7,410.5	7,488.9	7,884.8	7,215.2	7,205.8	7,214.1	7,222.1	7,257.3	35.2
Administrative and support services[1]	7,748.2	7,013.9	7,043.7	7,121.6	7,522.0	6,854.3	6,843.7	6,851.6	6,857.6	6,893.0	35.4
Employment services[1]	3,145.1	2,524.1	2,585.7	2,664.3	2,987.7	2,470.3	2,459.5	2,465.6	2,475.7	2,511.7	36.0
Temporary help services	2,349.9	1,793.0	1,850.2	1,915.2	2,218.9	1,750.9	1,745.2	1,748.4	1,755.6	1,789.3	33.7
Business support services	825.6	772.7	778.3	792.7	820.8	783.8	783.9	784.5	786 0	786.0	.0
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,886.4	1,867.1	1,830.9	1,811.7	1,837.4	1,771.2	1,769.8	1,765.3	1,761.4	1,760.6	-.8
Waste management and remediation services	365.3	368.5	366.8	367.3	362.8	360.9	362.1	362.5	364.5	364.3	-.2
Education and health services	19,170	18,988	19,234	19,554	18,981	19,248	19,262	19,312	19,329	19,374	45
Educational services	3,209.0	2,769.8	2,996.5	3,224.8	3,047.3	3,082.0	3,072.2	3,077.7	3,061.1	3,071.8	10.7
Health care and social assistance	15,961.4	16,217.7	16,237.4	16,329.2	15,934.1	16,166.1	16,190.2	16,233.8	16,267.5	16,301.9	34.4
Health care[3]	13,423.8	13,685.1	13,666.8	13,728.4	13,401 2	13,605.8	13,629.1	13,653.3	13,681.0	13,709 5	28.5
Ambulatory health care services[1]	5,724.1	5,865.3	5,869.1	5,902.9	5,706.1	5,830.6	5,842.0	5,855.8	5,874.8	5,887.3	12.5
Offices of physicians	2,291.8	2,338.1	2,339.4	2,354.7	2 283.3	2,321.9	2,329.8	2,335.3	2,341.1	2,345.9	4.8
Outpatient care centers	536.0	543.8	542.1	549.8	536 6	543.5	542.0	543.8	545.1	549.2	4.1
Home health care services	972.5	1,024.2	1,029.7	1,038.3	968 6	1,016.7	1,018.2	1,022.6	1,029.3	1,034.4	5.1
Hospitals	4,686.6	4,736.1	4,728.2	4,745.1	4,681 9	4,718.9	4,722.4	4,723.9	4,731.2	4,741.2	10.0
Nursing and residential care facilities[1]	3,013.1	3,083.7	3,069.5	3,080.4	3,013.2	3,056.3	3,064.7	3,073 6	3,075.0	3,081.0	6.0
Nursing care facilities	1,611.7	1,640.7	1,634.7	1,637.0	1,611.0	1,628.9	1,631 4	1,634 9	1,635.4	1,636.9	1.5
Social assistance[1]	2,537.6	2,532 6	2,570.6	2,600.8	2,532.9	2,560.3	2,561 1	2,580 5	2,586.5	2,592.4	5.9
Child day care services	872.9	808.8	854.9	863.1	862.3	854.3	845 9	856 3	856.5	853.4	-3.1
Leisure and hospitality	13,342	13,785	13,350	13,078	13,395	13,176	13,177	13,163	13,161	13,124	-37
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,909.9	2,148.3	1,970.7	1,845.5	1,952.0	1,885.5	1,897.8	1,893.2	1,910.9	1,889.0	-21.9
Performing arts and spectator sports	400.0	421.1	409.5	388.8	402.5	393.8	400.0	395.2	397.4	393.1	-4.3
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	130.2	142.2	133.6	131.9	129.6	130.8	130 5	131.0	131.6	131 5	-.1
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	1,379.7	1,585.0	1,427.6	1,324.8	1,419.9	1,360.9	1,367 3	1,367.0	1,381.9	1,364.4	-17.5
Accommodation and food services	11,432.2	11,636.2	11,379.1	11,232.5	11,442.7	11,290.0	11,278 8	11,269.5	11,249.7	11,234.7	-15.0
Accommodation	1,825.8	1,840.5	1,744.0	1,691.1	1,827.9	1,721.0	1,715.5	1,714.4	1,703.2	1,694.6	-8.6
Food services and drinking places	9,606.4	9,795.7	9,635 1	9,541.4	9,614.8	9,569.0	9,563.3	9,555.1	9,546.5	9,540.1	-6.4
Other services	5,535	5,451	5,390	5,382	5,535	5,420	5,415	5,405	5,394	5,382	-12
Repair and maintenance	1,219.2	1,161.0	1,155 7	1,152.0	1,216.4	1,157.8	1,155.1	1,154.3	1,149.1	1,147.4	-1.7
Personal and laundry services	1,330.3	1,301.3	1,294.2	1,288.1	1,330.1	1,298.4	1,296.1	1,293.4	1,290.9	1,287.4	-3.5
Membership associations and organizations	2,985.7	2,988.6	2,940.2	2,942.0	2,988.3	2,963.9	2,963.4	2,956.8	2,954.4	2,947.1	-7.3
Government	22,919	21,311	22,256	22,817	22,539	22,533	22,475	22,487	22,447	22,447	0
Federal	2,789	2,841	2,830	2,853	2,775	2,817	2,826	2,825	2,827	2,843	16
Federal, except U.S. Postal Service	2,043.7	2,150.8	2,142.2	2,157.4	2,043.5	2,111.1	2,120.9	2,129.3	2,136.3	2,154.5	18.2
U S. Postal Service	744.8	690.6	687.8	695.7	731.9	705.9	705.4	695.8	690.5	688.2	-2.3
State government	5,339	4,906	5,172	5,316	5,194	5,174	5,149	5,172	5,168	5,168	0
State government education	2,531.3	2,088.4	2,377.2	2,533.4	2,372.8	2,377.9	2,357.2	2,377.3	2,370.1	2,375.3	5.2
State government, excluding education	2,807.2	2,817.5	2,794.3	2,782.8	2,820.7	2,796.3	2,791.4	2,794.3	2,798.0	2,792.6	-5.4
Local government	14,791	13,564	14,254	14,648	14,570	14,542	14,500	14,490	14,452	14,436	-16
Local government education	8,334.5	6,908.2	7,793.8	8,254.2	8,071.6	8,070 2	8,015.6	8,007.8	7,993.6	7,998.8	5.2
Local government, excluding education	6,456.7	6,656.1	6,460.3	6,393.8	6,498.3	6,471.3	6,484.6	6,481.7	6,458.7	6,437.5	-21.2

[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						
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Change from: Sept. 2009-Oct. 2009p
Total private	33.6	33.6	32.9	33.1	33.5	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.0	33.0	0.0
Goods-producing	40.2	39.9	38.9	39.4	39.8	39.0	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.1	-.1
Mining and logging	45.2	44.0	43.1	43.5	44.7	43.3	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.0	-.2
Construction	38.9	38.9	36.6	37.3	38.3	37.6	37.8	37.9	37.4	36.9	-.5
Manufacturing	40.7	40.2	40.0	40.4	40.4	39.5	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.0	.1
Overtime hours	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	.2
Durable goods	40.8	40.2	40.0	40.5	40.6	39.4	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1	.1
Overtime hours	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2
Wood products	38.2	38.6	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.4	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.7	-.1
Nonmetallic mineral products	42.5	42.7	42.1	41.7	41.8	40.8	41.5	41.3	40.9	40.8	-.1
Primary metals	41.6	41.1	40.6	40.5	41.4	39.7	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.3	-.1
Fabricated metal products	41.2	39.7	39.3	40.0	40.8	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	.1
Machinery	42.0	39.6	39.3	40.5	41.8	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.1	.2
Computer and electronic products	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.9	40.8	40.0	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.6	.2
Electrical equipment and appliances	40.8	39.0	39.3	39.9	40.4	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.4	.1
Transportation equipment	41.6	42.0	42.2	42.8	41.3	40.4	41.9	41.6	42.0	42.2	.2
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	40.8	41.2	41.7	42.5	40.6	39.0	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.8	.6
Furniture and related products	37.3	38.1	37.5	37.7	37.4	37.8	37.9	37.5	37.9	37.9	.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.7	39.2	38.4	38.7	38.9	37.9	38.3	38.6	38.6	38.6	.0
Nondurable goods	40.4	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.2	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.9	.0
Overtime hours	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	.2
Food manufacturing	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.4	40.3	39.9	39.6	40.1	39.8	39.9	.1
Beverages and tobacco products	37.6	35.8	36.0	36.4	38.1	35.3	35.0	35.4	35.8	36.5	.7
Textile mills	38.3	38.1	37.9	39.3	38.4	37.8	37.6	37.9	37.9	38.8	.9
Textile product mills	37.7	38.4	38.5	37.7	37.9	38.0	38.4	38.1	38.3	38.0	-.3
Apparel	36.2	35.7	35.2	36.4	36.3	35.6	36.2	35.6	36.0	36.2	.2
Leather and allied products	36.9	34.0	32.6	35.5	36.9	32.0	33.3	33.7	33.6	34.4	.8
Paper and paper products	42.5	41.9	42.8	42.4	42.2	41.8	42.2	42.0	42.3	42.2	-.1
Printing and related support activities	38.8	38.6	38.5	38.8	38.3	38.1	38.5	38.7	38.3	38.2	-.1
Petroleum and coal products	46.1	44.2	43.4	43.5	45.2	43.4	43.2	44.1	43.2	42.7	-.5
Chemicals	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.2	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.3	-.1
Plastics and rubber products	40.7	40.4	40.7	40.8	40.6	39.8	40.4	40.3	40.6	40.6	.0
Private service-providing	32.2	32.5	31.9	31.9	32.3	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	33.0	33.3	33.0	32.9	33.1	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	.0
Wholesale trade	38.2	37.9	37.1	37.4	38.2	37.6	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.4	.1
Retail trade	29.8	30.3	30.1	29.8	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	.0
Transportation and warehousing	36.2	36.8	36.5	36.6	36.3	35.8	36.3	36.1	36.5	36.5	.0
Utilities	42.7	41.9	41.7	41.8	42.5	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.7	.2
Information	36.9	36.9	36.4	36.4	36.9	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.4	.1
Financial activities	35.7	36.7	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.9	36.1	35.9	36.0	.1
Professional and business services	35.0	35.3	34.3	34.7	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.6	-.1
Education and health services	32.4	32.5	32.2	32.2	32.5	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	.1
Leisure and hospitality	25.0	25.6	24.4	24.4	25.1	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.5	-.1
Other services	30.7	30.9	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5	.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			
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]
Total private	$18 27	$18.60	$18.68	$18.72	$613.87	$624.96	$614.57	$619.63
Seasonally adjusted	18.28	18.66	18.67	18.72	612.38	617.65	616.11	617.76
Goods-producing	19.61	20.00	20.01	20.06	788.32	798.00	778.39	790.36
Mining and logging	22.98	23.07	23.17	23.19	1,038.70	1,015.08	998.63	1,008.77
Construction	22.28	22.73	22.67	22.98	866.69	884.20	829.72	857.15
Manufacturing	17.86	18.23	18.40	18.30	726.90	732.85	736.00	739.32
Durable goods	18.81	19.39	19.54	19.49	767.45	779.48	781.60	789.35
Wood products	14.44	15.11	15.11	15.20	551.61	583.25	575.69	579.12
Nonmetallic mineral products	16.92	17.45	17.48	17.38	719.10	745.12	735.91	724.75
Primary metals	20.01	20.24	20.51	20.55	832.42	831.86	832.71	832 28
Fabricated metal products	17.18	17.50	17.60	17.54	707.82	694.75	691 68	701.60
Machinery	18 11	18.37	18.63	18.61	760.62	727.45	732.16	753.71
Computer and electronic products	21.42	22.07	22.00	22.02	876.08	889.42	884.40	900 62
Electrical equipment and appliances	15.83	16.58	16 62	16.43	645.86	646.62	653.17	655.56
Transportation equipment	24.10	24.83	25.07	24.88	1,002.56	1,042.86	1,057.95	1,064 86
Furniture and related products	14.55	15.13	15 25	15.18	542.72	576.45	571.88	572.29
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.33	16.18	16.12	16.08	593.27	634.26	619.01	622.30
Nondurable goods	16.32	16.53	16.72	16.57	659.33	661.20	668.80	666.11
Food manufacturing	14.10	14.43	14.65	14.47	575.28	581.53	587.47	584.59
Beverages and tobacco products	19.41	20.27	20.27	20.41	729.82	725.67	729.72	742.92
Textile mills	13.71	13.77	13.76	13.63	525.09	524.64	521.50	535.66
Textile product mills	11.62	11.34	11.29	11.45	438.07	435.46	434.67	431.67
Apparel	11.38	11.30	11.49	11.22	411.96	403.41	404.45	408.41
Leather and allied products	13.14	13.59	13.44	13.82	484.87	462.06	438.14	490.61
Paper and paper products	19.11	19.09	19.48	19.32	812.18	799.87	833.74	819.17
Printing and related support activities	16.99	16.76	16.88	16.70	659.21	646.94	649.88	647.96
Petroleum and coal products	28.69	29.60	29.92	30.59	1,322.61	1,308.32	1,298.53	1,330.67
Chemicals	19.67	20.37	20.57	20.45	814.34	843 32	855.71	844.59
Plastics and rubber products	16.03	15.90	16.05	15.76	652.42	642.36	653.24	643.01
Private service-providing	17.94	18 29	18.39	18.43	577.67	594.43	586.64	587 92
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.24	16.55	16.59	16.56	535.92	551.12	547.47	544.82
Wholesale trade	20.21	21.02	21.01	21.05	772.02	796.66	779.47	787.27
Retail trade	12.89	13.12	13.21	13.07	384.12	397.54	397.62	389.49
Transportation and warehousing	18.55	18.73	18 64	18.72	671.51	689.26	680.36	685.15
Utilities	29.00	29.51	29.78	29 87	1,238.30	1,236.47	1,241.83	1,248.57
Information	25 06	25.68	25 54	25 73	924.71	947.59	929 66	936.57
Financial activities	20.41	20.87	20 89	20 96	728.64	765.93	743 68	748.27
Professional and business services	21.45	22.41	22.40	22.34	750.75	791.07	768.32	775.20
Education and health services	19.04	19.43	19.59	19.57	616.90	631.48	630.80	630.15
Leisure and hospitality	10.93	11.02	11.10	11.14	273.25	282.11	270.84	271.82
Other services	16.17	16.31	18.43	16.43	496.42	503.98	499.47	501.12

[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	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Sept. 2009-Oct. 2009 [p]
Total private:							
Current dollars	$18.28	$18.54	$18.59	$18.66	$18.67	$18 72	0.3
Constant (1982) dollars [2]	8.33	8.57	8.59	8.58	8.57	N.A.	([3])
Goods-producing	19.56	19.85	19.92	19.92	19.90	20.00	.5
Mining and logging	23.03	23.28	23.23	23.21	23.21	23.34	.6
Construction	22.17	22.58	22.60	22.63	22.48	22.82	1.5
Manufacturing	17.89	18.13	18.27	18.27	18 35	18.35	.0
Excluding overtime [4]	17.15	17.51	17.63	17.61	17.69	17.64	-.3
Durable goods	18.84	19.22	19.44	19.41	19.48	19.53	.3
Nondurable goods	16.35	16.54	16.54	16.60	16.69	16.62	-.4
Private service-providing	17.97	18.25	18.30	18.39	18.41	18.45	.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	16.23	16.38	16.41	16.54	16.53	16.56	.2
Wholesale trade	20.22	20.79	20.86	20.99	21.03	21.09	.3
Retail trade	12.89	12.96	12.98	13.10	13.09	13.07	-.2
Transportation and warehousing	18.58	18.54	18.58	18.67	18.64	18.74	.5
Utilities	28.91	29.44	29.48	29.79	29.70	29.77	.2
Information	24.99	25.45	25.42	25.61	25.45	25.64	.7
Financial activities	20.43	20.78	20.75	20.85	20.89	20.97	.4
Professional and business services	21.63	22.32	22.42	22.48	22.55	22.53	-.1
Education and health services	19.08	19.39	19.45	19.49	19.54	19.60	.3
Leisure and hospitality	10.92	11 05	11.07	11.12	11.12	11.13	.1
Other services	16.24	16.24	16.29	16 37	16.40	16.46	.4

[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 Aug. 2009 to Sept. 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						
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009p	Oct. 2009p	Percent change from: Sept 2009-Oct 2009p
Total private	106.2	101 6	98.9	99.5	105.0	99.1	99.2	99.0	98.5	98.3	-0.2
Goods-producing	96.8	83.9	81.2	81.5	93.9	80.8	80.9	80.5	79.6	78.7	-1.1
Mining and logging	145.6	122.3	120.0	119.1	140.6	122.0	119.5	117.8	117.3	115.2	-1.8
Construction	110.3	95 5	87.8	88 4	104.1	88.7	88.0	87.2	85.0	82 8	-2.6
Manufacturing	88.6	77.0	76.5	76.8	87.4	75.4	76.0	75.7	75.5	75.2	-.4
Durable goods	89.3	74.8	74.3	74.6	88.5	73.4	74.3	73.8	73.7	73.3	-.5
Wood products	73.8	62.1	61.0	60.4	72.7	59.2	59.1	58.6	58.8	58.6	-.3
Nonmetallic mineral products	93.4	81.5	79.5	76.7	89.6	75.3	76.8	76.0	74.9	72.9	-2.7
Primary metals	85.4	65.6	65.1	65.0	84.7	63.4	64.0	65.1	64.3	63.9	-.6
Fabricated metal products	99.5	80.4	79.2	80.7	98.1	80.5	79.8	79.7	79.1	79.1	.0
Machinery	100.2	76.5	75.3	76.7	99 6	78.9	77.7	77.2	76.3	75.5	-1.0
Computer and electronic products	99.6	88.5	88.1	88.6	99 3	88.6	88.9	88.9	88.5	88.0	-.6
Electrical equipment and appliances	88.4	73.6	73.9	74.1	87 3	74.2	73.3	73.6	73.7	72.8	-1.2
Transportation equipment	81.4	70.5	71.7	72.3	81.0	65.9	71.1	69.8	70.6	71.0	.6
Motor vehicles and parts[2]	66.2	52.9	54.5	55.5	66.3	46.7	52.7	52.2	52.7	54.0	2.5
Furniture and related products	69.8	57.5	55.5	54.7	69.7	58.2	57.4	55.9	55.6	54.6	-1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	89.3	83.0	81.3	82.3	89.0	81.3	81.6	81.7	81.4	81.1	-.4
Nondurable goods	87.0	79.8	80.0	79.9	85.7	78.4	78.4	78.5	78.4	78.2	-.3
Food manufacturing	103.6	102.4	102.2	102.0	100.4	98.5	97.6	99.2	98.5	98.7	.2
Beverages and tobacco products	93.6	89.4	92.4	96.3	91 4	83.5	83.1	85.9	88.2	91.9	4.2
Textile mills	45.7	37.6	37.6	38.7	45.3	37.9	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.6	1.3
Textile product mills	68.0	58.8	60.2	58.8	68.3	58.7	59.3	58.9	59.5	58.8	-1.2
Apparel	55.2	45.1	43.7	44.4	54.9	44.3	45.0	43.8	43.5	43.4	-.2
Leather and allied products	70.2	57.2	55.1	58.5	69.3	53.6	57.6	56 3	55.2	55.8	1.1
Paper and paper products	82.1	74.6	75 7	74.8	81.5	74.5	74.8	74.2	74.6	74.2	-.5
Printing and related support activities	85.5	74.3	74 0	73.9	83.9	74.6	74.7	74.4	73.2	72.2	-1 4
Petroleum and coal products	106.6	95.8	93 8	92.5	102.8	89.0	89.0	91.3	89.3	88.3	-1.1
Chemicals	93.5	88.2	88.4	87.5	94.0	88.3	88.8	88.2	88.1	87.7	-.5
Plastics and rubber products	85.8	72 1	73.0	72.8	85.1	71.9	71.9	71.6	72.1	71.5	-.8
Private service-providing	108.5	106.7	104.0	104.2	108.2	104.1	104.3	104.2	104.1	103.9	-.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	102.7	99.0	97.6	97.5	102.4	97.9	97.5	97.4	97.1	96.7	-.4
Wholesale trade	108.4	102.4	99.8	100.5	108.0	101.4	100.6	100.7	100.0	100.0	.0
Retail trade	98.9	97.1	95 4	94.9	98.9	95.8	95 5	95.3	95.0	94.6	-.4
Transportation and warehousing	107.3	100.2	100.8	100.9	106.1	99.0	99 8	99.2	99.8	99.3	- 5
Utilities	99.3	97.7	96.1	96.7	98.8	97.8	97.2	97.2	96.0	96.6	.6
Information	100.2	95.1	93.2	93.2	100.8	94.4	94.1	93.8	93.5	93 7	.2
Financial activities	106.7	105 6	101.5	101.8	107 4	102.9	102.8	103.0	102.3	102.5	2
Professional and business services	115.1	108.3	105.0	107.0	112.9	105.3	105.1	105.3	105.1	104.8	-.3
Education and health services	117.3	116.9	117.2	119.2	116.5	117.3	117.4	117.7	117.8	118.5	.6
Leisure and hospitality	108.1	114.8	105.6	103.2	109.0	105.5	105.5	104.9	105.0	104.1	-.9
Other services	99.7	99.0	96 1	96.2	99 7	96.4	96.7	96.7	96.4	96.1	-.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						
	Oct. 2008	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]	Oct. 2008	June 2009	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sept. 2009[p]	Oct. 2009[p]	Percent change from: Sept. 2009-Oct. 2009[p]
Total private	129.6	126.3	123.4	124.4	128.3	122.8	123.2	123.4	122.9	122.9	0.0
Goods-producing	116.2	102.8	99.4	100.1	112.5	98.2	98.7	98.2	97.0	96.4	-.6
Mining and logging	194.5	164.1	161.7	160.6	188.3	165.1	161.4	159.0	158.3	156.3	-1.3
Construction	132.7	117.2	107.5	109.7	124.7	108.2	107.4	106.5	103.2	102.0	-1.2
Manufacturing	103.5	91.8	92.1	91.9	102.2	89.4	90.8	90.4	90.6	90.3	-.3
Durable goods	104.9	90.6	90.6	90.8	104.1	88.0	90.2	89.4	89.6	89.4	-.2
Nondurable goods	100.3	93.3	94.5	93.6	99.1	91.6	91.7	92.1	92.5	91.9	-.6
Private service-providing	133.5	133.8	131.2	131.7	133.4	130.3	130.8	131.4	131.4	131.5	.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	119.0	116.9	115.5	115.2	118.6	114.4	114.2	114.9	114.5	114.2	-.3
Wholesale trade	129.0	126.8	123.5	124.7	128.6	124.1	123.6	124.5	123.9	124.2	.2
Retail trade	109.3	109.2	108.1	106.3	109.2	106.4	106.2	107.0	106.5	106.0	-.5
Transportation and warehousing	126.2	119.1	119.2	119.8	125.1	116.4	117.7	117.5	118.0	118.1	.1
Utilities	120.2	120.3	119.4	120.5	119.3	120.1	119.6	120.8	119.0	120.0	.8
Information	124.3	120.9	117.9	118.7	124.7	119.0	118.4	119.0	117.8	118.9	.9
Financial activities	134.7	136.3	131.1	131.9	135.6	132.2	131.8	132.8	132.2	132.9	.5
Professional and business services	146.9	144.4	140.0	142.3	145.3	139.8	140.2	140.8	141.0	140.5	-.4
Education and health services	146.8	149.3	151.0	153.3	146.2	149.5	150.1	150.8	151.3	152.7	.9
Leisure and hospitality	134.2	143.6	133.2	130.5	135.2	132.4	132.6	132.5	132.5	131.5	-.8
Other services	117.5	117.7	115.1	115.1	117.9	114.0	114.7	115.3	115.2	115.2	.0

[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

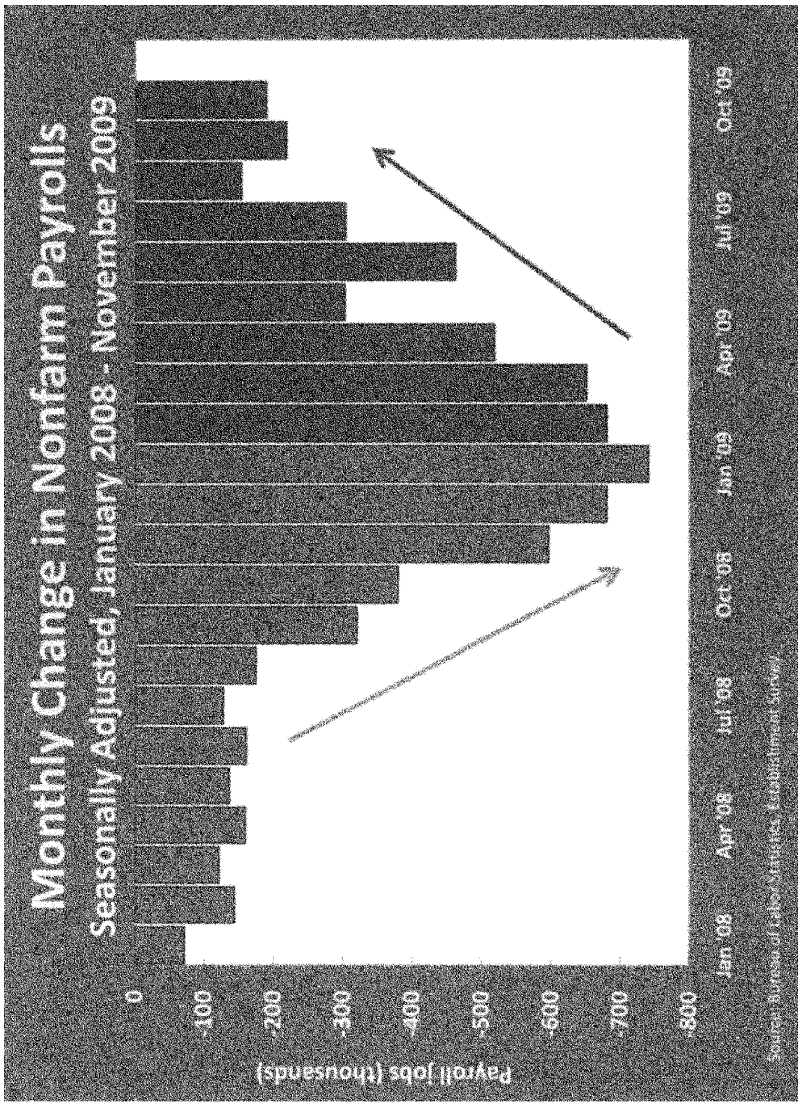
(Percent)

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	36.7	p 37.5	p 33.8		
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	24.5	p 32.3	p 31.0		
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	20.7	p 20.8	p 23.2		
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	15.3	p 16.1	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	25.9	p 22.9	p 18.1		
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	13.9	p 19.3	p 19.9		
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	7.8	p 7.8	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	48.8	45.8	44.6
2007	39.8	36.7	37.3	30.7	28.9	29.5	30.7	28.9	33.1	28.9	34.3	35.5
2008	27.7	28.9	25.9	25.3	30.7	27.1	24.7	19.3	21.7	21.7	16.9	15.1
2009	8.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	4.8	p 4.8	p 3.6		

[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.


Monthly Change in Nonfarm Payrolls
Seasonally Adjusted, January 2008 - November 2009
Payroll Jobs (thousands)
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
-500
-600
-700
-800
Jan '08
Apr '08
Jul '08
Oct '08
Jan '09
Apr '09
Jul '09
Oct '09
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Establishment Survey.

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